

# REGION II OVERVIEW

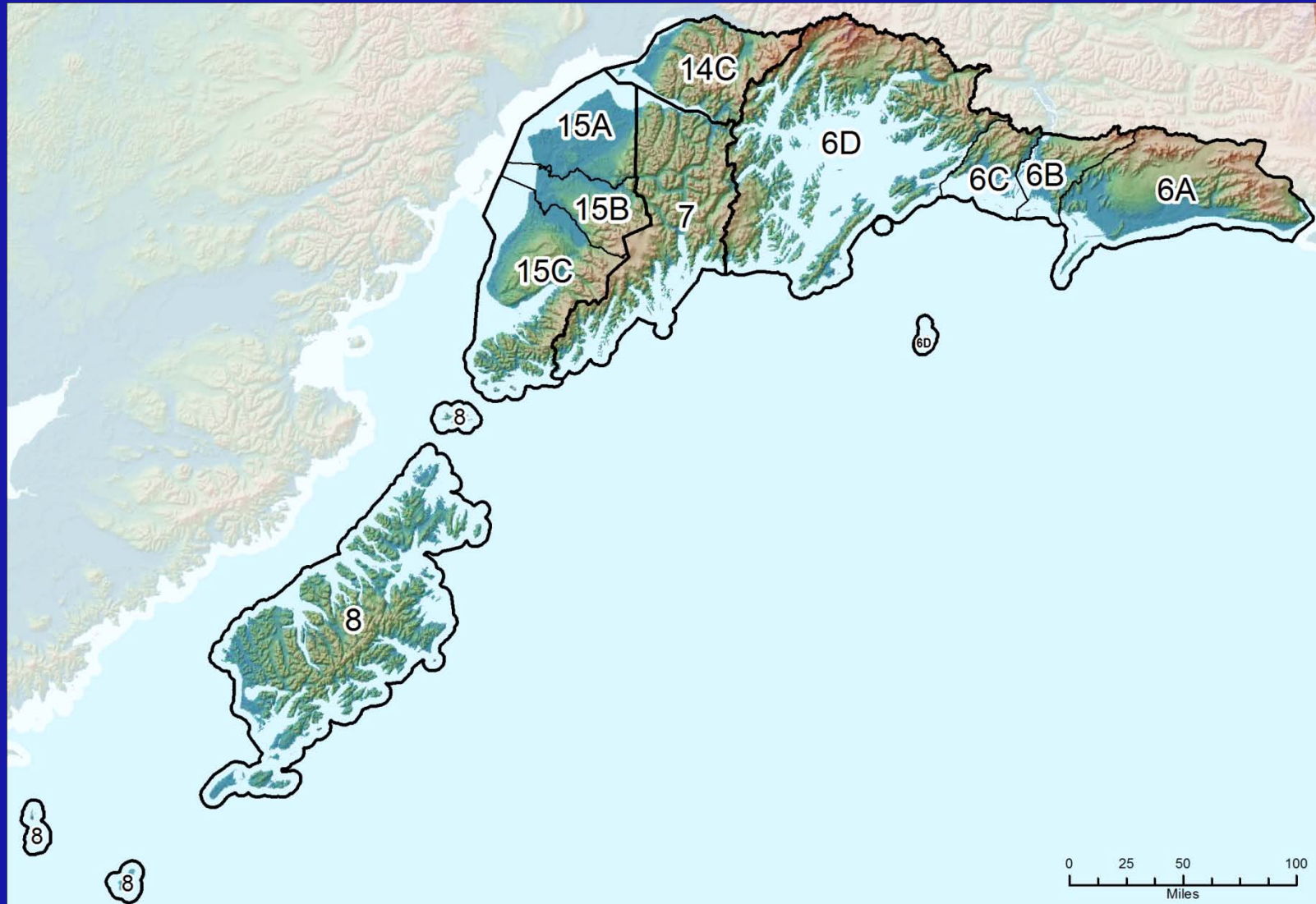
ALASKA BOARD OF GAME

Anchorage, Alaska

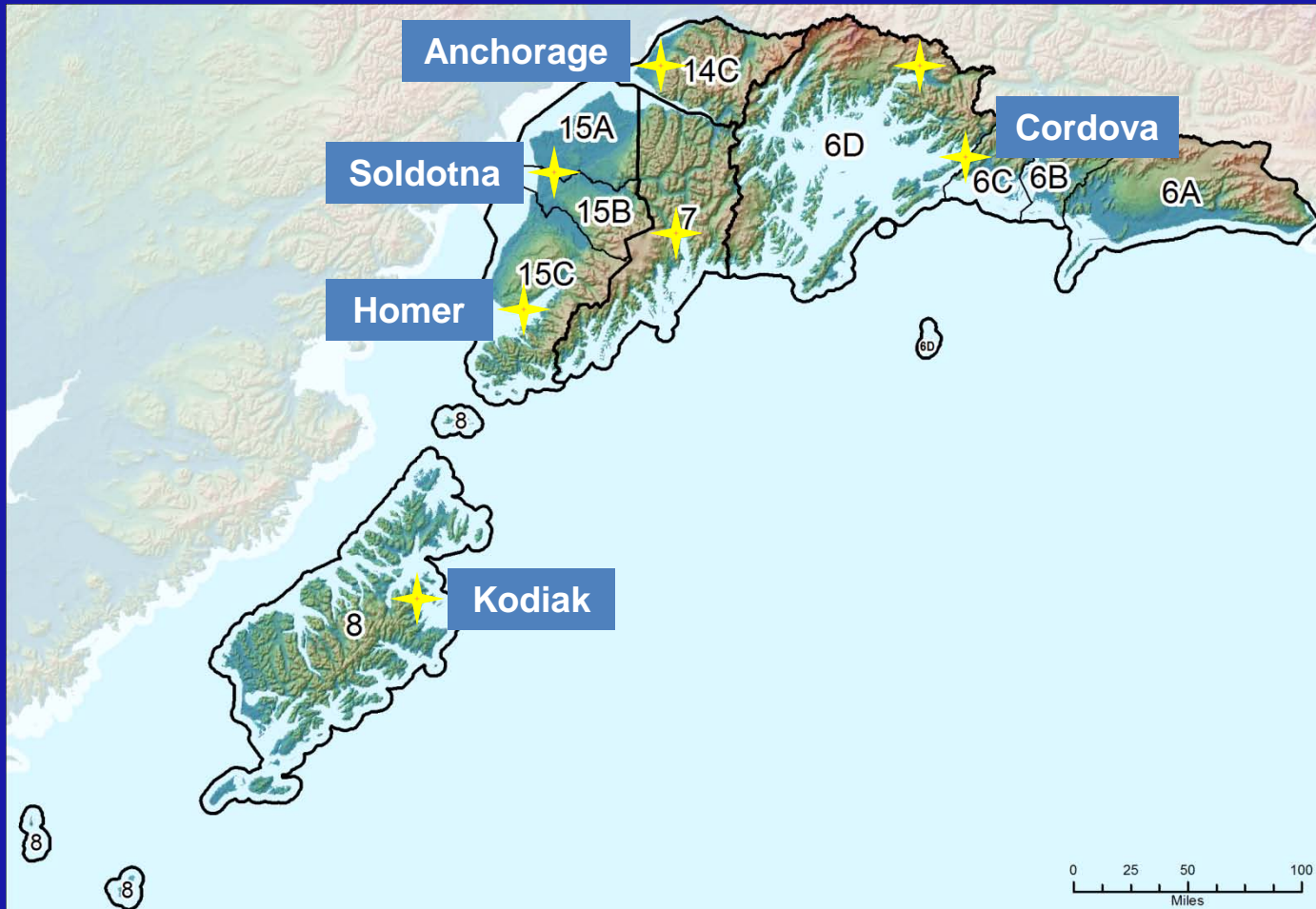
March 2011

Mark Burch, Regional Supervisor

# REGIONAL UNITS & SUBUNITS



# AREA & REGIONAL OFFICES



# REGION II HABITAT



# REGIONAL STAFFING

**Thirty Full Time & Seasonal Staff; currently four vacant positions**

## **Management Coordinator**

- **Gino Del Frate (Anchorage)**

## **Research Coordinator**

- **Currently vacant (Anchorage)**

## **Four Area Biologists & Three have Assistants**

- **Jessy Coltrane (Acting AB) (Anchorage) – Unit 14C**
- **Dave Crowley (Cordova) – Unit 6**
- **Jeff Selinger/ Thomas McDonough (Soldotna, Homer) – Unit 7, 15ABC**
- **Larry Van Daele/ John Crye (Kodiak) – Unit 8**

# REGIONAL STAFFING

## Research Biologists

- Earl Becker, Sean Farley, Howard Golden, Tom Lohuis, Todd Rinaldi (Anchorage)
- Elizabeth Solomon, John Crouse, Stacy Crouse (Soldotna)

## Technicians

- Larry Lewis, Kurt Strausbaugh,
- Brent Grobarek, One Vacant Technician Position (MRC)
- Mike Harrington, Jim Holmes, Chase Korsmo, Kyle Smith (Anchorage)

# REGIONAL STAFFING

## Program Technicians

- Lynn Smith, Marnee Beverage (Soldotna, Homer)
- Doris Mensch (Kodiak)
- Sandra Nehl (Cordova)

## Information Officer

- Cynthia Gardner (Anchorage)

## Administrative Staff

- Coleen Greenshields, Patricia Howard, Lois Walter (Anchorage)

## Special Areas Administration

- Moved to a statewide program

# **REGIONAL BUDGET**

**FY11 - \$4.5 million, including salaries**

**Federal Aid and Fish & Game Funds: (\$3.7 million)**

**General Fund: (\$840K)**

**Special Project Funds**

**(FWS, FS, NFWF): (\$74K)**

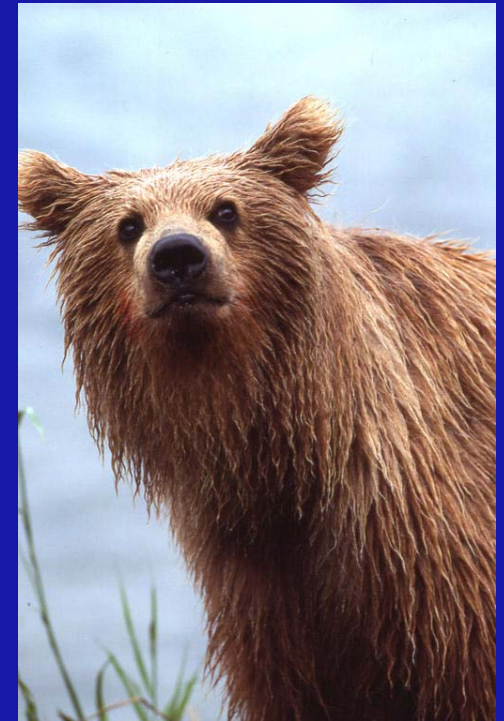
**Budget increased in the past two years**

**Federal Aid appropriation (sale of firearms and ammunition)**



# IMPORTANT TOPICS

- Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment
- Permit Hunts
  - 291 permit hunts for 2011-2012



# REGIONAL PROGRAMS

## Research

- Kenai Brown Bear
- Sheep (GMU 7 and 15A)
- River Otter
- Wolverine
- Moose Research Center



# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Background

- Kenai Peninsula brown bears (*Ursus arctos*) are affected by multiple factors:
  - Hunting
  - Poaching
  - Defense of Life or Property (DLP)
- Population estimates have been based on a habitat based model, rather than a more robust census



# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Research

- Currently funded by Federal Wildlife Restoration funds
- Determine the finite rate of change ( $\lambda$ ) for the Kenai brown bear population
  - Data being collected from a subset of bears with VHF collars
  - Followed for several years to collect information
    - Cub production
    - Litter size
    - Cub survival
    - Adult survival
    - Age of weaning
    - Estimated age of first reproduction (where possible)
    - Inter- birth interval
    - Annual natural mortality rate



# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Research (cont.)

- **Complete data analysis on differential reproductive fitness of Kenai brown bears**
  - Looking for individual maternal lineages with Dr. Sandy Talbot, of the USGS Molecular Ecology laboratory in Anchorage
  - Data will include genotypes for Jackson et al., as well as bears handled since that work <sup>1</sup>
  - Develop a genealogical reconstruction of maternal lineages
  - Would then be able to identify areas and/or populations able to support higher harvests, and which to avoid

<sup>1</sup>Canadian J. Zoology. 86:756- 764

# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Research (cont.)

- **Develop a model predicting demographic vigor**
  - Exploratory analysis of data from the first two objectives to construct predictive models combining genetic covariates
    - Genetic relatedness
    - Differential reproductive fitness
    - Demographic data



# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Resolving the genetic status of Kenai Peninsula brown bears

- **Strong data showing that the population is significantly differentiated from both Anchorage and southwestern populations**
  - Based on microsatellite loci & mitochondrial DNA control region data
  - Additional samples from bears in other south central Alaska areas will allow testing of the strength of genetic differentiation
    - Placer and Twenty Mile Rivers, upper Eagle River, Girdwood, and western Prince William Sound
- **Degree of isolation critical in management discussions**
- **Currently unfunded**

# KENAI BROWN BEAR

## Other Important Factors

- Population estimate produced by KNWR (2010)
  - Number released by the KNWR becomes the de facto estimate





# Furbearer Research Activities in Region II

Board of Game Meeting  
March 2011

- ◆ Priorities on wolverines and river otters based on management concerns about harvest and productivity potential
- ◆ Goal is to produce models to help area biologists estimate and monitor sustainable yield levels for both species



## Co-Investigators and Collaborators:

ADF&G – Region II Area Biologists  
GIS Specialist  
Biometricians  
Research Technicians

University of Wyoming – Dr. Merav Ben-David

US Forest Service

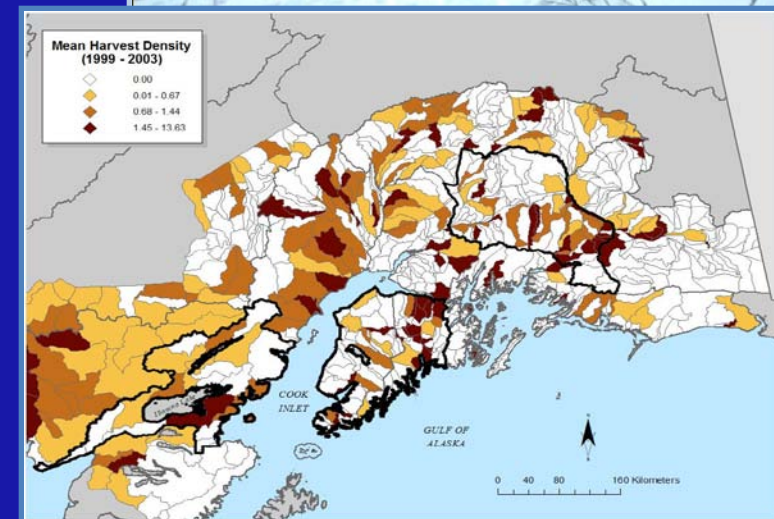
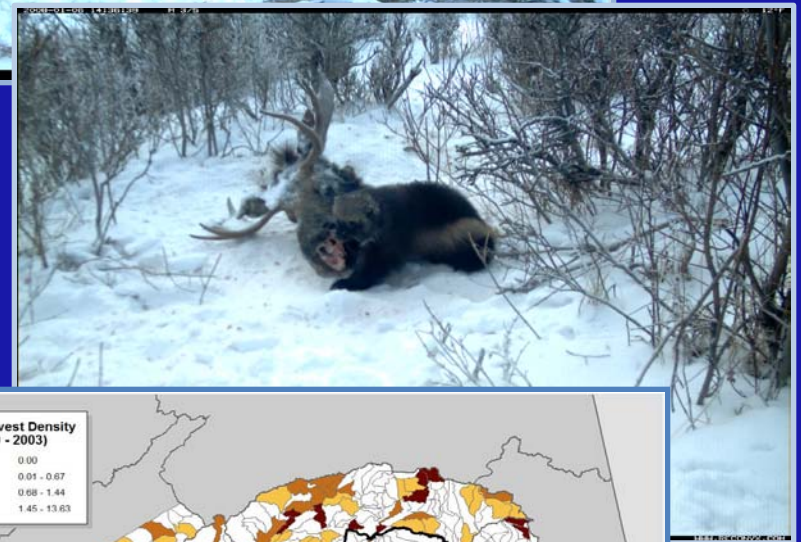
Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson



# Estimating wolverine abundance and harvest potential

## Objectives:

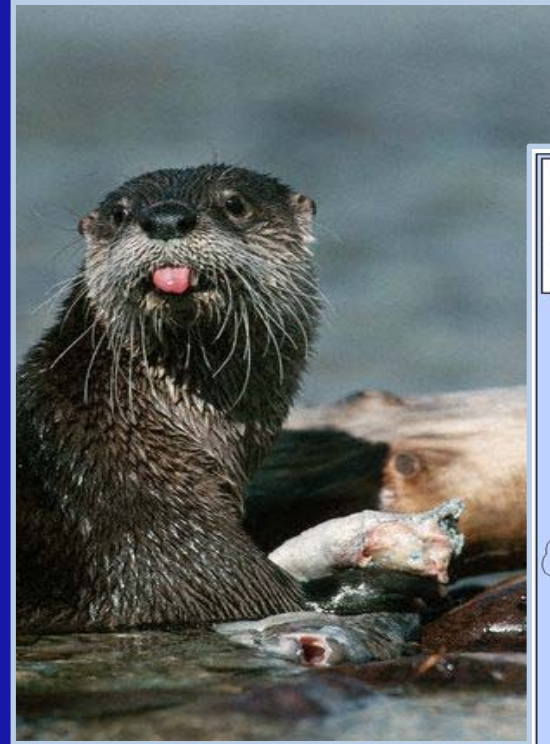
- ◆ Estimate and compare wolverine abundance, over time and among areas, using quadrat sampling method to measure density.
  - Conduct density estimates using winter tracking
    - Test for bias in density estimate
- ◆ Evaluate wolverine habitat, harvest levels, and extent of refugia to determine population potential.
  - Analyze harvest density and patterns
  - Measure spatial and temporal distribution of available habitat
- ◆ Estimate potential sustainable yield for wolverine populations.
  - Develop a model from vital statistics and population estimates
  - Explore methods to incorporate the influence of refugia into yield estimates



# Estimating coastal river otter abundance and harvest potential

## Objectives:

- ◆ Estimate and compare relative and actual abundance of coastal river otters over time and among areas
  - Conduct latrine site and scat surveys
  - Analyze DNA from scats to estimate river otter density using mark-recapture techniques
- ◆ Evaluate river otter habitat, harvest levels, and extent of refugia to determine population potential
  - Analyze harvest density and patterns
  - Analyze harvest distribution relative to available habitat
- ◆ Estimate potential sustainable yield for coastal river otter populations.
  - Develop a model from vital statistics and population estimates
  - Explore methods to incorporate the influence of refugia into yield estimates







**Questions / Discussion**

# Dall's sheep research in the Chugach, GMU 13D, and Kenai, GMUs 7 and 15, Mountains



Tom Lohuis, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Anchorage, AK

# Caution:

13D Chugach project designed as a 4 to 6 year investigation,  
beginning in March 2009

Data presented today covers only two years of the study and  
should be considered preliminary

This presentation is a progress report, rather than a  
completed analysis

# Study area background and goals

## 13D – Declining sheep populations

### Study area estimates

~650-750 1960s through 1980s

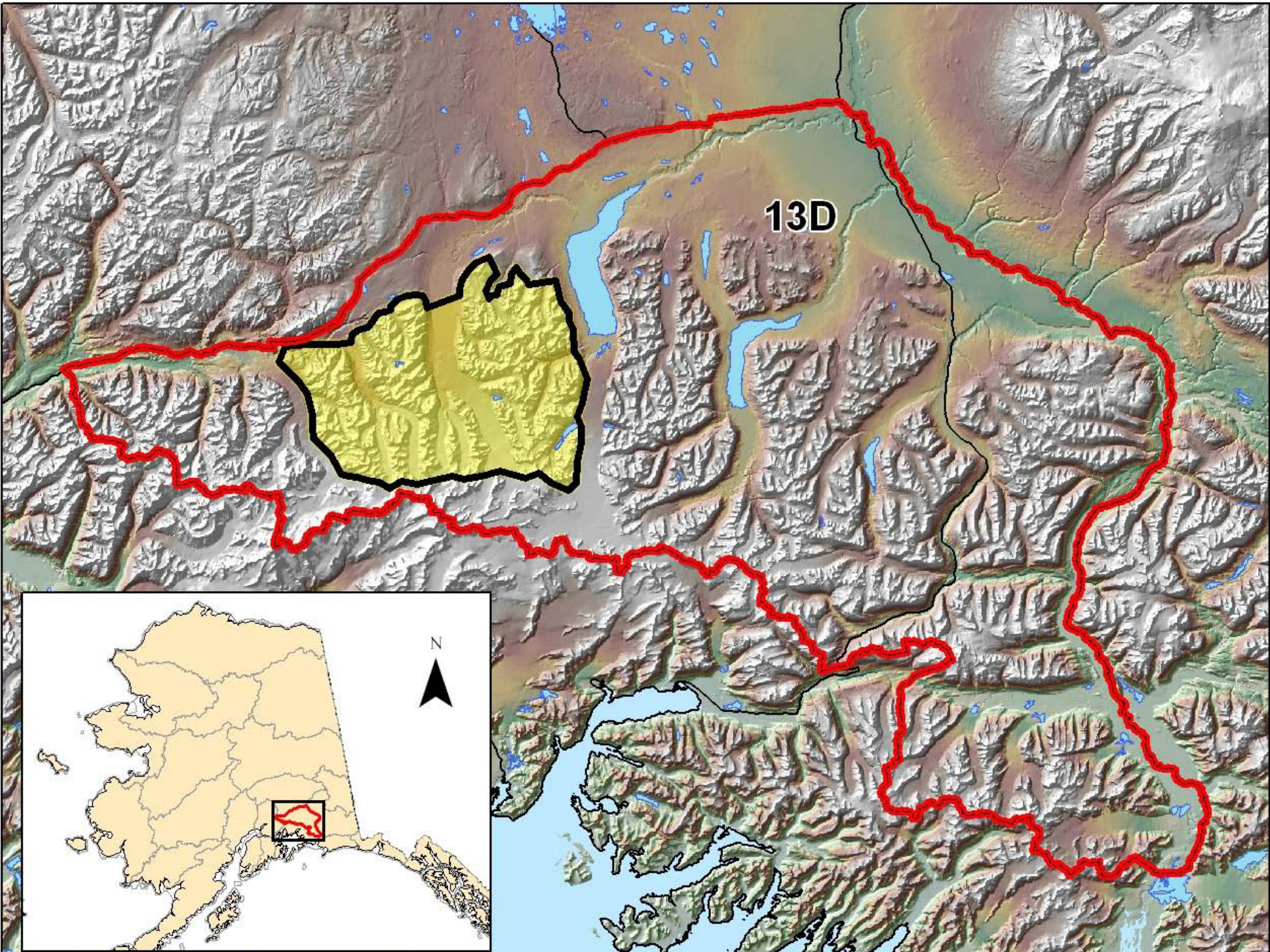
~350-430 2007 and 2009

- Until 2005, declines approximately equal in ram and ewe component

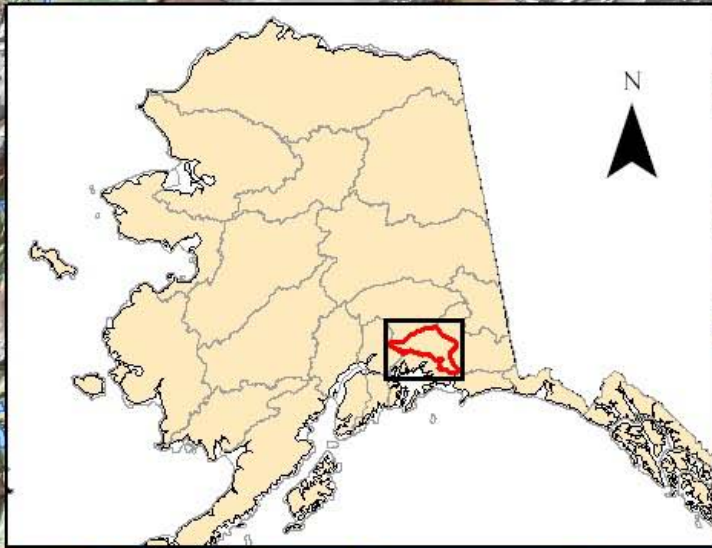
Project goals: Establish a baseline demographic picture...“What is driving sheep population trends in southcentral Alaska?”

Pregnancy, recruitment, rates and causes of mortality, disease





13D



# Lines of inquiry - 13D Chugach

## Weather

Late, heavy spring snows ?

Ice formation ?

## Predation

AK range studies (Arthur 2003 and Scotton 1998 )

~90% of lamb mortality due to predation

coyotes 47%, eagles 30%

100% adult mortality caused by predation

wolves 57%, bears 7%, wolverines 7%

Lamb survival to 1 yr = 26%

Annual adult survival = 85%

# Lines of inquiry - 13D Chugach

## Habitat and nutrition

Mineral deficiencies? Malnutrition?

## Disease

Pneumonia? Reports of dead sheep in this study area from hunters and during annual surveys

# Chugach (GMU 13D)

## Progress to date

March-April, 2009 – 37 adult ewes captured and radiocollared

30/33 recaptured in 2010, + 4 adult ewes

6 ewes from 2009 lamb crop were captured at 17 months of age and collared in October 2010

Blood, fecal samples, nasal and pharyngeal swabs, qualitative body condition assessment, VHF radiocollar

# Chugach (GMU 13D)

## Progress to date

26/30 adult ewes recaptured so far in 2011,  
additional captures next week

19 lambs radiocollared in 2009

22 lambs radiocollared in 2010

# Study area background and goals

Kenai –GMUs 7 and 15 – Declining sheep harvests

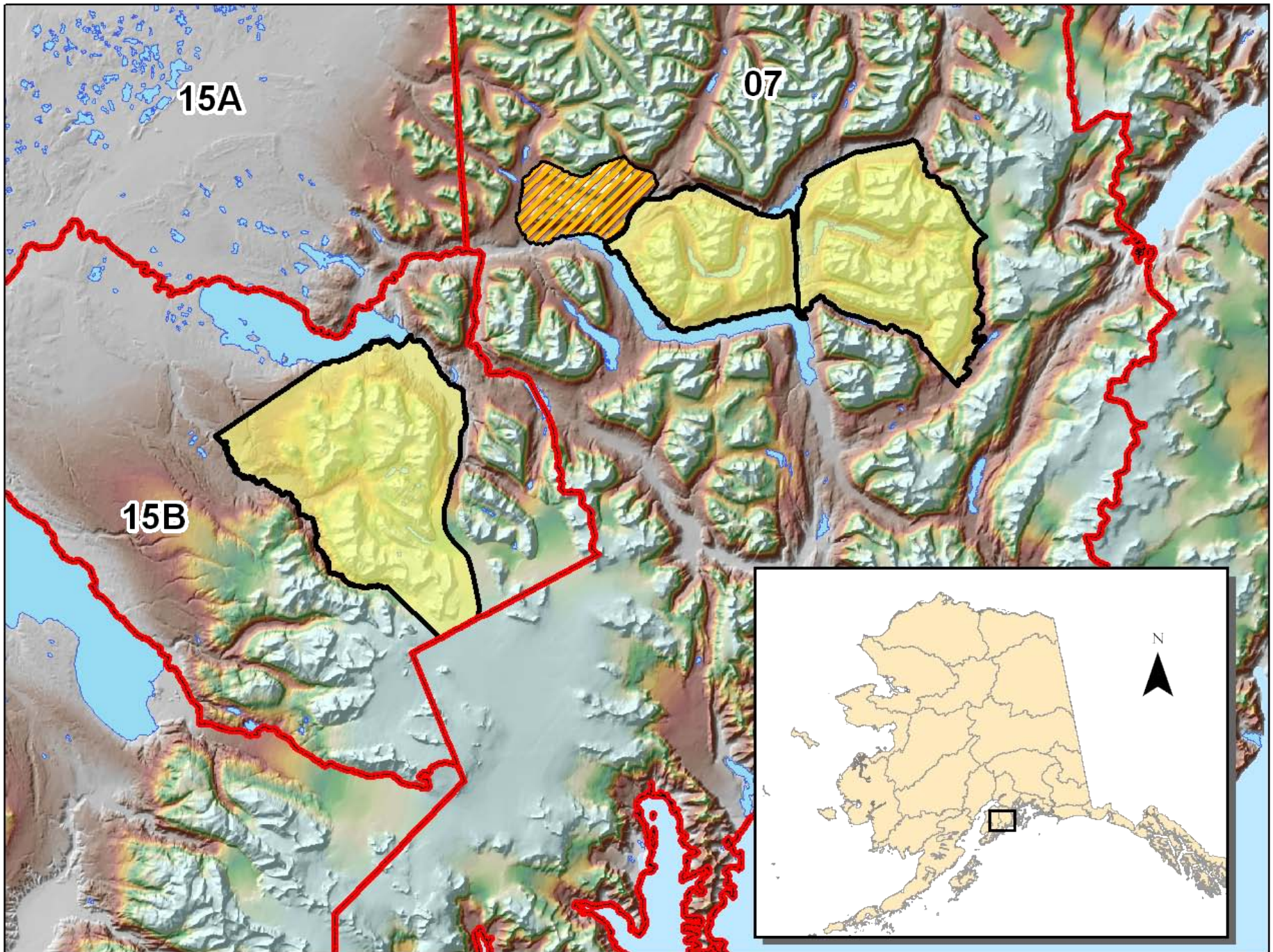
1991-2000 26-39 rams/year

2001-2008 13-21 rams/year

2008-2010 5-8 rams/year

Project goals: Pilot study investigating juvenile ram movement and dispersal

Secondary: Evaluate potential for large-scale project investigating effects of full curl harvest. Obtain information on juvenile ram mortality rates and screen for disease



# Kenai (GMUs 7 and 15)

## Progress to date

10 juvenile (1/2 to 3/4 curl), 4-7 year old rams captured and fitted with GPS collars in April 2010

Collars will be recovered in May 2011

Animals checked monthly to monitor survival. Mortalities are investigated as soon as possible















# Preliminary observations

## Nutritional condition

Body condition appeared extremely poor, even for late winter (1 or 2 on a 0-5 scale)

No subcutaneous (SQ) fat present

All bony structures of neck, spine, withers, pelvis evident (0.5-1.0 cm between spine and muscle)

S. Arthur (ADF&G, Fairbanks) reports ewes captured in Brooks and AK ranges all carry SQ fat and are well-muscled

# Preliminary observations

## Reproductive status

2009 Pregnancy rate lower than expected at 65%  
(22/34 pregnant)

Typically 85-95% (AK Range, Arthur 2003), one low  
year at 74%

2010 Pregnancy rate 88% (30/34 pregnant)

2011 Pregnancy rate 73% (16/22 pregnant)\*

\*Preliminary. Captures not complete



# Preliminary observations

## Disease

Nasal and pharyngeal swabs from 37 adult ewes cultured for bacteria, blood samples tested for exposure to viral disease

28/37 positive for bacteria associated with respiratory disease in Bighorn sheep in lower 48

Additional laboratory tests pending

0/37 positive for viral diseases

# Chugach (GMU 13D)

## Progress to date – Monitoring schedule

Daily flights between May 15 - June 8 to determine parturition, locate lambs for capture, and check for mortality of collared lambs and ewes

June 8 – July 1 flights 2-3x/week.

July 1 – Aug 10 flights 1x/week.

After Oct. 1, flights 2x/mo.

2009: 86% parturition rate, 19 lambs included in analysis

2010: 86% parturition rate, 22 lambs included in analysis







# Preliminary observations ewe mortality

10 adult mortalities as of 3/23/2011

≈11 % adult mortality/year

1 unknown (3/27/09)

captured 3/23, carcass not recovered

1 wolverine predation (4/3/09)

age, deep snow, recent capture, possible contributors

2 avalanche (4/16/09 and 3/12/10)

1 uterine infection/septicemia (5/25/10)

2 pneumonia (5/26/10 and 8/10/10, labs pending)

1 wolf predation (2/2011)

1 avalanche (2/2011)

1 unknown/unrecovered











# Preliminary observations

## Lamb mortality

8/19 (42%) 2009 lambs survived to one year

7/22 (32%) 2010 lambs survived to  
3/23/2011







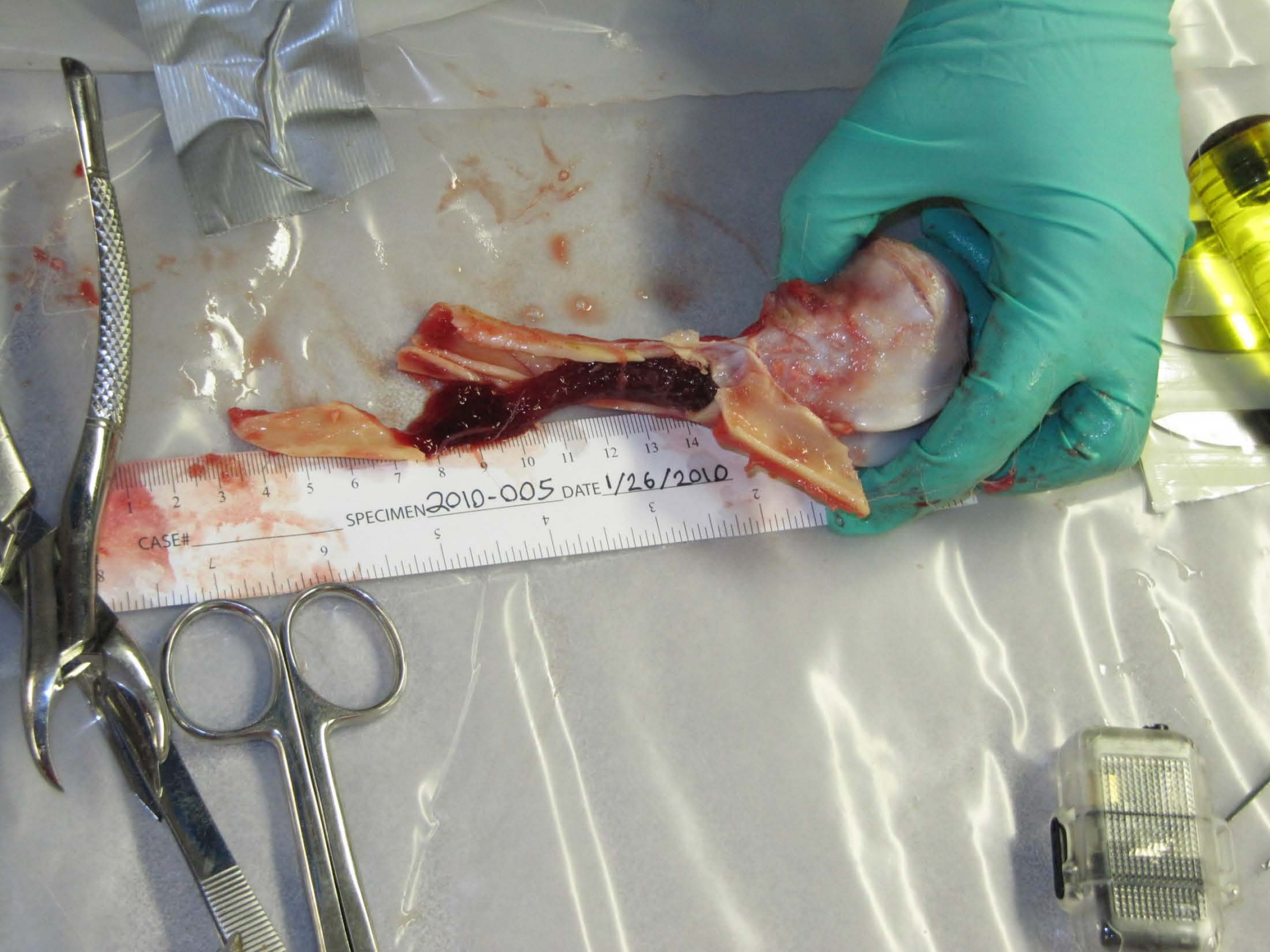












SPECIMEN 2010-005 DATE 1/26/2010

CASE#

# Preliminary observations

## Timing of lamb mortality (2009 cohort)

### Predation (5/19, 26%)

2 Eagles at 9d and 17d

Brown bear at 2d

Unknown at 15d

Wolf at  $\pm$  9 mo

### Nonpredation (6/19, 32%)

Starvation at 2d

Drowning at 4d

Pneumonia/lungworm at 35 d

Malnutrition/CE at  $\pm$  7 mos.

Malnutrition at  $\pm$ 8 mos.

Avalanche at  $\pm$  9 mos.

# Preliminary observations Timing of lamb mortality (2010 cohort to date)

## Predation (8/22, 36%)

2 Eagles at 15d. and 16d.

3 Brown bear at 4.5-5 mo.

Wolf/coyote/lynx at  $\pm 7$  mo.

2 Wolverine at  $\pm 9$  mo.

## Nonpredation (7/22, 32%)

Starvation at 2d.

Fall at 2d.

2 Drownings at 2d. and 6 d.

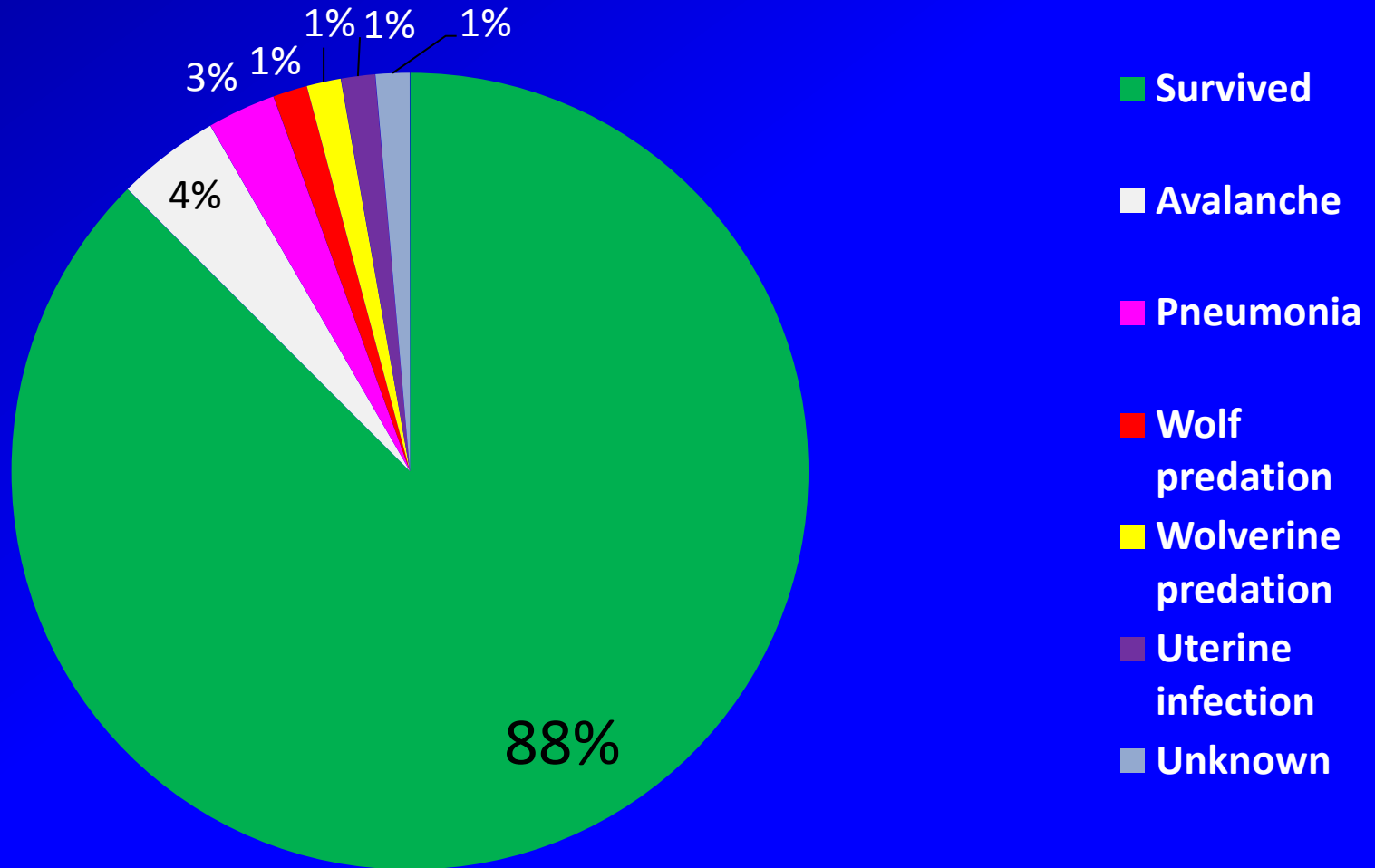
Unknown at 1-1.5 mo.

Pneumonia at 45 d.

Avalanche at  $\pm 9$  mo.

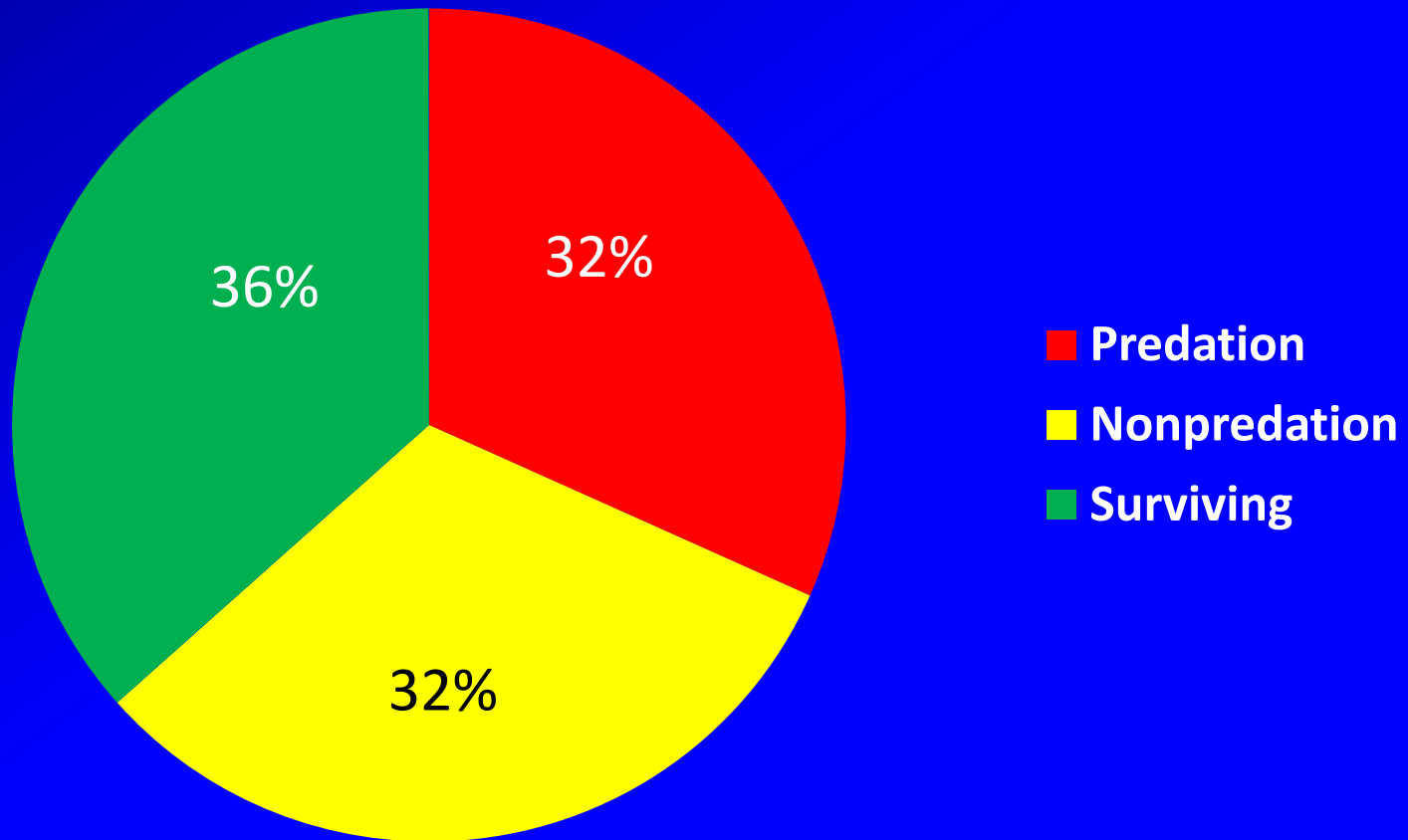
# Preliminary results

## Fate of all adults to date (37 sheep/yr)



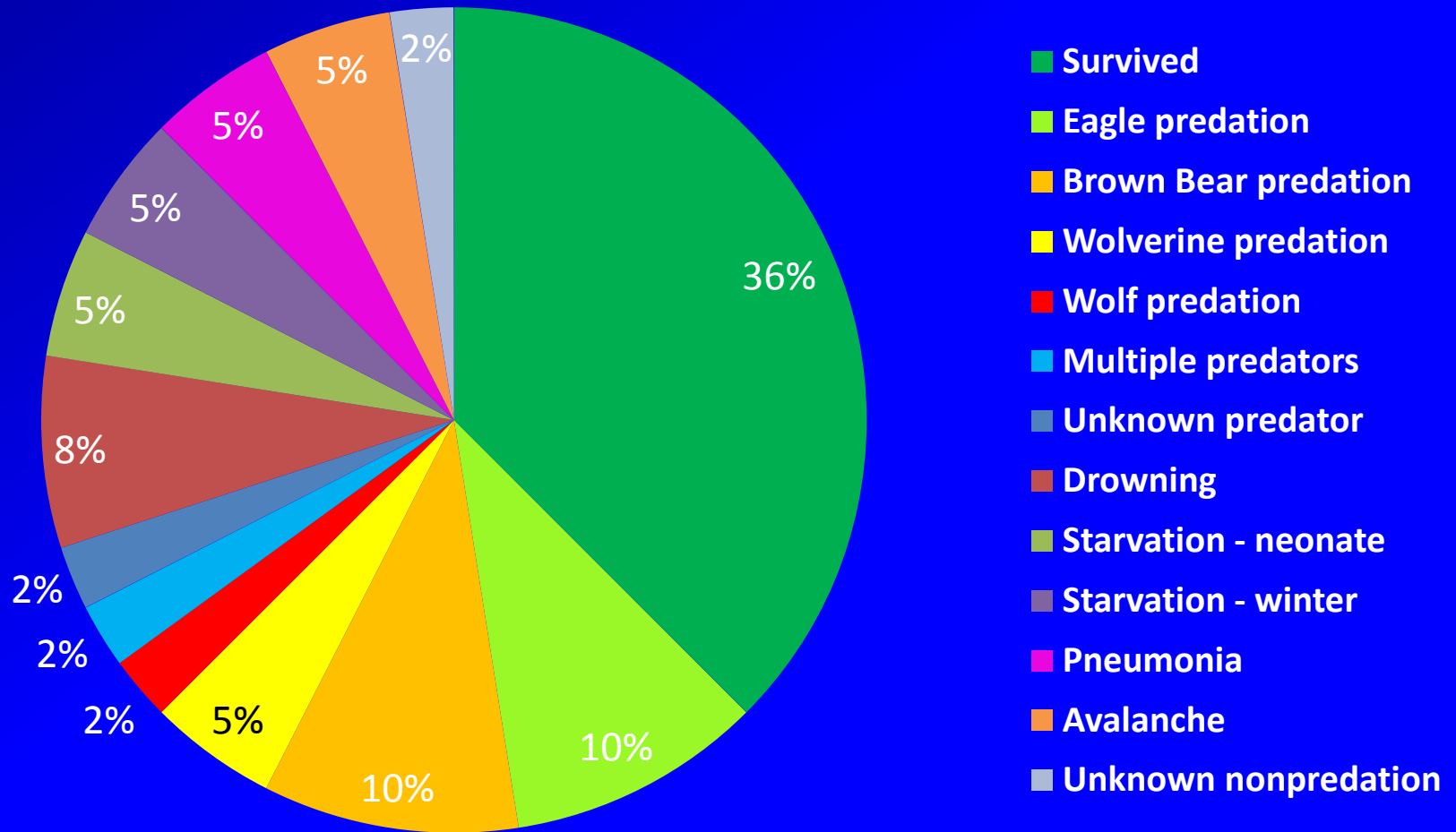
# Preliminary results

## Fate of all lambs to date (n=41)



# Preliminary results

## Fate of all lambs to date (n = 41)





# Summary of preliminary results

Annual adult survival rate  $\approx$  89%

Lamb survival to 1 year = 36%

22% adult mortality due to predation

78% adult mortality to nonpredation

32% of total lambs lost to predation

32% of total lambs lost to nonpredation

# Future directions

GMU 13D-

2011 - 2013 – Continue captures, pregnancy testing, lamb captures/collaring, monitoring.

Goals: Long term reproductive history ?

Weather effects ?

Predation effects when hare numbers decline ?

Determine impact and distribution of pneumonia-causing bacteria

# Future directions

Annual pregnancy rates in 2/3 years (65%, 88%, and 73%)  
lower than observed in other populations

Why? Annual variation or consistently low?

Trace mineral levels - ongoing investigation  
Mineral supplements?

Habitat issue?

Habitat improvement?

# Thanks

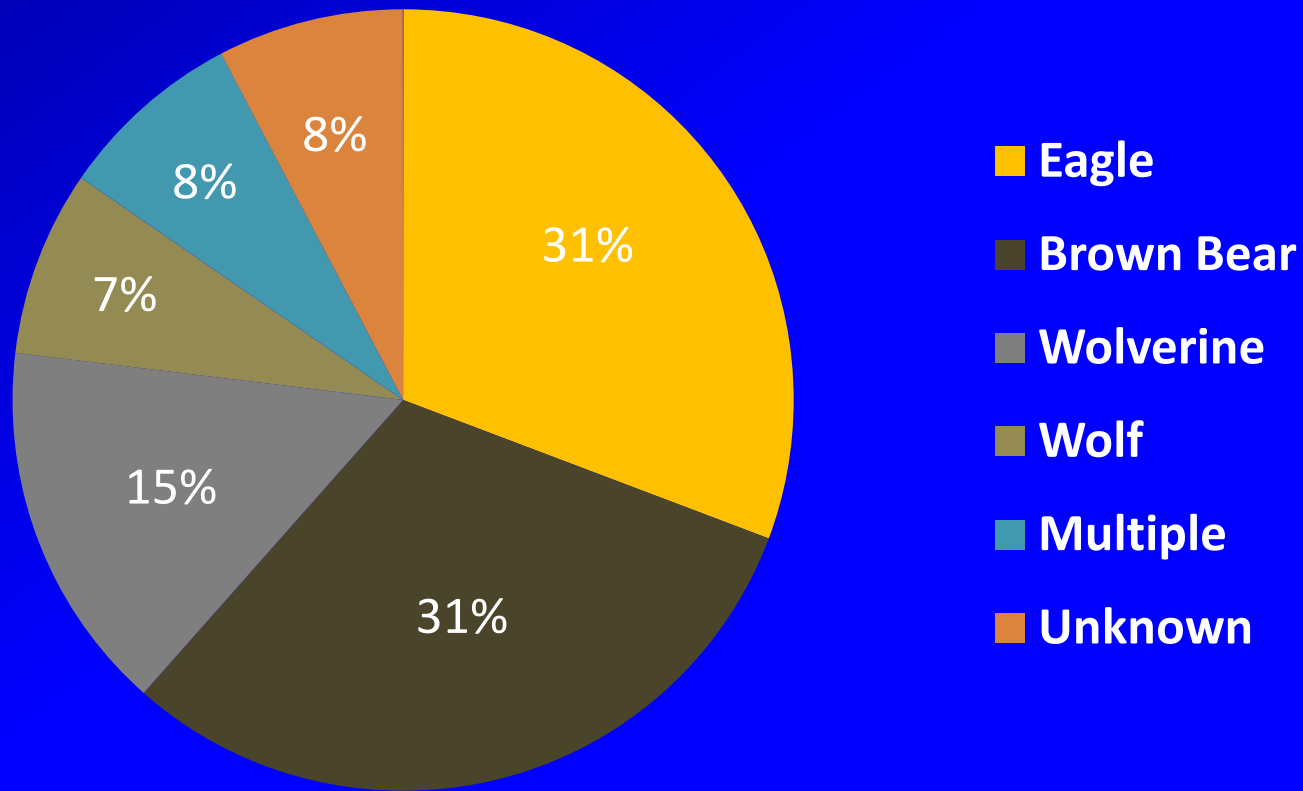
Mike Harrington, Becky Schwanke, Tony Kavalok,  
Thomas McDonough, Chris Brockman, Shawn Conway

Mike Meekin, Mike Litzen, Matt Keller, Mark Shelton,  
David Rivers, Tommy Levanger



# Preliminary results- Predation on lambs

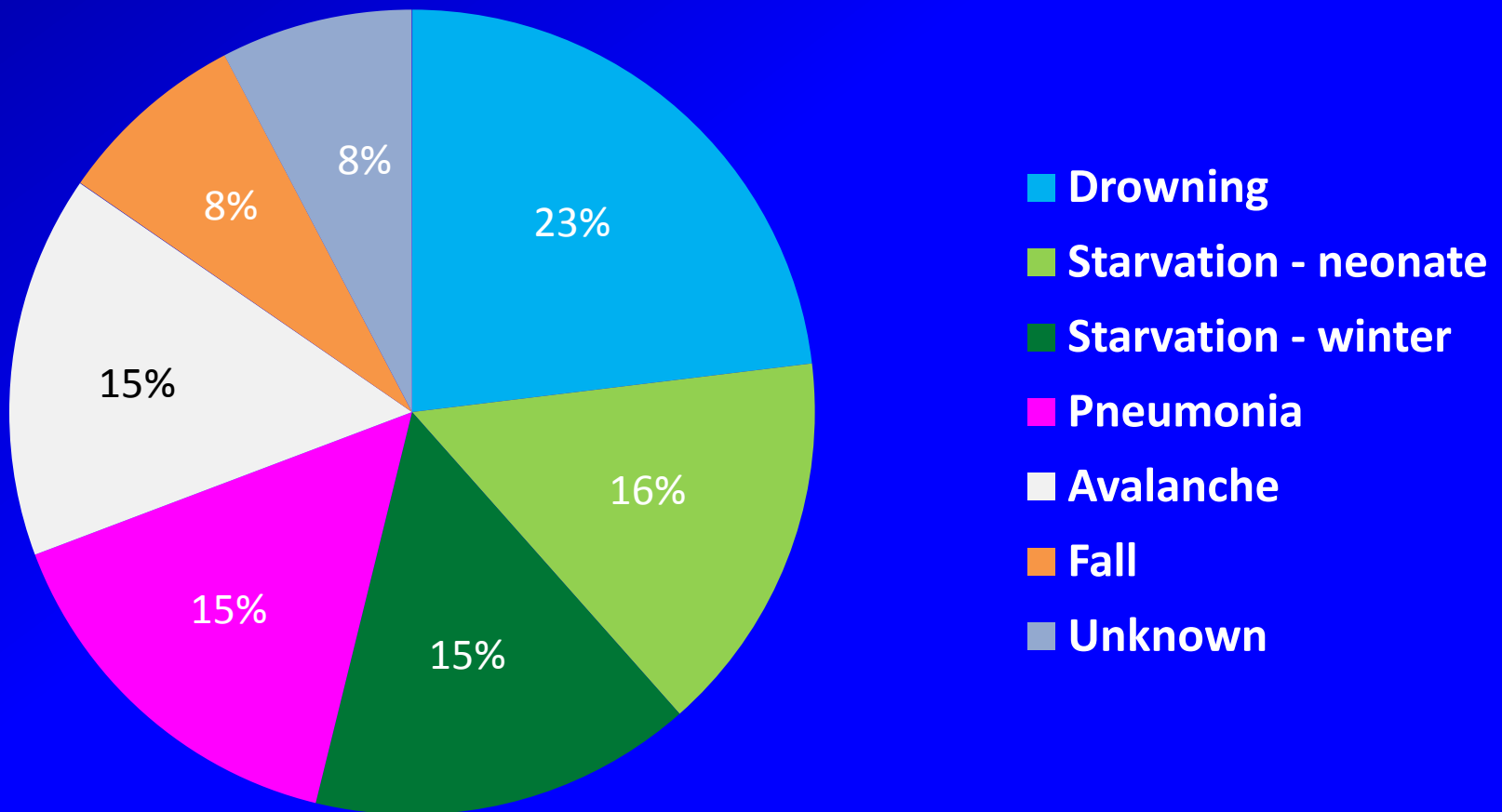
Note: 15 deaths/41 total lambs



# Preliminary results

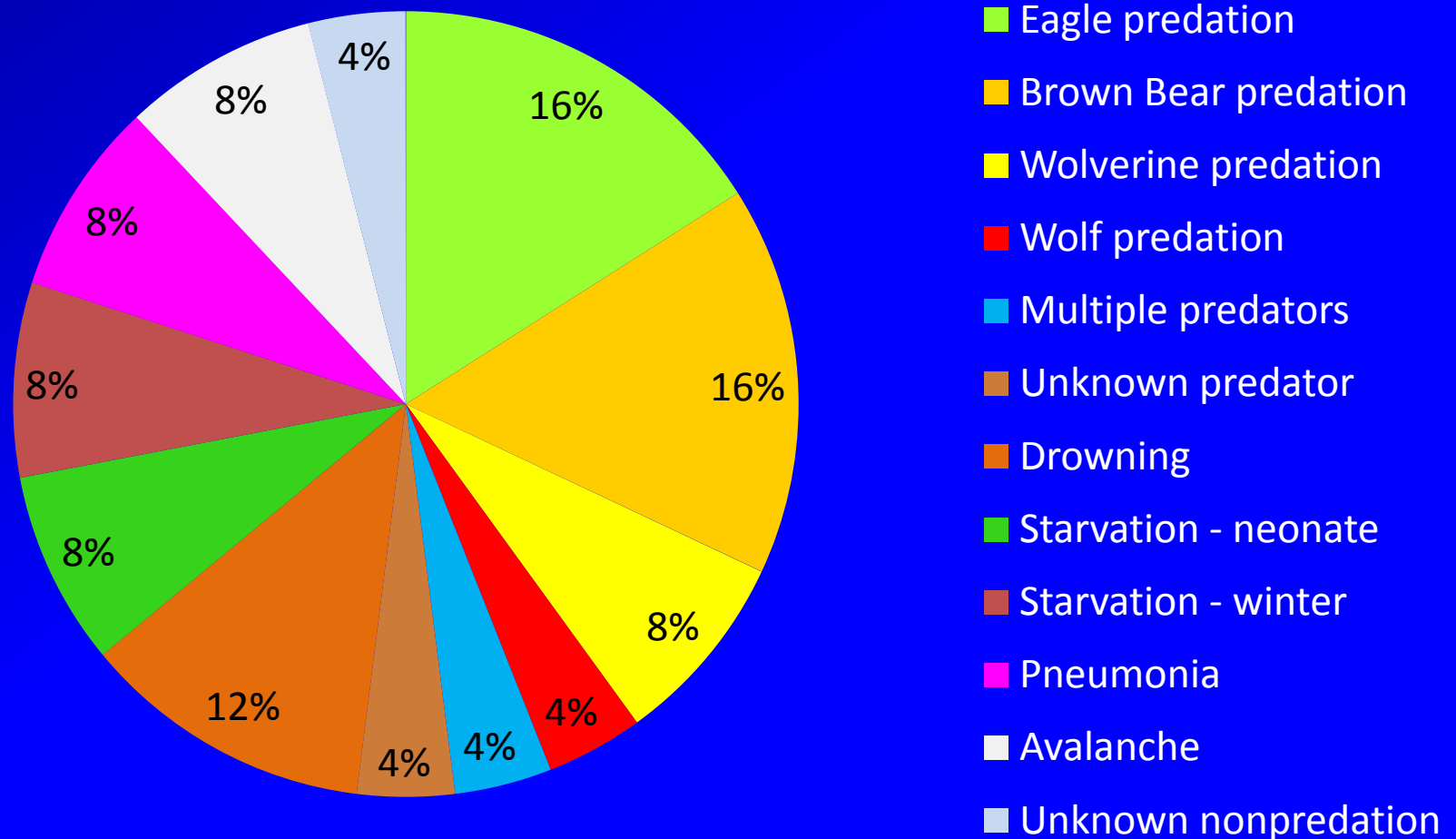
## Nonpredation lamb mortality

Note: 15 deaths/41 total lambs



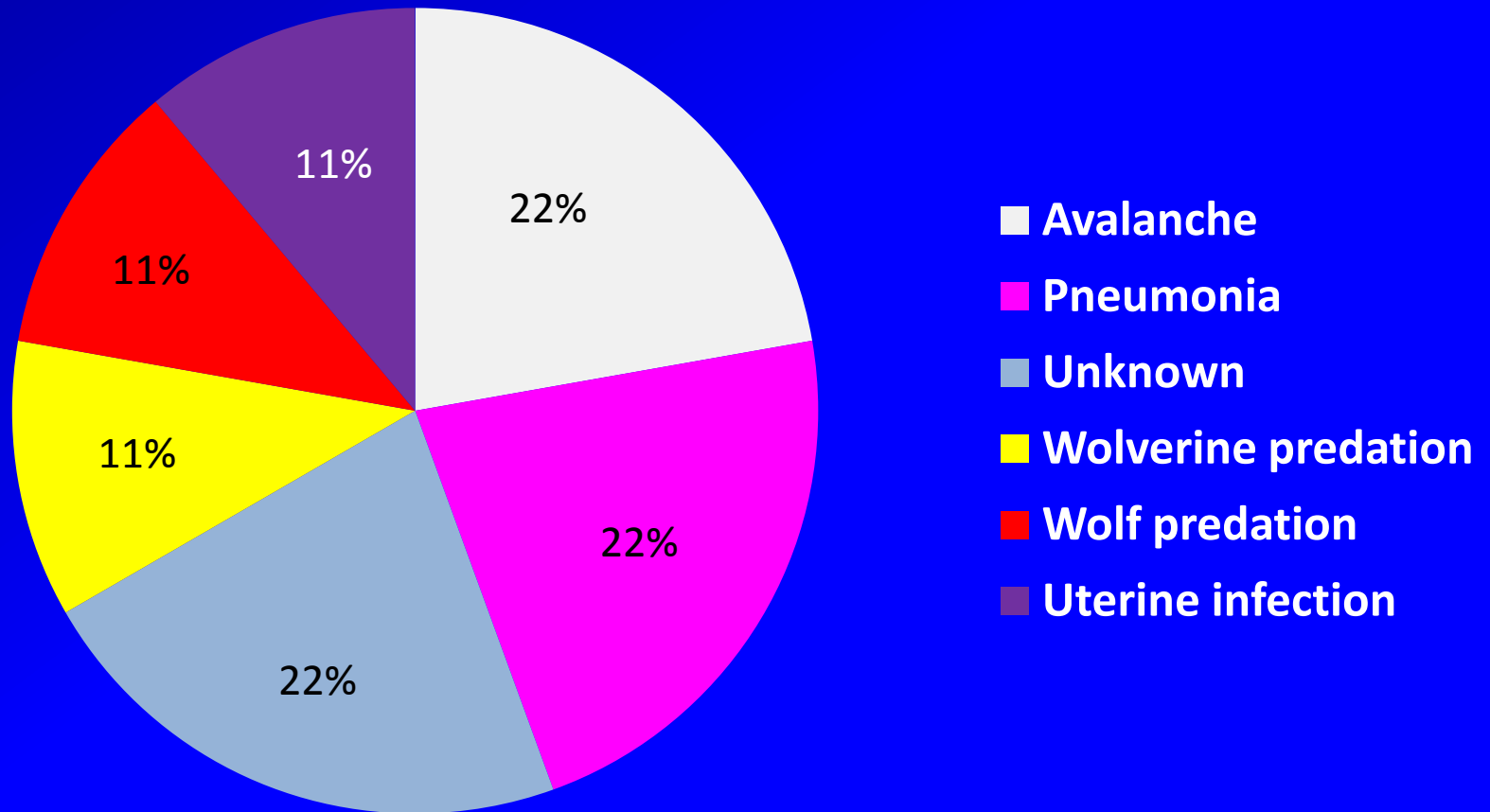
# Preliminary results

## Total lamb mortality (26/41)



# Preliminary results

Total adult mortality (10 total deaths)





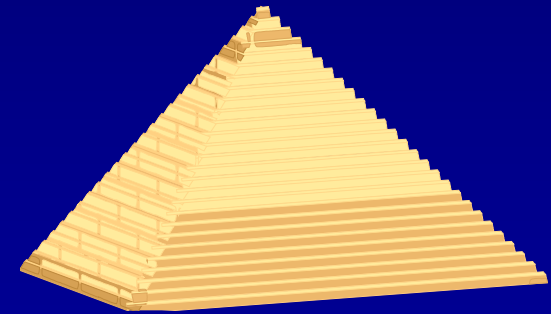


Random Draw



Bonus Point

# Systems for Distributing Drawing Permits



Preference Point

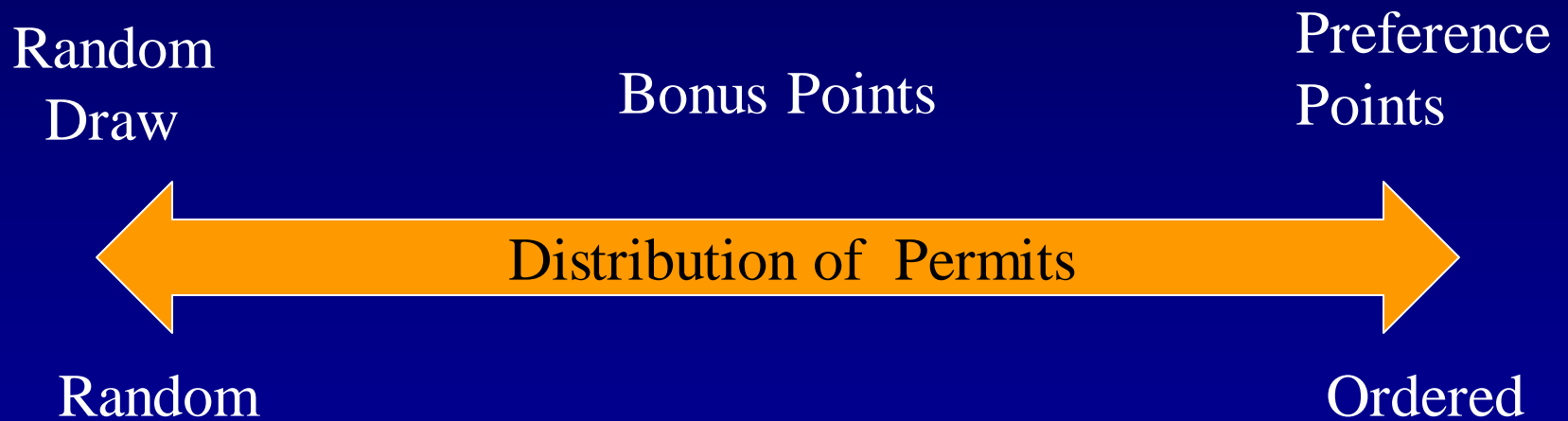
# Hunter Desires / Concerns

Hunters desire a better chance to receive scarce drawing permits

- Some hunters believe a system that rewards perseverance is preferred

Fairness: some hunters receive scarce permits multiple times while others have never been drawn

# Types of Selection Systems



# Random Drawing



Put names in a “hat” and draw them out randomly to determine winners

No memory of previous year’s results

Relatively easy for hunters to understand

# Random Drawing



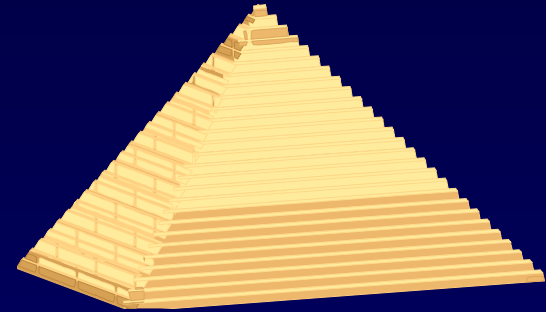
## Pros

- Everyone has an equal chance each year
- No penalty to new / youth hunters
- Inexpensive to administer program

## Cons

- Equal chance does not mean equal success

# Preference Points

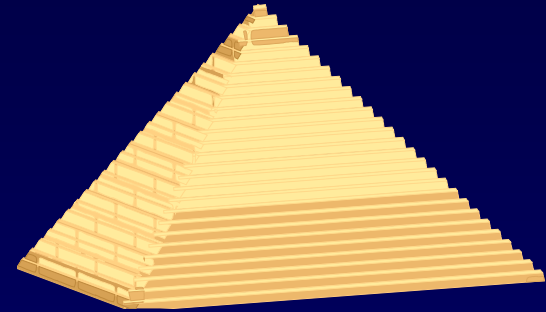


Points are awarded to hunters unsuccessful in previous drawings

Permits are awarded among applicants with highest number of points

Requires memory of drawing results from previous years

# Preference Points



## Pros

- Orderly distribution of hunting opportunity
- Rewards persistence

## Cons

- May discourage new/youth hunters
- Complex rules – more difficult to understand
  - Points for species or points for hunts
  - Disqualification for non-participation
- More costly to administer

# Bonus Points



Applicants are given additional opportunities to be drawn based on previously unsuccessful applications

Many formulas for defining “additional opportunity”

Requires memory of previous years



# Bonus Points



## Pros

- Rewards persistence
- Everyone has some chance to win – albeit unequal

## Cons

- Persistence does not guarantee success
- May discourage new/ youth hunters
- Difficult to understand / predict success
- Costly to administer

# Probability 101

A random drawing hunt has 10 permits available and 1000 hunters apply for the permits

- Probability of winning a permit can be expressed as:
  - $10/1000 = .01 = 1\%$
  - 1:100 -- means after 100 years of drawings from this group of hunters, on average a person would expect to be selected one (1) time

# Proposed Preference Regulation

- Only apply to Bison and Sheep
- Bonus Points apply to all drawing hunts within the species
- All Bonus Points for a species go away after being drawn
- 50% by Random Lottery drawing and 50% by Bonus Point drawing
- Points awarded through Bonus Point drawing double each year not successful (1, 2, 4, 8, 16, etc.)
- Applicants lose their Bonus Points if they fail to apply for a species hunt for two consecutive years

# Alaska's Situation – Drawing Hunt Statistics

# Drawing hunts: ~ 400

# Permits Available: ~ 7,500

# Applicants (hunters): ~ 26,000

# Applications: ~130,000

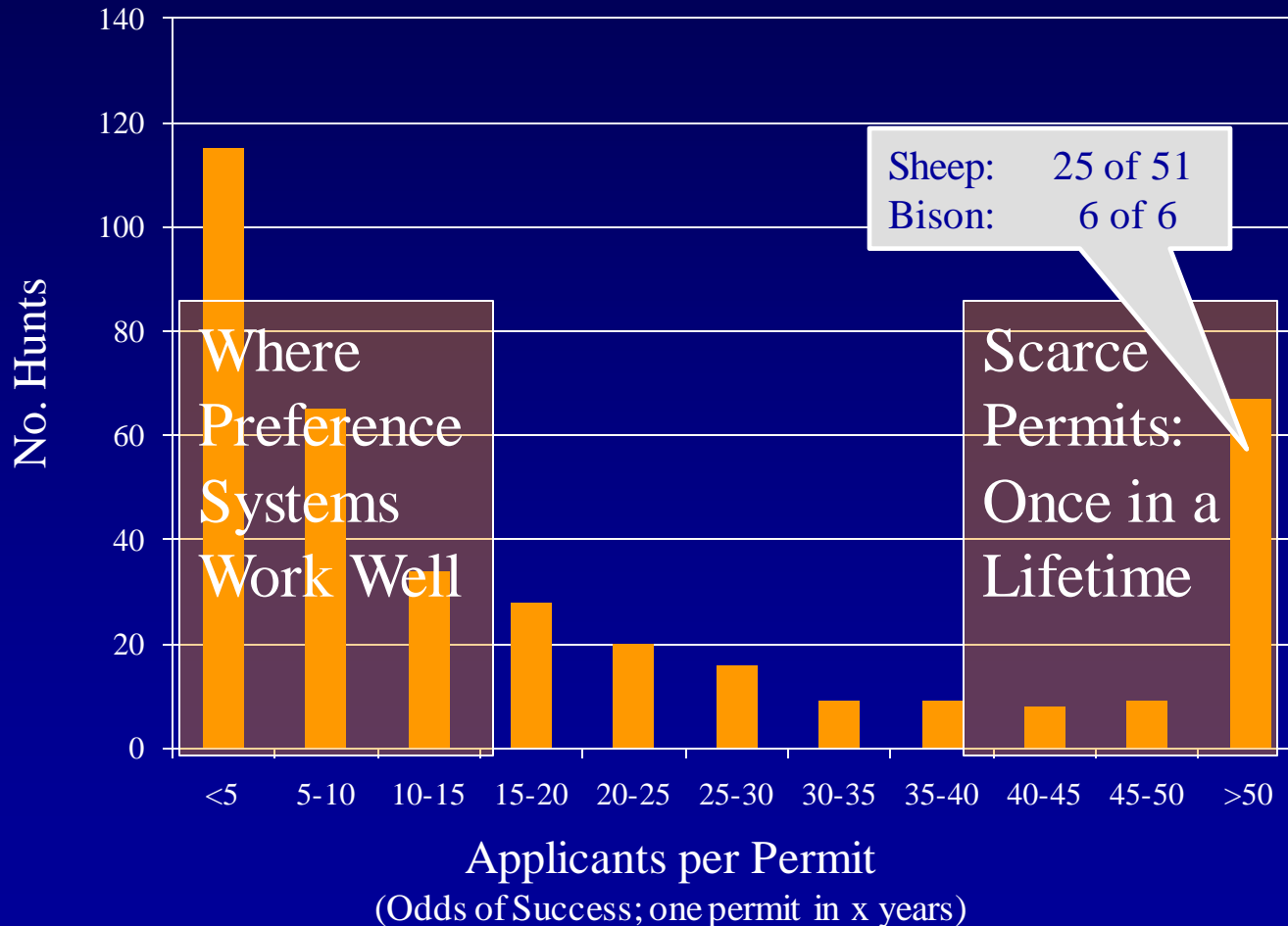
Ave. applications / hunter: 5

Odds of Success: average: 1:3.5 range: 1:1 - 1:500

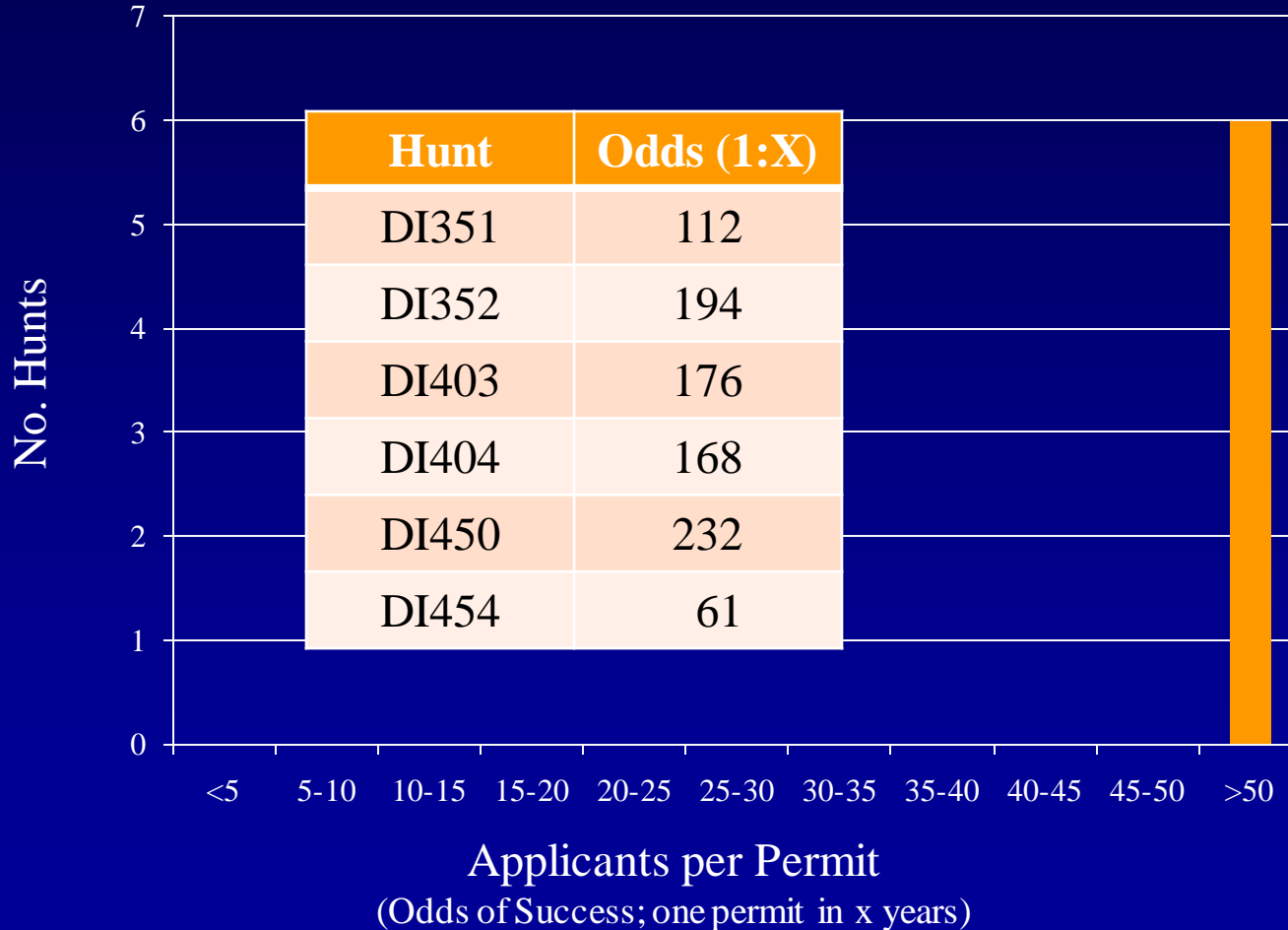
# Drawing Hunts – Characteristics

Species	# Draw Hunts	Random Draw Odds
<b>Bison</b>	6	1:60 – 1:200
Brown Bear	103	1:1 – 1:175
Caribou	4	1:12 – 1:25
Elk	12	1:3 – 1:65
Goat	36	1:5 – 1:200
Moose	117	1:1 – 1:100
Muskoxen	5	1:16 – 1:65
<b>Sheep</b>	51	1:3 – 1:500

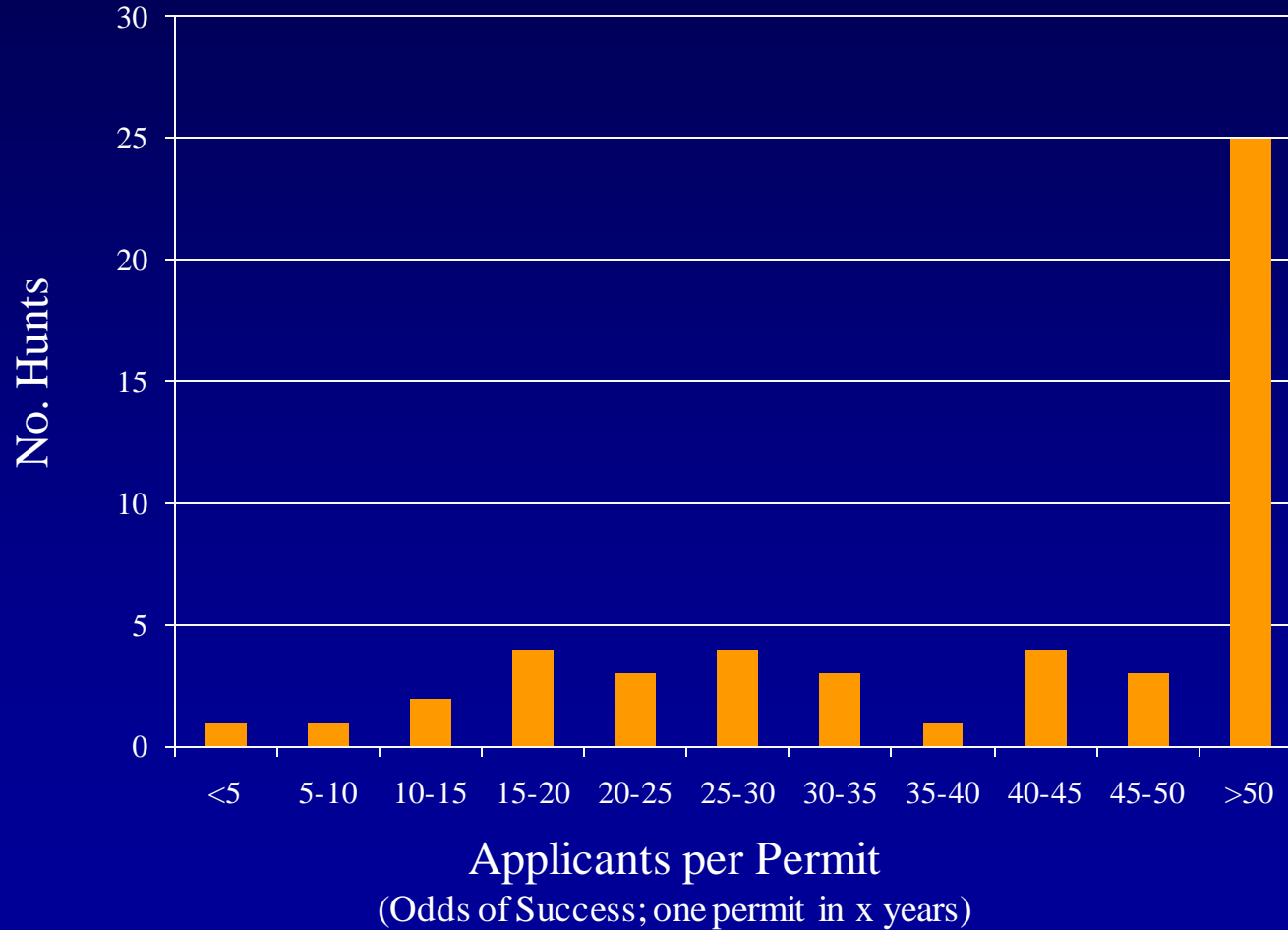
# The Issue: Supply and Demand



# Bison

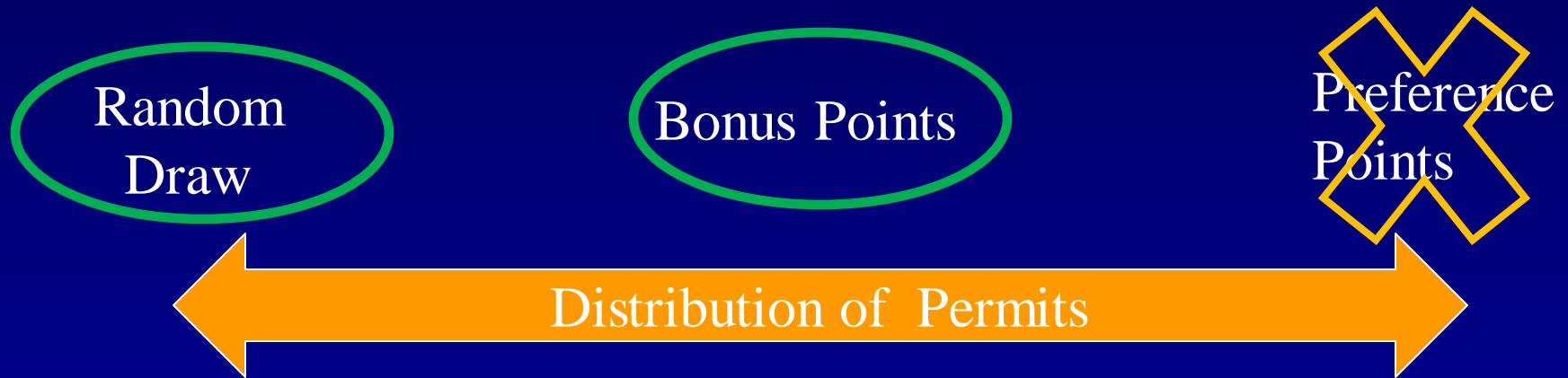


# Sheep





# Types of Selection Systems



Random

What about the impact of the formula used to structure a Bonus Point system?

Ordered

# Delta Bison – Scenario

Assume: 100 permits; points double each year; 5% attrition

Year	Applicants	“Marbles” per Applicant	“Marbles in the Jar”
1	10000	1	10,000
2	9405	2	18,000
3	8840	4	35,000
4	8303	8	66,000
5	7793	16	125,000
10	5600	512	2,800,000
20	2590	524,288	1,300,000,000
30	790	536,870,912	423,000,000,000
35	180	17,179,869,184	3,000,000,000,000

# Random Draw with Removal

Drawing Hunt	Odds of Success	Current Restrictions (after permit award)	Proportional Removal Period (70% of odds)
Delta Bison	1:170	10 years	120 years (once in a lifetime)
Tok Sheep	1:70	4 years	50 years (once in a lifetime)
Muskoxen	1:25	1 year	15 years

# Bonus Point System Summary

- Does not work well for hunts with low odds of success (1:40+)
- Amount of preference is dependent on formula used
- Using preference to favor persistence is a tradeoff with discouraging new/youth hunters
- Systems are complex and difficult for user to understand and evaluate

# Hunter Desires / Concerns

Hunters desire a better chance to receive scarce drawing permits

- Some hunters believe a system that rewards perseverance is preferred

Fairness: some hunters receive scarce permits multiple times while others have never been drawn

# Black Bear Trapping Regulations

Proposal 36 (deferred)

Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Division of Wildlife Conservation



## Review

- Historically, black bears have variously been treated as big game animals or furbearers in North America.
  - In Canada, sale of bear skins has been legal in all provinces for over 300 years without conservation issues. Trapping legal in most provinces (all if First Nations are considered)
  - In Alaska, black bears were variously classified as big game or furbearers by Alaska Game Commission—sale of black bear hides was allowed by BOG as recently as the 1960s
  - Maine has allowed trapping for many years—currently, 250 trappers take about 75 bears/year
  - **Board has received at least 18 proposals over the past 10 years to allow sale of bear skins or snaring**



## Black Bears as a Furbearer

- ◎ Black bears added to the definition of “furbearer” at January 2010 meeting in response to Yukon Flats AC proposal to allow sale of black bear hides—1 July 2010
  - Does not automatically allow bear trapping.
  - Does allow board to establish trapping seasons if the Board chooses to do so.

## Purpose of Trapping Proposal

- ◎ Be responsive to Alaskans who want help with bear/moose management issues
  - Problem animals around fish camps and cabins
  - Predation on moose calves in hunting areas around villages
  - Avoid having to implement more aerial wolf control
  - Convince people to use more selective methods in dealing with problem bears
- ◎ Provide examples of management situations that might be addressed with bear trapping
- ◎ Promote discussion among ACs, the public, the Board about how trapping could be used to help manage black bears



## Policy Considerations

- ◎ Draft Bear Policy is before the Board.
  - Trapping not intended to provide additional opportunity for harvest—it is intended as a management tool
  - Focus trapping into small areas where it is likely to solve existing problems, not create new ones

## Practical Considerations if the Board Authorizes Open Trapping Seasons

- ◎ Methods and Means
- ◎ Bag limit—any black bear
- ◎ Incidentally Caught brown/grizzly bears
- ◎ Nonresident participation
- ◎ Age Limit
- ◎ Same-day-airborne
- ◎ Uncaptured brown/grizzly bears near traps
- ◎ Periodic trap check requirement





## Practical Considerations (con't)

- ⦿ Bait-site/trap site considerations
- ⦿ Commercial Use
- ⦿ Controlled Use Areas
- ⦿ Conservation Concerns
- ⦿ Human Safety Concerns
- ⦿ Land Status

## Units Under Consideration, Seasons

- ⦿ GMUs--with history of proposals for bear trapping
  - Unit 12, that portion north of the Alaska Highway and west of the Taylor Highway
  - Unit 16B
  - Unit 19A
  - Unit 19D
  - Unit 20E
  - Unit 21
  - Unit 25D, outside the Dalton Highway Corridor
- ⦿ April 15 – June 30 and July 1 – Oct 15
- ⦿ Trappers must register with ADF&G or registration permit required, may be closed by emergency order when xx brown bears are incidentally taken.



## Areas Under Consideration

- ◎ Yukon Flats, McGrath, and middle Kuskokwim has been the focus of discussion, but Department worked with other ACs who also have concerns (e.g. 20C, 12-20E).
  - Areas are large--intended to become smaller
  - Smaller areas described in regulation?
  - Smaller areas established under permit conditions?

## Salvage Requirement

- ◎ Default
  - Hides only
  - Meat can be sold
- ◎ Recommend
  - Either meat or hide
  - Meat cannot be sold
- ◎ Considered
  - No salvage requirements

## Methods and Means

### ◎ Default

- All snares, leg-hold traps
- Firearms (rimfire and centerfire)
- Archery

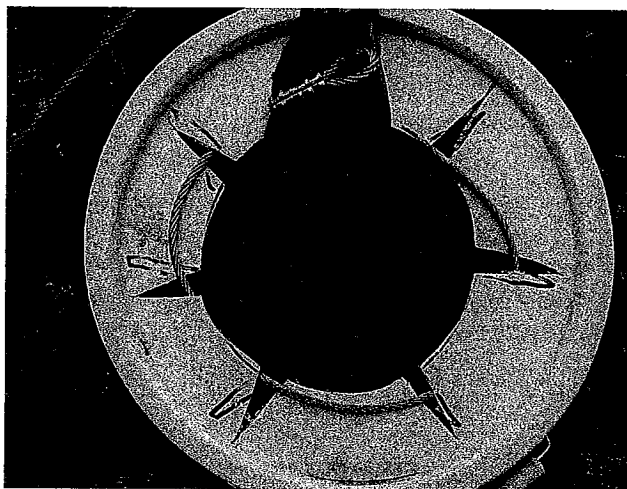
### ◎ Recommend

- Bucket foot snares--selectivity, non-target catch
- Centerfire firearms-archery not likely in rural areas

### ◎ Considered

- Archery and Muzzleloader – this would entail developing minimum equipment standards similar to those used in big game hunts

## The Bucket Snare





## Bucket Snare-Description/Use

- ⦿ Adaptation/modification of Aldrich foot-snare
- ⦿ Selective, humane, efficient, and cost effective
- ⦿ Much better benefit/unit effort than hunting
- ⦿ Very little bait used or clean-up necessary
- ⦿ Positive results in Unit 16B pilot program
  - 139 black bears captured
  - 15 non-target brown bears captured
  - 12 brown bears released unharmed
  - Little (minor swelling) to no foot injury to bears caught

## Bag Limit

- ⦿ Default—must be defined by Board
- ⦿ Recommend—any bear
  - Note: although bucket snares are quite selective, depending on how they are set, some females or cubs will be taken



## Incidentally Caught Brown Bears

- ◉ Default
  - Remain property of the state
- ◉ Recommend
  - Remain property of the state unless moose management goals can't be achieved
- ◉ Considered
  - Allow trappers to keep brown bears
  - Harvested bears need to be skinned and hide and skull delivered to the department

## Nonresident Participation

- ◉ Default
  - Residents and non-residents
- ◉ Options
  - Residents and non-residents (when a nonresident is accompanied by a resident over the age of 16 who is registered to trap bears)
    - Confounded by how incidentally caught brown/grizzly bears and protective or young bears are handled
  - Residents only
  - Require guide for nonresidents



## Minimum Age

- ⊙ Default
  - No minimum age
- ⊙ Recommend
  - Age limit--16 years and older

## Same-day Airborne Shooting of Black Bears

- ⊙ Default
  - Same-day airborne permitted for trapping
- ⊙ Recommend
  - Allow same-day airborne, greater than 300 feet of aircraft



## Uncaptured Brown Bears Near Traps

### ⦿ Default

- Not allowed to be legally taken, except DLP

### ⦿ Recommend

- Allow protective or dependent bears to be killed if within xxx distance of trap

## Trap Check Requirement

### ⦿ Default

- No requirement

### ⦿ Recommend

- Every 2 days

Note: Department does not recommend trap check intervals for other trapping in winter—primarily for safety concerns



### Black Bear Bait Site Registration Trapping Permit Recommendations

- ⦿ Must register with the department
- ⦿ Must be clearly marked
- ⦿ Must be cleaned up after use
- ⦿ Must be away from public roads, trails and railroad, and houses or permanent dwellings, businesses and schools, and campgrounds and public recreation facilities
- ⦿ Only biodegradable materials can be used for bait

### Other Black Bear Trapping Recommendations

- ⦿ Default
  - Trappers can receive payment for taking people on traplines
  - must report harvest of incidentally taken brown bears within 5 days
- ⦿ Cub black bears and sows with cubs may be taken



## Commercial Use

### ⦿ Default

- Trappers can receive payment for taking people on traplines

## Controlled Use Areas

- ⦿ Technically, the following areas will be open for the use of mechanized vehicles for bear trapping (current regulations only apply to hunting)—probably not a major issue.
  - Glacier Mountain CUA
  - Ladue River CUA
  - Upper Kuskokwim CUA
  - Holitna - Hoholitna CUA



## Conservation Issues

- ◎ ADF&G does not anticipate conservation issues with black bears or with brown/grizzly bears, even if the Board opens large areas to trapping.
  - Number of bears taken will be relatively small
  - Brown/grizzly bears much more resilient to harvest than previously thought—bears can tolerate higher percentage harvest than ungulates (where predation occurs)
  - Relatively few people will participate
  - Harvest cap on brown/grizzly bears
  - Reporting/sealing requirements for brown/grizzly bears

## Human Safety Concerns

- ◎ ADF&G does not consider this a major issue—probably similar to hunting brown/grizzly bears
  - Bucket snares are selective for black bears
  - Bear snaring clinics
  - Age limit—could be raised if Board thinks 16 is too young



## Land Status

- ◎ Parts of some units include Regional Village Corporation Lands, NPS and USFWS lands
- ◎ Regional Corporation—access for non-shareholders
- ◎ NPS lands in 20E and 19D
  - No intention to allow bear trapping—no villages, no benefit
- ◎ Yukon Flats
  - USFWS supports Yukon Flats Moose Management Plan including reducing predation on moose—more discussion needed with Service

## Status of Current Proposal

- ◎ Amended by the Board at October 2010 meeting—Units 16 and 19D removed from proposal and proposal deferred to March 2012 (Interior) meeting in Fairbanks to stay in existing Board cycle



Outdoor Heritage Foundation of Alaska

[www.ohfak.org](http://www.ohfak.org)

&

Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
Hunter Information & Training Program

[www.huntereducation.alaska.gov](http://www.huntereducation.alaska.gov)



**NASP**



- National Archery in the Schools Program
- Global Outreach
- Alaska's Program
- Future in Alaska
- Questions



**NASP**



## Mission Statement

The National Archery in the Schools Program promotes international-style archery as part of the in-school curriculum, to improve educational performance and participation in the shooting sports among students in grades 4-12



# NASP



- Worldwide Appeal
  - Now in 47 US States + Washington D.C.
  - 5 Provinces in Canada
  - New Zealand
  - Australia
  - South Africa
  - Namibia, Africa



**NASP**



## Big picture impact

- Over 9,000 schools now active
- Over 9 million youth taught since program inception (2002 – Kentucky)
- Over 2 million will be taught in 2011-2012 school year

\*All taught during school hours





**NASP**



## □ In Alaska

- Started in 2006-07 school year (10 pilot schools)
- Now in 5<sup>th</sup> Year with 65 active schools
- Over 7,500 students in first four years
- Over 10,000 at end of current school year



# NASP



## □ Program Funding

- Each NASP kit costs \$3,000

## □ Genesis Bows

- Universal draw length

- Zero let off

- Adjustable from 10-20 pounds

- Program Discounts to School/Gov Agencies



# NASP



Program Partners have donated over \$95,000

- ❑ Outdoor Heritage Foundation
- ❑ Alaska Bowhunters Association
- ❑ National Wild Turkey Federation
- ❑ Safari Club International
- ❑ National Rifle Association
- ❑ Ruffed Grouse Society
- ❑ Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation



# NASP Works for Kids (Responsive Management, 2009)



- 80% Like NASP
- 77% No prior archery experience
- 70% Like their teacher better
- 65% Shoot after NASP
- 51% Shoot with family
- 59% Want to join a club (after school program)
- 53% Have better self esteem



# What Teachers Say (Responsive Management 2009)



Students.....

- More effective
- Increased confidence
- Increased motivation
- Pay attention and improved behavior
- Better school attendance
- Participate in other school activities



# SGMA Survey

## Sporting Goods Manufacturing Association



- Where kids go after NASP.....

- 56% fish
- 50% camp
- 39% target rifle shoot
- 38% hunt with rifle
- 32% hunt with shotgun
- 29% hunt with bows



# NASP



## Future of NASP in Alaska

- 15-20 new schools interested each year
- BAI Training (for PE Teachers)
- Rural Outreach
- Take AK kids to National NASP Tournament
- Logistics of remote locations (Training & Costs)
- Keeping up with success!



# Program Growth



NASP in Kotzebue





# BAI Training







# McGrath School





# Bulls-Eye





# NASP National Tournament



6,784 student archers  
39% female participation  
\$14,000 in scholarships awarded



# Alaskan Competitors





# Alaskan kids at Nationals





# Outdoor Youth Days Rabbit Creek Shooting Park







# “Camp Abilities”

## Visually impaired archers





Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
Hunter Information & Training Program

[www.huntereducation.alaska.gov](http://www.huntereducation.alaska.gov)

Jerry Soukup 267-2241

Timmy Thomas 267-2196



# Outdoor Heritage Foundation of Alaska

OHFA is the Official Foundation  
of the Alaska Department of Fish & Game  
& Partners with the Department on many  
of its Education Programs such as NASP

[www.ohfak.org](http://www.ohfak.org)

Eddie Grasser 841-0358



## 2011 Central/Southwest Regional Alaska Board of Game Meetings

ATTN: Dept. of Game Comments  
A.D.F&G  
Boards Support Section  
PO Box 115526  
Juneau, AK 99811-5526  
Fax: 907-465-6094

Greetings Board Members:

Thank you for your willingness to serve on the Alaska Board of Game. My comments are in relation to the poor management of the moose population on the Kenai Peninsula. We have hired professional managers, and have sought the wisdom of various governmental agencies in the management of our moose population. I am not a trained professional in wildlife management; however, I do possess a fair amount of common sense. I have lived on the Kenai Peninsula for over 30 years, and have had the ability to observe the past management practices relating to the moose population. Hopefully, you will find my comments to be insightful and helpful in your deliberations.

### Proposal No. 154

I fully support a brown bear hunting season on the Kenai Peninsula. ADF&G has always maintained that about 50% of the moose calves are killed by the bears on the peninsula. There is a reason why so many "defense of life & property" situations occur every year on the Kenai Peninsula in relation to our bears.

### Proposal 158

I am in favor of extending the moose season to September 25<sup>th</sup>; I would like to see the opening date go back to Sept 1<sup>st</sup> for firearms. Hunting later would be better for meat preservation, and would provide better hunting opportunity for those who prefer to call to moose.



### Proposal 159 & 160

I would support these proposals if the hunting season would be extended to September 25<sup>th</sup>; this would then allow better opportunity to harvest the mature bull moose.

### Proposal 161 & 162

I believe these proposals are attempting to address the huge problem of hunters being expected to instantly judge the size of moose antlers. It is unrealistic to expect hunters to be able to estimate antlers that are 50 inches wide at a distant moose; you attempt to harvest a spike/fork bull and a tine shows up later after the kill; etc. We need to make the antler harvest restrictions as simply as possible; we don't need to have hunters leaving dead moose because they made a mistake on estimating the antler formations.

### Proposal 172

Allowing aerial wolf hunting only makes sense on the Kenai Peninsula. You can study the moose population improvements around McGrath after they instituted an aerial wolf hunting program. A friend of mine hunted moose on a remote lake last fall, and indicated the high winter moose carcass kill he observed was from the high wolf numbers in the area. Wolves and bears reduce moose populations, and the Kenai Peninsula cannot afford to see lower moose numbers. If you really wish to reduce wolf populations you need aerial wolf hunting.

James K. Johnson  
PO Box 3675  
Soldotna, AK.  
99669  
907-262-1324



Erich Schaal  
3952 Julep St.  
Juneau, Alaska 99801  
March 23, 2011

ATTN: Board of Game Comments  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Boards Support Section  
P.O. Box 115526  
Juneau, AK 99811-5526  
Fax: 907-465-6094

Dear Honorable Board Members,

I urge you to carefully consider the comments below regarding the upcoming Southcentral and Central/Southwest Proposals and to act accordingly in the best interests of all of the people of Alaska:

**OPPOSE PROPOSAL 193 - 5 AAC 85.065.**

**Hunting seasons and bag limits for small game.**

**Modify the bag limits for waterfowl in Region II and Region IV.**

I would like to reiterate the perfectly stated information below as found on an Alaska based outdoor forum (<http://forums.outdoorsdirectory.com/forumdisplay.php/39-Alaska-Waterfowl-Hunting>):

"As currently written, Proposal 193 would lower bag limits on Goldeneye species throughout much of Alaska, presumably reducing hunter harvest. However, I believe Proposal 193 to be fundamentally flawed through an incomplete and potentially inappropriate use of biological data and hunter harvest estimates. Furthermore, I believe that Proposal 193 would unfairly reduce harvest opportunities for Alaskan hunters without sufficient evidence that changes to current management regulations would have any positive impacts to Goldeneye populations. I would now like to provide additional evidence for fatal flaws in Proposal 193 as currently written.

Proposal 193 argues for lowering bag limits based on life generalized life history characteristics of Goldeneye species and population trends and estimates from unidentified sources. Although I agree with the statement that Goldeneye species are generally long-lived, K-selected waterfowl species, the authors fail to clearly cite any peer-reviewed scientific studies to support their claims with regard to population estimates and trends. Without full transparency of study design and statistical methods used to derive these numbers, the biological data presented should be viewed with skepticism. Furthermore, the authors of Proposal 193 present biological data for North



American waterfowl populations and apply these data to the management of Alaska waterfowl populations which I argue to be misguided. For example, the authors state that, "Barrows Goldeneye have the lowest population densities of any of the other hunted "ducks" in this general duck bag limit". This density metric might be true when applied to all of North America, but almost certainly does not apply to the state of Alaska (and certainly not to specific hunting management units within the State). For instance, Barrows Goldeneye have much higher population densities within coastal management units of Alaska as compared to other species listed on Proposal 193, such as Redhead. According to the data presented in Proposal 193, there are currently around 1.1 million Redhead subject to harvest under current State harvest regulations. In reality, most Redheads breed in the prairie pothole region of Canada and the lower 48 and never migrate to Alaska. Only a relatively small number of redheads occur in interior regions of Alaska and only during a relatively short breeding season. Therefore, it could be argued that the density of Barrow Goldeneye is actually much higher than Redheads in virtually all of the hunting management units to be impacted by Proposal 193 for most or all of the legal waterfowl hunting season. Similarly, the authors cite the protected status of populations of Barrows Goldeneye in northeastern North America as a sign of population vulnerability. However, these populations of Goldeneye have no migratory connectivity with Alaska and therefore have no relevance to the proposal under consideration.

Additionally, the authors of Proposal 193 use hunter harvest information from unspecified sources to make misleading and unsupported claims. For instance, the authors cite the total number of Alaskan waterfowl hunters, the daily bag limits of Goldeneye, and the number of days in the legal waterfowling sport hunting season to imply the potential for overharvest of Goldeneye species (i.e. " the take on these birds is not differentiated and is still set at 7 - 10 per day, 21 - 30 in possession for 107 days, for the 5000 waterfowl hunters in Alaska as if their numbers were in the millions of ducks"). However, the authors fail to recognize the fact that there are relatively few Alaska waterfowl hunters targeting Goldeneye in Alaska as evidenced by the fact that the total Alaska take in 2007 and 2008 was < 0.5% of the total estimated population of Goldeneye per year (Raftovich et al. 2009). The authors later claim that mortality on shot and unrecovered birds may be as high as 60%. However, the reference used in Proposal 193 is not to a peer-reviewed scientific source, nor does it apply to the primary method used to harvest Goldeneye (i.e. shooting over decoys).

Finally, nowhere in Proposal 193 do the authors provide any support for the premise that limiting the opportunity for Alaskan hunters to harvest Goldeneye species would have any impact on Goldeneye populations in Alaska or across North America. Hunter induced mortality on waterfowl populations has long been considered by wildlife management professionals to be compensatory and should therefore be assumed to be true in making management regulations unless disproven by proper scientific investigation.



In conclusion, I hope the Board of Game will take these comments into consideration and ultimately decide to oppose Proposition 193. This proposal would negatively impact the opportunity of countless waterfowl hunters across the State to harvest Goldeneye species without any substantiated evidence that a change in management regulations would have beneficial impacts to Goldeneye populations in Alaska or across North American.

Raftovich, R.V., K.A. Wilkins, K.D. Richkus, S.S. Williams, and H.L. Spriggs. 2009. Migratory bird hunting activity and harvest during the 2007 and 2008 hunting seasons. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland, USA."

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### **OPPOSE PROPOSAL 194 - 5 AAC 85.065.**

**Hunting seasons and bag limits for small game.**

**Change the regulations for waterfowl in Region II and Region IV.**

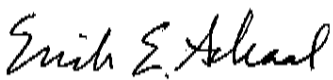
I vehemently oppose this proposal and am deeply troubled by the obvious intentions of its author to limit the public's legal hunting opportunities on public land and waters of the US. This proposal has no scientific basis. Its sole intent is to turn the region around the author's home into a private waterfowl sanctuary for the sole gain of the author. It is totally improper to manage hundreds of acres of public land for the benefit of a single, private citizen. I hope that this board can see this proposal for what it is and will resoundingly reject it.

To enact this proposal will directly marginalize local waterfowl hunters, but also, and more importantly, set a disastrous precedent for marginalizing historical hunting areas around the state. A property owner could copy this author's actions and use reduced bag limits to effectively close public lands across the state to legal and reasonable waterfowl hunting.

Waterfowl are dynamic and highly motile creatures that require population management on a flyway level. To micro-manage a single bay without sound scientific evidence is myopic and ill-advised. Furthermore, the management of our fish and wildlife should be directed by sound science, fully investigated through approved population study methods and proposals should be vetted in detail by experts.

Thank you for considering my comments in your decisions.

Sincerely,

  
Erich Schaal



RC 9

*KODIAK/ALEUTIANS SUBSISTENCE REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL*  
*c/o USFWS/Office of Subsistence Management*  
*1011 East Tudor Road, MS 121, Anchorage, Alaska 99503*

March 25, 2011

Cliff Judkins, Chair  
Alaska Board of Game  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
Post Office Box 115526  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Mr. Judkins:

Re: Proposals 146, 191 and 227

The Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council was established by ANILCA Title VIII to advise the Federal Subsistence Board and to provide a public forum for any matter related to the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region. At its meeting March 22-23, 2011, the Council discussed three Alaska Board of Game proposals and offers the following comments.

Proposal 146: The Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council supports proposal 146. The Council notes that hunters and law enforcement officers have observed wounded and dead elk that were left in the field and wasted. The Council believes that this proposal will provide practical and sound management of elk in the Kodiak Management Area and reduce unnecessary loss of elk.

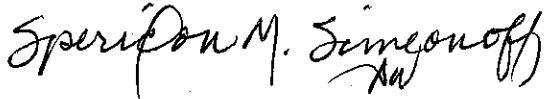
~~Proposal 191: The Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council opposes proposal 191. The ability of area management biologists to have discretionary management authority is vital for in-season and long term viability of local wildlife. This discretionary authority made possible the Kodiak Goat Management Plan, which facilitated goat harvest for sport and subsistence hunters. If not for this cooperative management plan and the biologist's management authority, two-thirds of Kodiak Island's goat hunting area could have been withdrawn for Federal subsistence hunting. This management plan received accolades by both the Federal and State boards and is discussed in wildlife management graduate schools. If proposal 191 is adopted, the Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council may pursue other management options, perhaps an exclusive subsistence hunt on Federal lands.~~

Proposal 227: The Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council opposes proposal 227. This proposal would open registration for goat hunts in communities other than the community nearest the hunt. Restricting registration locations is a vital component of the

Kodiak Goat Management Plan. Presently, one-half of Kodiak Island's best goat habitat is an open registration area. Adoption of proposal 227 would destroy one of the major segments of the Plan. If this occurs, it could reopen the concept of withdrawn Federal lands (two-thirds of goat habitat) for subsistence harvest. The Plan works very well due to intense effort by all user groups to develop the compromises implicit in the Plan.

The Council appreciates this opportunity to comment on matters of concern to all users of wildlife resources.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Speridon M. Simeonoff". There is a small mark below the signature that appears to be "AA".

Speridon Mitchell Simeonoff, Chair

cc: KASRAC

Peter J. Probasco, DARD, OSM

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RC 10



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

1011 E. Tudor Road  
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199



IN REPLY REFER TO:

FWS/OSM 11026/AW

MAR 7 2011

Mr. Cliff Judkins, Chair  
Alaska Board of Game  
P.O. Box 115526  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Judkins:

The Alaska Board of Game is scheduled to meet March 26-30, 2011, to deliberate proposals concerning changes to regulations governing hunting and trapping of wildlife for the Southcentral Region. We have reviewed all of the proposals the Board will be considering at this meeting.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Office of Subsistence Management, working with other Federal agencies, has developed preliminary recommendations on those proposals that have potential impacts on both Federal Subsistence users and wildlife resources. Our comments are enclosed.

We appreciate the opportunity to comment on these important regulatory matters and look forward to working with your Board and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game on these issues. Please contact Chuck Ardizzone, Wildlife Liaison, 907-786-3871, with any questions you may have concerning this material.

Sincerely,

Peter J. Probasco,  
Assistant Regional Director

Enclosure

- cc: Cora Campbell, ADF&G
- Tim Towarak, Chair, FSB
- Kristy Tibbles, Board Support Section
- Jennifer Yuhas, ADF&G
- Interagency Staff Committee
- Chuck Ardizzone, OSM



**RECOMMENDATIONS**

**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME PROPOSALS**

**Southcentral Region**

**March 26-30, 2011**

**Anchorage, Alaska**

**U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Office of Subsistence Management (OSM)**

---

If the proposal to change the spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, to 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler is adopted it could lead to an increase in the number of Federal permits being issued as Federally qualified subsistence users who have been harvesting moose under State regulations may obtain Federal moose permits to take advantage of a more liberal Federal harvest limit. The number of Federal moose permits issued for Units 7 and 15, between 1995 and 2009, averaged approximately 50 per year (range 17 – 110 permits) and the harvest averaged approximately 5 moose per year (ranges 1-8 animals).

**Federal Position /Recommended Action:** The OSM is supportive of taking steps to address conservation concerns for the moose population. The OSM recommendation is to **support** closing the non-resident moose season as it would reduce competition for local users, specifically Federally qualified subsistence users. The OSM is **neutral** on the increase of predator permits in the Units 7 and 15 as predator management is a function of the Department and the Federal land managers. The OSM recommendation is to **support** habitat enhancement to provide additional moose habitat, resulting in growth of the moose population. The OSM recommendation is to **oppose** the change in the harvest limit from spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, to 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, as there is another option that should be considered (see rationale below).

**Rationale:** After discussions with the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge), OSM concurs that bull: cow ratios in Unit 15 represent a conservation concern. However, OSM and the Refuge are concerned about a harvest strategy that focuses entirely on the larger bulls with 50 plus inch and/or 3 or more brow tine antler configuration. We believe such a strategy, especially if kept in place long-term, would select against larger antlered bulls, and has the potential to reduce both the frequency of desirable phenotypes and productivity of the moose population.

If any changes to the State harvest limit are adopted for moose in Units 7 and 15, it is recommended that a proposal be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board for consideration and possible changes. A proposal to the Federal Subsistence Board could prevent Federally qualified subsistence hunters who currently harvest under State regulation from shifting their harvest to be under Federal subsistence regulations, (which will be more liberal if the harvest limit portion of this proposal is adopted).

Over the longer term, we recommend that both the Federal and State management agencies work jointly to evaluate current and potential alternative moose harvest management strategies for the Kenai Peninsula. In addition, information is needed to evaluate bull:cow ratios in Units 15A and 15C and determine the best ratios to maintain productivity of these moose populations. We also recommend expanding fall moose composition surveys in these subunits. The Refuge would assist and cooperate with the ADFG in these efforts.

---

**PROPOSAL 184 – 5 AAC 92.010. Harvest tickets and reports.** Replace the deer hunter survey with deer harvest reports in Units 6 and 8.

**Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No**

**Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife:** If these discretionary authorities are repealed it could negatively affect wildlife population by diminishing the Departments abilities to manage the affected hunts, which in turn could have negative impacts on all users including Federally qualified subsistence users.

**Federal Position /Recommended Action:** The OSM recognizes that it is important to review discretionary authorities periodically; however OSM would be **opposed** to the repeal of the discretionary authorities currently delegated to ADF&G managers.

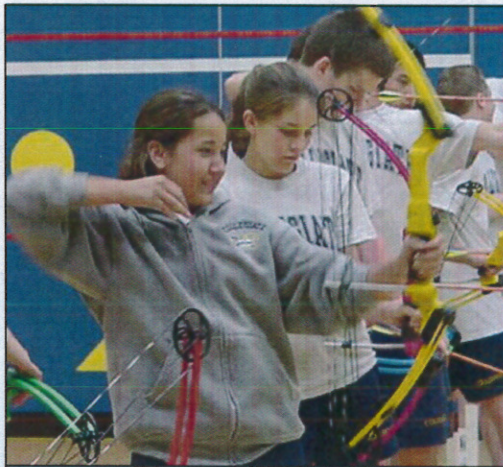
**Rationale:** The effectiveness of the ADF&G's game management often hinges on its application of various unit and/or permit area specific conditions. If these discretionary authorities are removed it would unreasonably limit the Department's ability to manage harvest and conserve wildlife populations.

---

## Assessing and Evaluating the National Archery in the Schools Program



The National Archery in the Schools Program (NASP) is a venture of state departments of education, state fish and wildlife agencies, and archery organizations and equipment manufacturers with the mission of promoting student education and lifelong interest and participation in the sport of archery.



*"Every student can succeed, [whether they are] athletic or not. Following directions, listening, concentrating, patterning, joyful physical activity are all essential school skills that are taught directly as a part of the NASP." —Michigan Instructor*

The program, which is administered by the non-profit NASP Inc., provides international-style target archery training through a standardized education package that can be directly incorporated into a school's physical education or other curriculum. Since its inception in March 2002, more than 4 million students at 4,900 schools located in 46 states and 5 countries have participated in the NASP.

In 2008–2009, Responsive Management, in consultation with Hilarie Davis, Ed.D., of Technology for Learning Consortium, conducted a two-phase evaluation for the NASP to examine four hypotheses: (1) learning archery is engaging to students; (2) through archery, students improve learning skills and attitudes; (3) archery positively affects student interest in archery and other sports, and student participation in the archery program positively affects family interest in archery; and (4) archery positively affects student attendance and performance in school.

This was a multi-phase evaluation that entailed a questionnaire administered to a representative sample of physical education (PE) instructors from 10 of the 46

states involved in the NASP, a questionnaire administered to a representative sample of students who participated in the NASP from the same 10 states, and a quantitative evaluation of the impact that the NASP has on student attendance and grades. The final phase of the study was designed to incorporate student records into the analyses. For complete quantitative analyses of the impact of the NASP on



*"The NASP program has given students that have not been that successful in other sports or even in school in general a chance to be successful, and be on the school team that attended the state tournament. This was a big boost in self-esteem." —Ohio Instructor*

1129

student attendance and performance, student records are necessary. The researchers are in the process of obtaining those records. Preliminary results of the first two phases of the study include the following:

- **Students Are Satisfied With the NASP.** Most students (80%) like the archery program in their schools, and a large majority (85%) report that their instructors did a good job teaching archery.
- **Students Are Engaged by the NASP.** A majority of students (74%) think the archery program is exciting, and just over three quarters (76%) rated their archery skills as either good or very good after taking the course.
- **Archery Improves Student Self-Confidence.** Eighty-four percent (84%) of instructors agree that archery has improved their students' self-confidence, reporting that archery gives students more confidence in their relationships with their teachers (51%), in other sports or physical activities (50%), and in friendships with other students (43%).
- **Archery Improves Student Motivation.** Seventy-eight percent (78%) of instructors agree that archery has improved student motivation, saying that the NASP gives students more motivation to stay out of trouble and be respectful of adults and friends (48%), to attend school (41%), to participate in other sports and activities (29%), and to get better grades (26%).
- **Archery Improves Student Behavior.** Most instructors (74%) agree that archery has improved student behavior; more than half (53%) report that student behavior as a whole has improved because of the program.
- **Archery Improves Student Concentration and Focus.** When asked specifically about student attention in archery, 76% of instructors believe that students pay more attention to what they are doing in NASP courses than in other classes.
- **The NASP Increases Student Interest and Involvement in Archery.** Seventy-nine percent (79%) of instructors say that the NASP has increased student interest in archery. Just over half (51%) of NASP students indicate that they have participated in archery since taking it in school.
- **The NASP Increases Student Interest in Hunting and Shooting Sports.** A significant percentage of NASP students (30%) indicate that they are more interested in other shooting sports since taking the archery program in school.
- **The NASP Improves Student Academic Performance.** When asked specifically if the NASP has affected student performance in their PE classes, 43% of instructors who had more experience teaching archery or who taught classes with more intense archery programs report that archery has improved student performance.
- **The NASP Increases Attendance in PE Classes.** When asked if they agree with a series of statements, nearly half (49%) of instructors say that the NASP has increased student attendance in their PE classes.



*"We have a ton of kids who are never going to be baseball or football or track stars. You don't have to be strong, you don't have to be tall, you don't have to be fast—anyone can be an archer. And it's a life sport, it's something you can do until you're seventy or eighty. And I think that's huge for kids."  
—Minnesota Instructor*





My name is Gilda Shellikoff, I am a life long resident of False Pass on Unimak Island. The only time I spend any length of time from False Pass is for my personal education. Today, I am spending the winters in Anchorage for my granddaughter's education; we go home for Christmas and during the summers.

I've been watching this situation of killing the wolves to save the caribou herd on Unimak Island. One of the things that I heard is that, "it doesn't make any difference if the caribou herd dies, the Native people don't subsistent hunt anyway."

This is simply not true, when I was growing up; caribou was an important part of our diet and a way of life. It is still just as important to this day. Not just to False Pass, but people from King Cove come over and hunt when it was open to everyone.

When the caribou season was closed prior to the closure, I got on the Kodiak/Aleutians Advisory Subsistence Council in the 1990's. I was the one that made the motion to re-open the hunt for subsistence use. When it did open the hunters had to get a permit from the Fish and Wildlife Service. In False Pass the permits were issued by the Tribal Council. I worked for the Council at the time and I know all the available hunters went hunting. Some even got proxy permits to hunt for the people in the village that could not hunt. Unfortunately, some of the hunters did not send in reports after the hunts were over. So the takes were not recorded. However, later the Tribal Council did send in reports from the hunters. After we were able to get permits, the hunt was opened up to big game hunters; add that to the increase of the wolves and bears, next thing we knew the season was closed again. If the herd was managed at all, the managers would have seen this coming and took action before it was too late.

I remember a time when during the winter months there was a herd of caribou in the valley right behind the village. Whenever, someone needed meat they would go and get just what was needed. Then it got so we saw a fewer caribou come near the village, soon people had to go in a skiff or boat to find a caribou. The caribou kept getting less and the wolf population kept getting bigger.

I am in favor of the State Fish and Game killing some wolves, you don't have to kill them all. The way I've things managed, it seems like the Fish



and Wildlife Service cares more about the wolves than the subsistence lifestyle of the First Peoples in the region.

Now, the wolves have increased so much, you can hear them howling in the bushes from by your house in the village. At first they would come, into the village one or two at a time, now they come into the village in packs of five or six at a time. Here are some examples of some encounters:

1. About five years ago a guy heard noise out by the front door. So, when he went to see what was going on, a wolf was at his front door had the hind leg of the family dog in it's mouth and was trying to drag it away,
2. People had to scare wolves away to save their dogs, our family lost two dogs in the last five years due to wolves.
3. Two wolves chased a dog under my daughter's house and when she tried to chase them away by waving and yelling through the window. The wolves just stayed there and showed their teeth and made noises at her.
4. One day my brother saw a big wolf near the City office and called it in on the VHF radio it just so happens the VPSO was at the village dump and there were three more wolves up there.
5. Just day before yesterday, about four in the afternoon there were five wolves less than 150 feet from my daughter's house. But eight that evening there was two more near her house.

I hope that the Fish and Wildlife Service will support the State Fish and Game in killing some wolves on Unimak Island. If nothing is done you will not only kill our caribou herd. It will be just a matter of time before someone in the village gets killed by the wolves. False Pass is a small village where people like to walk on nice days, weather it's just going to someone else's house or on a hike. Now even that part of life is gone.

Thank you for your time.



**Re: Proposal 77 -5 AAC92.125 Predation Control Area Implementation Plans**

I am strongly against the use of snares on brown bears, as indicated in point 4 of this proposal.

The snaring of such large mammals **MUST** induce horrific, and moreover, unnecessary pain and suffering. It is the unnecessary part that irks me most. Hunters have at their disposal myriad ways of killing a bear. Why contemplate a method that leaves the animal potentially writhing in pain for days on end ? I don't understand it.

I ask the board to prevent the use of snares in this proposal. I am not against hunting; done right I think it's probably the most humane way of eating meat. I am, however against the inevitable and unnecessary suffering that this proposal will incur. And add me to the list of people who will suffer if this proposal passes and snares are allowed. Go and shoot them from a helicopter if you have to, but don't let them suffer for hours/days on end at the end of a snare.



**Re: Proposal 132 -5 AAC 85.015 Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear; and 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.**

#### **Use of snares**

I am completely against the use of snaring of black and brown bears in the Anchorage bowl, as indicated by the proposal's statement "... to liberalize the methods and means to whatever is needed to complete the job."

These large animals are sentient creatures and **MUST** endure horrific, and moreover, unnecessary pain and suffering when taken by a snare. Hunters have at their disposal myriad ways of killing a bear. Snaring of bears belongs in the history books.

I ask the board to prevent the use of snares in this proposal.

On the topic of who is likely to suffer, include me, and many other Alaskans I'm sure, who have a really hard time knowing their state would allow this level of cruelty when so many other options are available.

#### **Bears in Anchorage**

I am ok with bears in Anchorage. Perhaps the proposer(s) might not be as frightened if they were to live in a more sterile, safe and predictable city. I do think a stronger effort by Fish and Game and the City to control garbage would go a long way to mitigating 'problem bears". Free or subsidized bear- proof containers would be a start.



**Re: Proposal 192 - 5 AAC 92.095 Unlawful methods of takign furbearers; exceptions.**

I support this proposal. It is a sensible one that has little impact on the trapper but safeguards against some serious injuries/death to dogs and, heaven forbid, children. Never mind a dog, imagine the consequences of a kid caught in a trap.



To: Alaska's Board of Game

The horrible path you are on with your treatment of our wolves and bears is an inexcusable and intolerable atrocity. Don't keep saying no one is objecting. We object but you choose to ignore us - It's a terrible situation for the wolves and bears and a terrible situation for the reputation of Alaska. Don't keep ignoring the rest of us!

*Dennis King*



RCIS

**Proposal 156: Change the registration permit distribution for goats in Unit 15C.**

**Department Recommendation:**

**No Recommendation**

Southcentral Region Meeting (Region II)  
March 26-30, 2011

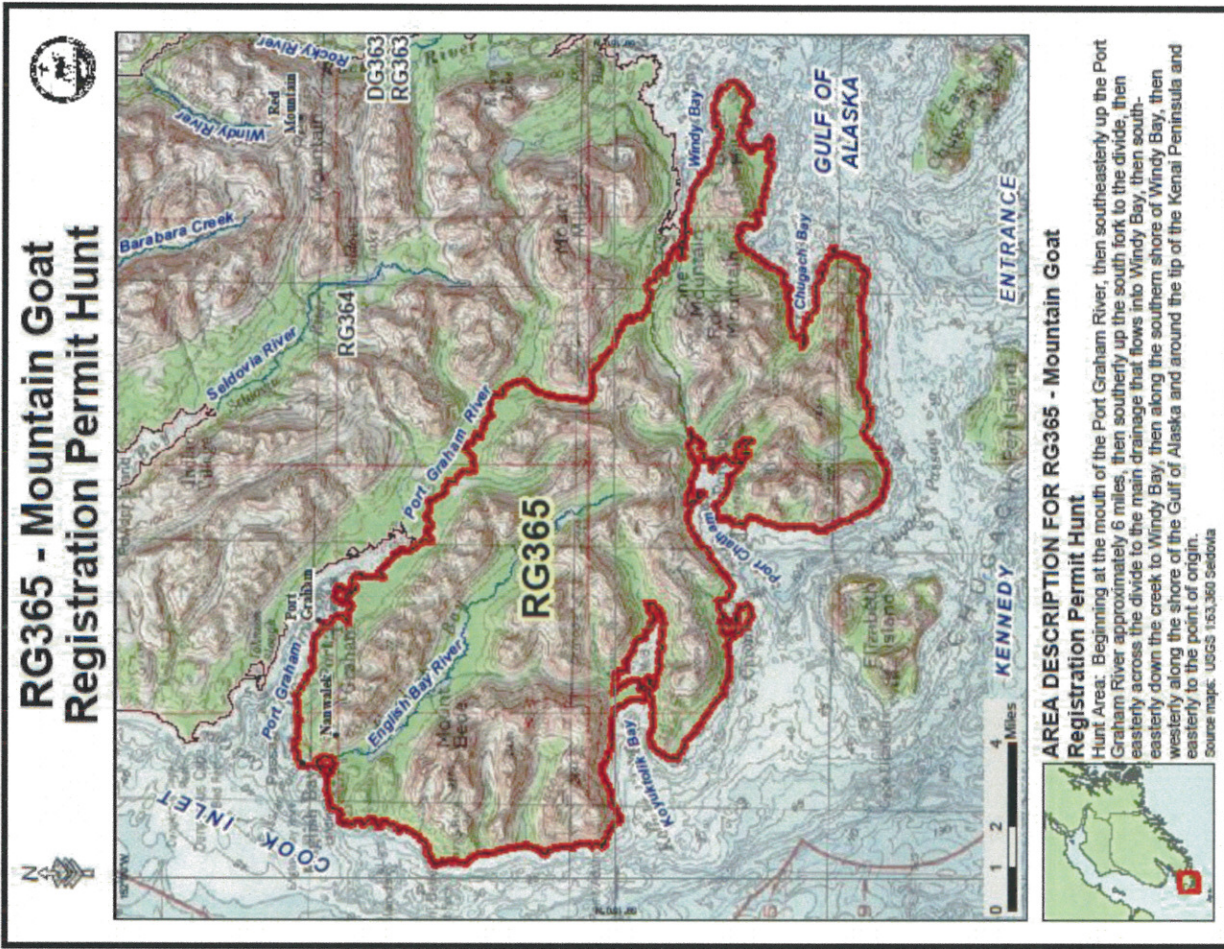


# Subunit 15C





Proposal 156 only  
applies to RG365



# State Subsistence Procedures

## Board Findings for 15C Goats

- Is there Customary and Traditional Use of 15C Goats?
  - Yes, positive C & T Finding
  
- Is there a “Harvestable Surplus” of 15C Goats?
  - Yes, 4 goats in RG364 (Seldovia) & 16 goats in RG365 (English Bay).

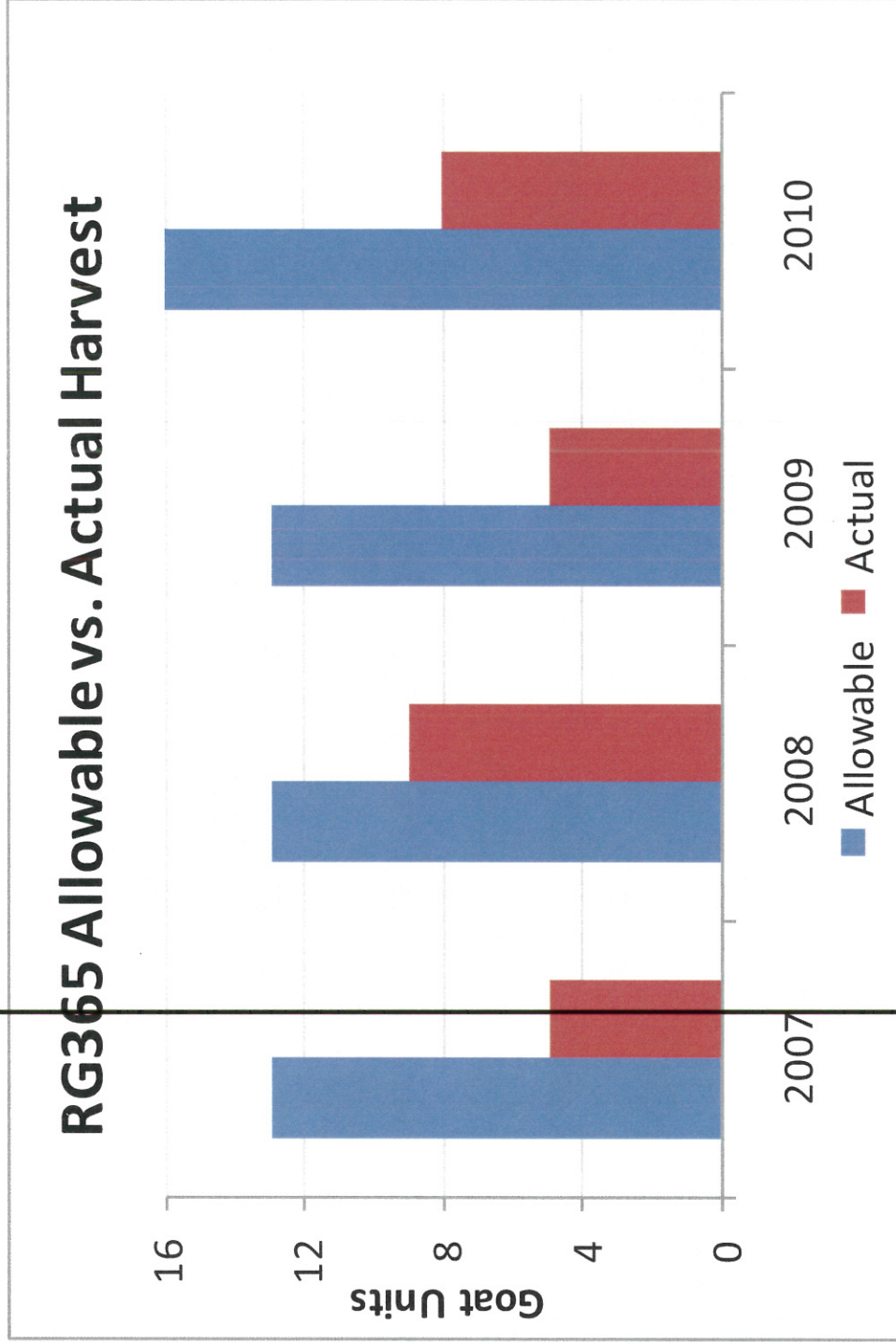


# State Subsistence Procedures

- Board Findings for Subunit 15C Goats
  - What is the Amount reasonably Necessary for Subsistence?
    - 7-10 goats combined for RG364 (Seldovia) & RG365 (English Bay).
  - Does the harvestable surplus allow for all or only some uses?
    - This is a Board determination



# Harvest and Use Patterns



# Considerations:

- Much of the harvest occurs on private land.
- Local communities who are landowners would need to work with guides.
- Meat from harvest could be available to local residents.
- The harvestable surplus is above the ANS.



# Proposals 156

## Summary:

- Proposal 156: Change the registration permit distribution for goats in Unit 15C.

Department Recommendation:

No Recommendation.



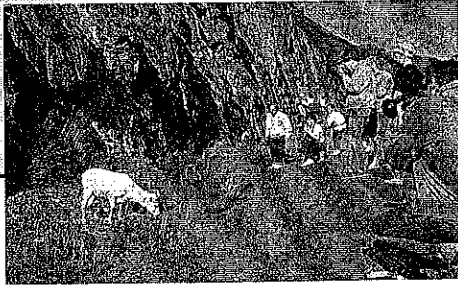
RC 17



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Board of Game, March 2011  
Proposals 216, 217, 218, 219 and 220  
Alaska Wildlife Troopers

## Proposal 216 Feeding of Dall Sheep



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### Problem:

- "Feeding" of Dall sheep through the use of salt licks near mile 106 of the Seward Highway.
- Salt licks used to attract sheep to highway for photographs. Salt licks found near highway.

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### Solution:

- Prohibit the feeding of Dall sheep in regulation.
- 5 AAC 92.230 feeding of game lists the big game animals that are not allowed to be fed.
- By adding Dall sheep to this list, it would prohibit using salt licks or other means of feeding.
- Other solutions: Add ALL BIG GAME to 5AAC 92.230.

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**Additional Issues:**

- Mile 106 Seward Highway is a high traffic area.
- Designated "Highway Safety Corridor" with doubled traffic fines.
- Large number of fatal traffic accidents in this area.
- Other areas around the state ( mineral licks, antler or horn supplements)
- Currently it is not legal to "take" big game with a salt lick.

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**AWT recommends ADOPT 216**

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Proposal 217  
Falsifying Harvest Reports

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**Problem:**

- Under current regulation, a person can falsify information submitted on a harvest report without consequence.
- People falsify for various reasons:
  1. Cover-up violation ( submit harvest report stating that they did not hunt)
  2. Don't want people to know where they hunt (completely different GMU than where animal was killed)

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**Solution:**

- Current regulations specify that accurate information must be submitted on most paperwork.
- "Harvest Reports" are not listed under 5 AAC 92.010(c)
- Add language under 5 AAC 92.010(c) that mirrors language contained in 5 AAC 92.020(b).

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### New Language:

■ 5 AAC 92.010(c)

Within 15 days after taking the bag limit for a species or; if the hunter does not take the bag limit, within 15 days after the close of the season, the hunter shall complete the harvest report and mail it to the department. No person may falsify any fact on a harvest report submitted to the department.

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### Culpable mental state

■ Unless it is otherwise stated in regulation or statute, wildlife crimes have a culpable mental state of "negligence".

■ Culpable mental state is the mental condition of the violator at the time the violation occurred that law enforcement needs to prove to win the case.

■ We recommend no additional mental state for this violation.

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### AWT recommends ADOPT 217

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## Proposal 218

### UNLAWFUL POSSESSION AND TRANSPORTATION OF GAME

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### PROBLEM:

- Persons taking game under certain circumstances may be allowed to keep the animal even if ;
  1. The location of the take was not legal under criminal trespass or;
  2. The method of take was not legal under misconduct weapons.

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### CURRENT REGULATIONS:

- 5 AAC 92.140(a) No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter game or parts of game that the person knows or should know were taken in violation of AS 16 or a regulation adopted under AS 16.

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**CURRENT STATUTE:**

- AS 11.46.320 Criminal Trespass in the first degree
- A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the first degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully;
- (1) On land with the intent to commit a crime on the land or;
  - (2) In a dwelling
  - (3) SEE AS 11.46.350(b) defined terms..

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**Defined Terms AS 11.46.350(b)**

- For purposes of this section, a person who without intent to commit a crime on the land, enters or remains upon unimproved and apparently un-used land, which is neither fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, is privileged to do so unless:

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**Defined Terms continued...**

- 1) Notice against trespass is personally communicated to that person by the owner of the land or some other authorized person.
- 2) Notice against trespass is given by posting in a reasonably conspicuous manner under the following circumstances;
  - A notice against trespass is given if the notice is printed legibly in English
  - Is at least 144 square inches in size
  - Contains the name and address of the person under whose authority the property is posted and the name and address of the person who is authorized to grant permission to enter the property.

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### Defined Terms Cont...

- Is placed at each roadway and at each way of access onto the property that is known to the land owner.
- In the case of an island, is placed along the perimeter at each cardinal point of the island

AND

States any specific prohibition that the posting is directed against such as "no trespassing", "no hunting", "no fishing", "no digging" or similar prohibitions.

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### CURRENT STATUTE:

- AS 11.61.210(a)1- Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree.

A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree if the person possesses on the person or in the interior of a vehicle in which the person is present, a firearm when the persons physical or mental condition is impaired as a result of an intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance into the persons body...

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### Criminal Trespass:

- What do we have to prove?
  - On land or unimproved land with intent to commit a crime.
  - Person shot animal.

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### Criminal Trespass:

- If criminal burden is met that person knew land was private and/or was given notice either personally or through statutory requirements and person had intent to commit a crime on land

AND...

- Shot an animal, that animal may be subject to seizure under purposed language.

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### Example:

- Opening morning of moose season for archery on Kenai peninsula.
- Person shoots spike moose standing in flower garden in front yard of someone's house.
- Moose dies in front yard.
- Under current regulations person may be charged with criminal trespass, but we would not have authority to seize moose.

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### Misconduct Weapons:

- What do we have to prove?
  1. Person possesses firearm on person or within a vehicle.
  2. Person is "legally" impaired by alcohol or other controlled substance.
  3. Person shot animal

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### Misconduct Weapons:

- If criminal burden is met to show that the person is legally impaired and possesses a firearm.

AND...

Person shot animal, then animal may be subject to seizure under purposed language.

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### Misconduct Weapons Example:

- person on (drugs or alcohol) shoots an animal while "legally" impaired.
- If criminal burden is met that the person is impaired, they would be charged with misconduct weapons in fourth degree. Person may be allowed to keep animal.

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### What will this change?

- Current authority to seize ANY animal that was taken contrary to AS 16 and regulations promulgated within.
- Addition of AS 11.46.320 and 11.61.210(a)1 will give authority to seize animals taken in violation of these criminal statutes.
- If court found defendant guilty of crimes, animal would be forfeited to state. Should not benefit from illegal act.

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Desired regulatory change:

- 5 AAC 92.140(a) No person may possess, transport, give, receive or barter game or parts of game that the person knows or should know were taken in violation of AS 16 or a regulation adopted under AS 16 or AS 11.46.320 or AS 11.61.210(a)1.

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AWT recommends Adopt 218

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## Proposal 219

### Sealing of Dall Sheep Horns

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#### PROBLEM:

- Current regulations state that a person must seal the horns of a Dall sheep within 30 days of the taking or if transporting from the state.
- The regulation does not address altering the horns before presenting them for sealing purposes.
- Some hunters and guides realize this and alter horns (brooming or breaking them) before sealing to make legal.

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SAME SHEEP



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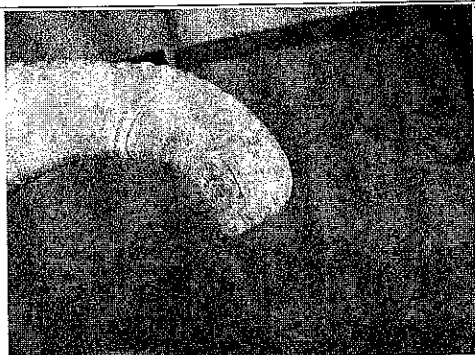
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SHEEP PRESENTED FOR SEALING



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**Current Regulation:**

■ 5 AAC 92.171:

A person may not possess, transport or export from the state, the horns of a Dall sheep ram taken in any hunt where there is a horn configuration bag limit, or the horns of a Dall sheep ram taken in units 6-11 and units 13-17, unless the horns have been permanently sealed by a department representative within 30 days after the taking, or a lesser time if designated by the department.

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**EXISTING REGULATION:**

■ 5 AAC 92.150 Evidence of Sex and identity  
(c) ... If antlers or horns must be salvaged, they must not be altered before the completion of all salvage requirements.

No regulation dealing with alteration from the time that salvage is complete until the time of sealing.

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**Other ways to charge:**

■ Felony Tampering with physical evidence.

■ C Felony –  
Maximums of 5 years in jail and \$50,000 fine.

While a felony charge may be appropriate in some cases, the proposed language would give additional options to Law enforcement and District Attorneys when deciding how to charge.

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**Solution:**

- Add language to existing regulation that would prohibit altering Dall sheep horns before sealing had occurred.

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**Suggested wording for regulation:**

■ 5 AAC 92.171

A person may not ALTER, possess, transport or export from the state, the horns of a Dall sheep ram taken in any hunt where there is a horn configuration bag limit, or the horns of a Dall sheep ram taken in units 6-11 and units 13-17, unless the horns have been permanently sealed by a department representative within 30 days after the taking, or a lesser time if designated by the department.

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**AWT recommends ADOPT 219**

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## Proposal 220 Amend and Adopt

Taxidermy inspection regulations

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### Problem: Main Issues

Difficulty in determining who animals belong to in some Taxidermy shops.

Difficulty determining where illegal animal went after taking. Taxidermist may or may not cooperate with law enforcement.

Ability to launder illegal animals through taxidermist by sealing or conspiracy. Taxidermist may or may not know about illegal animal.

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### BACKGROUND:

- Currently, Alaska Department of Fish and Game is the licensing agency for taxidermists.
- Licenses are required to be renewed bi-annually at a cost of \$200 for residents and \$500 for non-residents.
- In 2009, ADF&G sold 53 taxidermy licenses. In 2010, ADF&G sold 56 taxidermy licenses. ADF&G estimates that there are about 100 licensed taxidermists statewide.

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## BACKGROUND:

- Some licensed Taxidermists are designated sealers for the Department of Fish and Game.
- Sealing paperwork and seals are issued to designated sealers.
- Designated sealers relieve pressure from ADF&G and provide service to hunters and trappers.

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## STATE OF ALASKA AUTHORITY

- Currently under state law, Troopers do not have authority to inspect licensed taxidermies.
- Very few existing regulations for Taxidermists
- No regulatory record keeping requirements
- No standardized requirement to be able to identify who the animal belongs to.

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## OTHER STATES:

- Washington State:  
Current law allows for inspection of all commercial businesses and taxidermies that sell or buy fish or wildlife or commercial shipping agent or person that places or attempts to place fish, shellfish or wildlife into interstate commerce.
  
- Inspection authority is for fish, wildlife or paperwork compliance with regulations at any reasonable time.

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**OTHER STATES:**

■ **California:**

Current law requires all taxidermists to keep an accurate and detailed record of all animals and fish entering and leaving the taxidermists business. The record must also be filled out immediately at the time the animal or fish is delivered to the taxidermist. The record must contain at least;

1. Name and address of the person bringing the item in.
2. The number and species of each item or part.

The record shall be available for inspection at all times by Wardens of the State of California

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**OTHER STATES:**

■ **TEXAS:**

Authorized law enforcement may enter and inspect Taxidermy businesses for compliance with their regulations. Texas law requires a log book be kept which identifies all game or fish entering or leaving the business.

Inspection may be made during normal business hours or at any other reasonable time.

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**OTHER STATES:**

■ **WISCONSIN:**

Taxidermists are required to identify every item they receive into their business with an identification tag which identifies the owner of the item. This tag must remain with the item while in possession of the Taxidermist. They must also keep a log of these animals.

Authority to inspect is between the hours of 8 a.m. and 8 p.m. and includes all animals, fish, parts of animals and fish and the required paperwork.

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## OTHER STATES:

### ■ OREGON:

A licensed taxidermist is required to keep records at his place of business for a period of three years which include names, dates in and out of business, identification of animals and their parts, location of take and state of take.

Authority to inspect is at any reasonable time by a authorized law enforcement agent.

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## OTHER STATES:

### ■ NEVADA:

Taxidermists shall maintain accurate records of wildlife and fish entering and leaving their business to include names, dates, species, telephone numbers, dates items are returned to owner and other items. Taxidermist must record items immediately. Tags are required to be kept on animals at all times unless being actually worked on by the Taxidermist.

Inspection authority for Law Enforcement is during any reasonable hour and includes all records and any taxidermy item.

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## WHAT ARE WE ASKING FOR?

- Creation of a regulation that will specify requirements for licensed taxidermists similar to other states.
- We are asking for a **narrow** scope of inspection authority.
- We are not asking for additional seizure authority.

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## LOG SHEET OR BOOK

- Creation of a log sheet or a log book where each licensed taxidermist is required to log each animal or parts of animals immediately upon receiving them.
- Such record shall include at least;
  1. The date, name and address of the person from whom each specimen was received.

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## LOG SHEET

2. The hunting license number of the person who took the animal if applicable.
3. A description of each specimen or a description of the part received.
4. The date, name and address of the person the specimen was delivered / returned to.

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## IMMEDIATE RECORDING

- Upon receiving a specimen or part thereof, the information required shall be immediately recorded. (many other areas where immediate recording is mandatory)
- The log required shall be maintained and available for inspection for a period of five years. (five years is the state statute of limitations)

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**ITEMS SUBJECT TO INSPECTION**

- If the taxidermists or their employees are designated sealers for the Department of Fish and Game, the paperwork, associated sealing documentation, seals and other issued sealing items are subject to inspection
- Log sheet created under this regulation

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**INSPECTION SHALL BE REASONABLE**

- Department of Public safety is authorized to conduct inspections for compliance with this section during normal business hours or between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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**OTHER AREAS OF AUTHORITY**

- Commercial fishing 5 AAC 39.140 (full access into commercial fishing vessels, canneries, salteries and other land-based or floating processing establishments to:
  - 1. Inspect catch
  - 2. Equipment
  - 3. Gear
  - 4. Operational compliance with AS 16 and regulations promulgated thereunder. (associated paperwork, fish tickets)

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### OTHER AREAS OF ATHORITY

- Big Game Guides AS 08
- Required to keep paperwork, guide contracts, hunt records etc...
- Inspection of required paperwork, game taken, Items used to take game

Authority to inspect these items is granted in AS 16 and AS 08.

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### OTHER AREAS OF ATHORITY

- Sport fish guides AS 16.40 and associated 5 AAC regulations
- Inspection of licenses, catch and log books

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### Sport Hunting/Fishing/Trapping

- Authority to inspect:
  1. Licenses
  2. Tags
  3. Game/fish
  4. Any apparatus designed to be and capable of being used to take game or fish.

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### Legal Issues:

- Inspection authority for businesses is granted partially due to highly regulated industry (e.g. commercial fishing)
- Many regulations govern records to be kept, seasons, bag limits, commercial take of resources.
- Regulations governing taxidermy businesses are few but they work with game and fish that is highly regulated within Alaska.

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### Legal Issues:

- Taxidermists-
  1. Commercial business
  2. Make living from wild resources
  3. Existing Federal requirements for handling of game or waterfowl.
  4. Existing federal authority for Federal officers to inspect taxidermists if they are registered to process migratory waterfowl.

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### Language for regulation:

- (a) A person licensed as a taxidermist in the state that tans, mounts, processes or any other treatment or preparation of game or any part of game or a trophy, for monetary gain, including the receiving of the game or parts of game for such purposes shall maintain an accurate and detailed record on a log provided by the department that specifies all game that is acquired, possessed or stored for taxidermy purposes. Such record shall include at least the following:

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### Language for regulation cont...

1. The date, name and address of the person from whom each specimen was received.
  2. The hunting license number of the person who took the animal if applicable.
  3. A description of each specimen or the description of the part received.
  4. The date, name and address of the person to whom each processed specimen is delivered.
- (b) Immediate recording: Upon receiving a specimen or part thereof, the information required in (a) shall be immediately recorded.

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### Regulation language cont...

- (c) The log sheet required in (a) shall be retained for a period of five years.
- (d) Items subject to inspection: In addition to the requirements identified under (a) of this section, the following items are subject to inspection:
  1. If the Taxidermist or their employees are a designated sealers for the Department of Fish and Game, the paperwork and associated sealing documentation is subject to inspection.

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### Regulation language Cont...

- (e) Inspection shall be reasonable: Department of Public Safety is authorized to conduct inspections for compliance with this section during normal business hours or between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

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AWT recommends ADOPT 220

Questions?

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# Isanotski Corporation

101 Isanotski Drive  
P.O. Box 9  
False Pass, AK 99583  
907-548-2217, FAX 548-2317  
E-mail: [isanotskicorp@justemail.us](mailto:isanotskicorp@justemail.us)

RC18

May 28, 2010

Secretary Kenneth Salazar  
U.S. Dept of the Interior  
1849 C Street, N.W.  
Washington DC 20240

Dear Secretary Salazar:

We are writing to convey our great concern for the decline in the caribou herd here on Unimak Island, Alaska. Not only is it a concern for the Native community on Unimak Island, and our immediate neighbors, the rest of the state is watching, as well. We have received unprecedented help and offers of support from the AFN, Greg Roczicka at the Orutsararmiut Native Council in Bethel, Tanana Chiefs Conference, and many others. They see the inability of the Federal government to effectively step in and help the survival of the herd as a harbinger of things to come for their parts of the State.

The residents of False Pass and neighboring communities have historically been subsistence hunters, with caribou as one of the main staples of our diet. When the herd started its decline, that way of life was lost to us in order to preserve the herd. The herd has continued a great decline in population, even with the protection from being harvested by our people. The wolf population continues to grow and decimate more of the herd each year. These predators are in such overabundance, that they are having problems finding food. All the calves that are born to the caribou herd are being taken by predators and there is virtually no survival rate to perpetuate the herd. Add to that the aging of the bulls and cows that aren't being replaced with younger, stronger animals and it is a major disaster.

The wolves are in poor health, starving, and in search of food. They are a problem for the residents in False Pass, as they come here and congregate around our houses. We are hoping that another incident such as the teacher in Chignik Lake doesn't happen here. But with the lack of a reliable, readily available food source for the wolves, that possibility becomes more a reality. And even more so, since we have a number of small children in the areas that the wolves are patrolling.

The time to act is now, before the herd reaches a point of no return. This is the calving season and the newborn calves need protection that only a wolf removal can assure. It is of an emergency nature that needs immediate action. Next year will be too late. On May 26<sup>th</sup>, we participated in a teleconference in which the Alaska Department of Fish and



Game (ADF&G) presented the biology associated with our herd's decline. The evidence was direct and to the point on what must be done to protect this year's calves. I have attached a copy of a previous letter on the subject, as well as a recent AFN resolution regarding predator control, and the power point presentation produced by ADF&G.

We need to protect this year's calves and the herd now, in order to preserve it and help it reach a healthy, self sustaining number. Please act immediately and direct the USFWS to issue the appropriate permits to the State of Alaska to allow them to implement the protection of the calving grounds this spring. We support and welcome the ADF&G's efforts to control the wolf population in order to give the caribou herd a better chance at recovery.

Please contact us if we can be of help in any way.

Sincerely,

Nancy Dushkin, President  
Isanotski Corporation

Cindy Beamer, General Manager  
Isanotski Corporation

Attachments

Cc: President Barack Obama, Senator Lisa Murkowski, Senator Mark Begich, Representative Don Young, Asst. Secretary Tom Strickland, Larry Echohawk, Pat Pouchot, Kim Elton, Rowan Gould, Dan Asche, Geoff Haskett, Mike Fleagle, Governor Sean Parnell, Commissioner Denby Lloyd, Anchorage Daily News, Fairbanks News Miner, Juneau Empire, Washington Post, New York Times, NCAI, Alaska Federation of Natives

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The Isanotski Corporation has been working with the State of Alaska, Corey Rossi and Craig Fleener in particular, on the declining Unimak Island Caribou herd. We are greatly disappointed in the judge's decision today. At this time of year, the young caribou (the calves) are very vulnerable since they are so tiny. Without immediate protection and bull re-population, the herd will continue its decline. If things continue the way they have in the past, it is unlikely that the herd will survive past five years. Not only is this herd important for subsistence reasons, there are cultural issues at stake, too. The Alaska State Constitution (Article VIII, Sections 1-4) mandates Alaska's natural resources (including fish and game) be managed for maximum human use and benefit of the people. And maintenance on a sustained yield basis. Last July, Governor Parnell assured the people that he would follow Alaska's constitutional and statutory direction and continue to manage wildlife for the abundance and provide for multiple use. This includes the use of our wildlife resources by Alaskan families for food.

Nancy Dushkin, President  
Isanotski Corporation

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May 26, 2010

Secretary Ken Salazar

Washington D.C.

Dear Secretary Salazar:

It is with a great dismay that we are confronted with the decision of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) to do nothing this spring to protect the future integrity of the Unimak Caribou Herd and its related subsistence uses. Perhaps more egregious, is the Service's interference in the State of Alaska's effort to intervene in this obvious conservation/subsistence crisis. With this irresponsible decision, the Service has betrayed subsistence users and further corrupted/re-defined Title VIII of ANILCA to standards which blatantly place subsistence in a secondary/subservient status to social concerns generated by largely urban-based, idealistic misconceptions regarding wildlife management.

The Service has NO excuse for its position in this case other than the social considerations mentioned above. Ironically, without State intervention to protect these caribou, even the continued sustainability of Unimak Island wolves is in peril.

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Federal land managers failed to acknowledge this coming crisis in spite of repeated warnings by the State, which included the March 2009 Board of Game decision to completely close all caribou hunting on Unimak Island. With the small, yet notable, exception of the actions the State has been able to implement on State lands, caribou management on the entire Alaska Peninsula has resulted in the catastrophic loss of subsistence opportunity in recent years. The maze of bureaucratic red tape associated with these mostly federally-managed lands has made it nearly impossible for the

State to implement even the simplest wildlife management solutions.

The State's biological information fully justifying immediate action on Unimak Island is readily available and substantially complete. Over the past five months, the State has provided the Service and the public an exhaustive review of this issue, which included an 85-page environmental analysis of the possible options for correcting this conservation emergency, as well as a lengthy public vetting through the Board of Game process. Yet, the Service has apparently chosen to ignore the urgency of the coming demise of the Unimak herd and the people who depend upon it.

We are fully aware that the Service has the ability in this emergency to act appropriately to protect this herd and subsistence through the issuance of a Special Use Permit under a Categorical Exclusion. This emergency/exclusionary authority may be invoked to allow management action(s) to go forward this spring, while the Service completes its multiple month Environmental Assessment (EA) process. This situation fully warrants such an action.

In the May 24, 2010 letter from USFWS Acting Director Daniel Ashe to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game regarding this matter, ~~the NEPA/EA process is repeatedly referenced.~~ If indeed the Service was acting in good faith following notification of concerns for this herd in December 2009, or fulfilling its ANILCA directive "to provide opportunities for continued subsistence uses by local residents", the EA process should have been completed by now.

Rather than provide transparency as asserted is necessary, or recognize the obvious biological emergency that exists, the actions of the Service to this point have been only to hamper, delay and befog the issue at hand. The assertion in the final paragraph of this

letter, that State wildlife managers should continue to comply with a drawn-out federal process, leaves us questioning whether the Service shares the concerns of either the State or that of subsistence users regarding the Unimak Caribou Herd. Their stated "belief" that the interests of the resource and the public are best served by allowing a further decline in this imperiled herd, fall woefully flat. The present situation exhibits an overt lack of cooperation by the Service in this matter.

Additionally, with the letter presented by the Service on May 24, we are now faced with the huge irony that the federal system – that is mandated to protect subsistence – is threatening legal action against the State of Alaska – who was deemed to be "out of compliance" with ANILCA should they go forward with appropriate management action to protect subsistence – while the federal system does nothing. In other words, the Service is actually working directly against the best public and management interests of pursuing continued viability of the resource, and providing continued subsistence opportunities. Rather than capitulating to concerns of political backlash from national environmental or animal welfare groups, the Service should be taking assertive advantage of this opportunity to educate these constituencies on subsistence management in Alaska.

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~~Predator management activities are certainly not an unprecedented~~ activity on Refuge lands in Alaska. There have been several conducted over the years (including mass poisoning) to protect certain bird populations. Do our people deserve any less protection of resources important to us? It has been considered by many (of both anthropological and biological expertise) that the thousands of years that Alaska's Native peoples have resided here, has established their existence as an integral part of the ecosystem, as well.

It seems odd to us that only when people are attacked, killed, and eaten by wolves within our communities does the Service recognize an emergency and "allow" State wildlife managers to intervene. Residents of False Pass, the only community on Unimak Island, have reported encountering hungry wolves in town just recently. Must we wait for another Chignik Lake incident to have our voices heard?

Since this decision by the Service is based primarily upon social considerations rather than biological realities, it gives rise to other questions of that context that deserve an answer, as well.

1. Is it the intention of the Service mimic historical missionary attempts to further assimilate the savages of this land into mainstream society by forcing them to eat corporate-processed, store-brought foods which have been proven to be conducive to promoting diabetes, heart disease, etc.? And further essentially ensure that alternative resources of traditional foods are not available?
2. Is it the Service's intent to promote further dependence upon governmental institutions to provide for our daily sustenance, rather than promote or protect our ability to engage in the traditional activities of putting food on our own the tables?
- ~~3. Is it their wish and intent to pre-empt the self-respect and cultural integrity of our younger generation that comes from being associated with learning or directly participating in subsistence harvest activities for their communities?~~
4. Surrounding all of this, in the context of ANILCA that created these Refuges in the first place, we ask, whose needs, use and concerns are supposed to be given priority?

The current decision by the Service is in deference and gives priority consideration to constituencies thousands of miles

removed from any direct or substantive involvement in our local affairs. Perhaps acting Director Daniel Ashe's vision has been somewhat clouded by his long-time friendship with former Service Director Jamie Rappaport Clark who, since 2004, has been the Executive Vice President of the Defenders of Wildlife (a group that radically opposes any effort by the State to increase ungulate populations).

The majority of the Federal Subsistence Rural Advisory Councils (7 of 10) have repeatedly voiced their concerns regarding the federal government's lack of management to provide for subsistence needs. The Service, while inhibiting State managers' efforts, has quite obviously chosen to avoid any accountability surrounding the matter. The Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) has passed annual resolutions regarding the matter, yet these concerns continue to be ignored or summarily dismissed.

Secretary Salazar, the Obama Administration promised to assertively and positively act upon the concerns of Native Americans and Alaska Natives. This decision by the Service is in direct contradiction to that promise. In your address to the AFN Convention last year, you stated that the federal subsistence management system in Alaska was broken; that you wished for the problems to be brought forward, and every effort on your part was going to be made to fix it. ~~Before you now is a major, major, MAJOR example of a substantial portion of the problem – and one that need not be.~~

Simply put: Your managers are refusing to manage and obstructing the State of Alaska from doing so, as well! This administration's resounding elective chant was "YES WE CAN!" This decision by the Service corrupts the application of this message to a resounding; "Yes, we can, BUT WE WON'T!"

Sir, to protect this year's calf survival; the future integrity of the Unimak caribou herd; and fulfill the federal government's responsibilities inherent in Title VIII of ANILCA, please immediately direct the Service in the Alaska Region to either issue the appropriate permits to the State of Alaska's Division of Wildlife Conservation by June 1, 2010, or have federal personnel ready and on-site by June 1, to protect the calving grounds of this herd from predation. Any less only furthers this mockery of management for subsistence in Alaska, and a federal theme of patronizing rhetoric without action.

Sincerely,

Concerned Citizens for Caribou Preservation  
Unimak Island, Alaska

Cc: President Obama, Senator Murkowski, Senator Begich, Representative Young, Larry Echohawk, Pat Pourchot, Kim Elton, Rowan Gould, Geoff Haskett, Mike Fleagle, Governor Parnell, Commissioner Lloyd, Anchorage Daily News, Fairbanks News Miner, Juneau Empire, Washington Post, New York Times, NCAI, AFN, .

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# *Isanotski Corporation*

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17 February 2010

Corey Rossi  
Assistant Commissioner  
ADF&G  
333 Raspberry Rd  
Anchorage, AK 99518

Dear Mr. Rossi;

We are writing from False Pass, Unimak Island, the epicenter of the caribou population crash. Residents of False Pass are extremely concerned about the precipitous decline in caribou on the island because caribou have been an important part of our subsistence lifestyle for thousands of years. In years past it was possible to see caribou even near the community and hunting was always possible somewhere on the island. Now, we see no caribou at all and at the same time the number of wolves and bear appear to be at all-time highs. This winter we have often had wolves entering the village even during daylight hours because they are obviously very hungry. This is a safety problem for our residents.

Even though we are accustomed to having bears in the area, the large numbers coming into the community has forced us to change the way we move and visit around town. We know that both bears and wolves are an essential part of this natural environment, but we feel that their high numbers are contributing to the decline in caribou population as well as our personal insecurity in the village. Therefore, we would welcome ADF&G policies that would lower their numbers through hunting and trapping.

We note in Press Release No. 10-03 that the proposed wolf control which would help stop the caribou herd decline, would take place only on the western half of Unimak Island. From our perspective, this policy would do little or nothing about the high population of wolves and zero population of caribou on the eastern end of Unimak where we live. We feel that even if caribou numbers increase on the western end of the island that because of the high numbers of wolves on this end of the island, that we will not see caribou here for many years. Also, wolves are very intelligent and mobile and there is no reason to believe that wolves from our area would not move west to continue to decimate the caribou herd and hamper ADF&G's recovery efforts.

Therefore, we support ADF&G's efforts to control wolf numbers on Unimak to give the caribou herd a chance to recover. If we can help in any way, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Nancy Dushkin, President

**PETITION FOR THE REMOVAL OF WOLVES ON UNIMAK ISLAND**

That we the people of THE CITY OF FALSE PASS in ALASKA, state and affirm the following:

- WE understand that the federal government is permitting the shooting of wolves on Elmendorf Air force base, because the wolves are threatening soldiers's dogs and families.
- WE understand that CORA CAMPBELL who is the current commissioner of the FISH and GAME for the STATE OF ALASKA is trying to obtain permission from the Federal government to remove/kill seven wolves on Unimak Island during calving season. WE are in favor of this action.
- TO date, one third of all dogs in the city of False Pass (10 out of 15) have been killed as a result of an existing wolf pack on Unimak Island.
- THAT the affidavit of Siri Coulette is a typical event that happens on a daily bases in the city of False Pass.
- OUR lives are exposed everyday to the wolves that come into and near False Pass. Often at night and less often during the day. We can hear them howling on a regular bases.
- WE feel that our lives are threatened by the wolves.
- WE petition the Federal and State government to remove all wolves from Unimak Island immediately.
- THAT we understand and believe that the population of False Pass is much more threatened by a wolf pack, than the population of Elmendorf Air force base.
- SHOULD the Federal government elect to protect the shooting of wolves on Unimak, and we become prey to the wolf, we want compensation for each injury or lost life.
- WE feel that the lives of our children and families are worth more than the lives of the wolves.

- 1 W.W. Walker  
W.W. Walker
- 2 Siri Coulette  
Siri Coulette
- 3 Travis S. Hobler  
Travis S. Hobler
- 4 Colleen Hobler  
Colleen Hobler
- 5 Kenneth Parker  
Kenneth Parker
- 6 William A. Shields  
William A. Shields
- 7 Mike Hatch  
Mike Hatch
- 8 Robert Zycharski  
Robert Zycharski
- 9 Chris Yelchmanoff  
Chris Yelchmanoff
- 10 Amelia Morgan  
Amelia Morgan

- 11 Jay May  
Jay May
- 12 Karen Johnson  
Karen Johnson
- 13 Richard Dowdall  
Richard Dowdall
- 14 Victor V. ...  
Victor V. ...

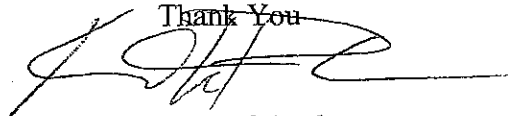
To Whom It May Concern:

03/23/2011

I am writing this letter to report the activities of the wolves on Unimak Island within the boundaries of the City of False Pass, Alaska. My duties as Village Public Safety Officer started here in False Pass on February 10th of 2011. Since then I have personally had (3) three altercations with (2) two different packs of wolves. I have also received a number of complaints from residents of False Pass, reference wolves in town.

The concerns are that the wolves come into the town day or night and seem to have no fear of humans. Our children are not safe to walk to school, or to the Public Library. With the caribou and the fox populations dwindling as food supply for the wolves, I am concerned that the wolves will be more and more of a safety hazard to the residents and guests of False Pass.

Thank You

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'K. Parker', written over the printed text 'Thank You'.

VPSO Kenneth Parker

**FILE COPY**

Tuesday, March 22, 2011

TO ADF&amp;G,

I am a year-round resident of False Pass. Since I have lived here, it has become evident that there is a growing problem with the number of wolves/Bears within our City. I relocated here with me wife and 2 children, 2 boys, 12 and 15 years of age. My priority as a parent is to protect my children. The US Fish and Wildlife and ADF&G, with their management rules have denied my right to protect my children.

These wolves are not healthy, and they are hungry as they have already diminished the caribou herd. There must be minimal food resources for them, as they have gotten more brazen at their appearances with town here. There have been several sightings recently. A recent sighting is alarming: A pack of 5 wolves was recently sighted, in broad daylight (around noon) within yards of a residents home.

Something needs to be done with the wolves before something catastrophic happens. Wolves are voracious hunters. When a pack is coming into town, it is evident that their food sources have deteriorated (declining caribou herd). As of now there are no casualties from these predators, however with the frequency of these sightings is cause for concern. AS these wolves become confident around human dwellings, mishaps are bound to happen.

Please do something about the predator problems and allow me to protect my children. Denying my rights for the rights of wolves is absurd. The imprint of False Pass on the Island of Unimak Island is miniscule. This is a large enough of an island for the wolves and humans. However, when the wolves choose to cohabitate in the same area as humans, the chance for atrocities is huge. I hope that the ADF&G and USF&WL understand the importance of protecting the humans that inhabit our island, and not just protecting the wolves.



Chris Emrich

City Clerk

City of False Pass

**FILE COPY**

December 30, 2010

Mr. Rossi;

I am very concerned about the decline in the caribou herd population here on Unimak Island, Alaska. Not only is it a concern for the Native community on Unimak Island, and our immediate neighbors, the rest of the state is watching as well. We have gotten unprecedented help and offers of support in the effort to restore the herd. Our supporters see the inability of the Federal government to effectively step in and help the survival of the herd as an omen of things to come for their parts of the state.


The residents of False Pass and neighboring communities have historically been subsistence hunters, with caribou as one of the main staples of our diet. When the herd started its decline, that way of life was taken from us in the notion of herd preservation. The herd has continued a great decline in population, even with the protection from being harvested by our people. The wolf and bear population continue to grow and decimate more of the herd each year. They are in such overabundance, that they are having problems finding food. All the calves that are born to the caribou herd are being taken by predators and there is virtually no survival rate to perpetuate the herd. The wolves are in poor health, starving, and in search of food. They are a problem for the residents in False Pass, as they come here and congregate around the houses. We are hoping that another incident such as the teacher in Chignik Lake doesn't happen here. But with the lack of a food source for the wolves, that possibility becomes more a reality. And we have a number of small children in the areas that the wolves are patrolling.

In earlier years, the caribou were so plentiful, they grazed in the valley here in False Pass. With their decline, they have continued their move to the western part of the island. The time to act is now, before the herd reaches a point of no return. The calving season will be here soon and the newborn calves need protection that only a wolf removal can assure. It is of an emergency nature that needs immediate action. Next year will be too late.

---

We need to protect this year's calves and the herd now, in order to preserve it and help it reach a healthy, self sustaining number. Please act immediately and direct the great State of Alaska to issue the appropriate permits and implement the protection of the calving grounds this spring. I support and welcome the ADF&G's efforts to control the wolf population in order to give the caribou herd a better chance at recovery.

Sincerely,

  
110511  
WILFRED V. CARLOS

December 30, 2010

Mr. Rossi;

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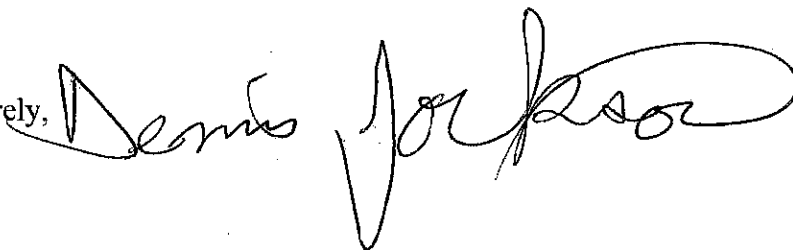
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Sincerely,



December 30, 2010

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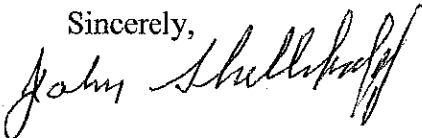
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We need to protect this year's calves and the herd now, in order to preserve it and help it reach a healthy, self sustaining number. Please act immediately and direct the great State of Alaska to issue the appropriate permits and implement the protection of the calving grounds this spring. We do support and welcome the ADF&G's efforts to control the wolf population in order to give the caribou herd a better chance at recovery. Please contact us if we can be of help in any way.

Sincerely,



December 30, 2010

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I am very concerned about the decline in the caribou herd population here on Unimak Island, Alaska. Not only is it a concern for the Native community on Unimak Island, and our immediate neighbors, the rest of the state is watching as well. We have gotten unprecedented help and offers of support in the effort to restore the herd. Our supporters see the inability of the Federal government to effectively step in and help the survival of the herd as an omen of things to come for their parts of the state.

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In earlier years, the caribou were so plentiful, they grazed in the valley here in False Pass. With their decline, they have continued their move to the western part of the island. The time to act is now, before the herd reaches a point of no return. The calving season will be here soon and the newborn calves need protection that only a wolf removal can assure. It is of an emergency nature that needs immediate action. Next year will be too late.

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We need to protect this year's calves and the herd now, in order to preserve it and help it reach a healthy, self sustaining number. Please act immediately and direct the great State of Alaska to issue the appropriate permits and implement the protection of the calving grounds this spring. We do support and welcome the ADF&G's efforts to control the wolf population in order to give the caribou herd a better chance at recovery. Please contact us if we can be of help in any way.

Sincerely,



Gilda M. Shellikoff  
gshellikoff@apicda.com



December 30, 2010

Mr. Rossi;

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Sincerely,  
*William G. Stullkoff Sr.*

December 30, 2010

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Sincerely,



Tammy Shellikoff  
PO Box 71  
False Pass, AK 99583

tammyshellikoff@yahoo.com

December 30, 2010

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Sincerely,

Cindy Beamer  
PO Box 81  
False Pass, AK 99583  
(907) 848-2217

**Subject:** Isanotski Corporation response to Unimak Caribou herd decline  
**From:** Isanotski Corporation <isanotskicorp@justemail.net>  
**Date:** Wed, 17 Feb 2010 15:04:13 -0900  
**To:** corey.rossi@alaska.gov

Hello Mr. Rossi,

This message is to follow up on our telephone conversation about a week ago regarding ADF&G's press release 10-03 regarding the decline in the Unimak caribou herd. Attached to this message is a .doc file that outlines the Isanotski Corporation's position in this matter and you will also receive a copy via snail mail. You should also receive a letter from the False Pass Tribal Council in support of the ADF&G's proposal. I have talked with the USFWS's Izembek NWR office in regard to this matter and they said that a position statement will be issued by the regional office. Today, I was called by Allen Miller, the acting manager at Izembek, saying that they were going to have a teleconference regarding this issue this afternoon. It isn't clear what sort of information will emerge from this teleconference but he said he would let me know. When we receive word that is significant about this meeting, we will let you know.

You may receive statements of support from other subsistence caribou users of the Unimak herd from our shareholders and others in False Pass and King Cove.

Thank you for your efforts in preserving the Unimak caribou herd.

Regards, Chuck Martinson  
Office Manager

Information from ESET NOD32 Antivirus, version of virus signature database  
4875 (20100217)

The message was checked by ESET NOD32 Antivirus.

<http://www.eset.com>

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17th

Hello IC Board,

This message deals with the decline of the Unimak Island caribou herd. The population is down to less than 300 animals and the ADF&G fears that the herd could disappear. Therefore, the ADF&G is proposing to carry out a limited wolf reduction program to give more caribou calves a chance to survive to adulthood. They also want to transport several caribou bulls from the northern Alaska Peninsula herd to join the Unimak herd to increase the bull-to-cow ratio to increase reproduction capacity. Please see the attached press release for the complete details on the project.

I called and had a long talk with the Assistant Commissioner of ADF&G, Corey Rossi about the plan for the Unimak Caribou herd. He said that the Board of Game will have its annual meetings in Fairbanks between the 26th of February and the 7th of March and it will decide on what action to take regarding the Unimak herd. Because the culling of wolves is such a hot political issue, he said that there will be a lot of debate about this program. In the past he said that the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service opposed to killing of wolves on the National Wildlife Refuge lands that it controls, especially in Wilderness Areas. The situation is that the USFWS is mandated to control and protect wildlife on the refuges, but the State of Alaska constitution reserves the authority over game management to the ADF&G. So, here we have a conflict of jurisdiction and authority between ADF&G and USFWS. It is not clear how this will be settled in regard to the Unimak herd. Rossi emphasized that the Board of Game needed all the support it could get from local subsistence hunters, Tribal Councils, Village Corporations and any other entities with an interest in the Unimak herd if the proposed Unimak project is going to be approved. People who want to submit statements should direct them to Corey Rossi at: corey.rossi@alaska.gov and he will make sure that the comments will be taken to the Board of Game. Neither the ADF&G nor the FWS seemed to know anything about a public meeting in Cold Bay to discuss the ADF&G proposal.

I also called the USFWS local Izembek National Wildlife Refuge office in Cold Bay to ask them about their position in regard to ADF&G's proposed solution to the decline in the Unimak herd. The Unimak Wilderness is controlled by the Izembek NWR office. The refuge manager, Nancy Hoffman, is away for a month, but Allen Miller is working in her place. He knew nothing about the ADF&G proposal for the Unimak caribou herd but said he would get back to me. After a few days, Miller called and said that the decision would not be made in Cold Bay but in the regional USFWS office. So, since we don't know the position of the USFWS, we haven't been able to develop a strategy to deal with them. Miller called again this afternoon and asked about local subsistence use of caribou. He said they were going to have a teleconference today and perhaps from that a policy statement would emerge. I will let you know when I find out.

I have had several talks with Nikki Hoblet who will prepare a response to the ADF&G proposal for the False Pass Tribal Council and I gathered together all the background information I could find for her and others to read. The Tribe will write a letter to the ADF&G and it will also gather verbal and written comments from local resident subsistence users regarding caribou use. The Tribe will forward this information of us, so that we can keep track of the process. I also asked Nancy to see if she could get statements from any King Cove subsistence hunters that traditionally used Unimak caribou and forward them to ADF&G.

Attached to this message are two documents. The first is Press Release No. 10-03 from the ADF&G and the second is the letter directed to the ADF&G that was drafted here in the office and OK'd by Nancy that lays out the Corporation's position. A copy of this letter is also being sent to the

Izembek NWR office in Cold Bay so they know our position.

Regards, Chuck

**Subject:** ADF&G Unimak Caribou Herd Proposal  
**From:** Isanotski Corporation <isanotskicorp@justemail.net>  
**Date:** Wed, 17 Feb 2010 14:55:49 -0900  
**To:** Allen\_Miller@fws.gov

Hello Allen,  
The Isanotski Corporation, which is the Native Corporation for the village of False Pass, has written a letter to the ADF&G in support of their proposal to help the Unimak caribou herd recover a stable breeding population. Attached to this message is a .doc file that includes that letter. We were going to wait to hear the position of the USFWS in regard to that proposal, but since we don't know when that will be, we decided to send the response now.

Regards,

Chuck Martinson  
Office Manager

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**ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES RESOLUTION NO. 09-11**  
**ORUTSARARMIUT NATIVE COUNCIL RESOLUTION NO. 09-10-01**  
**ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS RESOLUTION NO. 09-10-04**  
(Consolidation/edit for Obama/Native American Tribal Summit – November 5, 2009)

**TITLE: Failure of federal management to provide for adequate subsistence harvest needs.**

WHEREAS, this presidential administration has strongly asserted the commitment to positively and actively address the concerns of Native Americans & Alaska Natives; and,

WHEREAS, Continuing the current status in Alaska of managing only the human harvest, and simply monitoring instead of managing animal populations highly important for providing adequate and sustainable subsistence harvest needs, utterly circumvents the intent and purpose for Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA); and,

WHEREAS, Avoiding or blocking proactive and proven effective measures such as predator management to provide for sustainable subsistence needs violates commonly understood intent and purpose of Title VIII of ANILCA by serving only the long term interests of animal welfare ideologies by relegating subsistence in rural Alaska to a subservient and minimized consideration, rather than its promised priority status; and,

WHEREAS, in direct contradiction with subsistence standards relevant to ANILCA, the federal inhibitions towards actively addressing this issue have placed the Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) and federal management entities into an unacceptable position of stagnation and non-compliance where: a) application of sound scientific management principles have been, and continue to be precluded or preempted; b) substantial information has been, and continues to be avoided, minimized, suppressed or dismissed; and, c) is highly detrimental to achieving or maintaining either current or long-term integrity of providing for adequate or sustainable subsistence harvest needs in rural Alaska; and,

WHEREAS, The Congressional Record (S15131) specifically addresses this matter in its Natural Diversity statement of December 1, 1980 that states: "*The term is not intended to, in any way, restrict the authority of the Fish and Wildlife Service to manipulate habitat for the benefit of fish or wildlife populations within a refuge or for the benefit of the use of such populations by man as part of a balanced management program mandated by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act or other applicable law.*"

WHEREAS, since Title VIII of ANILCA was specifically established to address federal obligations left unfulfilled in passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act regarding subsistence harvest needs, this ongoing failure to actively manage populations to provide for those needs addressed, serves as another breach of treaty between the federal government and Native Americans; and,

WHEREAS, concerns of rural Alaska villages surrounding this issue have been stated for many years by at least 7 of the 10 federal subsistence councils and through Alaska Federation of Natives Resolution #'s 00-47, 01-07, 02-12, 03-08, 04-08, 04-09, 05-13, 06-12, 06-14, & 07-15 (incorporated here by reference);

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT the Secretary of Interior should take immediate assertive and affirmative action towards addressing and reducing existing barricades for predator management considerations and implementation to provide for adequate and sustainable subsistence harvest needs in rural Alaska, by requiring each member agency of the U.S. Interior Department in Alaska to expedite

creation and submissions of management plans within one year to outline how they will manage their respective wildlife populations to provide for current and future integrity of adequate and sustainable subsistence harvest needs to the greatest extent possible within their conservation units that incorporates utilization of the U.S. Dept of Agriculture's Division of Wildlife Services, or equal achievement alternatives

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT the Secretary of Interior should adopt the following conclusion from the National Academy of Science report regarding predator management in Alaska by incorporating into long term federal management policy and structure that *"Such decisions must be based on detailed local information that supplements more general biological and social impact data. Therefore, effective and efficient decision-making needs to be customized by using local and traditional knowledge and targeted to the needs and interests of local constituencies."* by expedited executive order that, at least on the Bureau of Land Management and Fish & Wildlife Service administered lands, a national Environmental Impact Statement exercise, (under de-facto oversight, or veto of animal welfare constituencies or similar "political science" organizations) is neither necessary nor appropriate for predator management intended to provide for adequate and sustainable subsistence harvest needs in rural Alaska.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT, given the long-standing Tier 1 status of this issue for rural Alaska, it be included in the list of priority concerns to be presented to the current presidential administration regarding long term protection or provision of adequate subsistence harvest management in Alaska.

- **At the 2009 AFN Convention, the Secretary informed us that he recognized subsistence management system in Alaska is broken. Unless and until the core issue of this resolution is satisfactorily resolved - it will remain so!**

- **We are willing to share our fish & wildlife resources where and as we can with the rest of the United States when it does not diminish our subsistence activities. They are welcome to come up and visit to appreciate and enjoy the beauty and bounty that is available. Management actions however, should not be subject to primarily abstract moral superiority standards. [Ref current PAW (Protect Alaska's Wolves) Act - H.R. 3381 & S. 1535 presently in congressional consideration process.]**

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- **Principles applying to the postage stamp size refuges of the contiguous states should not be imposed on the vast and fully functional eco-systems prevalent throughout rural Alaska refuges, that are integral to providing for subsistence harvest needs (and "sold" to us under that guise when created through the passage of ANILCA).**

- **When speaking of climate change issues it is widely accepted by many environmental organizations citing that rural Alaska residents have the most credible, in-depth experience and insight, yet on the concerns of predator management these entities discount that same knowledge as "not fully understanding the big picture".**

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

2010 AFN CONVENTION

RESOLUTION 10-13

**TITLE:** CALLING FOR CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS REGARDING THE U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICES (USFWS) ON-GOING FAILURE TO IMPLEMENT PREDATOR MANAGEMENT FOR ADEQUATE SUBSISTENCE HARVEST NEEDS IN RURAL ALASKA

**WHEREAS:** Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) fully supports all of its members in all aspects of their self-determination, health and well-being; and

**WHEREAS:** The AVCP Resolution No. 09-10-04, subsequently adopted as Alaska Federation of Natives (AFN) Resolution No. 09-11 (incorporated here be reference), detailed substantial issues regarding the failure of the federal subsistence management system in Alaska to fulfill its obligations to Alaska's Native people by allowing populations important for subsistence to prove only minimal harvest – or remain closed to harvest entirely – despite scientifically credible management alternatives being available, have not even been accorded a formal response by the USFWS; and

**WHEREAS:** In direct contradiction with subsistence standards relevant to ANILCA, the USFWS administration continued deferral of actively addressing this issue and has placed regional managers in the situation where:

- Application of sound scientific management principles have been, and continue to be precluded or pre-empted;
- Substantial information has been, and continues to be avoided, minimized, suppressed or dismissed; and,
- It is highly detrimental to achieving or maintaining either current or long-term integrity of providing for adequate or sustainable subsistence harvest needs in rural Alaska; and

**WHEREAS:** Actions of the USFWS regarding the Unimak Caribou Herd in May and June of 2010, demonstrate that its national leadership – through incorporation of animal welfare ideologies-apparently has no intent to accept responsibility for implementing predator management throughout the rest of Alaska. They have also chosen to interpret management policy in accordance with standards of the 48 contiguous states, that have little in common, either biologically, socially or economically, with rural Alaska subsistence practices; and

**WHEREAS:** Nowhere in the rest of the nation have National Wildlife Refuges been established with the explicit management purpose to provide a subsistence management (i.e., harvest) Priority; and

**WHEREAS:** The concerns of rural Alaska villages surrounding this issue have been stated for several years through Alaska Federation of Native resolution #'s 00-47, 01-107, 02-12, 03-08, 04-09, 05-13, 06-12, 06-14, 07-15 and 09-11 (all incorporated here by reference) along with continued pleas to proactively address this issue by at least seven of the ten regional subsistence councils since the 1990s; and

**NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED** by the Delegates to the 2010 Annual Convention of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Inc. that they urge Alaska's Congressional delegation to pursue and hold Congressional hearings on the USFWS predator management policy in Alaska as related to the mandate under Title VIII of ANILCA to provide for subsistence harvest needs of the Alaska Natives; and

**BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED** that this issue maintains its long-standing Tier 1 status for rural Alaska from the Alaska Federation of Natives and it is pursued as a high priority item for their supportive action along with the National Congress of American Indians.

**SUBMITTED BY:** ASSOCIATION OF VILLAGE COUNCIL PRESIDENTS

**COMMITTEE ACTION:** DO PASS

**CONVENTION ACTION:** PASSED



Published on June 9th, 2010

## Wolves' boldness keeps village on edge

By ROSE COX

As the state and feds go to court over the state Department of Fish and Game's most recent bid to save the Unimak Island herd by killing seven wolves, people in the village of False Pass are equally worried about unprecedented numbers of the predators in their town.

"I've never seen so many wolves," said Terry Murphy, who has lived in False Pass on the east side of the island off and on since 1985. "When I first moved here, on calm winter nights you'd hear a wolf howling in the hills. We used to luck out once in awhile and see one on the hillside, but never in town. Nowadays they come into town, in the daytime, real regular."

Last summer, one took a nap in the sun in Murphy's backyard in broad daylight.

False Pass Mayor Tom Hoblet, 58, was born and raised on the island.

"I've never seen it so bad," he said. "There were wolves going behind the house where the kids are playing out there a couple weeks ago. I assume they're coming looking for food because of the depleting of the caribou herd."

Hoblet's sons recently shot two wolves, one of which was chasing Hoblet's dog in the front yard at two in the afternoon, he said.

"He was growling and snarling right at (the dog's) face," said wife Ruth Hoblet, who was watching out of her living room window.

On a recent day, three of her grandchildren, ages 11, 6 and 10 months, were visiting her house.

"Even if it's nice weather, it's hard to let them go out and play. Pretty much everyone you'd talk to here would say they'd worried about letting anyone roam around outside."

Adults more used to keeping a wary eye out for grizzlies are now also watching out for wolves, calling around on the VHS radio when one is sighted to alert everybody.

"We're used to having wild animals in town," Murphy said. "We get bears in town all the time, that's pretty much the norm. But bears are pretty much predictable, we're used to bears. But this wolf thing, it makes me worry. My son will be 3 pretty soon, it makes me nervous."

Several people interviewed invoked the fate of Perryville school teacher Candice Berner, 32, killed in March while jogging near Chignik Lake airstrip nearby on the Alaska Peninsula. An autopsy confirmed she died from "multiple injuries due to animal mauling," according to the state Medical Examiner's office. Evidence pointed to two or more wolves.

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Like False Pass residents, people at Chignik Lake worried about the number of brazen wolves in the area long before someone died.

The False Pass wolves are scrawny, scruffy, and appear to be in poor health, several people said.

"If they're that desperate they'll take what they can to survive" said Cindy Beamer, general manager of Isanotski Corp., the area's village corporation. "They're not afraid of the people here. Usually if you see one they'd run."

She's watched a wolf walk past her house twice recently.

"They had to come by 12 other houses to get to mine," she said.

Like most in town, the corporation supports the state's most current bid to kill wolves to save baby caribou being born this month. State biologists in the area reported the first calf was born June 1.

Some think seven isn't nearly enough.

"It won't make a dent in the wolves around here, that little bit. I don't know why they're making such a big thing out of it," said Gilda Shellikoff, who has lived in the area "going on 60 years."

### Caribou as food source

Caribou was the main source of her family's food when she was growing up, in addition to ducks and geese in season, and fish.

"Before the time people had freezers, caribou was a year-round staple. I remember in the '60s before there were houses in the valley, there was a caribou herd up there that stayed all winter. Whenever we ran out, my brother would go up and get one. Everybody left them alone unless they needed one. Even after we got access to store meat, (caribou) was still preferred. I think it's the same with all the families in the village."

She recently bought three packages of shortribs at the village store for \$44, she said.

"And they weren't all that big."

No one had taken a caribou on the island for several years even before the state closed caribou hunting in 2008 and 2009, Shellikoff said.

"Even if the season wasn't closed, you couldn't find caribou to hunt."

Unimak Island is home to the nation's only naturally occurring, insular caribou herd, according to a May 28 news release from the state Department of Law announcing a suit against U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for blocking the plan to remove seven wolves directly from the herd's calving grounds beginning on or about June 1. That herd has declined from 1,260 in 2002 down to 400 today.

That's 15 percent to 20 percent a year, said Corey Rossi, director of the Division of Wildlife Conservation for the state Department of Fish and Game.

"Even if we remove wolves and turn it around, best case scenario is we could get the herd to increase at a rate of 5 percent a year. If we wait one year, it could take three or four years just to get back to where we are today."

The herd also numbers about five bulls per 100 cows, Rossi said, making it unlikely that every mature cow will get bred. The state plans to import 15 bulls this fall to improve the breeding rate.

The state Board of Game also recently extended the hunting and trapping season for wolves to June 30.

But most people in False Pass earn their living commercial fishing, so they're gearing up for the season right now and heading out to sea. And the remaining caribou stay on the west end of the island; False Pass is on the east side, 75 or so miles of rough terrain away, without so much as a road in between.

Villagers don't have private airplanes needed to reach the herd and strategically take out wolves preying on calves right now, as the state could, Mayor Hoblet said.

"By the time they study it to death, (the herd is) just not going to survive," Bearer said. "It's dire."

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(06/09/10 12:50:00)

Residents of False Pass, on the same island as the federal wildlife refuge in which the state wants to shoot wolves it says are depleting a caribou herd, say they're unnerved by the numbers and boldness of wolves in the area, according to an Alaska Newspapers Inc. story in The Dutch Harbor Fisherman. *Continued on jump*

*"I've never seen so many wolves," said Terry Murphy, who has lived in False Pass on the east side of [Unimak] island off and on since 1985. "When I first moved here, on calm winter nights you'd hear a wolf howling in the hills. We used to luck out once in a while and see one on the hillside, but never in town. Nowadays they come into town, in the daytime, real regular."*

*Last summer, one took a nap in the sun in Murphy's backyard in broad daylight.*

Villagers, fearful for their children, are using VHS radios to track wolves in and around town. Many of the wolves appear to be in poor health, they say.

*"If they're that desperate they'll take what they can to survive" said Cindy Beamer, general manager of Isanotski Corp., the area's village corporation. "They're not afraid of the people here. Usually if you see one they'd run."*

In March, a schoolteacher was likely killed by wolves outside Chignik Lake on the Alaska Peninsula.

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RC19

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA

STATE OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROWAN GOULD, *et al.*

Defendants,

SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL,

*Amicus Curiae* Applicant.

) Case No. 3:10-CV-00113-  
) HRH  
)  
) **AFFIDAVIT OF**  
) **TOM C. HOBLET**

I, Tom Hoblet, being first duly sworn upon oath states as follows in

support of Safari Club International and Aleutian East Borough, City of  
False Pass' Motion to Participate as Amicus Curiae in the above-captioned  
matter.

1. I am the mayor of the City of False, Pass, Alaska ("City"),  
located within the Aleutians East Borough.

*Submitted by Cindy  
Beaman, Isanovski Corporation*



2. I am an Aleut native and have lived in the City of False Pass for approximately 59 years.

3. I have provided for my family and the entire community by subsistence hunting on Unimak Island for approximately 50 years.

4. Just before the 2009 ban on hunting caribou on Unimak Island, I estimate that I harvested only 2 caribou for over a 3 year period due to the significant decline of the caribou herd. Caribou used to viewed regularly near our houses in the town area. However, now it is rare for a caribou to be seen near town.

5. Because of the dwindling of the caribou herd on Unimak Island, even prior to the 2009 ban on hunting caribou, caribou were located at the south end of Unimak and only accessible by air or some other means of transportation, which is very expensive, due to the rugged terrain on Unimak Island, the caribou became accessible only by means of expensive gear

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available to private guide hunters, but not affordable to subsistence hunters, such as I.

6. The ban on subsistence hunting of caribou on Unimak Island has caused me, my family and the City of False significant hardship, depriving us of a necessary food source. Although I understand and agree that something had to be done to protect the caribou herd on Unimak Island,

the present ban against killing the wolf population counter-acts any positive impact of the ban on killing caribou. It is my experience that although the caribou breed and calve, the rampant number of wolves is so great that the newborn caribou are quickly destroyed by the wolves. In order for the caribou herd to increase, the wolf population must be decreased to allow for newborn calves to survive.

7. If Federal Fish and Wildlife continues to restrict the State of Alaska from taking necessary steps to protect the caribou herd on Unimak Island, I fear the caribou population will continue to decline and may even become extinct. My rights as an Alaskan Aleut native will be forever diminished, thus preventing me from providing necessary food to my family and community.

8. I declare that the statements above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, belief and understanding.

---

Dated this 26th day of October, 2010, at False Pass, Alaska.



POSTMASTER  
FALSE PASS AK 99583  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AS PER ASM 112.2

By *Tom Hoblet*  
Tom Hoblet  
Mayor, City of False Pass, Alaska

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me at False Pass, Alaska  
this 26th day of October, 2010.

**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE DISTRICT OF ALASKA**

STATE OF ALASKA,

Plaintiff,

v.

ROWAN GOULD, *et al.*

Defendants,

SAFARI CLUB INTERNATIONAL,

*Amicus Curiae* Applicant.

---

) Case No. 3:10-CV-00113-  
) HRH

) **AFFIDAVIT OF**  
) **STEVEN BEAR**

I, Steven Bear, being first duly sworn upon oath states as follows in support of Safari Club International and Aleutian East Borough, City of False Pass' Motion to Participate as Amicus Curiae in the above-captioned matter.

1. I am 53 years old and have lived my entire life on the Aleutians Islands, having lived in King Cove my early years, and then in the City of

False Pass for the past 30 years. I have raised a daughter and son while living in what we call "The Pass."

2. As a full-blooded native Aleut, I have exercised my rights of subsistence hunting and fishing to provide for both my family and entire community. False Pass currently has approximately 65 residents.

Therefore, we all share our subsistence harvest, whether it be caribou, salmon, duck, ptarmigan or other wildlife.

3. Due to the ban of hunting caribou on Unimak Island in 2009, I have not been able to provide my family with meat from the caribou.

4. In years past, it was common to see caribou or moose in town. However, due to the rapid decline of the caribou herd from wolf predators, I have not seen any caribou near our town center for a very long time.

5. Before the ban on hunting caribou, I estimate I would harvest at perhaps two (2) caribou a year. This would at least provide my family and

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the community with some meat for the winter. Now, the only meat available to us is through the local grocery store, which is very expensive due to cost of freight to the Island. We are left with salmon as our main source of protein.

6. Even if the ban to hunt caribou was immediately lifted, the herd has become so small that the cost to hunt would be too great to allow

subsistence harvesting. Hunting caribou would require going out on the water in a skiff to locate some of the herd. Fuel prices in False Pass are very high, and the price of gasoline fuel required for the skiff motors is even greater. Many of the private hunting guides also use airplanes and other specialized hunting equipment to fly into locations to spot some of the herd. Unless the herd size is allowed to increase by decreasing the number of wolves that prey on the herd, my family and community will be deprived of caribou meat for the indefinite future.

7. My subsistence life style does not include spending large sums of money to harvest caribou meat for my family and community. Neither would it be economical to do so.

8. Refusal by the Federal Fish and Wildlife to allow the State of Alaska to balance the caribou and wolf populations on Unimak Island has caused great loss to me, my family and all the residents who call False Pass home. I have been deprived of my native rights of a subsistent life-style. I and my family have been deprived of balanced nutrition which previously was provided through plentiful caribou meat.

9. If the Federal Fish and Wildlife continues to stop the State of Alaska from taking steps necessary to protect the caribou herd, I fear the herd will continue to decline and perhaps even become extinct. My

subsistence life style on Unimak Island will also be taken away and I will no longer be able to provide meat for my family and to share with my neighbors.

10. I declare that the statements above are true and correct, to the best of my knowledge, belief and understanding.

Dated this 26<sup>th</sup> day of October, 2010 at False Pass, Alaska.

By: Steven P. Bear  
Steven Bear

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me at False Pass, Alaska  
this 26 day of October, 2010.

POSTMASTER  
FALSE PASS AK 99583  
NOTARY PUBLIC  
AS PER ASM 112.2



Notary Public in & for Alaska  
My Commission Expires: with office

2. I am an Aleut native and have lived in the City of False Pass for approximately 59 years.

3. I have provided for my family and the entire community by subsistence hunting on Unimak Island for approximately 50 years.

4. Just before the 2009 ban on hunting caribou on Unimak Island, I estimate that I harvested only 1 caribou for over a 3 year period due to the significant decline of the caribou herd. Caribou used to be viewed regularly near our houses in the town area. However, now it is rare for a caribou to be seen near town.

5. Because of the dwindling of the caribou herd on Unimak Island, even prior to the 2009 ban on hunting caribou, caribou were located and

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viewed by airplane or by skiff. Due to the rugged terrain on Unimak Island, the caribou became accessible only by means of expensive gear available to private guide hunters, but not affordable to subsistence hunters, such as I.

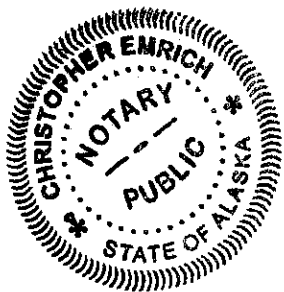
6. The ban on subsistence hunting of caribou on Unimak Island has caused me, my family and the City of False Pass significant hardship, depriving us of a necessary food source. Although I understand and agree that something had to be done to protect the caribou herd on Unimak Island, the present ban against killing the wolf population counter-acts any positive

caribou breed and calve, the rampant number of wolves is so great that the newborn caribou are quickly destroyed by the wolves. In order for the caribou herd to increase, the wolf population must be decreased to allow for newborn calves to survive.

7. If Federal Fish and Wildlife continues to restrict the State of Alaska from taking necessary steps to protect the caribou herd on Unimak Island, I fear the caribou population will continue to decline and may even become extinct. My rights as an Alaskan Aleut native will be forever diminished, thus preventing me from providing necessary food to my family and community.

8. I declare that the statements above are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, belief and understanding.

Dated this 24<sup>th</sup> day of March 2011 False Pass, Alaska.



By Tom Hoblet  
Tom Hoblet  
Mayor, City of False Pass, Alaska

SUBSCRIBED AND SWORN TO before me at False Pass, Alaska  
this 24 day of October, 2010.  
MARCH

CL  
Notary Public in & For Alaska





I appreciate Regional Director Geoff Haskett's concerted efforts to assure his staff's cooperation with the Department. Unfortunately, he has informed me that the regional staff will not consider immediate actions identified in the Department's plan until after completion of an Environmental Assessment. We do not agree that state wildlife management actions on federal lands require the preparation of a formal Environmental Assessment under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA); we would appreciate knowing the Service's basis for imposing such a requirement and why these activities are not categorically excluded.

In this emergency conservation situation, we believe that waiting is not a responsible course of action. Without taking action this spring to strategically remove wolves on the calving grounds, an extremely low level of calf survival due to wolf predation will accelerate the downward spiral of the UCH and eventually the wolves themselves. The sustainability of the Unimak caribou herd and the wolves that depend on it will be compromised, subsistence opportunities will continue to be lost for many years, and our respective agencies will have failed to manage our lands and wildlife consistent with our statutory responsibilities.

During the five months since we brought this situation to the Service's attention, we have offered our very best efforts to move expeditiously while being respectful of your agency's purposes, regulations, and policies. We hope you will extend the same courtesy to us. Allowing this resource decline to continue, when state and federal personnel agree that action is necessary, is not in keeping with our trust responsibilities for wildlife conservation and management.

Therefore we will be conducting a predator management program for wolves on Unimak Island beginning about June 1, for approximately a three-week period corresponding with the calving of caribou on the island. Our preferred approach is to conduct aerial operations using helicopters, as this allows for identification and surgical removal of specific wolves that have learned to predate on newborn calves. However, regional staff has not yet completed the Minimum Requirements Decision Guide (MRDG) process we more usually employ when using helicopters in a wilderness area. We would hope your agency could complete the MRDG process by June 1, but if necessary we will proceed instead with a fixed-wing or ground-based program.

This situation constitutes a dire conservation emergency. Immediate action is necessary, reasonable, and in the best interest of the resource and the people who depend upon it. If you have any questions or need further information, please let me know by May 26. Thanks again for your and Regional Director Haskett's attention to this issue.

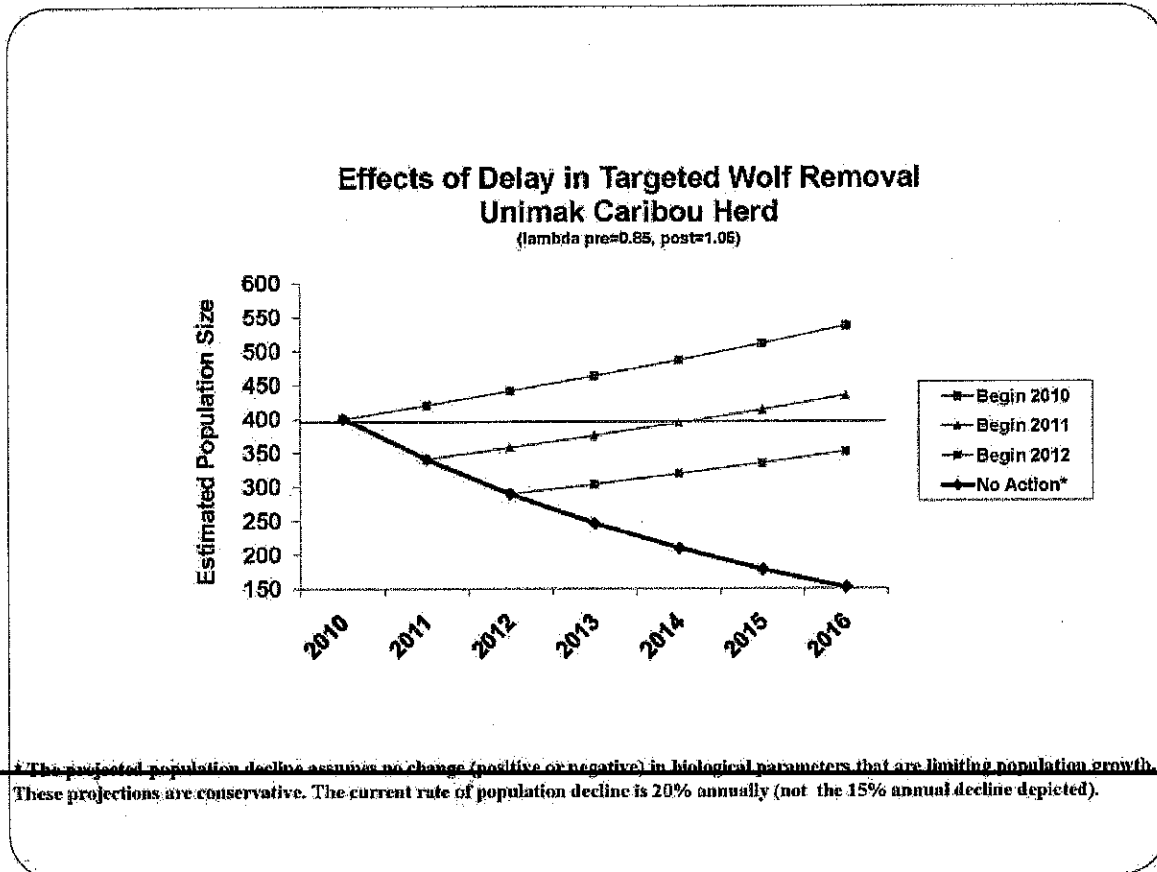
Sincerely,



Denby S. Lloyd  
Commissioner

Enclosure: UCH population estimates graph

cc: Tom Strickland, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks, U.S. Department of the Interior  
Kim Elton, Director of Alaska Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior  
Mike Nizich, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor, State of Alaska  
John Katz, Director of State and Federal Relations, Office of the Governor, State of Alaska





# United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Washington, D.C. 20240



In Reply Refer To:  
FWS/R7/045026

MAY 24 2010

Commissioner Denby Lloyd  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game  
PO Box 115526  
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Commissioner Lloyd,

This is in response to your letter of May 20, 2010, in which you notified me that your Department intends to begin a predator control program on Unimak Island on or about June 1, 2010. Unimak Island is part of the National Wildlife Refuge System and National Wilderness Preservation System.

You first raised concerns about the viability of the caribou herd on Unimak Island in December 2009. Since that time, our Alaska Region Director and his staff has worked closely with you and your staff to better understand the complex biological issues of the Unimak Island caribou herd. They have issued permits to your Department to allow additional radio collaring and biological sampling of wolves and caribou, and has discussed with you and your staff, at length, the process Federal land managers must follow prior to initiating new management programs on a National Wildlife Refuge. We have initiated that process, including National Environmental Policy Act compliance, to help us determine appropriate management alternatives and actions.

Predator management by the State of Alaska, or its agents, on Unimak Island requires a special use permit from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Conducting your proposed activity without a special use permit would be a violation of the National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act, as amended. The Service would consider such unpermitted activity as a trespass on the Refuge, which would be immediately referred to the United States Attorney.

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We value our relationship and the tradition of partnership with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and we hope that relationship, as recognized in our Master Memorandum of understanding, continues without actions that could elevate differences for legal resolution. I encourage you to continue to work with the Alaska Region on this issue following the path required for major actions taken by Federal agencies. I realize that this will not support your desired management goals for this year, but I believe the amount of time needed to utilize a sound and legally supportable decision making process will allow us to mutually understand desired wildlife population objectives; define the management actions necessary to attain desired objectives; and, explain and defend those actions to the public.

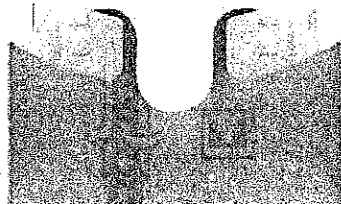
Sincerely

Acting  
DIRECTOR

TAKE PRIDE  
IN AMERICA 

cc: Tom Strickland, Assistant Secretary for Fish and Wildlife and Parks  
Geoff Haskett, Regional Director, Region 7  
Kim Elton, Director of Alaska Affairs  
Karen L. Loeffler, U.S. Attorney for the District of Alaska  
Mike Nizich, Chief of Staff, Office of the Governor, State of Alaska  
John Katz, Director of State and Federal Relations, Office of the Governor,  
State of Alaska

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**NOTICE OF DECISION**  
and  
**FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT**

**Management Alternatives for Unimak Island Caribou Herd  
Environmental Assessment**

**SUMMARY**

In consideration of public comments received, concurrent with a thorough evaluation of pertinent Refuge laws, regulations, and policies, I have decided the No Action Alternative is warranted at this time. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) has carefully reexamined what action would best achieve our three applicable Refuge purposes or provide the optimal balance among them. There also remain a number of areas where additional research and monitoring would provide a better understanding of the Unimak Island Caribou Herd (UCH) and its predators. This Notice of Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) documents my determination and conclusion that the No Action Alternative will not have a significant impact on the quality of the human environment.

**PROPOSED ACTION PURPOSE AND NEED**

In April 2010, the Service received a proposal from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to address declining caribou numbers on Unimak Island in southwestern Alaska. Unimak Island, encompassing 1,572 square miles, is part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge (NWR), but managed by Izembek NWR, headquartered in Cold Bay, Alaska. Approximately 93 percent of the island is Congressionally-designated wilderness. It is the only island among the Aleutians with naturally occurring populations of caribou (*Rangifer tarandus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), and wolf (*Canis lupus*). The latter is possible because Unimak Island is the closest to the mainland, or the Alaska Peninsula, and is separated by Isanotski Strait, less than ½ mile (0.8 kilometers) wide.

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The stated purpose and need of the ADF&G's proposal was to stop the decline, and the possible loss, of the caribou herd on Unimak Island to provide for continued subsistence hunting opportunities by Federally-qualified subsistence users and to ensure that the UCH continues to be a viable component of the Unimak Island ecosystem.

Since 2009, all hunting for caribou on Unimak Island, including subsistence hunting, was suspended for conservation reasons. Caribou herds throughout Alaska commonly undergo major population fluctuations over time, with island populations susceptible to a wider range of high and low cycles. In addition, since 2005, there has been little calf recruitment into the UCH, and it now has an unusually low number of bull caribou in proportion to cows. From 2002 through 2009, the UCH declined from a population of approximately 1,261 to the present low of 400. Multiple factors, such as nutrition and habitat condition, disease, climate change, predation, and hunting, may have

contributed to the recent UCH decline. To prevent the loss of the UCH, or a prolonged period with low numbers, ADF&G proposed to reduce wolf predation for a period of time with the objective to allow the herd to stop declining and begin to recover to a sustainable level that would support harvest by subsistence users.

In March 2010, the Alaska Board of Game established the "Unimak Wolf Management Area." This action established population objectives for caribou and wolves on Unimak Island and authorized the ADF&G to conduct wolf control operations to achieve those objectives. Because the proposed activity would involve lands which are part of the National Wildlife Refuge System (NWRS), a permit from the Service would be required before such activities could proceed. To consider issuance of a permit for this activity, the Service is required to comply with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

ADF&G was a cooperating agency with the Service in the preparation of the *Management Alternatives for Unimak Island Caribou Herd Environmental Assessment* (EA) under NEPA because of the broad authorities both agencies have for managing fish, wildlife, and habitat resources in Alaska. The EA was released for a 45-day public review on December 17, 2010. The full text of the EA can be found online at: <http://alaska.fws.gov/nwr/planning/nepa.htm>.

## ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED

The EA considered a No Action Alternative (Alternative A) and three predator control alternatives (Alternatives B, C, and D). The ADF&G Proposed Action (Alternative B) was to use helicopters as shooting platforms. Alternative C proposed using fixed-wing aircraft for shooting and providing helicopter logistic support for ground-based teams. Alternative D proposed using aircraft for logistic support of ground-based shooters. In addition to the three action and the No Action alternatives the EA describes five other alternatives which were considered but not analyzed in depth along with rationale for their rejection. All alternatives, including the No Action Alternative, included ongoing monitoring and research activities in support of adaptive management as a component of predator management.

Included with all alternatives, except the No Action Alternative, was the option of translocating caribou bulls to Unimak Island from the Southern Alaska Peninsula to increase the bull-to-cow ratio and pregnancy rates among UCH cows. This action was approved earlier by the Service through a Categorical Exclusion under NEPA. The Service-issued permit for translocation remains in effect and the Service encourages collaboration and cooperation with ADF&G to successfully complete these activities.

Translocation of caribou bulls from the mainland to Unimak Island raised some concerns about genetic differences about the herd units. The southern Alaska Peninsula is the source for the UCH and are closely related (K. Zittlau, 2004, Population genetic analyses of North American caribou. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Alberta,

Edmonton: Department of Biological Sciences). The introduction effect would be negligible, or at least comparable with documented natural migration patterns, as the mainland and island herds represent a "metapopulation," with mixing between the mainland and island herds at high densities and increasing isolation at lower densities.

The Service also previously approved a permit through a Categorical Exclusion under NEPA for ADF&G to radio-collar caribou calves and cows for monitoring purposes on Unimak Island.

Appendix D of the EA contained the draft Minimum Requirements Analysis (MRA) for evaluating administrative uses in wilderness. The draft MRA concluded that wolf control was warranted to maintain the wilderness character of the island. In addition, it stated that wolf control as an administrative action, even within a designated wilderness area, was viewed as benefitting wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity through stabilizing and improving the UCH. According to the MRA, the presence of caribou, together with the large predators, contributes to Unimak Island's unique wilderness character among the Aleutian Islands. Additionally, the MRA stated that maintaining the caribou herd would have provided continued opportunities for subsistence, once the UCH reached levels that would sustain hunting. If one of the EA action alternatives had been selected, the Service would have completed the MRA to identify ways to minimize impacts to wilderness character. The MRA and how some of the Service policy considerations have changed are discussed further below.

## PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

When the Service released the EA for public comment, a preferred alternative was not identified. By the time the public comment period ended on January 31, 2011, the Service received over 95,000 responses to the EA, identifying numerous issues. While the vast majority of these comments were form letters opposing predator control without offering further input, there were many substantive comments. About half of all substantive comments received stated the EA was inadequate, insufficient, or failed to make a compelling argument for action and provided information to support these opinions. The remaining substantive public comments were divided among remarks regarding the scientific foundations of the proposed action and interpretations of Federal laws, regulations, and policies. There was considerable overlap in the expression of issues and many do not fit well into a single category. Briefly summarized, the comments fell into four broad themes:

1. Adequacy of NEPA compliance. Many of the comments received stated that the EA was deficient, inadequate, or failed to make a compelling case for action. Additionally, comments stated the scope of the proposed action, or the precedence that the proposed action would establish, warranted an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS), rather than an EA.



2. Scientific merit. Many public comments expressed the view that there was a lack of data quality or quantification, gaps in data, omissions of data, incorrect underlying assumptions, or data not sufficient to support the proposed action. Among many specific issues raised in these comments were: failure to evaluate bears as a caribou calf predator; claims that the evaluation of habitat, weather, disease, global climate change, or volcanic activity as mortality factors was superficial; claims there was minimal consideration of documented herd movements from island to mainland; claims there was minimal consideration of historic caribou herd fluctuations, including potential extirpation events; claims that the EA failed to consider the National Research Council (1997; *Wolves, Bears and Their Prey in Alaska*, National Academy Press, Washington, D.C.) recommendations and guidelines for predator control programs; claims of failure to establish whether caribou or predator numbers are unnatural; claims that the historic and projected subsistence use was not consistent with a need for action; failure to include 2008 harvest data; claimed lack of detailed historic subsistence use documentation; claimed lack of estimates for unreported harvest and effect on caribou herd dynamics; and, claimed lack of evaluation of impacts of trophy bull hunting on caribou herd structure at low densities or of spring bear hunts on calving behavior.

3. Interpretation of Federal laws, regulations, and policies, with emphasis on the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), National Wildlife Refuge System Improvement Act (Improvement Act), and Wilderness Act. Public comments argued generally for different interpretations of Federal mandates and regulations. Included in the public comments were arguments that there was a lack of evidence that predator control is necessary to maintain wilderness character; that the MRA did not show that killing wolves is the minimum requirement for managing the area as wilderness; that translocation of bull caribou may be the minimum requirement; failure to include an ANILCA Section 810 subsistence analysis regarding proposed action impacts on subsistence hunting; that conservation of natural diversity, as required under ANILCA, includes population fluctuations and possible extinction events in wilderness; that removal of wolves is not compatible with Refuge purposes; that the proposed action violates tenets of the Airborne Hunting Act; and, that culling of wolves for the purpose of increasing hunting opportunities is not permitted under ANILCA, the Improvement Act, or the Wilderness Act.

4. Subsistence community comments. During an EA stakeholder meeting in Cold Bay, residents of False Pass, King Cove, and Cold Bay provided comments regarding the historic and current subsistence hunting on Unimak Island. One comment was received from a False Pass resident during the public comment period encouraging adoption of the No Action Alternative. There were no comments from other subsistence users residing in Nelson Lagoon or Sand Point.

## DECISION AND FINDING OF NO SIGNIFICANT IMPACT

The Service's decision must take into account all the mandates that apply to this case. ANILCA establishes the following relevant Refuge purposes: (1) *to conserve fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity including, but not limited to marine mammals, marine birds and other migratory birds, the marine resources upon which they rely, bears, caribou and other mammals; ... and, (3) to provide, in a manner consistent with the purposes set forth in (1), the opportunity for continued subsistence uses by local residents.*

In addition, the Improvement Act requires: *Each refuge shall be managed to fulfill the mission of the System as well as the specific purposes for which that refuge was established, and also requires that the Secretary shall ensure that the biological integrity, diversity, and environmental health of the System are maintained for the benefit of present and future generations of Americans.*

Equally important, the Wilderness Act defines a wilderness as an *area where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man. Wilderness is defined as an area of undeveloped Federal land retaining its primeval character and influence. . .which is protected and managed so as to preserve its natural conditions and which. . .generally appears to have been affected primarily by the forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable.*

Refuge purposes, in this case natural diversity, wilderness character, and subsistence opportunities, all carry equal importance. No one purpose automatically surpasses another as a matter of law and policy. Where conflict exists among these purposes the Service must look at the positive and negative benefits and impacts and do the best balancing possible. Subsistence uses must be consistent with sound management principles and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife. This balancing has to be done on a case-by-case basis and the facts in other cases could lead to different conclusions.

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After careful consideration of ADF&G's proposal, the analysis contained within the EA, the public comments, and reexamination of pertinent laws, regulations, and policies, I have selected the No Action Alternative as the alternative that achieves the best balance among the following Refuge purposes: conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity, providing continued opportunities for subsistence, and preserving wilderness character.

The influx of public comments provided an alternative perspective to the Service's original point of view and an opportunity for a reevaluation of our interpretation of laws, regulations, and policies. While the EA and draft MRA initially led the Service to favorably view an action alternative, upon reconsideration it is evident that the negative impacts of wolf control on conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in

their natural diversity and maintaining wilderness character outweigh the potential benefits of possible future subsistence opportunities at this time.

The Service takes its responsibility to subsistence users very seriously. The Service analyzed past subsistence use patterns, the current caribou hunting closure, and the scientific questions relative to whether the actions proposed would have resulted in an increased UCH. Historic subsistence use indicated caribou to be a major component of subsistence harvest for residents from Cold Bay, False Pass, King Cove, Nelson Lagoon, and Sand Point (Fall et al., 1990, Subsistence use of the Southern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, ADF&G Technical Paper No. 191; Fall et al., 1996, The harvest and use of plant, wildlife, and fish resources in False Pass, Unimak Island, Alaska, ADF&G Technical Paper No. 183). Caribou is an important food source for over 90 percent of False Pass households. However, most of the subsistence hunting for caribou occurs on the Alaska Peninsula.

Further, there is no assurance that the proposed actions would have resulted in a caribou herd capable of supporting subsistence harvest due to uncertainty in locating and collaring caribou calves to identify mortality and target wolves since the UCH has become much more widely dispersed on the island recently. Many public comments received raised questions about whether the UCH would have responded to predator control as desired.

The *conservation of fish and wildlife populations and habitats in their natural diversity*, as stated in ANILCA, infers consideration and inclusion of population characteristics and dynamics, which are: rate of birth, rate of death, immigration and emigration, rate of population growth (or decline), social structure and behavior, temporal and spatial use of habitat, etc. Wilderness, as defined in the Wilderness Act, is *recognized as an area where earth and its community of life are untrammelled by humans, or shaped by natural processes and not by human manipulation.*

~~If some of the Unimak Island wolves are removed, population characteristics and~~  
complex social structure may be altered for this species as well as caribou and others in the wolf food chain. Further, removal of wolves through any of the action alternatives would have a negative impact on the Service's ability to fulfill Refuge purposes, notably conservation of natural diversity and maintaining wilderness character. Additionally, the increased aircraft traffic and human presence on Unimak Island would have been an intrusion on the wilderness character of the area. These negative consequences are found to outweigh positive benefits gained by providing potential opportunity for future subsistence uses by local residents in this case.

In selecting the No Action Alternative, I have decided that the No Action Alternative best satisfies both the natural diversity and wilderness purposes of the Refuge. I have concluded that the No Action Alternative best satisfies both the natural diversity and wilderness purposes of the Refuge. The three predator control alternatives showed

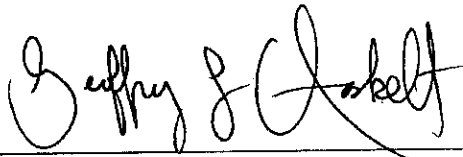
Notice of Decision and Finding of No Significant Impact  
Unimak Island Caribou Herd Environmental Assessment

some potential to improve future subsistence opportunity, but with a highly negative impact on the natural diversity and the wilderness character of Unimak Island. These policy considerations, combined with our lack of understanding of the factors affecting the UCH and its predators, do not support an informed, science-based decision to undertake such direct action to enhance the UCH.

This decision may be no less controversial than the actual undertaking of predator control on Unimak Island. The selection of the No Action Alternative allows the translocation of bull caribou to the island. The Service issued a permit to ADF&G for such work in May 2010 that remains valid through 2012. I am committed to the monitoring of caribou and predators on Unimak Island and implementing specific studies in cooperation with ADF&G.

In addition, by selecting the No Action Alternative, the Service does not reject the use of predator control as a valid wildlife management tool in support of subsistence when appropriate.

The decision to adopt the No Action Alternative does not constitute a major Federal action that will significantly affect the quality of the human environment as defined in Section 102 (2) C of NEPA, and is therefore, a finding of no significant impact. The No Action decision does not require the preparation of an EIS under NEPA.



Geoffrey L. Haskett  
Regional Director

3/7/11

Date



# ***Kenai Peninsula GMUs 7&15***

## ***Soldotna***

***Technicians: Larry Lewis and Kurt Strausbaugh***

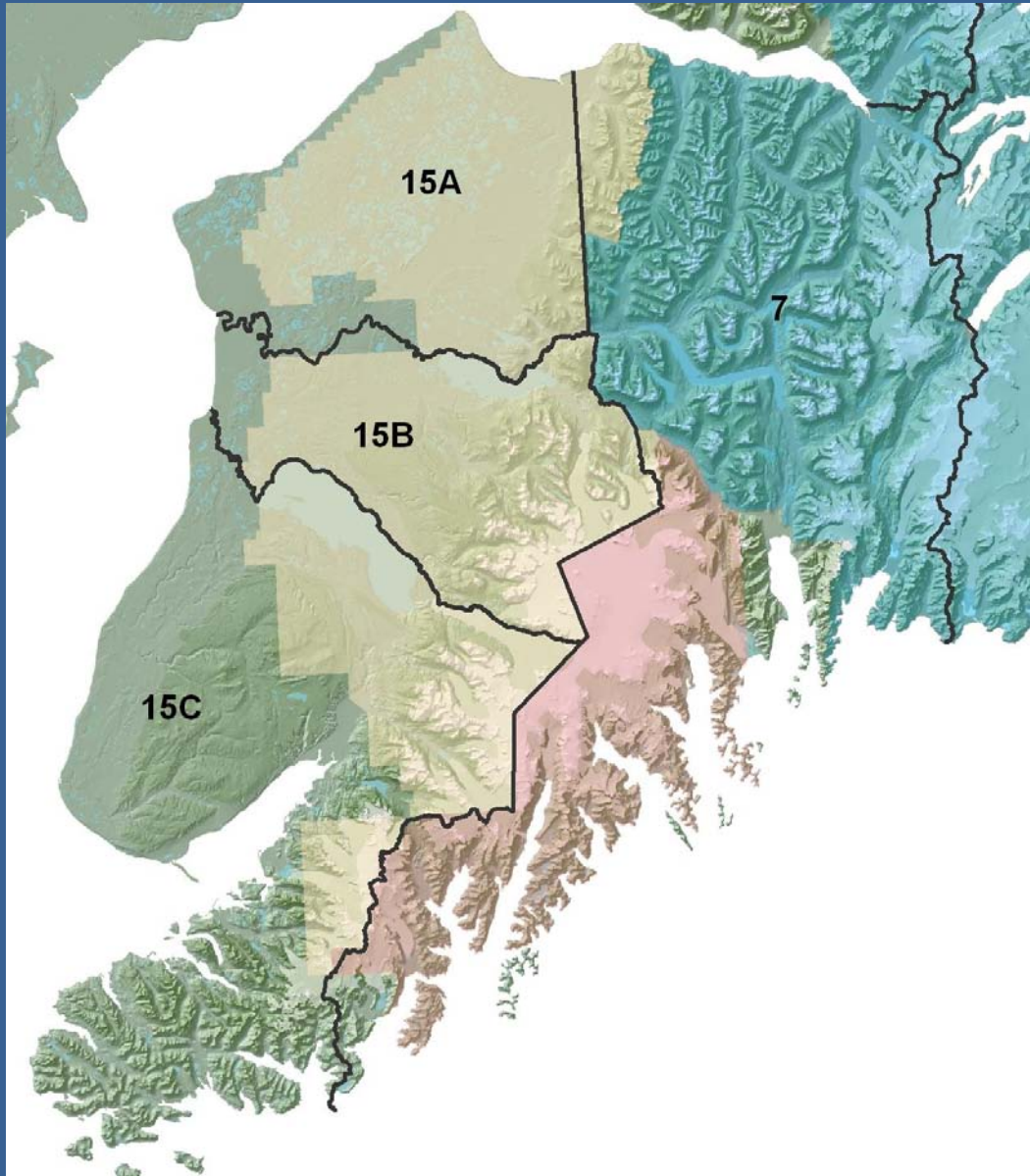
***Area Biologist: Jeff Selinger***

***Administrative Asst.: Lynn Smith***

## ***Homer***

***Asst. Area Biologist: Thomas McDonough***

# Kenai Peninsula GMUs 7 & 15



- 8,400 miles<sup>2</sup>
- Land ownership
  - ☐ 71% Federal
  - ☐ 29% State/Private/Borough/Native
- Human Population
  - ☐ >50,000

# Furbearers

- Louse infestation (1982)
- 3<sup>rd</sup> year of Lynx trapping season
- 6 furbearer proposals

# Furbearer average yearly harvest (2005/06 – 2009/10)

- Marten: 138
- Beaver: 106
- Wolverine: 18
- Otter: 48
- Wolf: 38

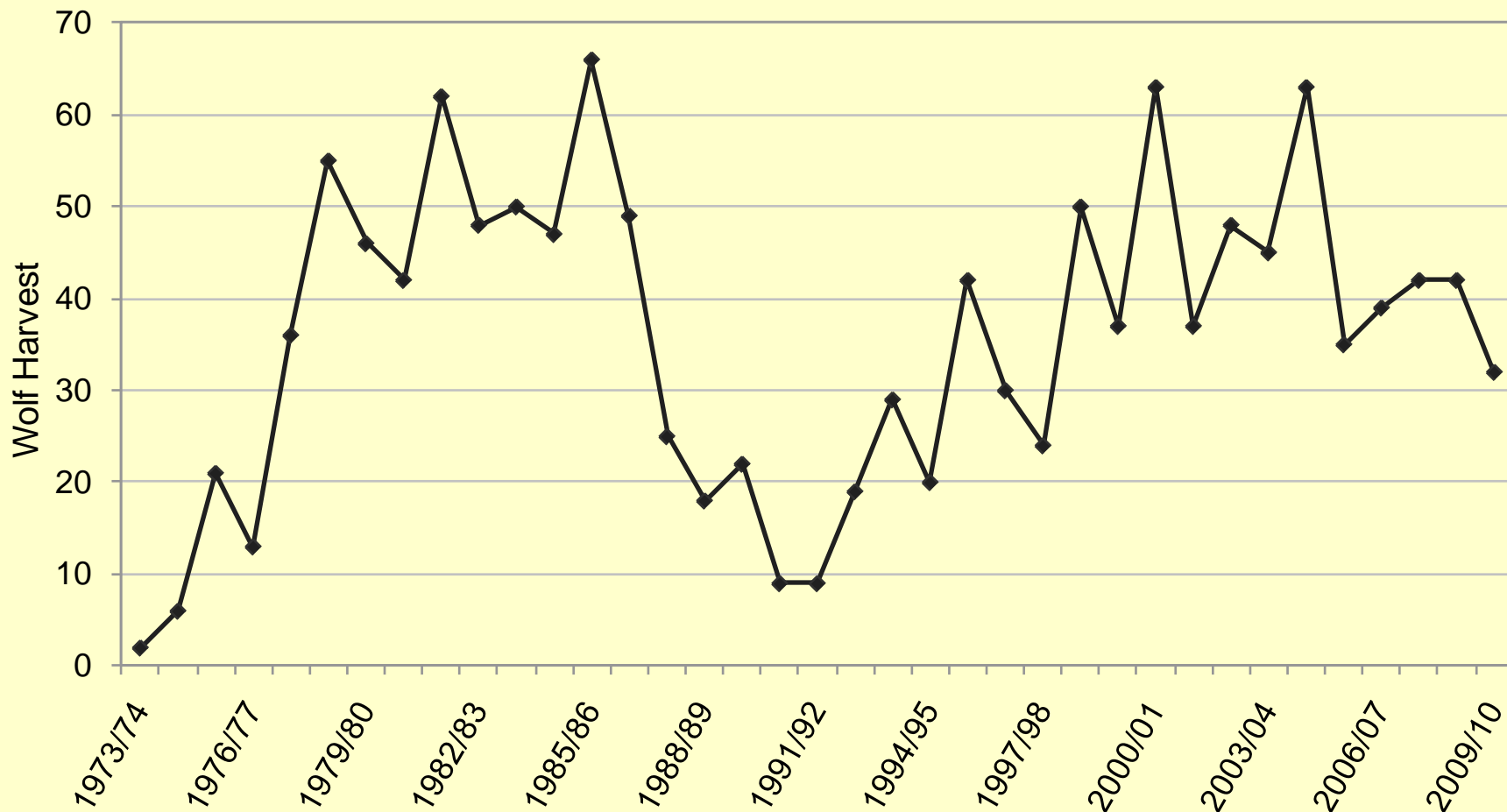


# Wolves

- Extirpated from Kenai around 1915
- Population re-established in the 1960s
- Closed seasons from 1962-1973
- Trapping opened in 1974
- Kenai-wide range by 1975
- Lice infestation in 1982



## Wolf Harvest in GMUs 7 & 15 1973/74 - 2009/10



# 15A Wolf Estimates

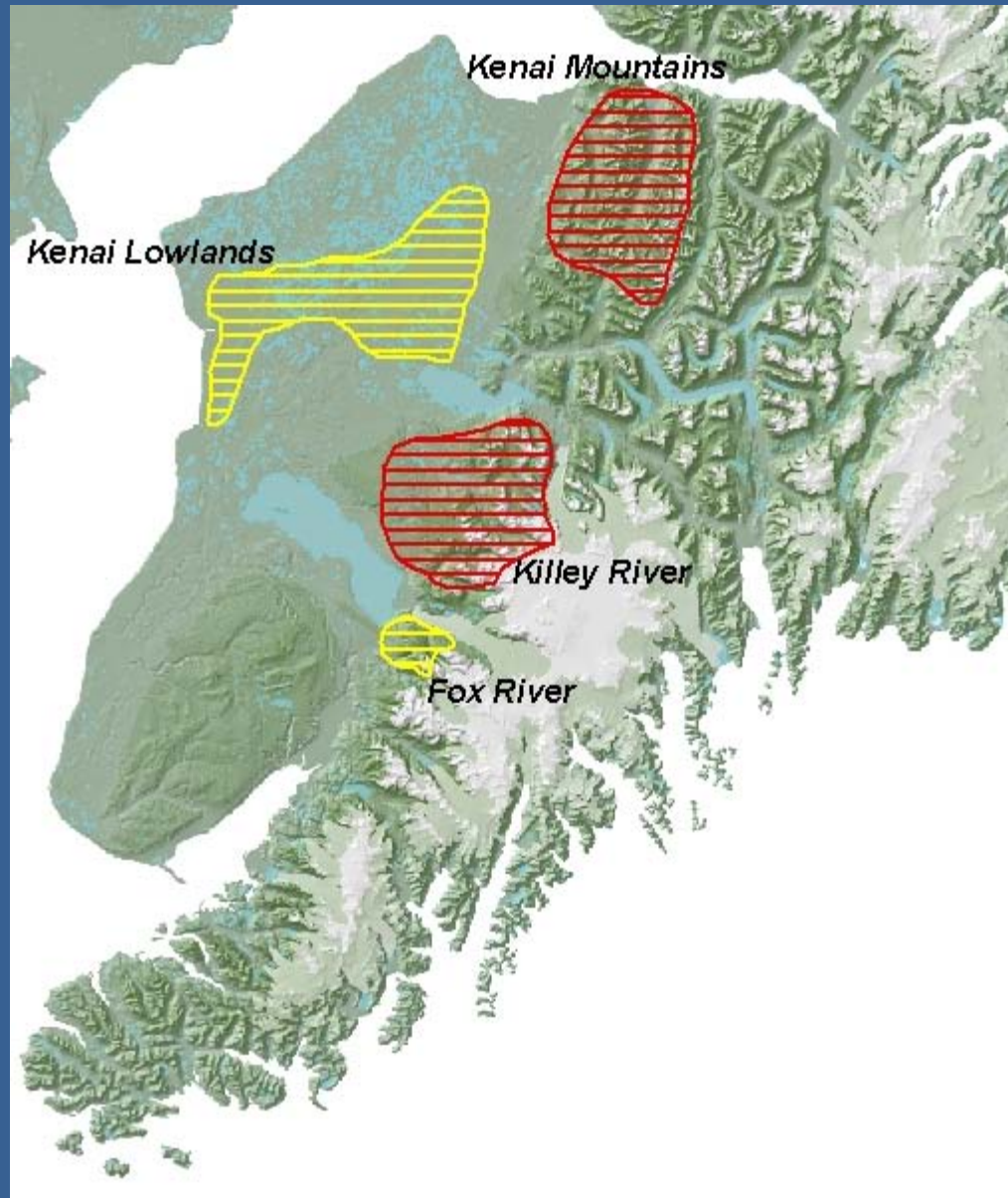
- 1976-1981 (Peterson et al. 1984)  
31-47 wolves
- 1982/83 estimate  
78 wolves
- 1988-1990 (Interagency Assessments)  
47-51 wolves (west of Mystery Ck-Pipeline)
- 2010 estimate  
41-45 wolves

# Caribou

- 4 small herds
- All were reintroduced
- No caribou proposals



# Kenai Peninsula Caribou Herds

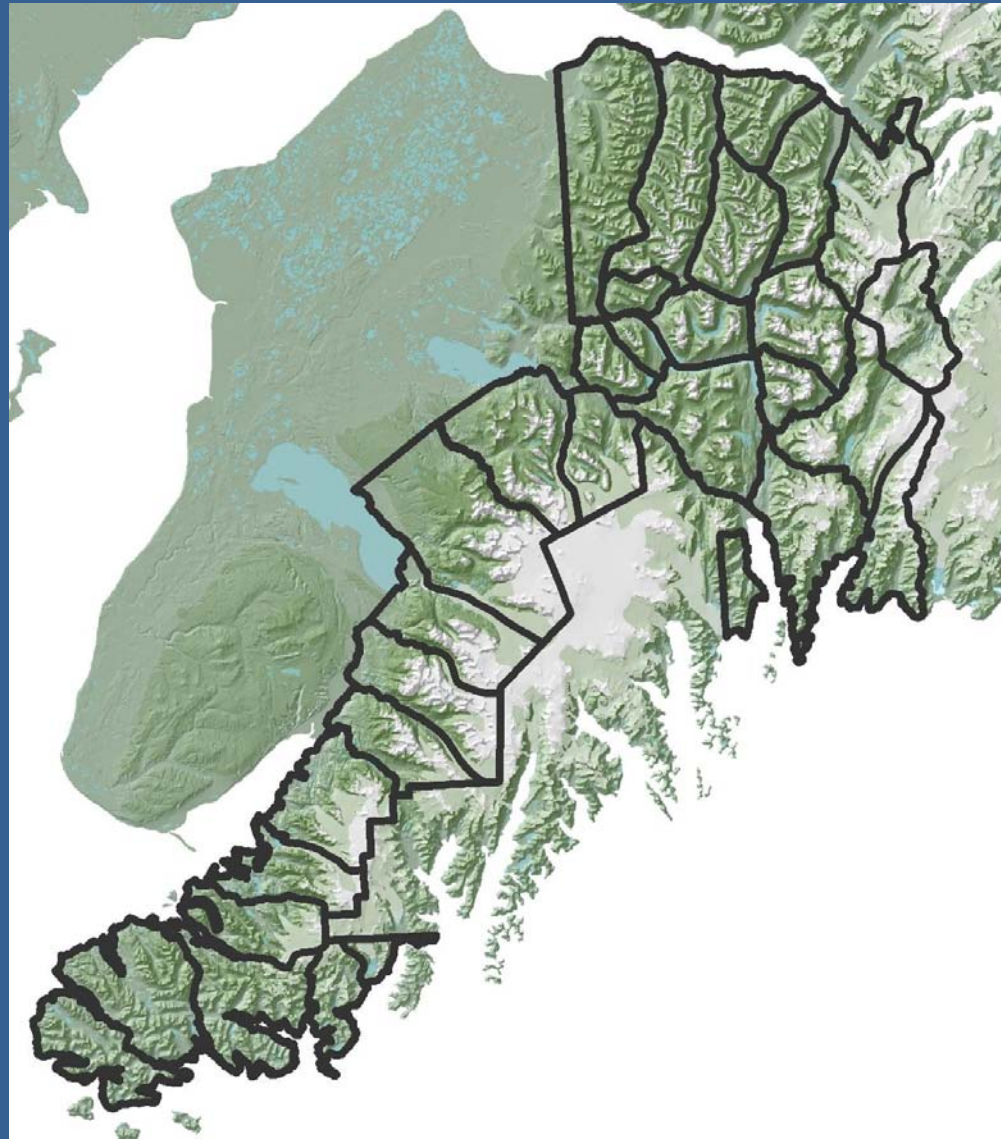


# Mountain Goats

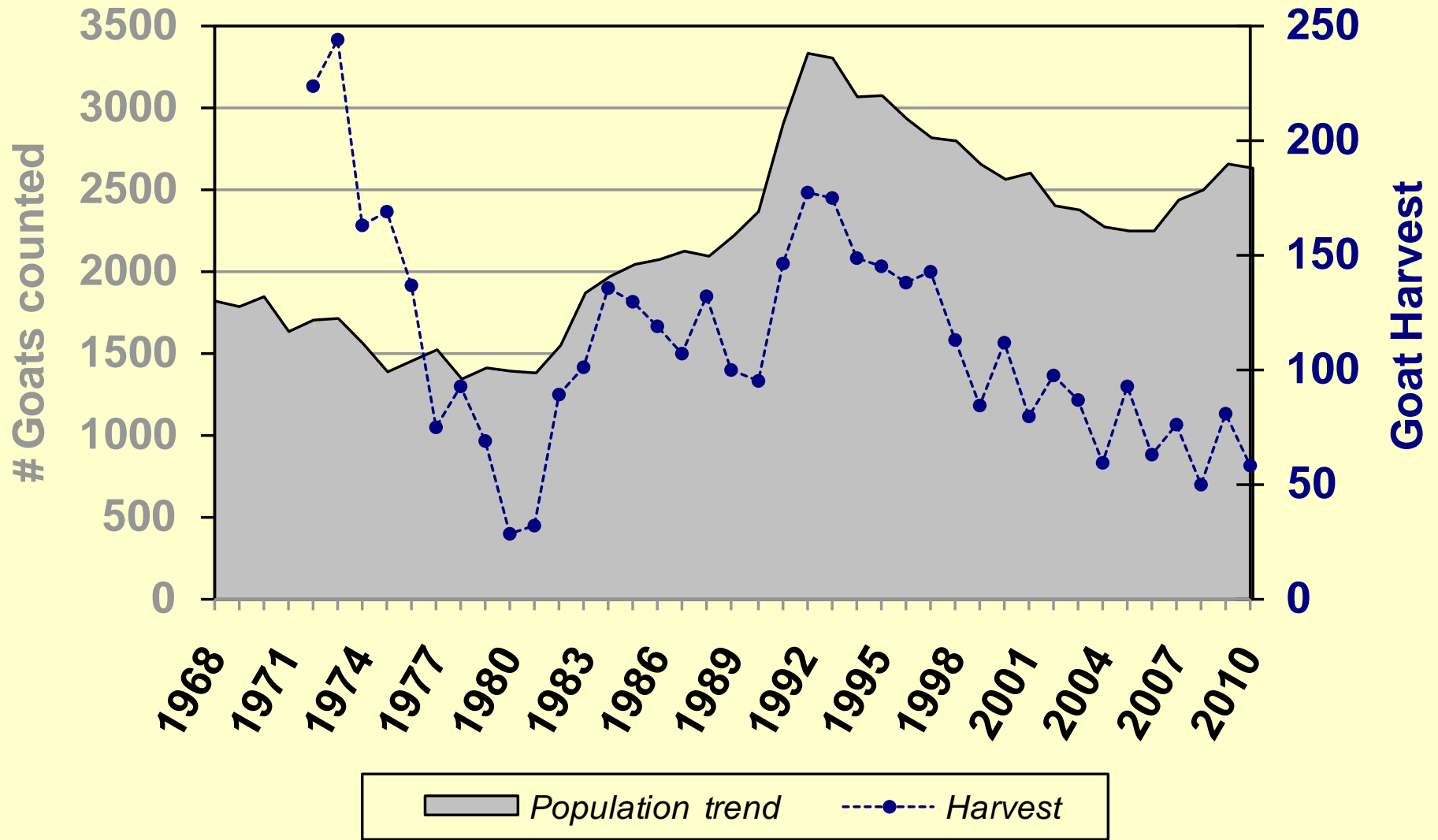
- Population decline from early 1990s
- 3000-4000 goats
- 1 goat proposal



# Individual goat hunt areas



# Goat population size trend and harvest in GMUs 7&15 1968 - 2010



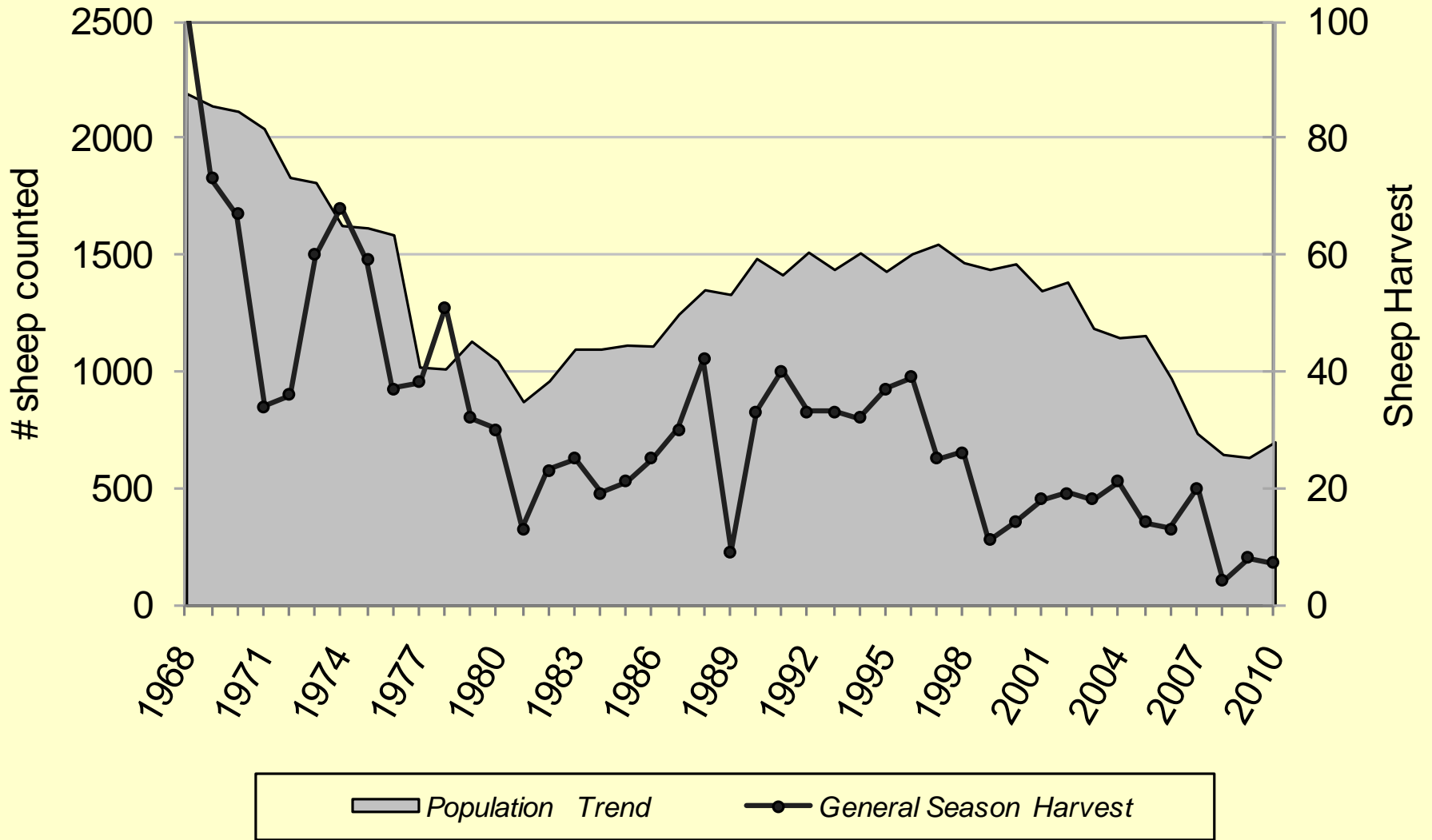


# Sheep

- Population decline from late 1990s
- 800-1000 sheep
- 1 sheep proposal



# Sheep population size trend and harvest in GMUs 7&15 1968 - 2010

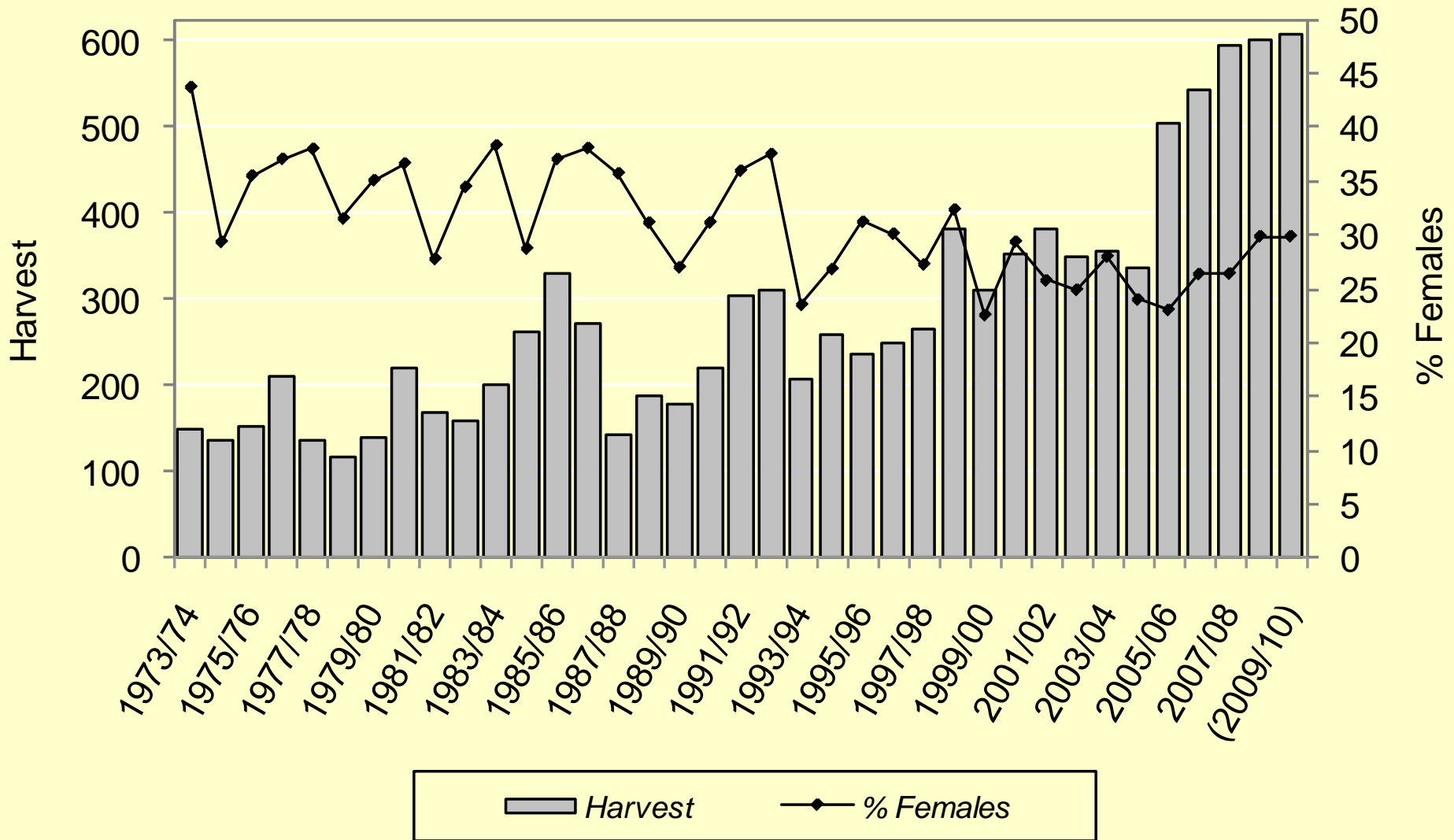


# Black Bears

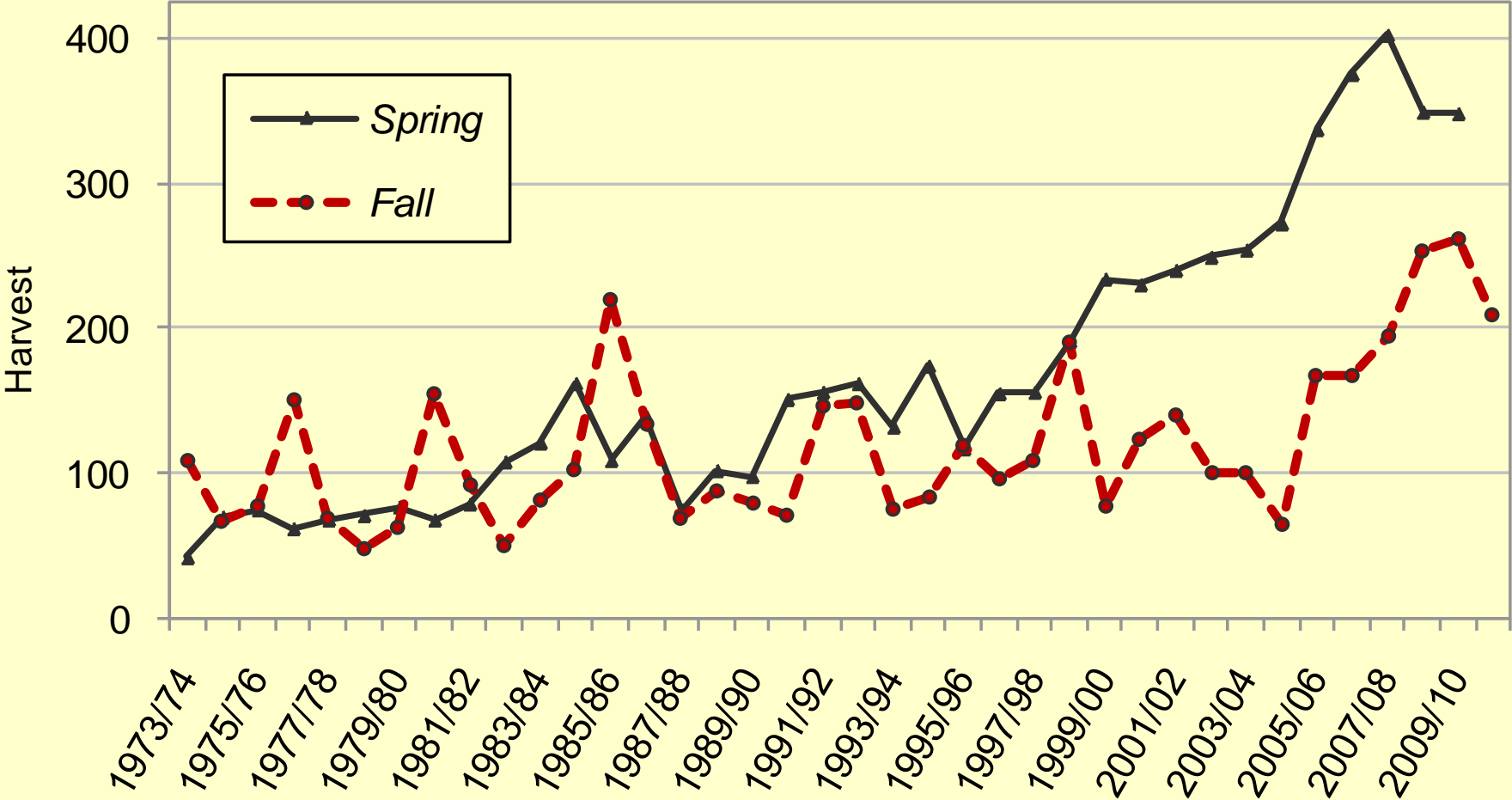


- Population size: >3000-4000
- Increasing harvest
- 3 black bear proposals

# Black Bear Harvest and % Females in GMUs 7 & 15 (1973/74 - 2009/10)



# Black Bear Harvest in GMUs 7&15 1973/74 - 2010/11

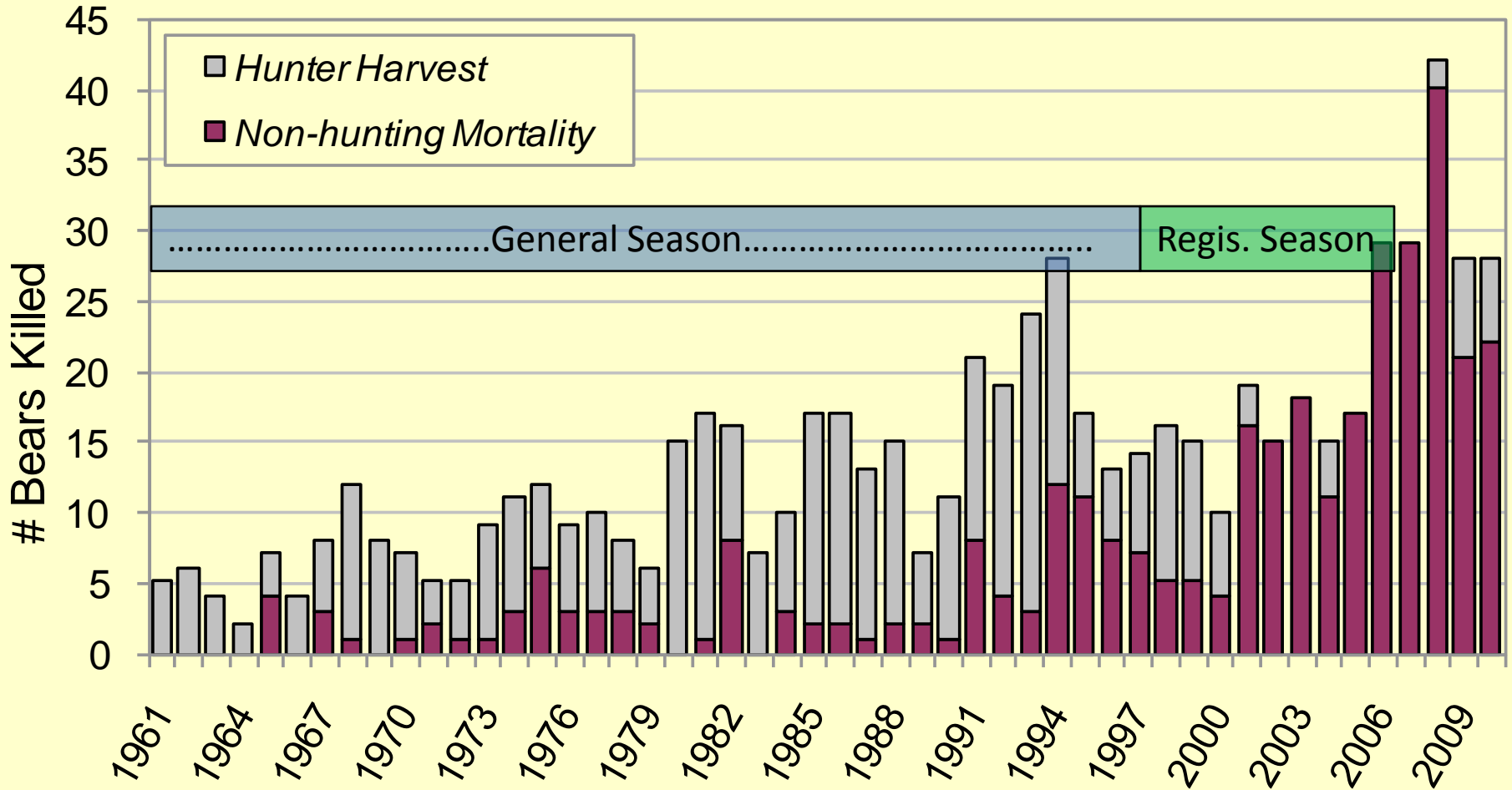


# Brown Bears

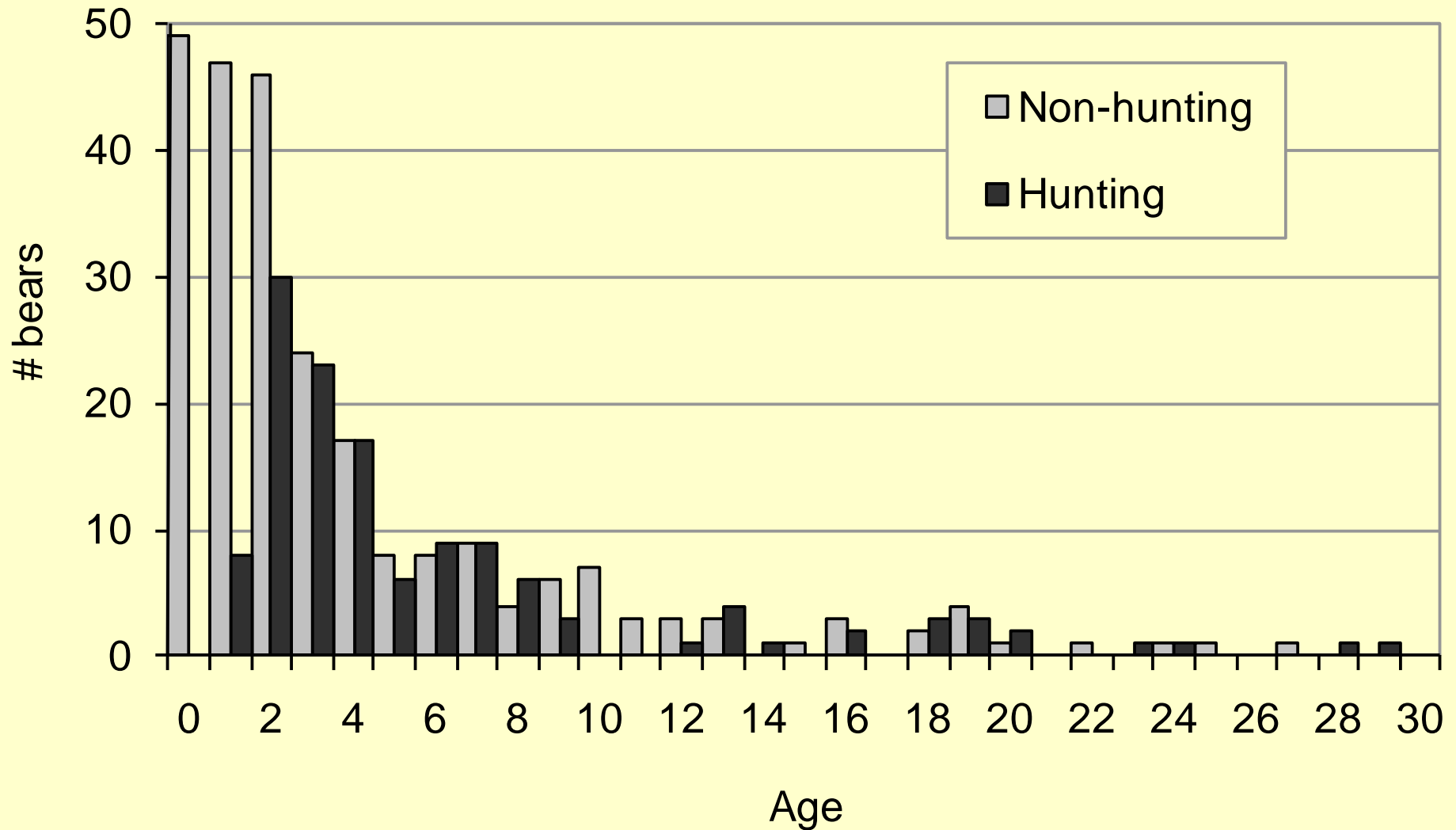
- Listed as a species of special concern in 1998
- Hunting via drawing permits
- 3 brown bear proposals



# Human-caused brown bear mortalities in GMUs 7 & 15, 1961-2010

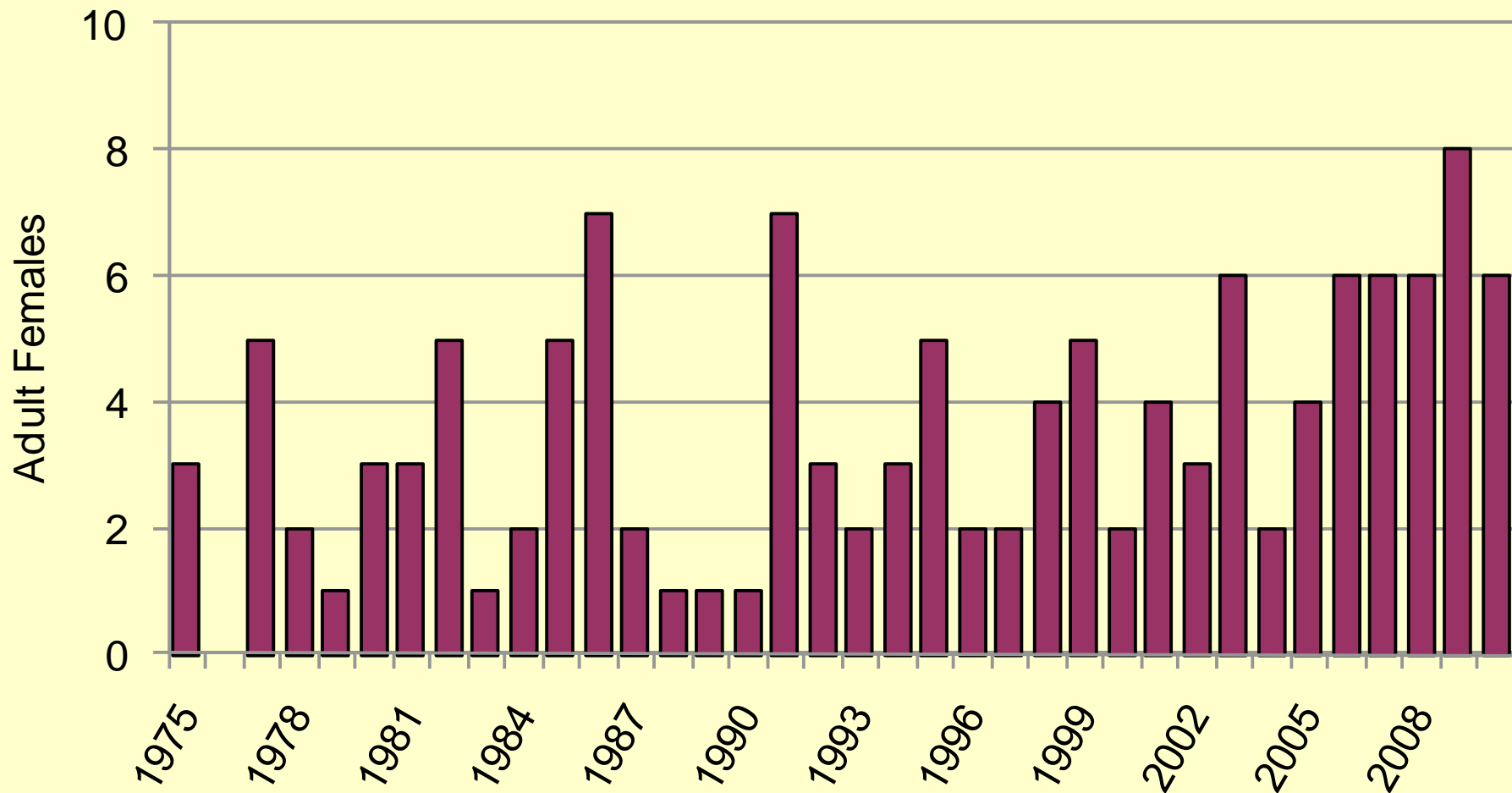


# Known Ages of Kenai Brown Bear Mortalities 1990-2009





# Adult Female Mortality of Brown Bears ( $\geq 5$ years old) in GMUs 7 & 15, 1975-2010



# Wildlife Conservation Community Program



# Kenai Brown Bear Research

- **Adult female survival rate = 92%**
- **+1.8% growth rate**



# Moose

- Spike-Fork 50" antler restriction since 1987
- Population Size Trends
  - ▢ 15A decline
  - ▢ 15B decline
  - ▢ 15C stable
  - ▢ 7 decline
- 22 moose proposals

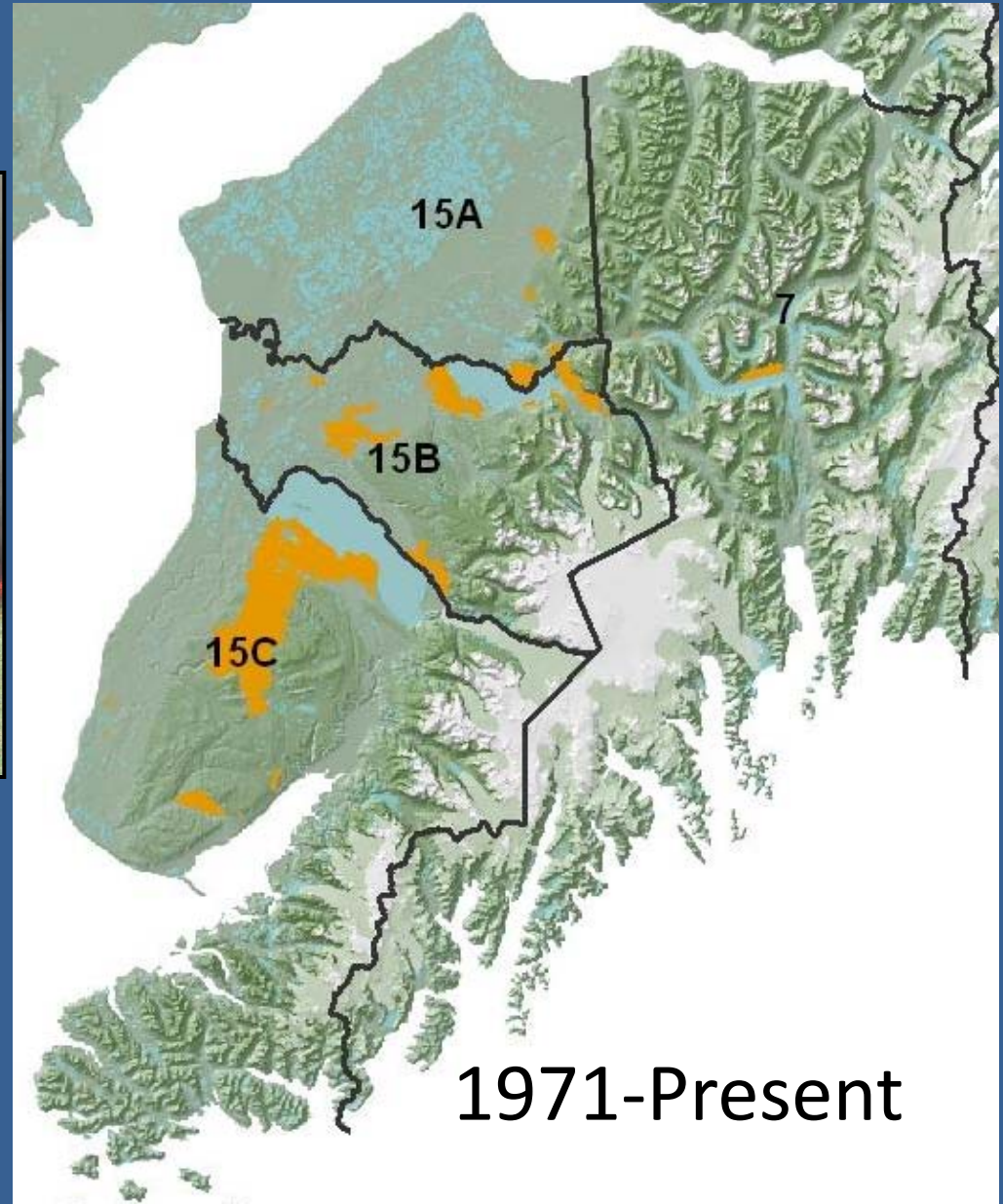


# Literature on Unit 15 Moose

Walker	1924	The shortage of feed for moose for the winter 1923-24 on the Kenai Alaska wintering grounds	Alaska Game Commission
Lucas	1932	A report of special investigation of the Kenai Peninsula moose herds May 7 to July 27, 1932	Alaska Game Commission
Palmer	1933	Range reconnaissance Kenai Peninsula Moose Area	Alaska Game Commission
Palmer	1938	Kenai Peninsula Moose Alaska Sept. -Oct. 1938	Alaska Game Commission
Palmer	1939	Kenai Peninsula Moose, Alaska, research Project Report, May-June-July 1939	Alaska Game Commission
Spencer and Chatelain	1953	Progress in the management of the moose of south central Alaska	N.A. Wildl. Conf. Trans.
Lutz	1960	Early occurrences of moose on the Kenai Peninsula and in other sections of Alaska	U.S. Dept. of Agriculture
Spencer and Hakala	1964	Moose and fire on the Kenai	Proc. 3rd Annual TTFE Conf.
LeResche	1972	Migration and population mixing of moose on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Proc. N.A. Moose Conf.
LeResche and Da	1973	Importance of nonbrowse foods to moose on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Oldemeyer et al.	1973	and the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Bangs and Bailey	1978	Interrelationships of weather, fire, and moose on the Kenai Peninsula	Proc. N.A. Moose Conf.
Franzmann et al.	1980	Physiological and morphological measurements in neonatal moose and their cows in Alaska	Proc. N.A. Moose Conf.
Franzmann et al.	1980	Moose calf mortality in summer on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Oldemeyer	1983	Browse preferences of moose on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Schwartz et al.	1984	Seasonal changes in moose	Alces
Bangs et al.	1985	Habitat differences and moose use of two large burns on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska.	Alces
Franzmann and Schwartz	1985	Moose twinning rates: a possible population condition assessment	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Regelin et al.	1986	Energy cost of standing in adult moose	Alces
Franzmann and Schwartz	1986	Black bear predation on moose calves in highly productive versus marginal moose habitats on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Alces
Regelin et al.	1987	Field test of a moose carrying capacity model	Alces
Bevins et al.	1988	Determining moose activity budgets using leg-mounted tip-switch transmitters and a computerized data acquisition system	Alces
Schwartz et al.	1988	Food passage rate in moose	Alces
Schwartz et al.	1988	Changes in body composition of moose during winter	Alces
Schwartz and Franzmann	1989	Bears, wolves, moose and forest succession: some management considerations on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Alces
Bangs et al.	1989	Survival rates of adult female moose on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Loranger et al.	1990	Effects of forest succession after fire in moose wintering habitats on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Alces
Bevins	1990	Seasonal activity patterns of moose of the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Alces
Schwartz et al.	1991	Energy expenditure in moose calves	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Schwartz and Franzmann	1991	Interrelationship of black bears to moose and forest succession in the northern coniferous forest	Wildlife Monographs
Schwartz et al.	1992	An evaluation of selective bull moose harvest on the Kenai Peninsula, Alaska	Alces
Schwartz	1993	Constructing simple population models for moose management	Alces
Schwartz and Hundertmar	1993	Supplemental feeding of moose during winter: can hay serve as an emergency ration?	Alces
Schwartz and Hundertmar	1993	Reproductive characteristics of Alaskan moose	Journal of Wildlife Manage
Schwartz et al.	1994	Growth of moose calves conceived during the first versus second estrus	Alces
Weixelman et al.	1998	Diet selection by Alaskan moose during winter: effects of fire and forest succession	Alces
Kovach et al.	1998	Modeling moose populations for management decision making in Alaska.	Alces

> 50 peer reviewed publications on moose from Unit 15

# Kenai Peninsula Fire History



1971-Present

# Loranger et al. 1991

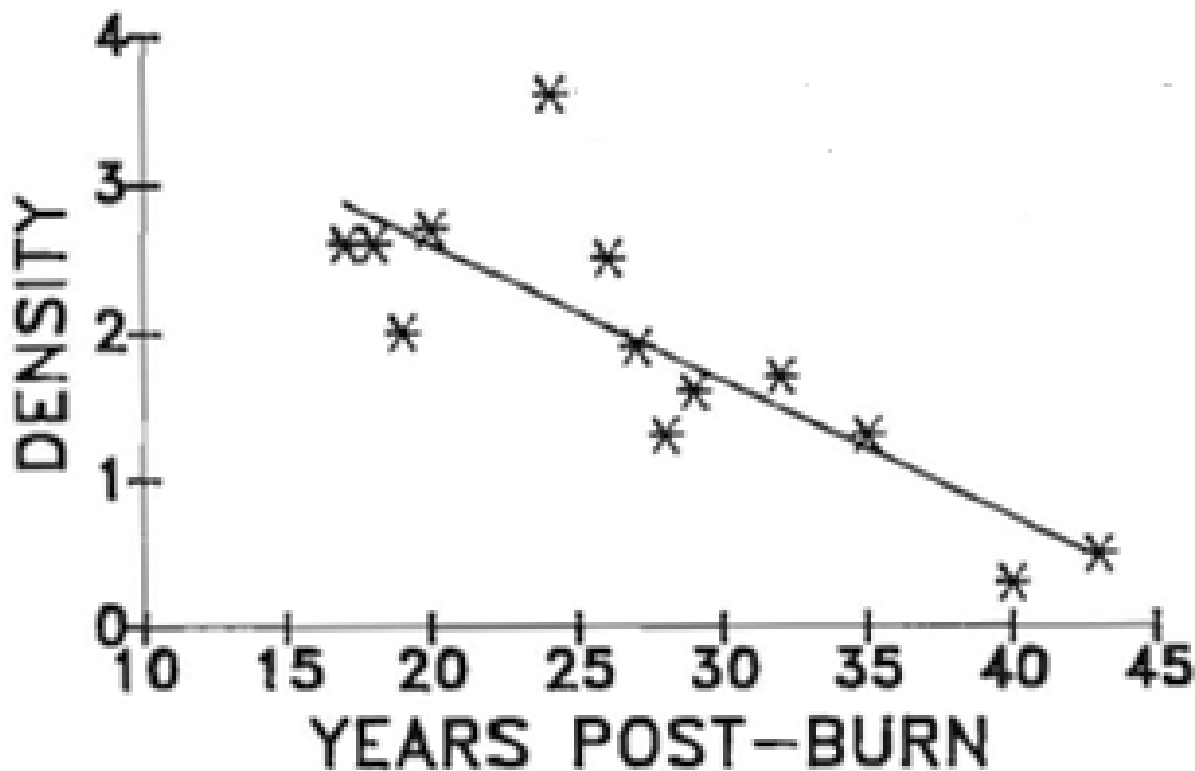
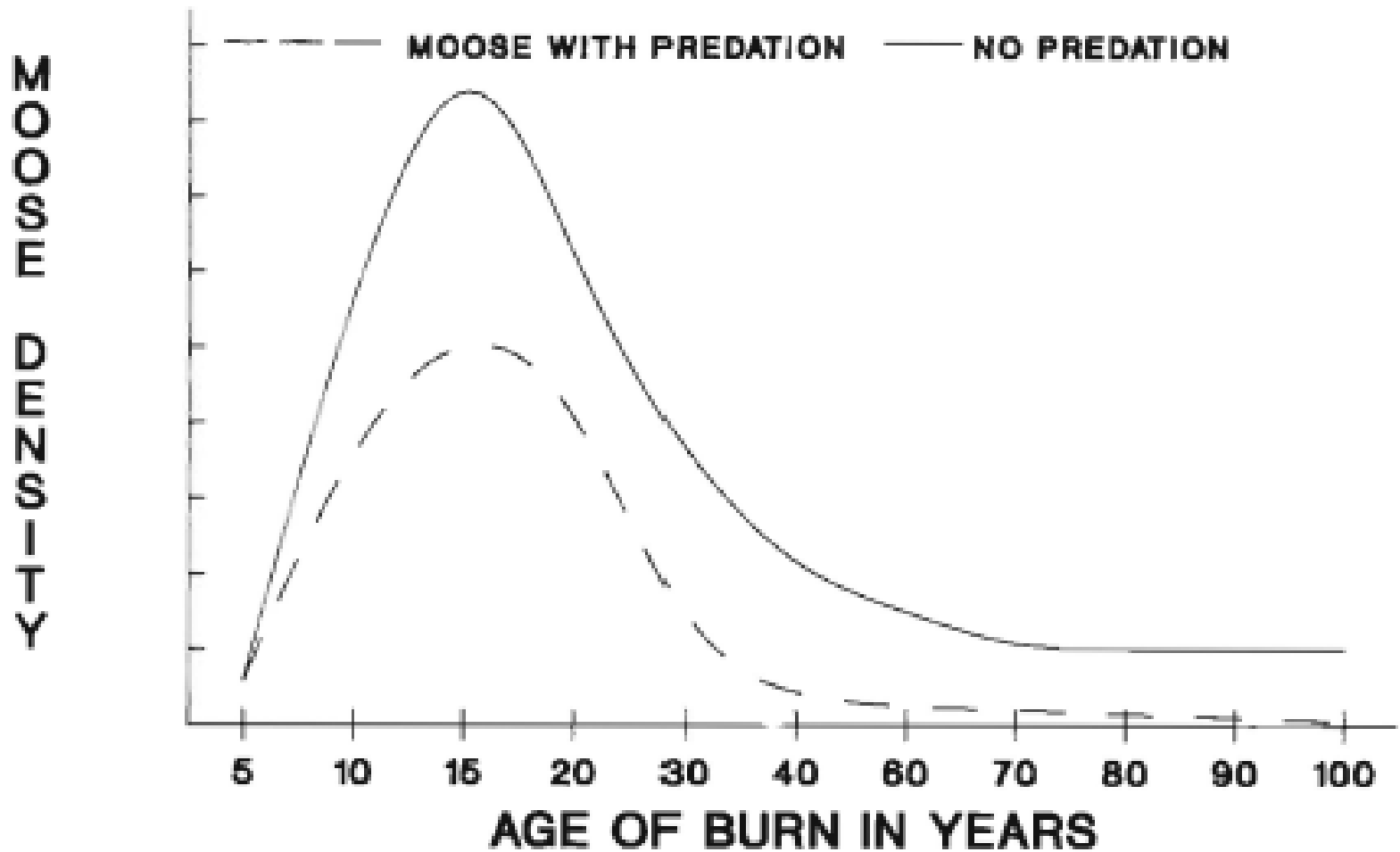


Fig. 2. Relationship between moose density (moose/km<sup>2</sup>) during winter and forest age in the 1947 burn, 1964-1990.

# Schwartz and Franzmann 1989



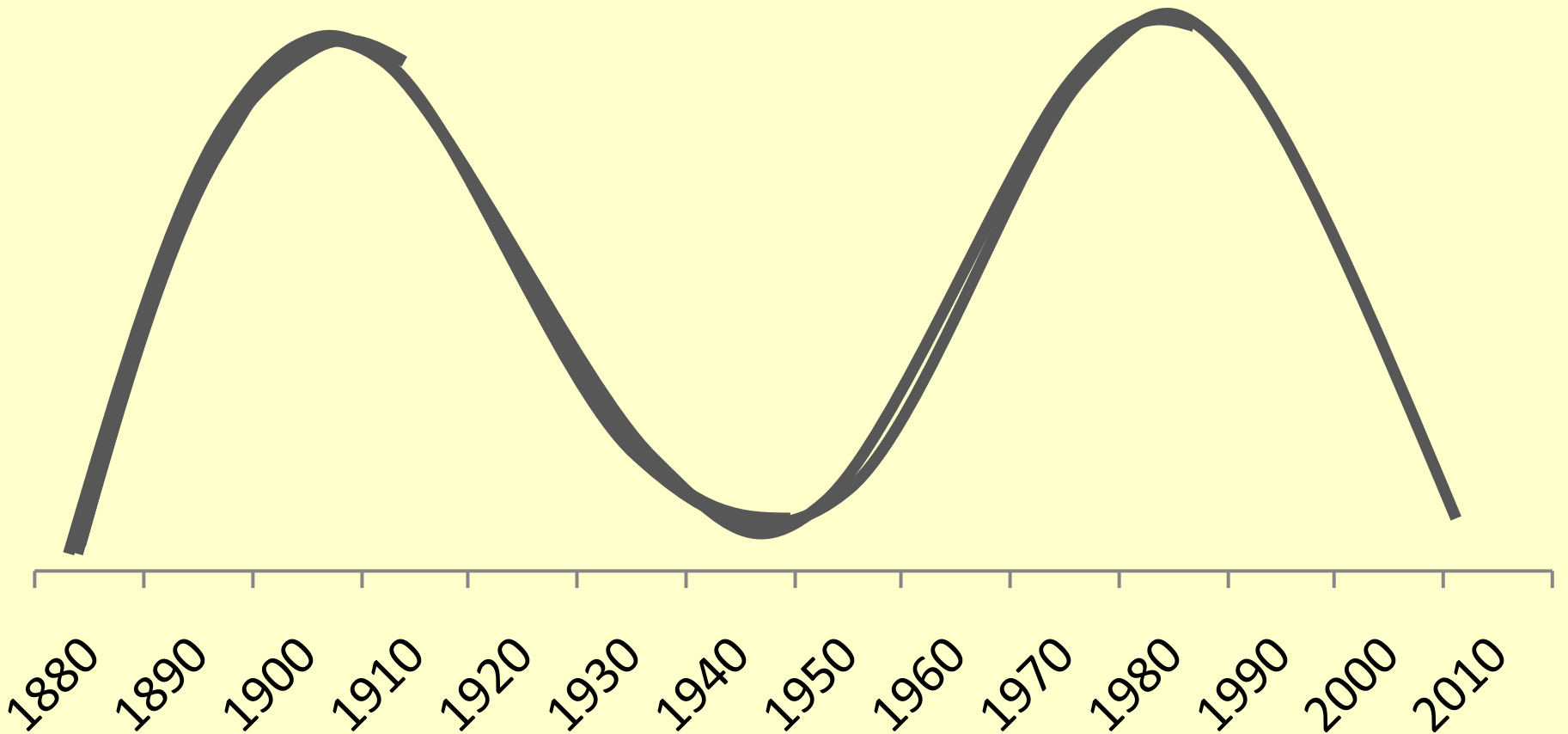




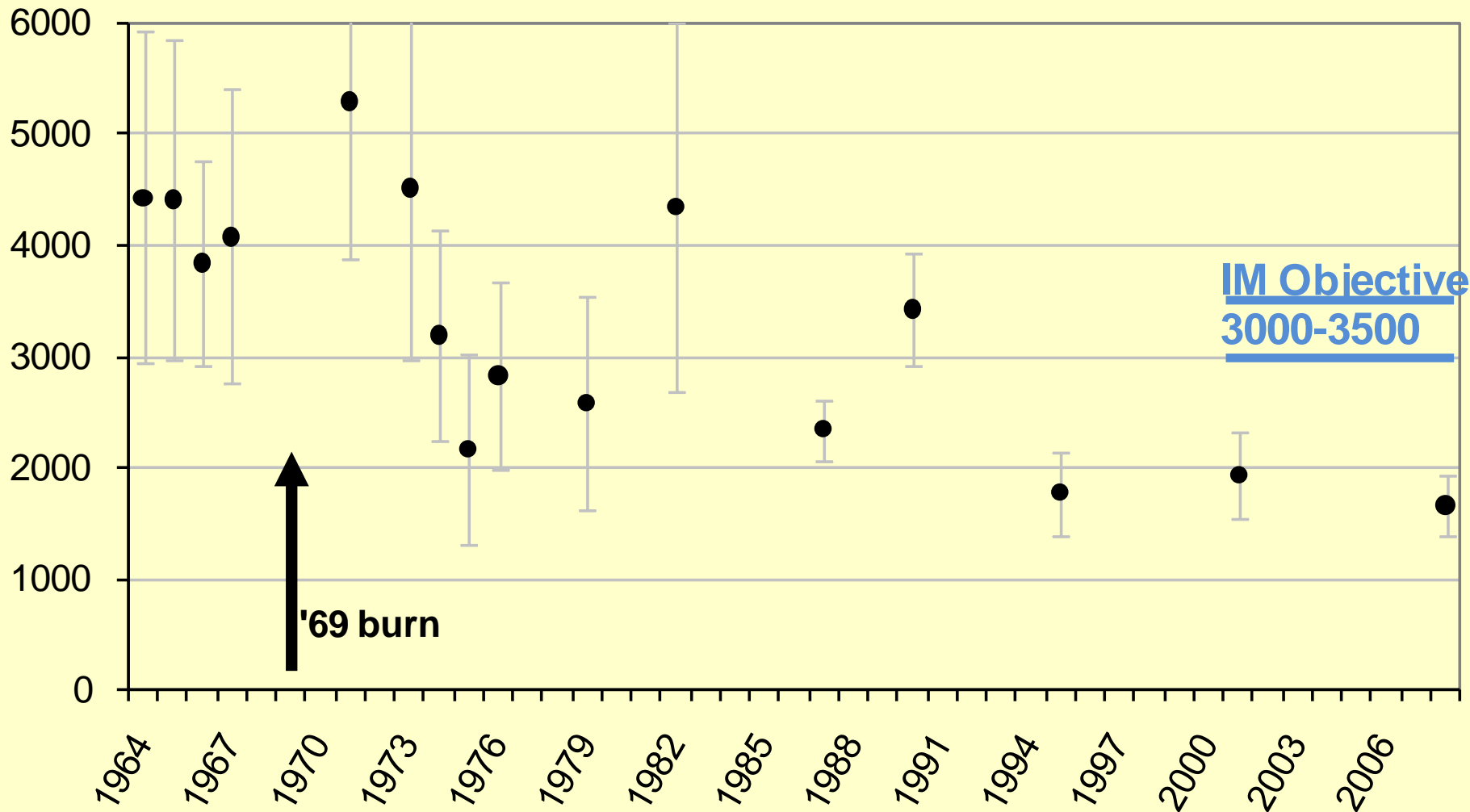
# Unit 15A Habitat



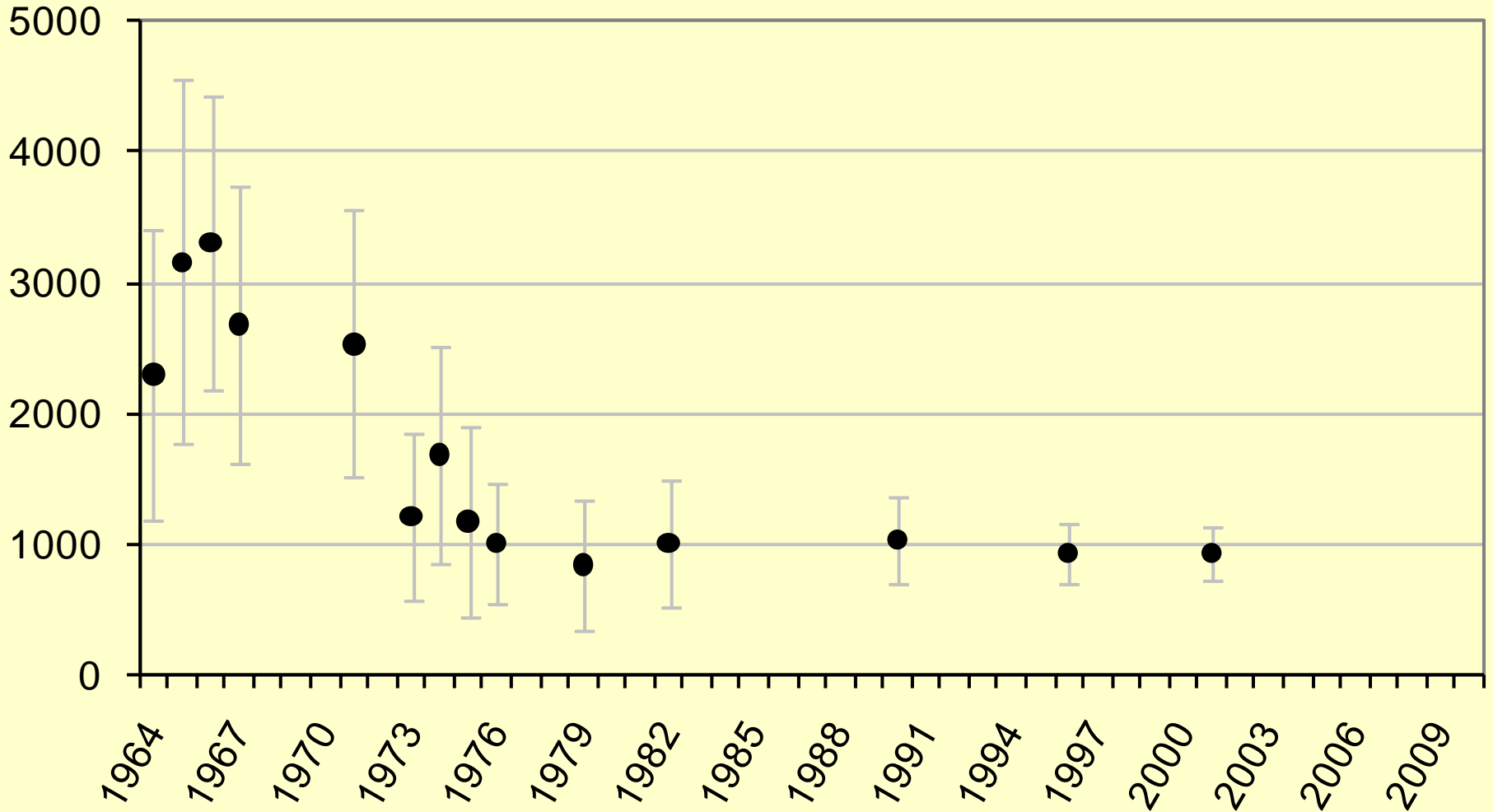
# History of Moose in Unit 15



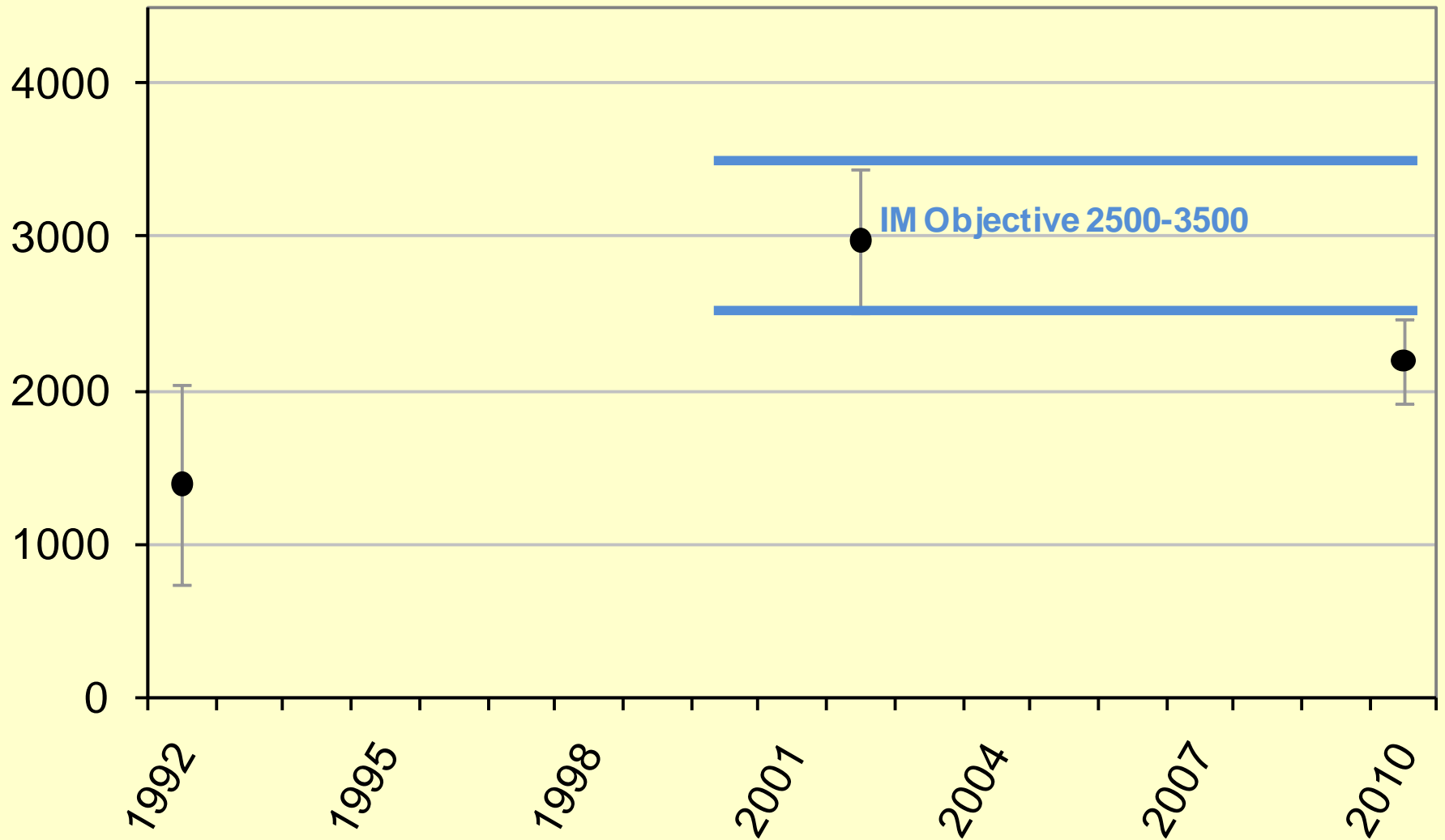
# Unit 15A Moose Population Size Estimates



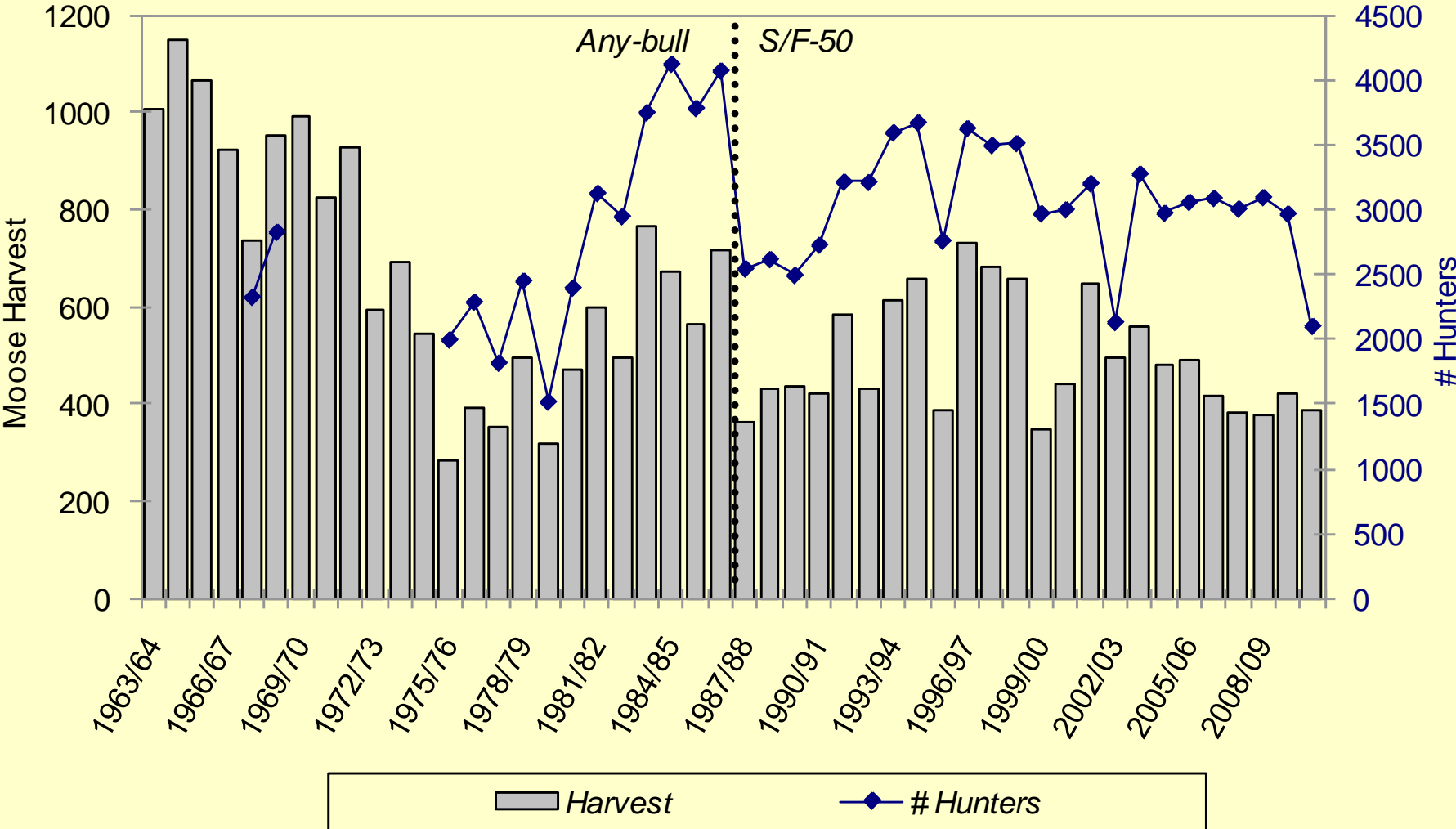
# Unit 15B Moose Population Size Estimates



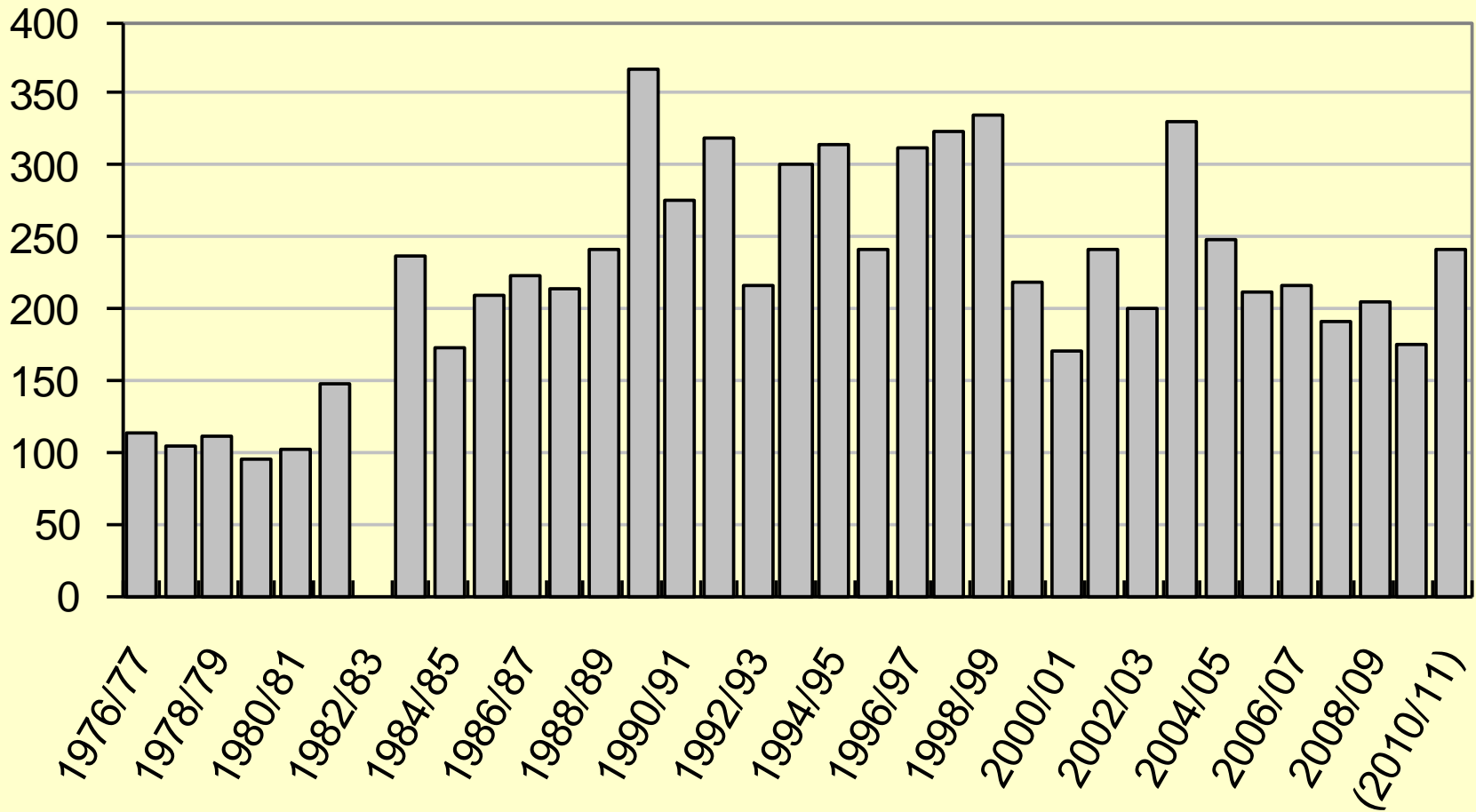
# Unit 15C Moose Population Size Estimates



# General Season Moose Harvest and Hunter Numbers in GMUs 7 & 15 (1963/64 - 2010/11)



## Reported Roadkill Moose in GMUs 7 & 15 (1976/77 - 2010/11)



# Moose Research



- Low rump fat
- Low pregnancy rates



# Kenai Controlled Use Area

Closed to the use of aircraft for hunting moose through Sept. 10

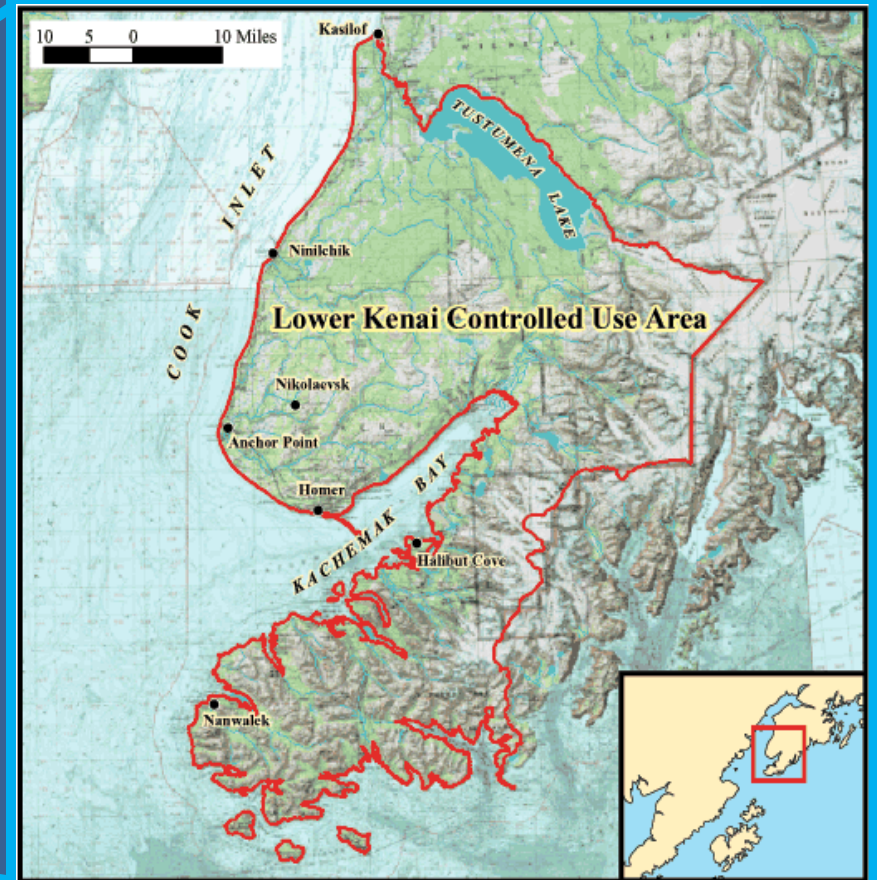


# Kenai Controlled Use Area



- Established in 1983
- Purpose: to restrict perceived “unsporting” practice

# Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area Closed to use of motorized vehicle for moose hunting Sept 11-14, 17-20

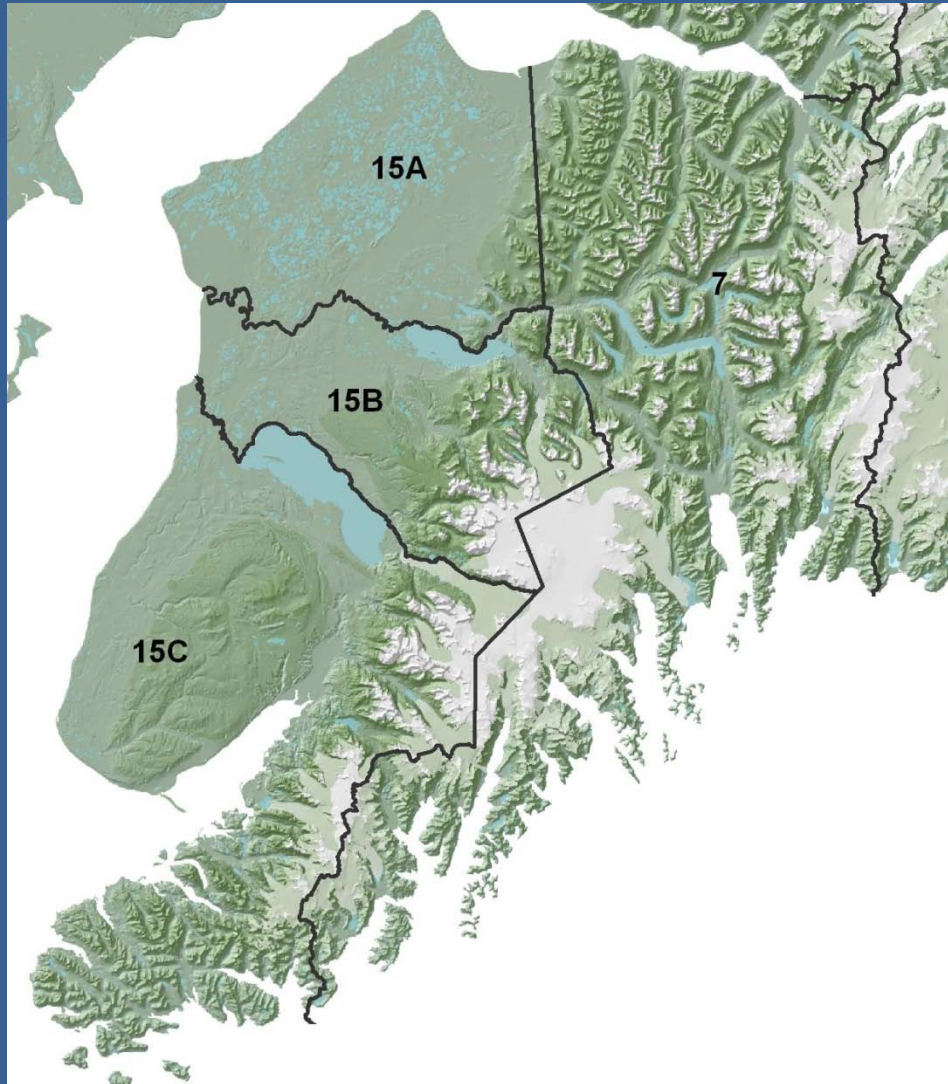


# Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area



- Established: 1985
- Purpose: increase bull:cow ratio
- Various amendments

# Kenai Peninsula Proposals



# Proposal 165

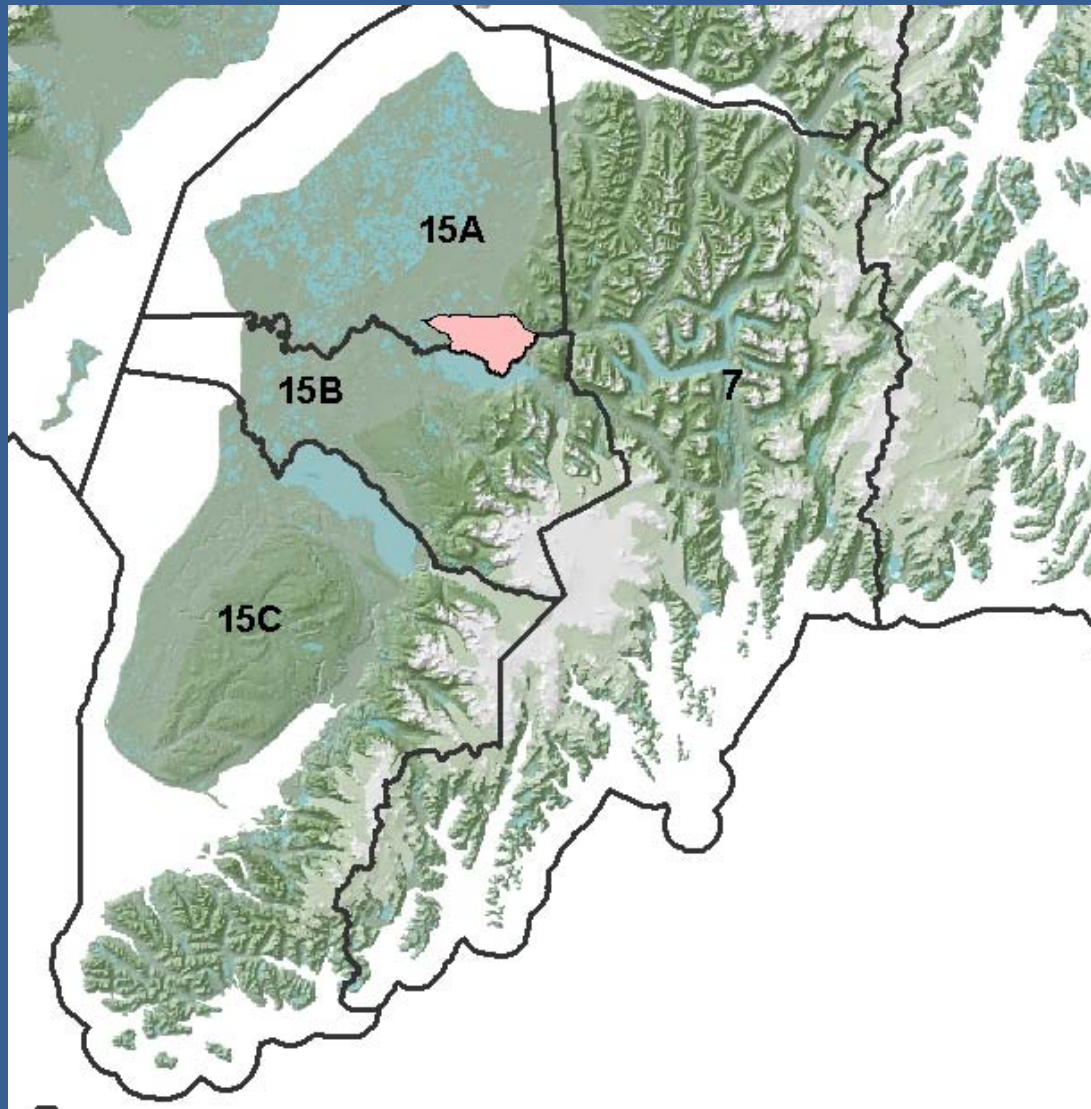
**Effect** : Reauthorize antlerless moose season in Skilak Loop Management Area

**Department position** : Adopt - staff proposal

# Proposal 165 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass (7-0)
Cooper Landing	Pass (9-0)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass (15-0)
Homer	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Skilak Loop Area Cow Reauthorization





# Proposal 168

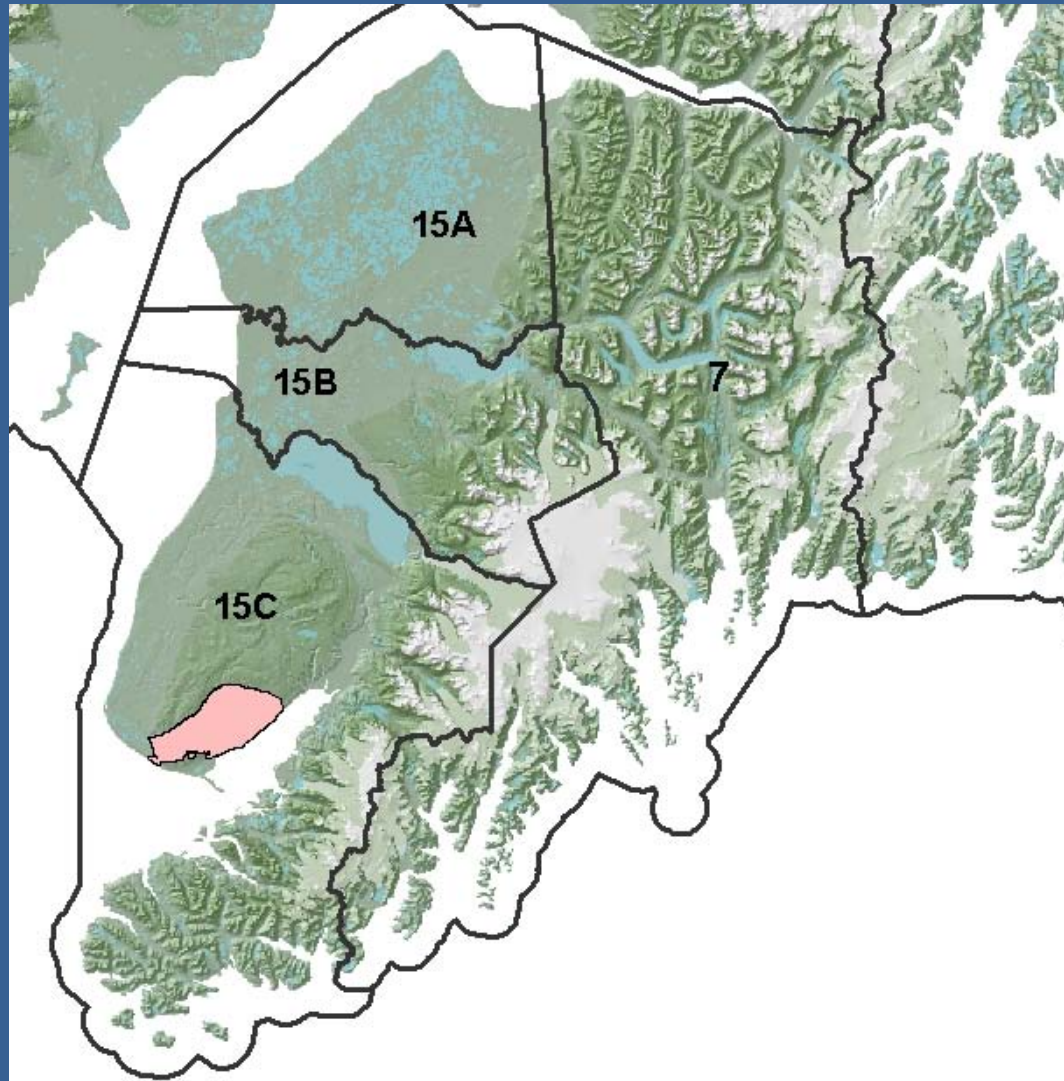
**Effect** : Reauthorize antlerless moose season in  
Unit 15C

**Department position** : Adopt - staff proposal

# Proposal 168 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass (4-3)
Cooper Landing	Pass (9-0)
Homer	Pass (12-1)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass (15-0)
Seward	Pass (7-1-2)
Seldovia	NA

# Homer Area Cow Reauthorization



# Proposal 167

**Effect** : Changes season dates for the Tier II moose hunt (TM549) in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Inadequate hunting opportunity

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 167 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (7-0)

Seward

Fail (0-9-1)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

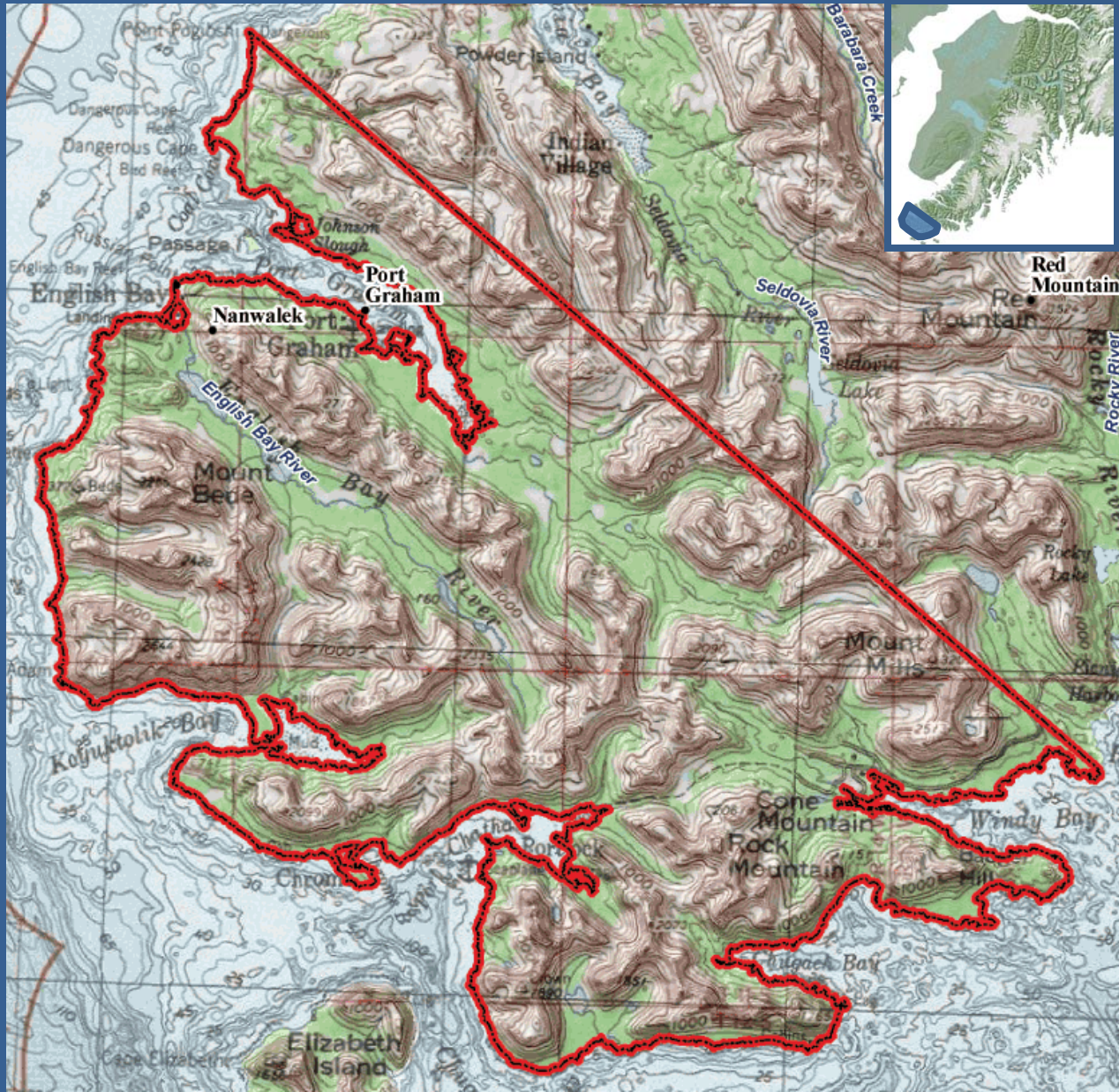
Kenai/Soldotna

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 167



# Proposal 169

**Effect** : Change antler restrictions, close nonresident hunting, and increases predator permits in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Low moose numbers

**Department position** : Amend and adopt

# Proposal 169 Advisory Committee Vote

Homer Pass<sup>A</sup> (12-1)

Kenai/Soldotna Pass<sup>A</sup> (14-1)

Seward Pass (7-2-1)

Central Peninsula Fail (3-4)

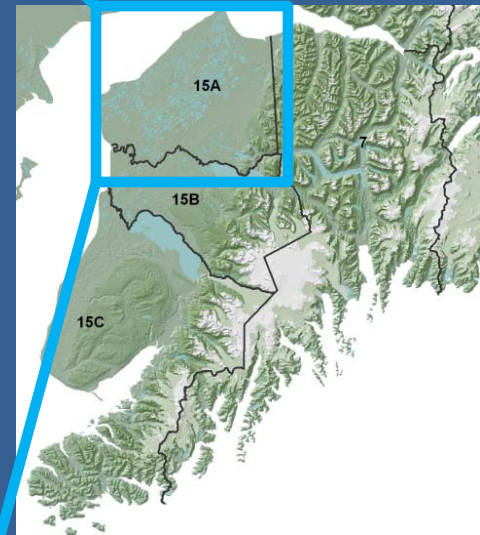
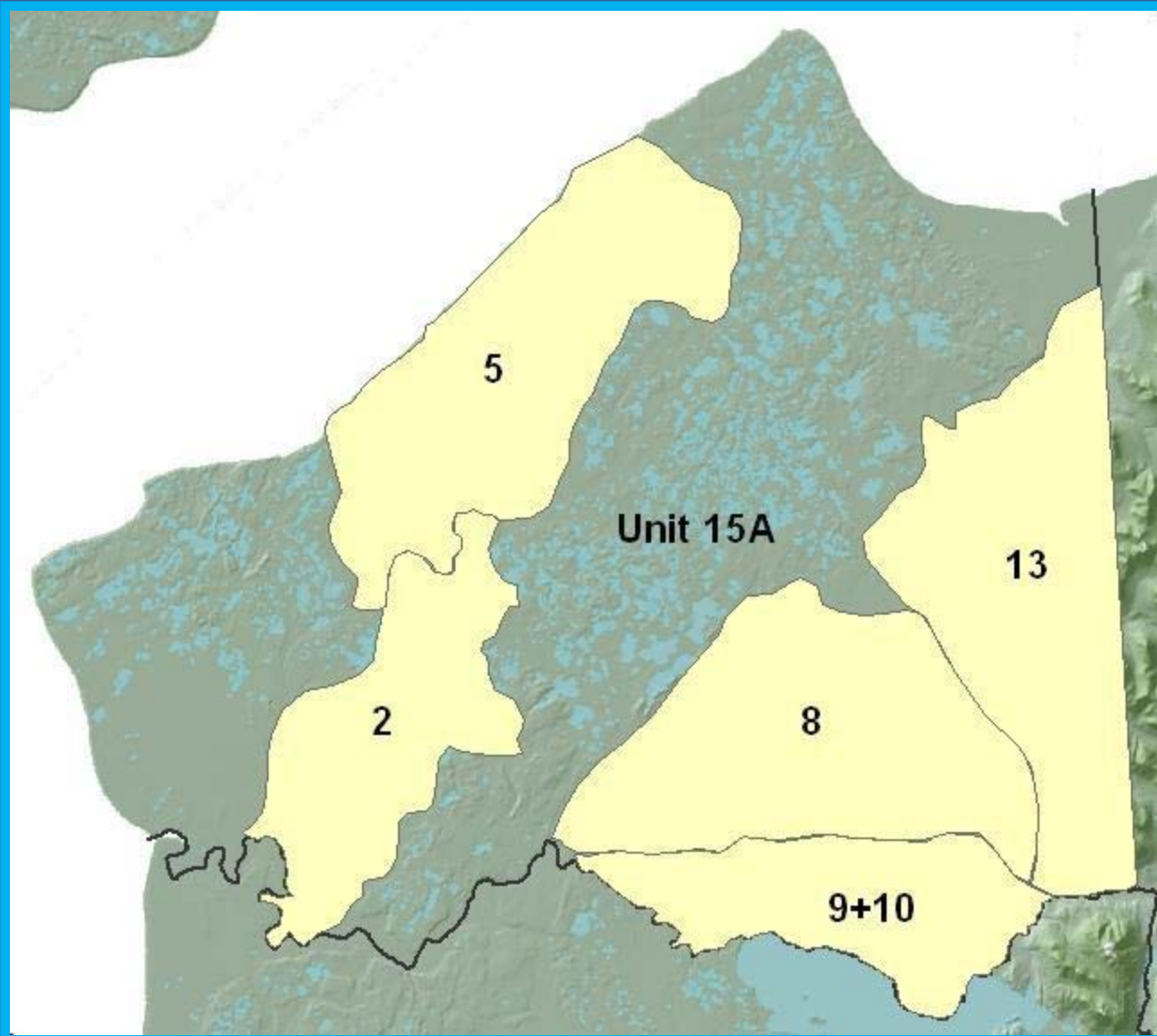
Cooper Landing NA

Seldovia NA

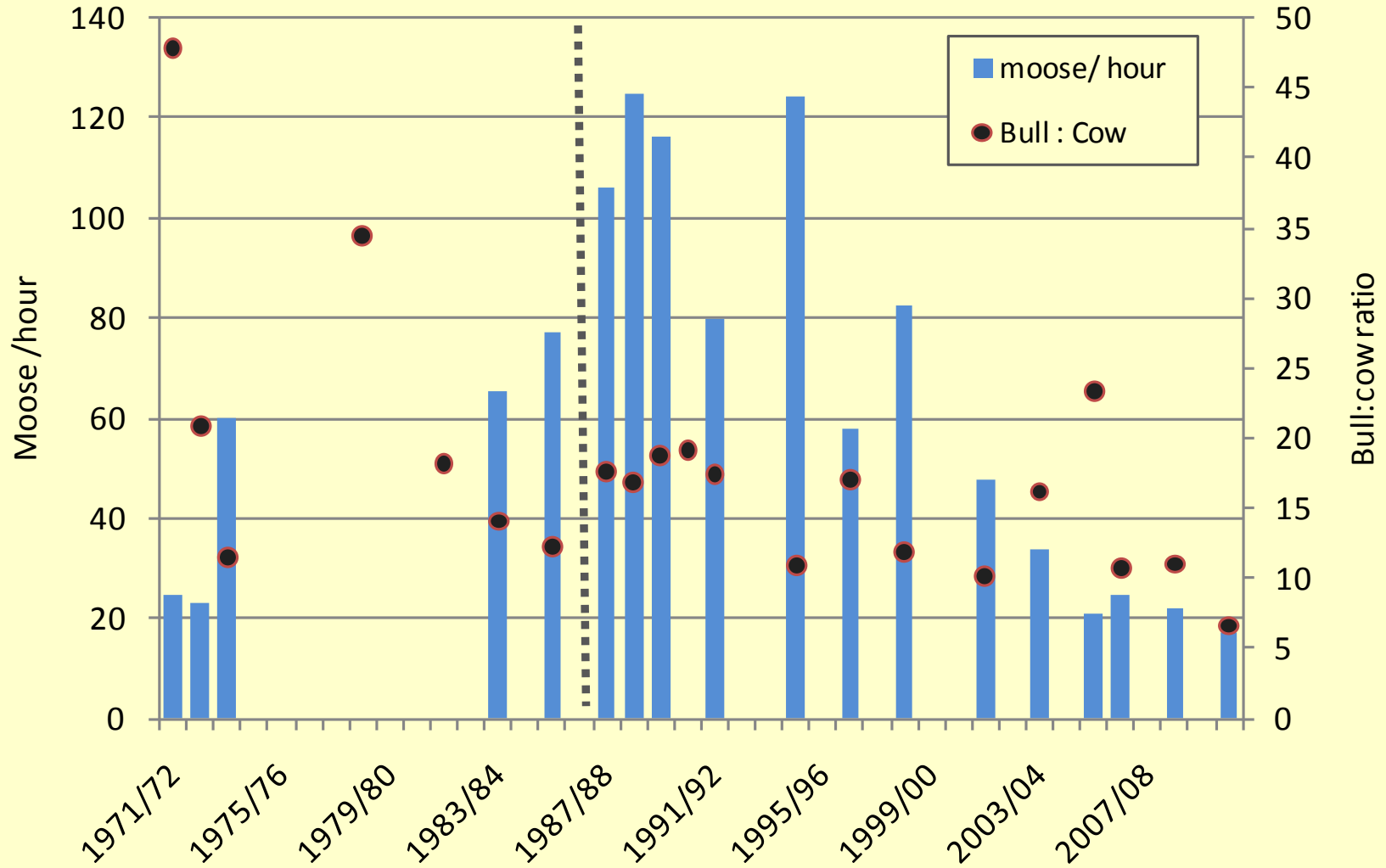


# Proposal 169

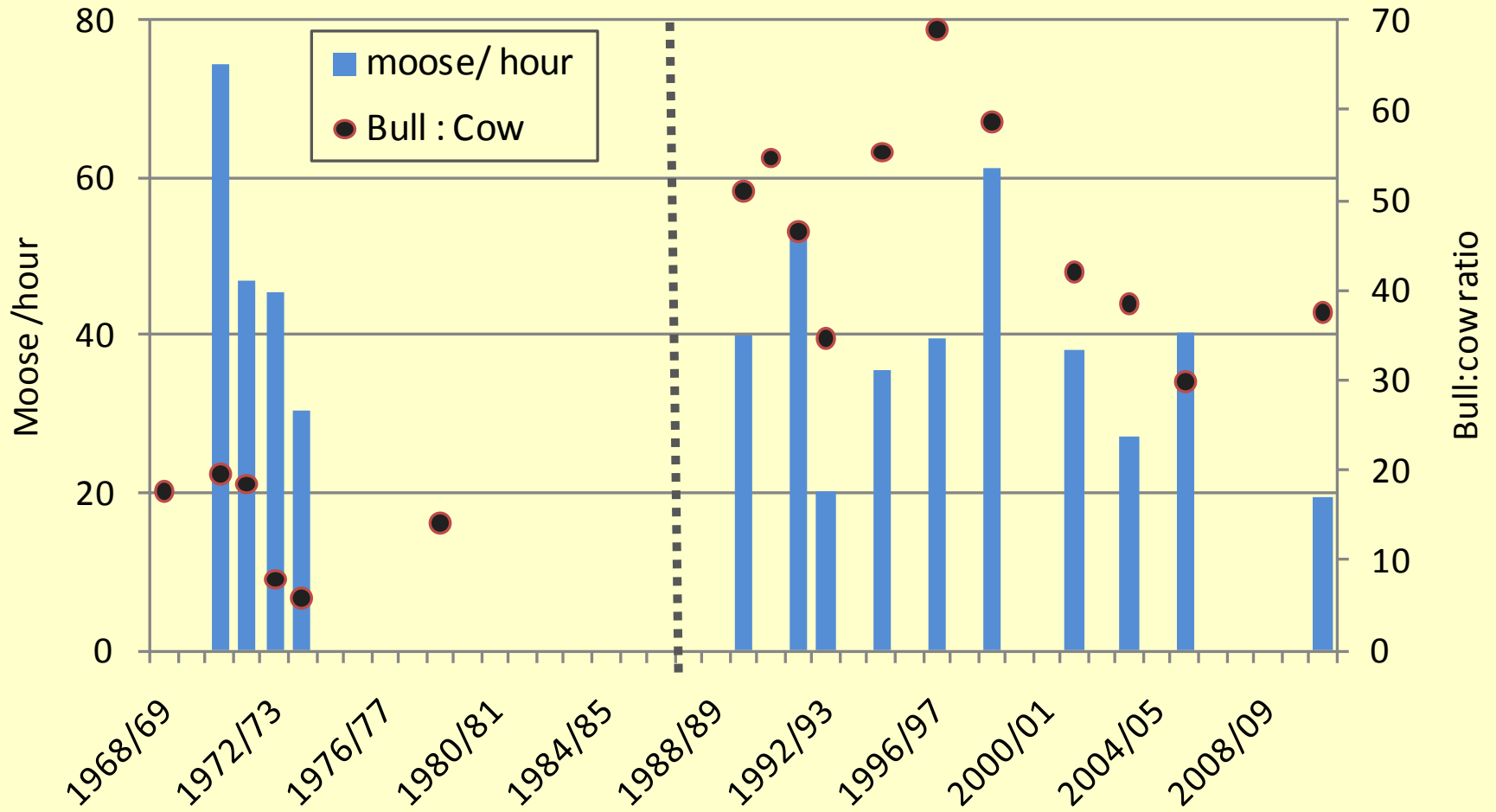
## Unit 15A Count Areas



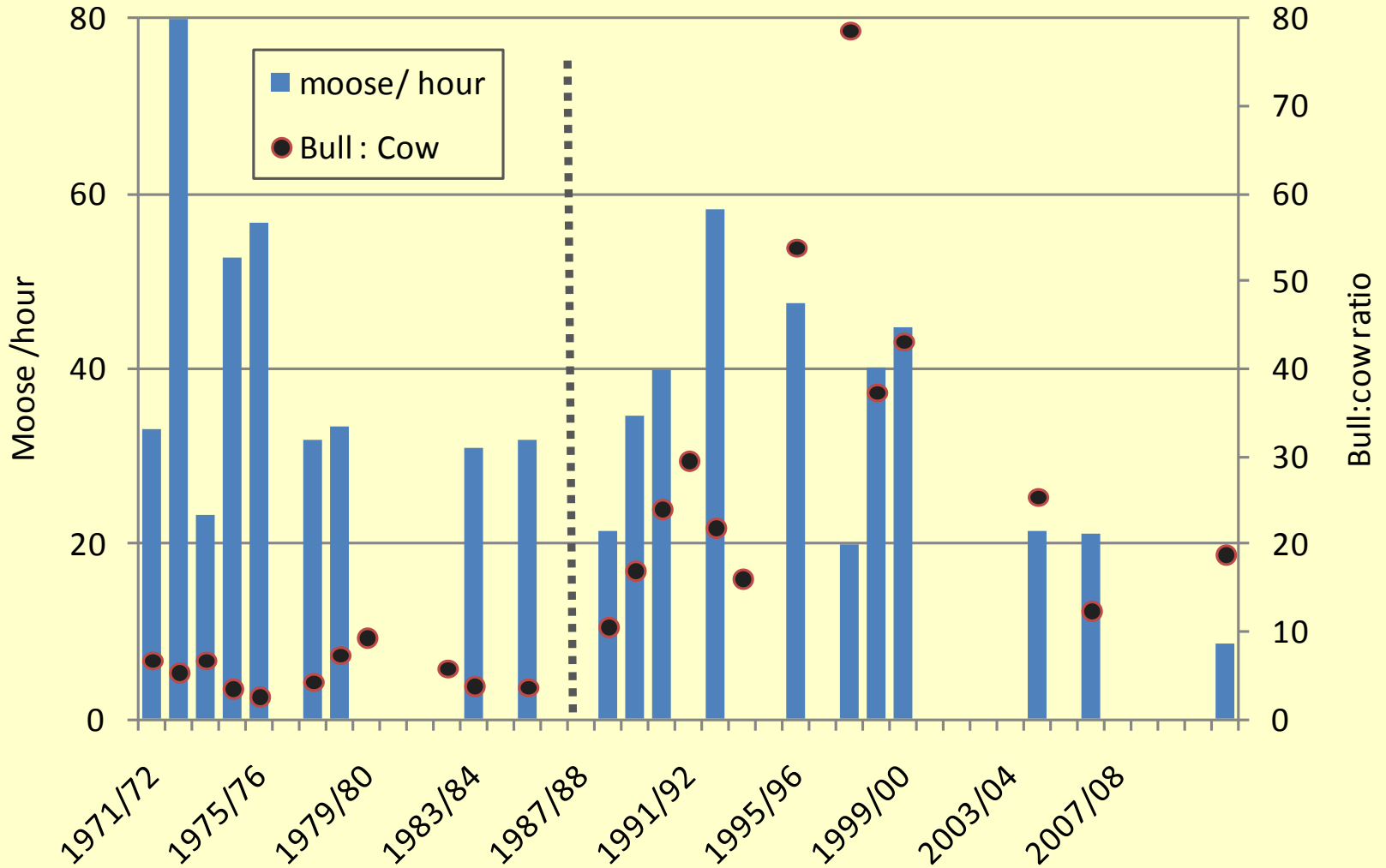
# Bull: Cow ratio and moose/hour in CA 2+5, Unit 15A



# Bull: Cow ratio and moose/hour in CA 8+13, Unit 15A

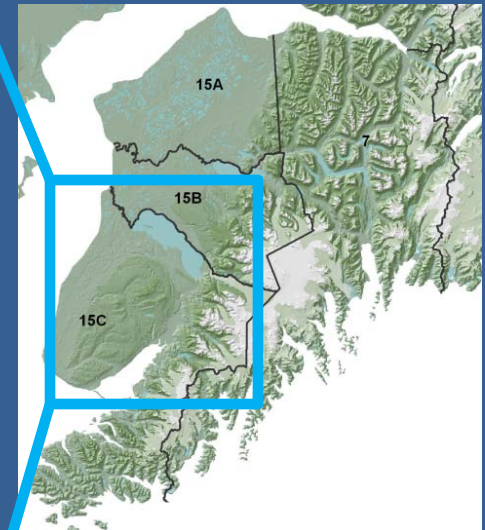
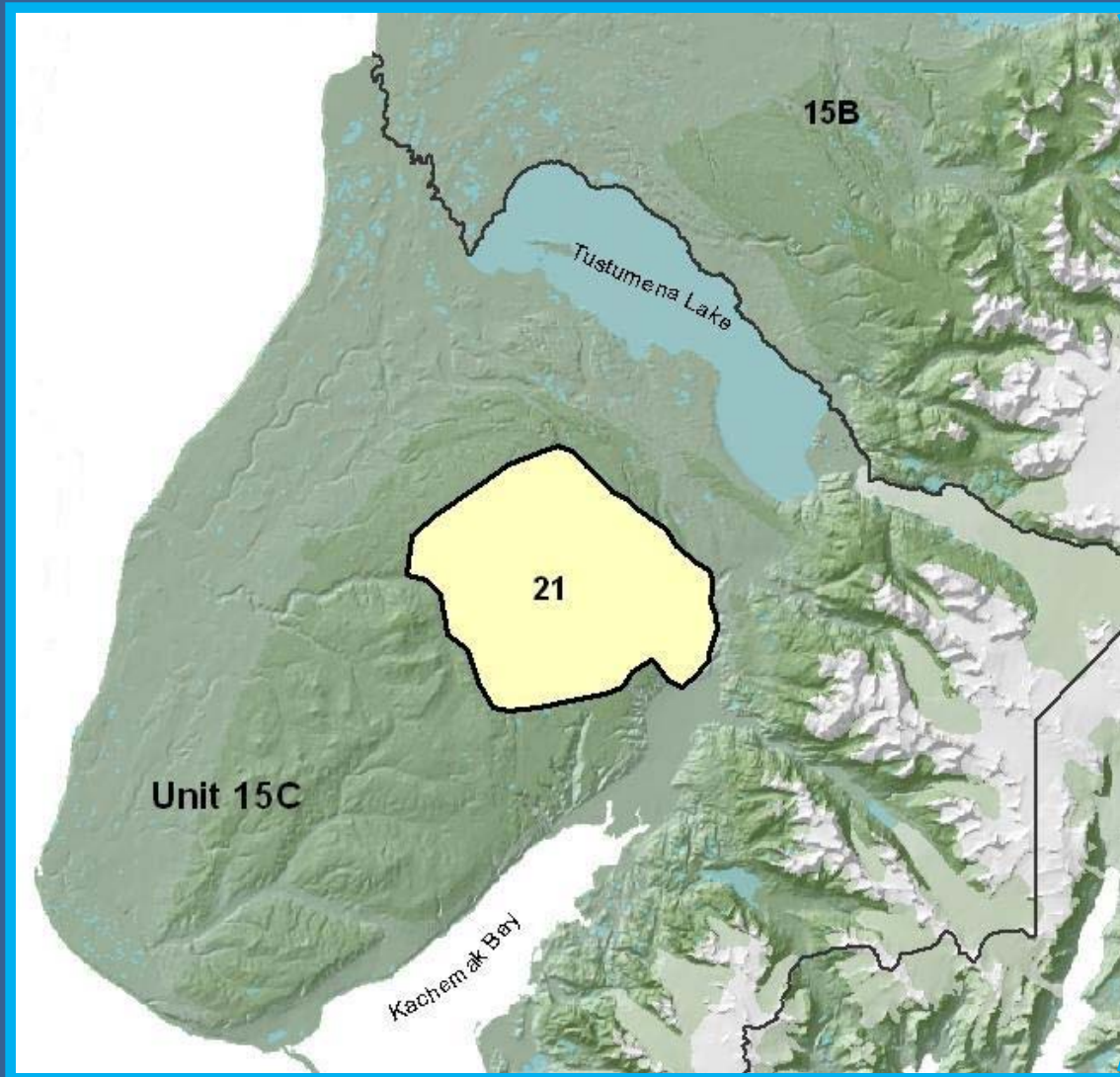


# Bull: Cow ratio and moose/hour in CA 9+10, Unit 15A

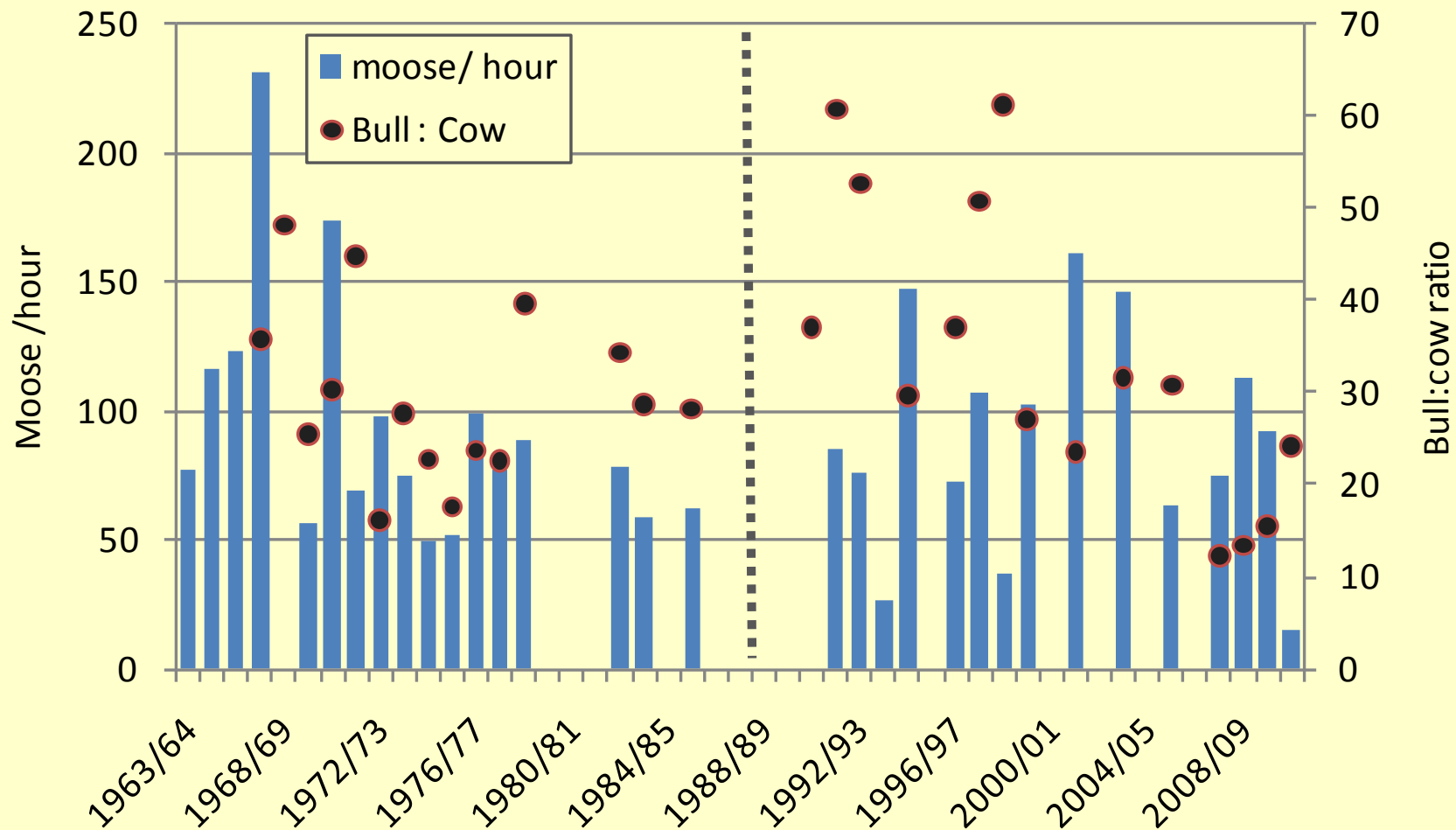


# Proposal 169

## Unit 15C Count Area-Caribou Hills

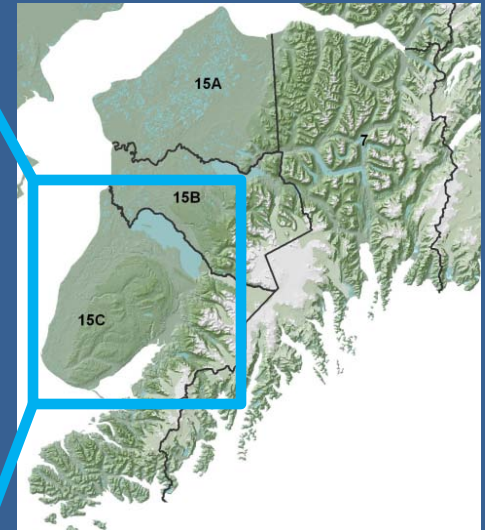
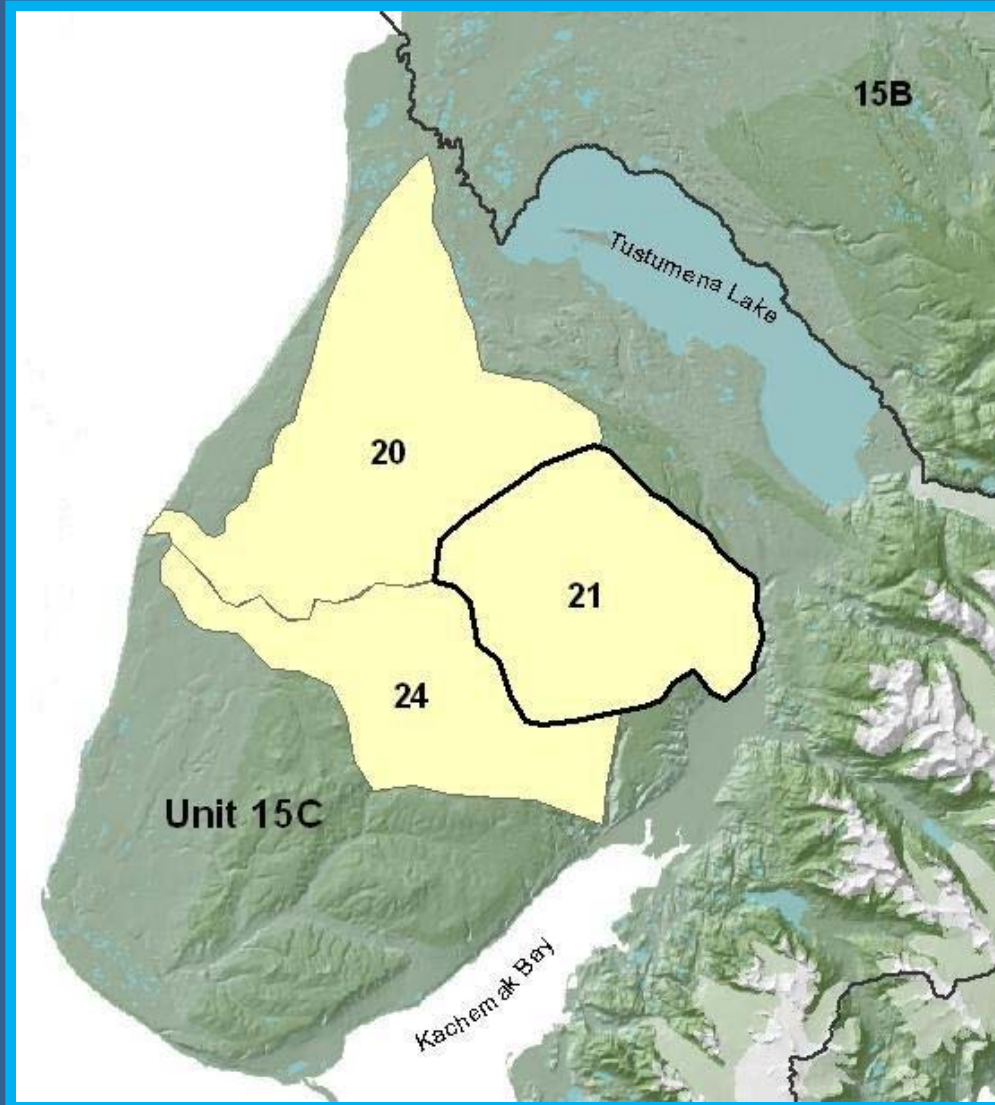


# Bull: Cow ratio and moose/hour in CA 21, Unit 15C



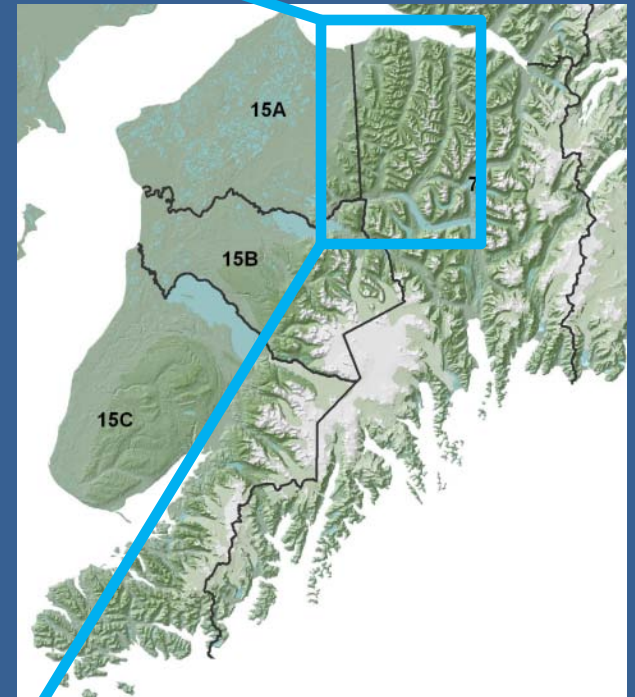
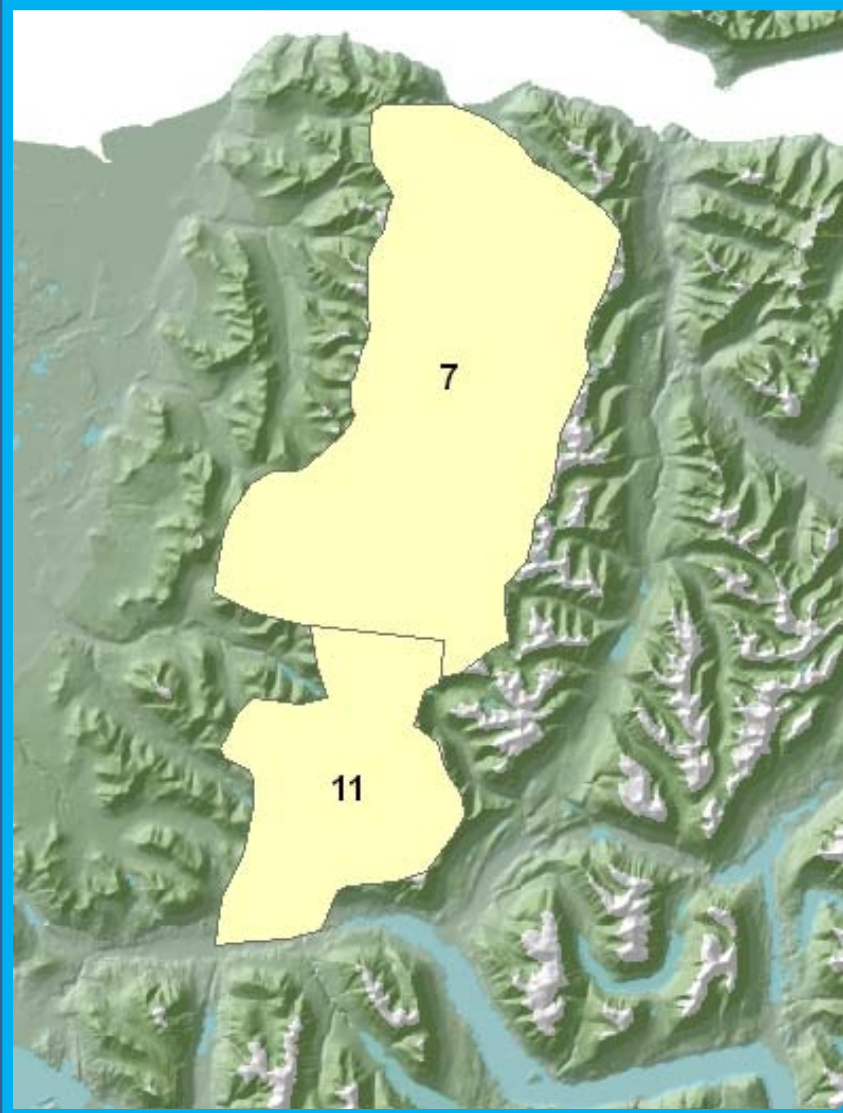
# Proposal 169

## Unit 15C Count Areas



# Proposal 169

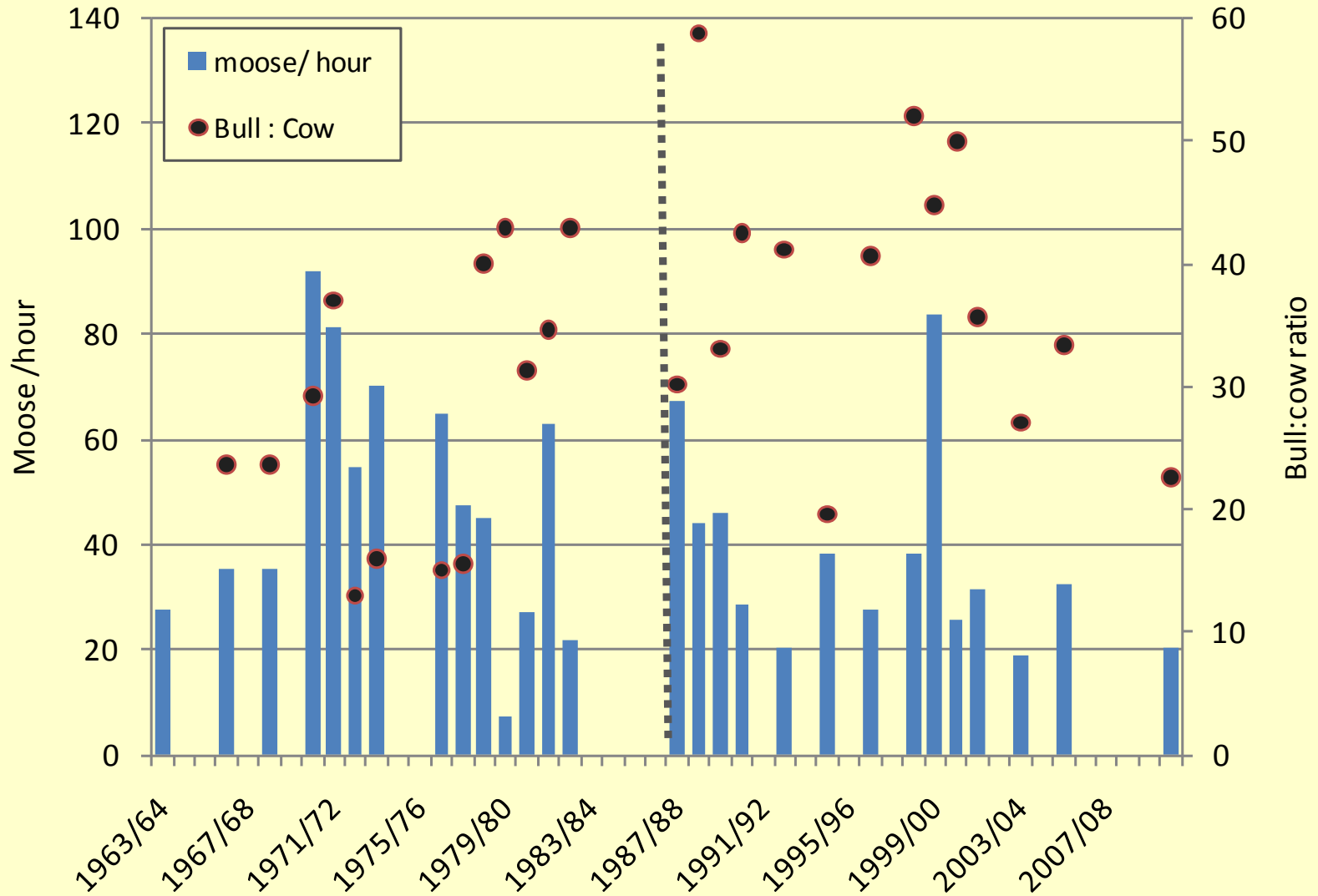
## Unit 7 Count Areas





# Proposal 169

## Bull: Cow ratio and moose/hour in CA 7, Unit 7

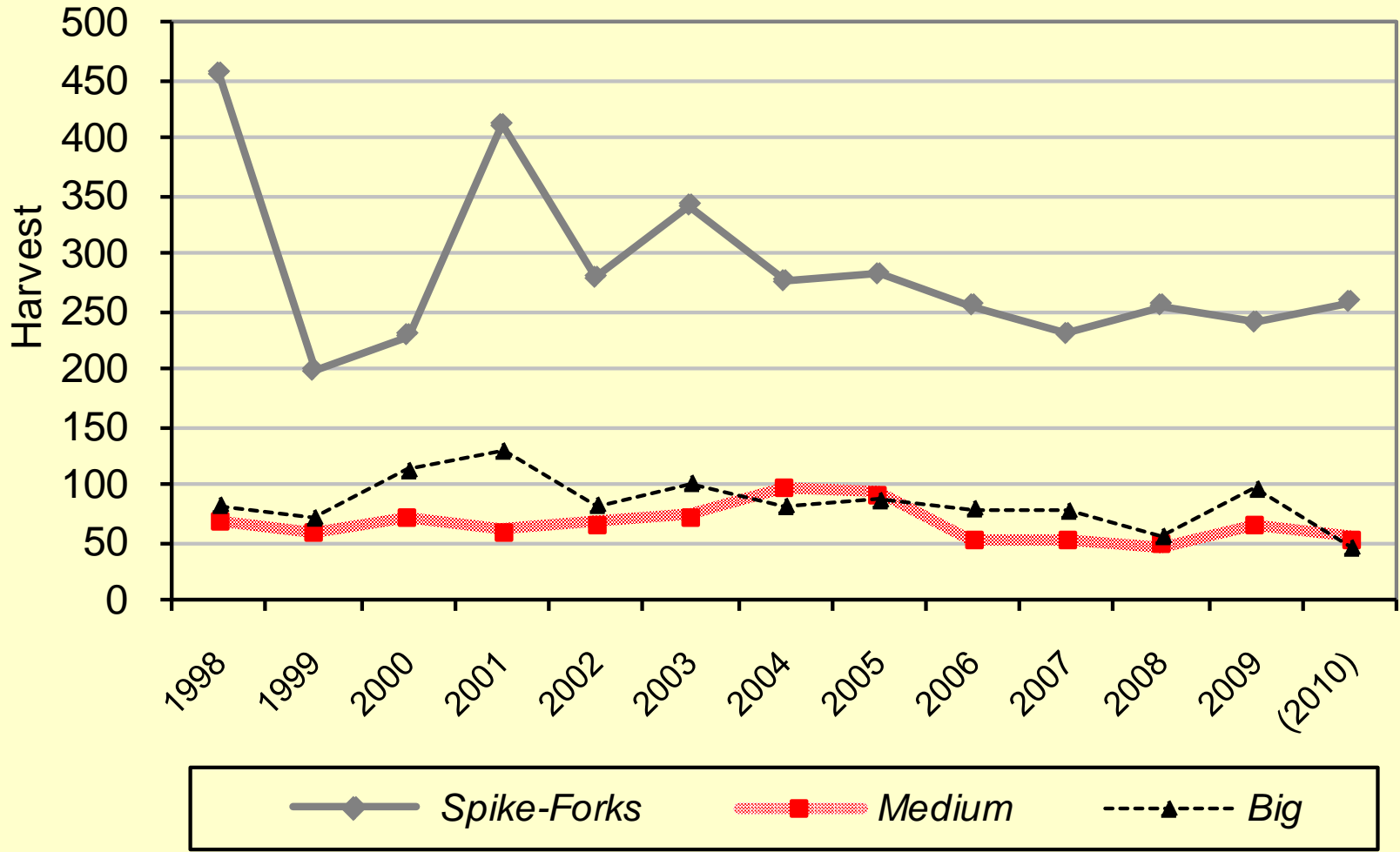


# Proposal 169

## Potential causes of decline in bulls

- High level of illegal bulls outside S/F-50” antlers being taken
- Chronic high proportion of legal yearling bulls being taken

## Antler configuration of moose harvest in GMUs 7&15 (1998-2010)



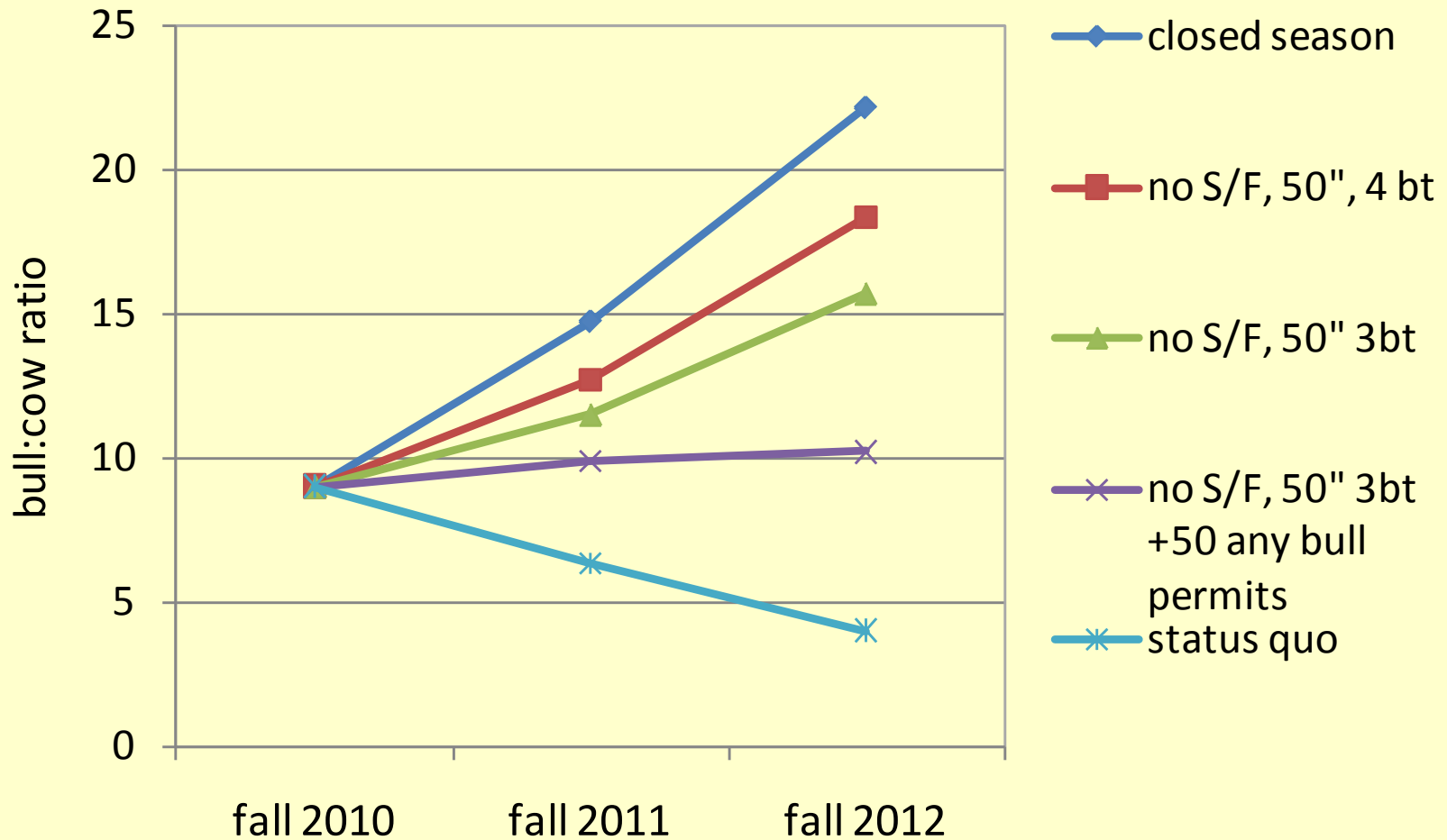
# Proposal 169

## Model of harvest strategies for Unit 15C

- Close season for 2 years
- Remove S/F and limit big bulls to 50" or 4 brow tines
- Remove S/F
- Remove S/F, add 50 any-bull permits
- Status quo

# Proposal 169

## Harvest Strategies



# Proposal 169

- Season has been Aug. 20 – Sept. 20 since 1993
- From the mid 1970s – 1992, the season was only in Sept. ending either on the 10<sup>th</sup>, 15<sup>th</sup> or 20<sup>th</sup>
- We recommend a Sept. 1 – 20 season in Units 7&15 with the archery only seasons in Units 15A & 15B shifted to Aug. 24 – 31

# Proposal 169 summary

- Low bull:cow ratios in several locations
- Declines in moose in most locations
- We recommend removing the spike-fork bulls from the legal bag limit across the Kenai as well as reducing the season to Sept. 1 – 20

# Proposal 164

**Effect** : Modify bag limit for moose in Unit 15A.

**Concern** : Low population numbers, low recruitment, low bull:cow ratios

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 169



# Proposal 164 Advisory Committee Vote

Cooper Landing	Fail (0-9)
----------------	------------

Central Peninsula	NA
-------------------	----

Homer	NA
-------	----

Kenai/Soldotna	NA
----------------	----

Seward	NA
--------	----

Seldovia	NA
----------	----

# Proposal 159

**Effect** : Change the moose antler restriction for  
Unit 15

**Concern** : Low bull:cow ratio

**Department position** : Take no action based  
on action taken on proposal 169

# Proposal 159 Advisory Committee Vote

Seward Pass<sup>A</sup> (8-2)

Central Peninsula Fail (4-4)

Cooper Landing Fail (0-9)

Homer NA

Kenai/Soldotna NA

Seldovia NA

# Proposal 160

**Effect** : Change the moose antler restriction for  
Unit 15

**Concern** : Low bull numbers

**Department position** : Take no action based  
on action taken on proposal 169

# Proposal 160 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	NA
Cooper Landing	NA
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 166

**Effect** : Change the moose antler restriction for  
Unit 15

**Concern** : Decline in big bulls

**Department position** : Take no action based  
on action taken on proposal 169

# Proposal 166 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Fail (2-5)

Seward

Fail (3-2-5)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

Kenai/Soldotna

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 157

**Effect** : Change the moose antler restriction for  
Unit 15

**Concern** : Excessive and illegal harvest of bulls

**Department position** : Take no action based  
on action taken on proposal 169



# Proposal 157 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (6-2)

Cooper Landing

Fail (2-7)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (0-13)

Seward

Fail (0-5-5)

Homer

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 173

**Effect** : As part of an IM plan in Unit 15A, close nonresident hunting, restrict bag limit, institute predator management, and calls for drawing permits to be issued in Units 15A&B

**Concern** : Decline in moose

**Department position** : Do not adopt

# Proposal 173 Advisory Committee Vote

Kenai/Soldotna Pass (13-2)

Central Peninsula Fail (4-4)

Seward Fail (0-8-2)

Cooper Landing Fail (3-6)

Homer NA

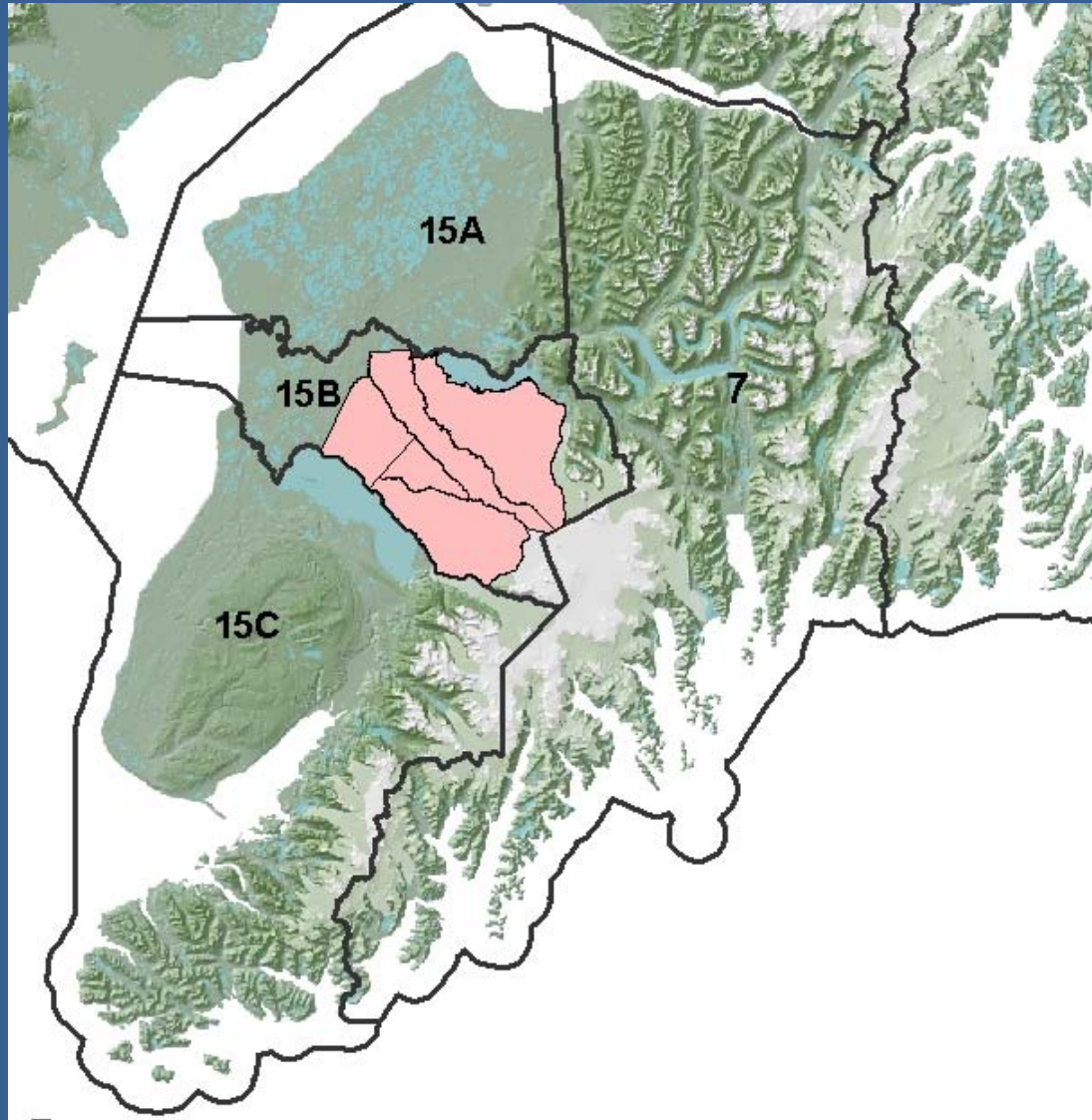
Seldovia NA

# Proposal 173

- Closure to nonresidents – no recommendation
- Reduce legal bag limit – see proposal 169
- Predator control – Do not adopt
- Add new any-bull drawing permit – Do not adopt
- Issue permits for DM522 and late season permits in 15B-East – Do not adopt

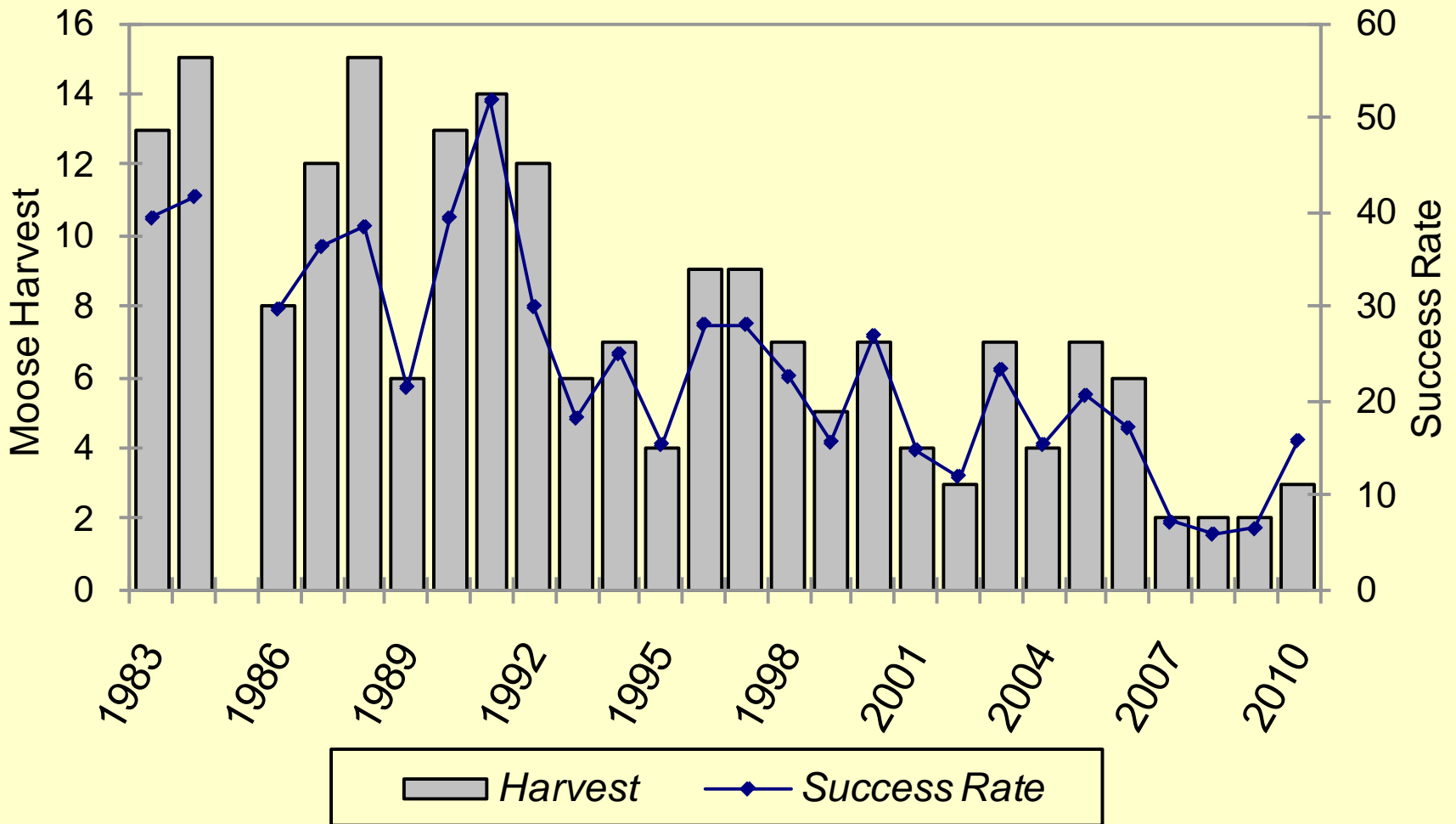
# Proposal 173

DM531, 533, 535, 537, 539 in 15B East



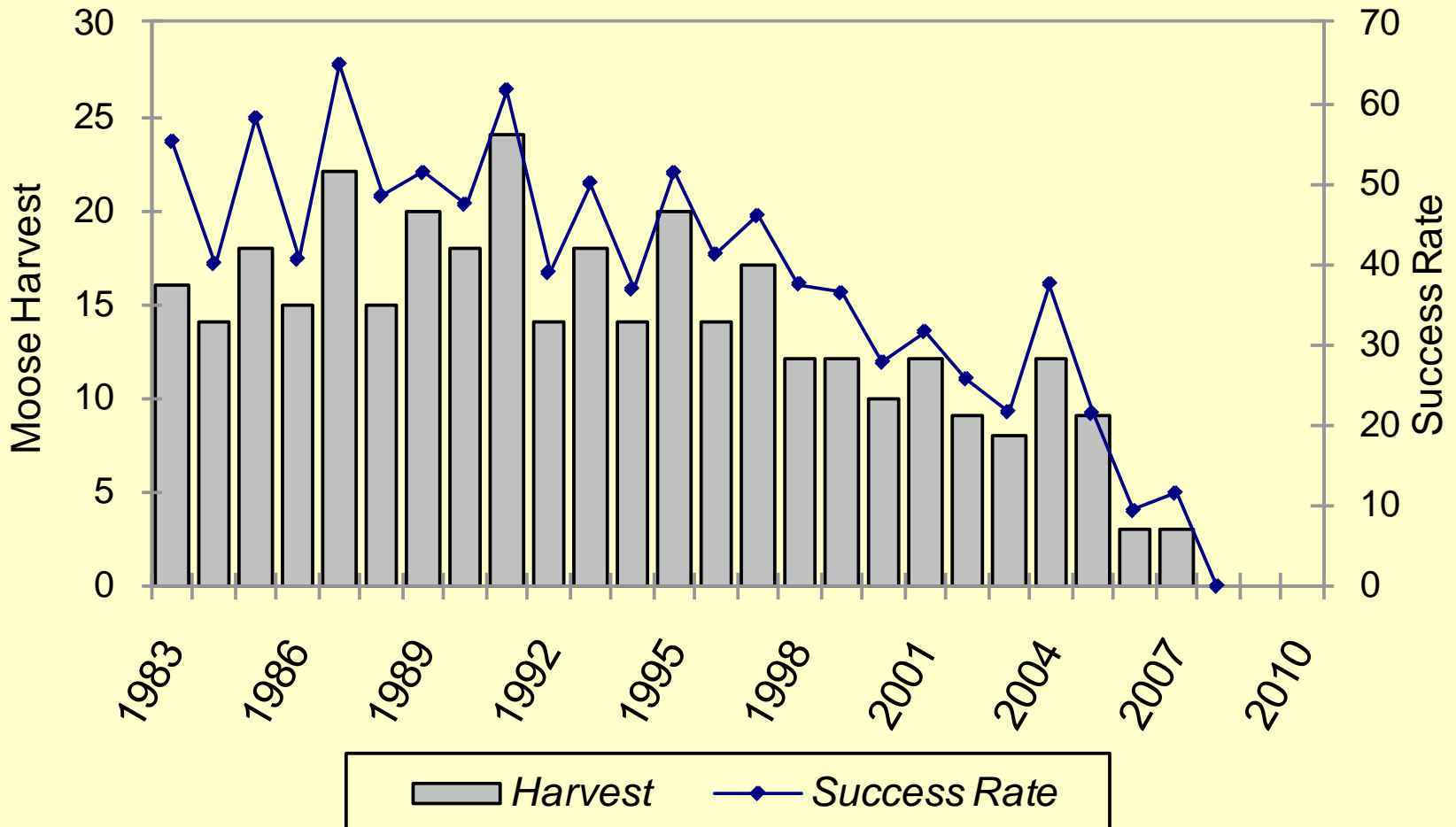
# Proposal 173

**15B-East Moose Harvest and Success Rate  
1-20 Sept. season**



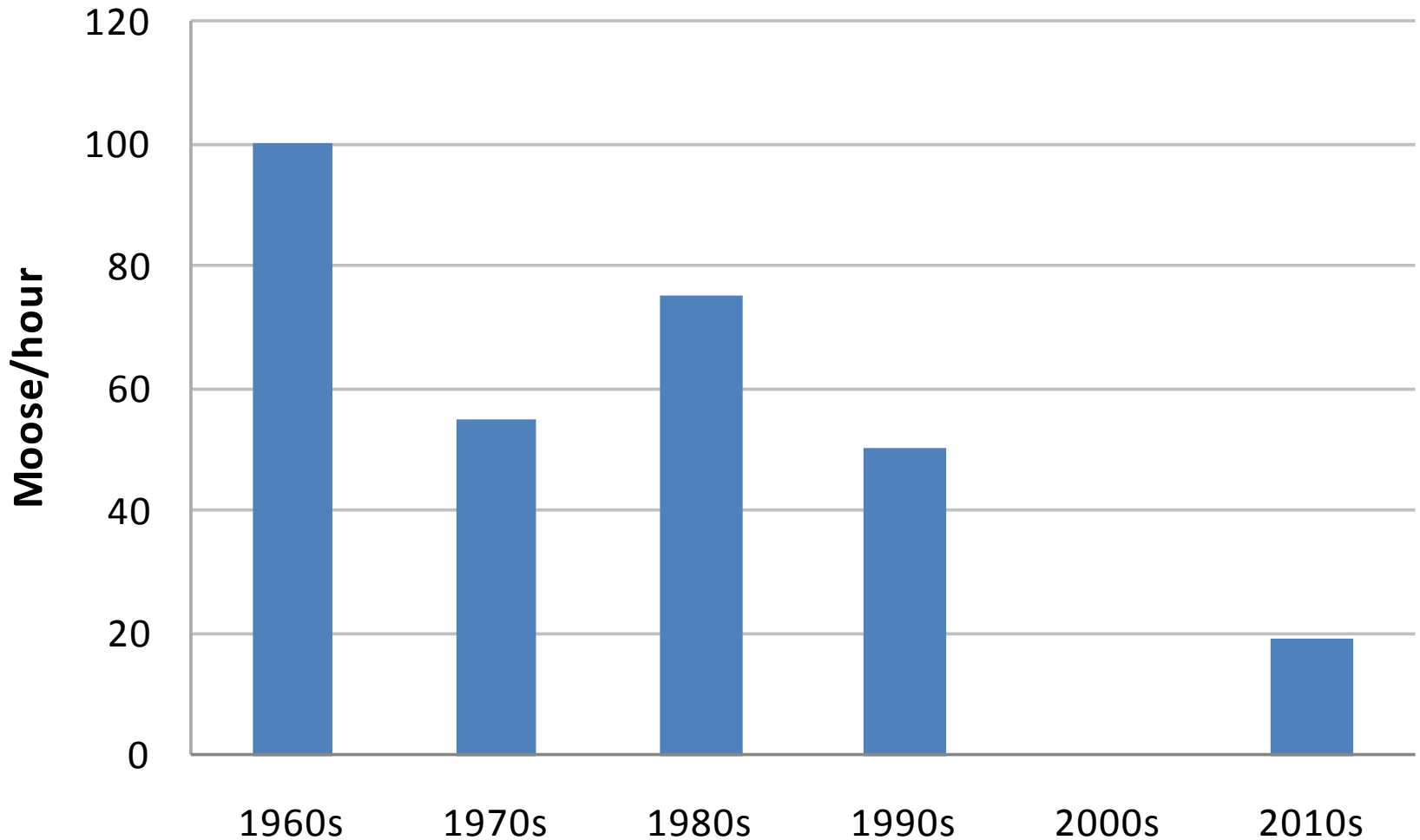
# Proposal 173

**15B-East Moose Harvest and Success Rate**  
**26 Sept.-15 Oct. season**



# Proposal 173

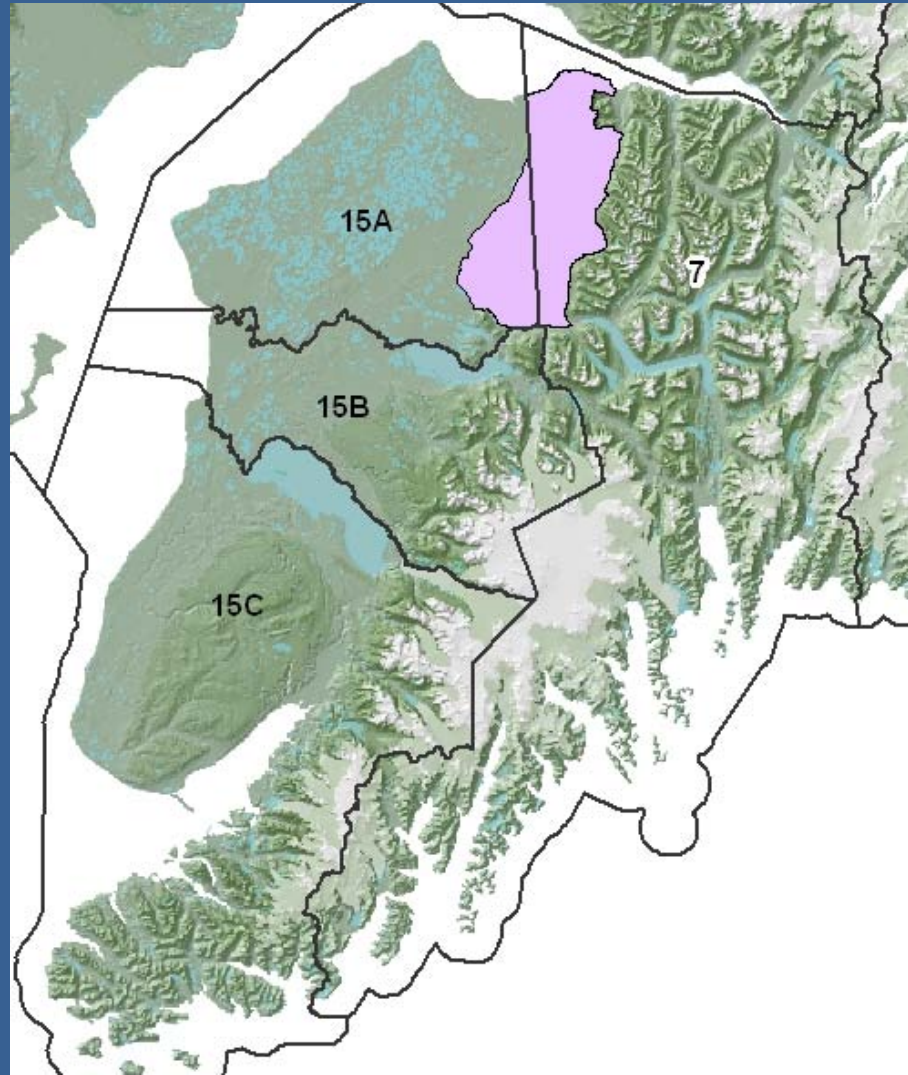
## Moose survey trends in 15B-east





# Proposal 173

## DM522



# Proposal 158

**Effect** : Shifts the moose season in Unit 15

**Concern** : Warmer weather –meat spoilage

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 169

# Proposal 158 Advisory Committee Vote

Homer Pass<sup>A</sup> (12-0-1)

Central Peninsula Fail (0-8)

Seward Fail (0-10)

Cooper Landing Fail (0-9)

Kenai/Soldotna NA

Seldovia NA

# Proposal 158

- Season has been Aug. 20 – Sept. 20 since 1993
- Season was Sept. 1-20 from 1977-1992
- We recommend a Sept. 1-20 season in Units 7&15 with the archery only seasons in Units 15A & 15B shifted to Aug. 24-31

# Proposal 161

**Effect** : Require sealing of moose antlers in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Increasing number of illegal kills

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 161 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (7-1)

Seward

Fail (0-6-3)

Cooper Landing

Fail (3-6)

Homer

NA

Kenai/Soldotna

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 162

**Effect** : Establish check stations for moose hunters in Unit 15

**Concern** : Increasing number of illegal kills

**Department position** : Do not adopt

# Proposal 162 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (7-1)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (4-6-2)

Seward

Fail (0-10)

Cooper Landing

Fail (4-5)

Homer

NA

Seldovia

NA



# Proposal 163

**Effect** : Modify IM population and harvest objectives for moose in Unit 15A

**Concern** : Adjust objectives to what is achievable

**Department position** : Adopt - staff proposal

# Proposal 163 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass (6-2)
Homer	Pass (13-0)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass (12-1)
Seward	Pass (7-0)
Cooper Landing	Fail (0-9)
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 163

## Unit 15A Intensive Management Objectives

### Population Objectives

Current: 3000-3500

Proposed: 1950-2600

### Harvest Objectives

Current: 180-350

Proposed: 150-325

# Proposal 163

Loranger et al. 1991

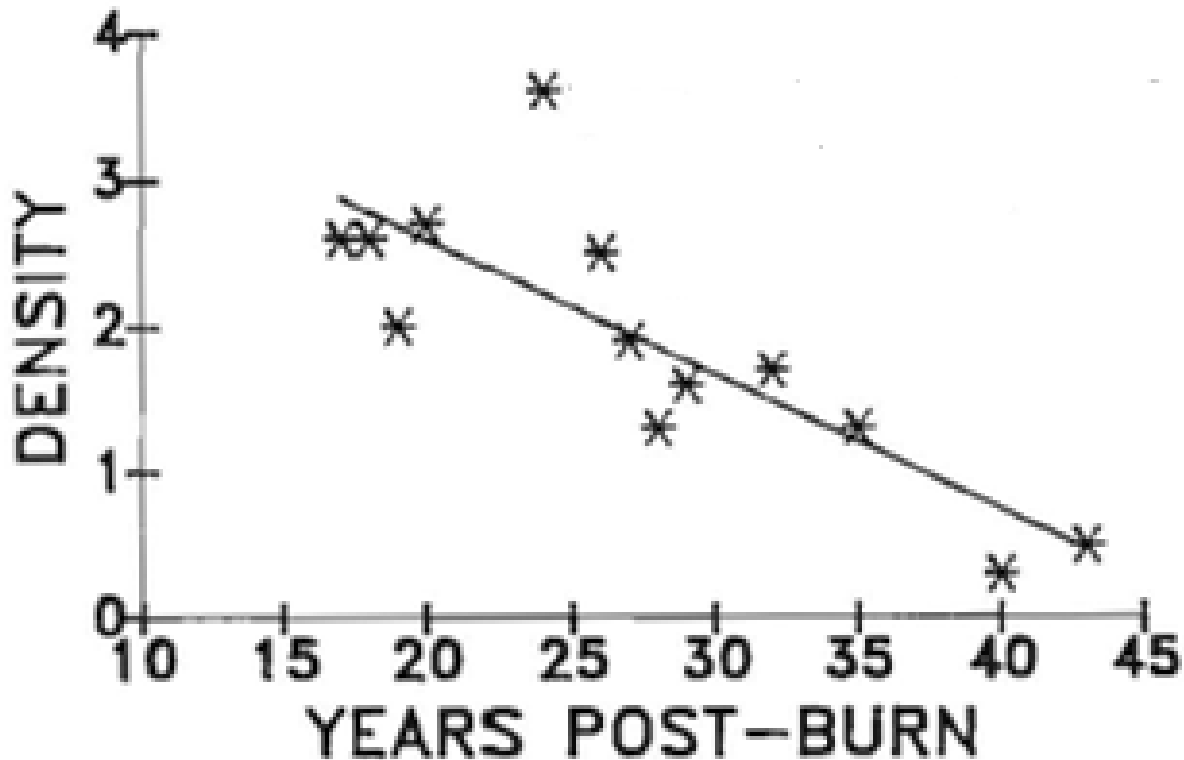
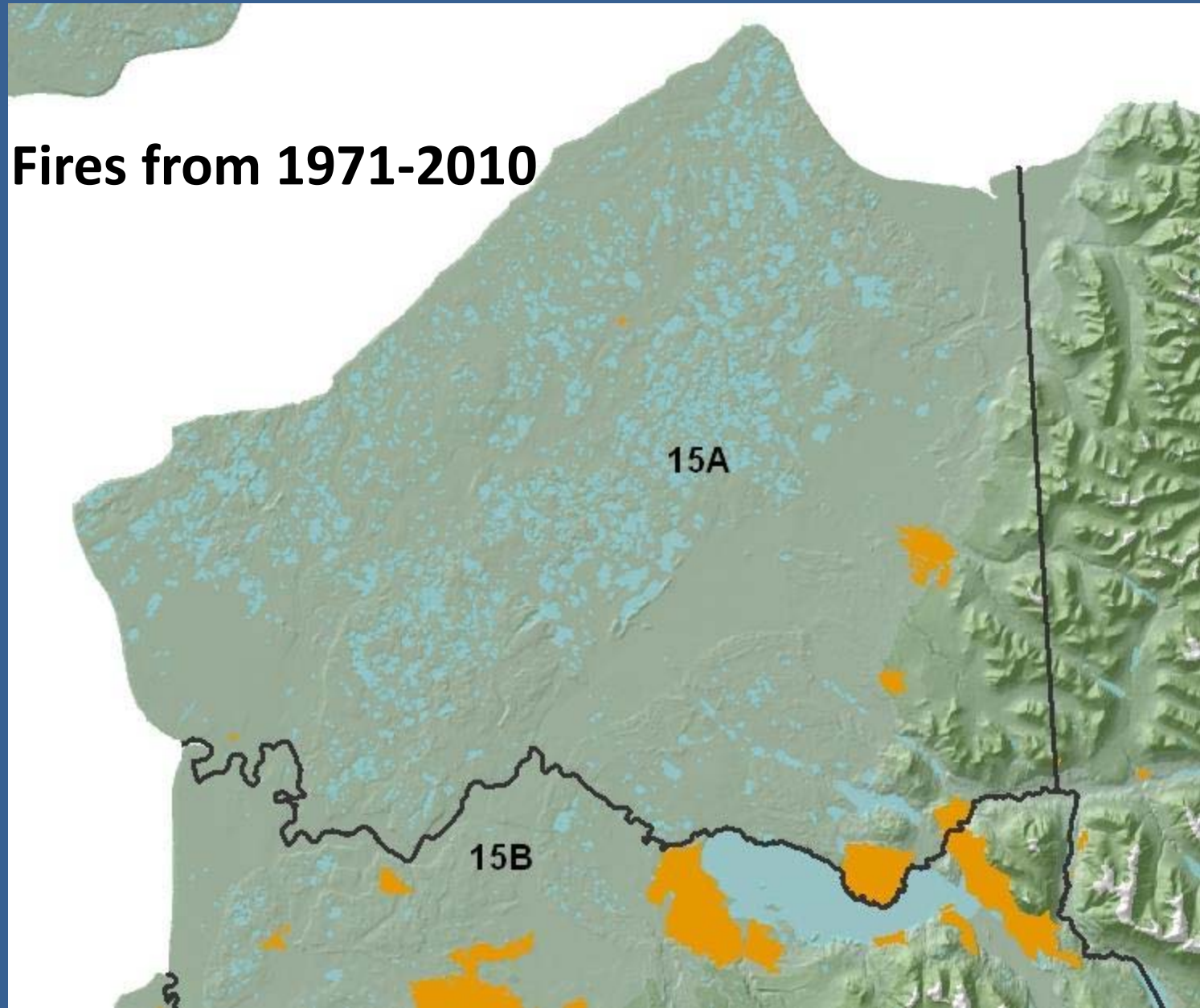


Fig. 2. Relationship between moose density (moose/km<sup>2</sup>) during winter and forest age in the 1947 burn, 1964-1990.

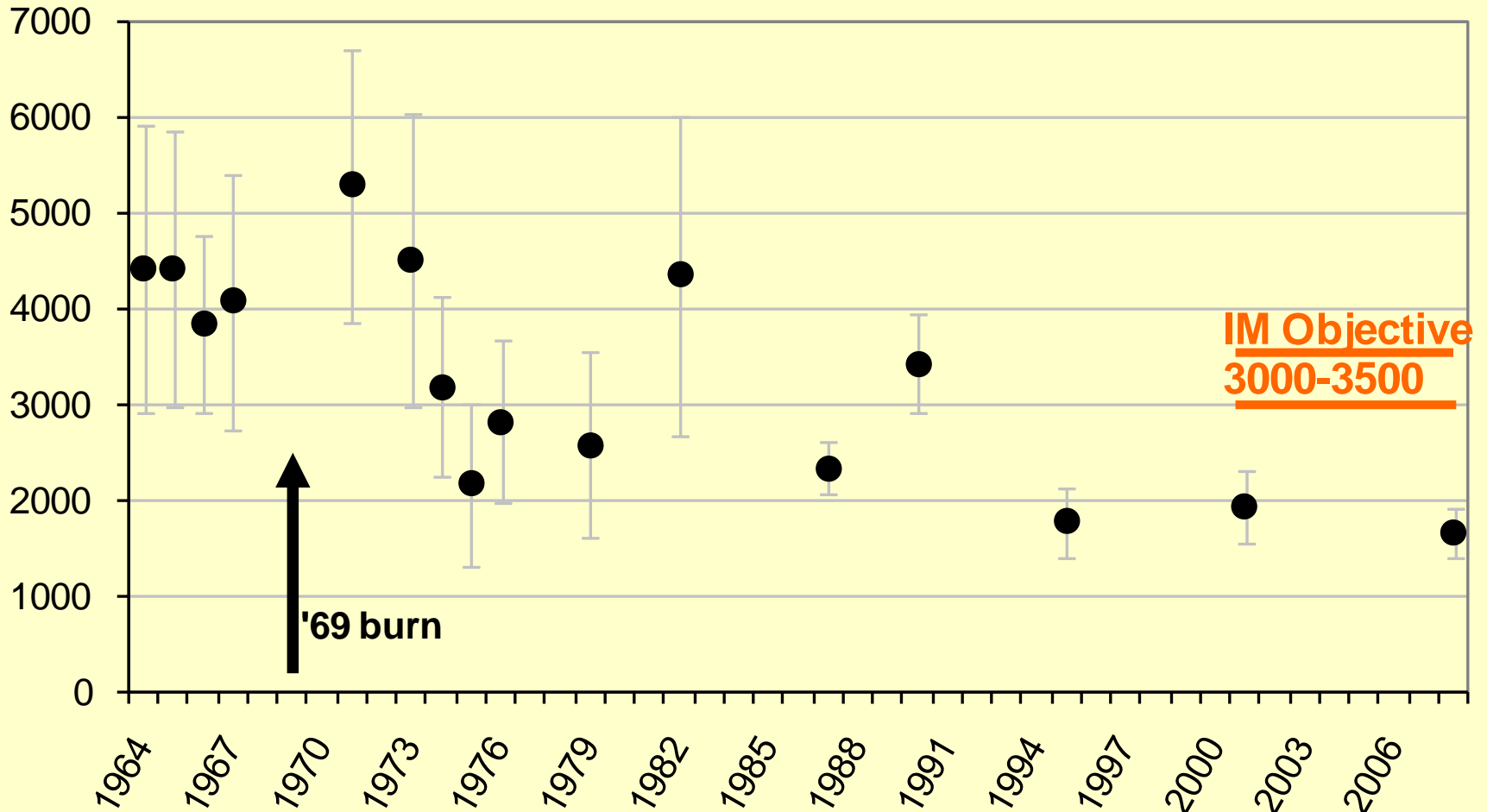
# Proposal 163

**Fires from 1971-2010**



# Proposal 163

## Unit 15A Moose Population Size Estimates



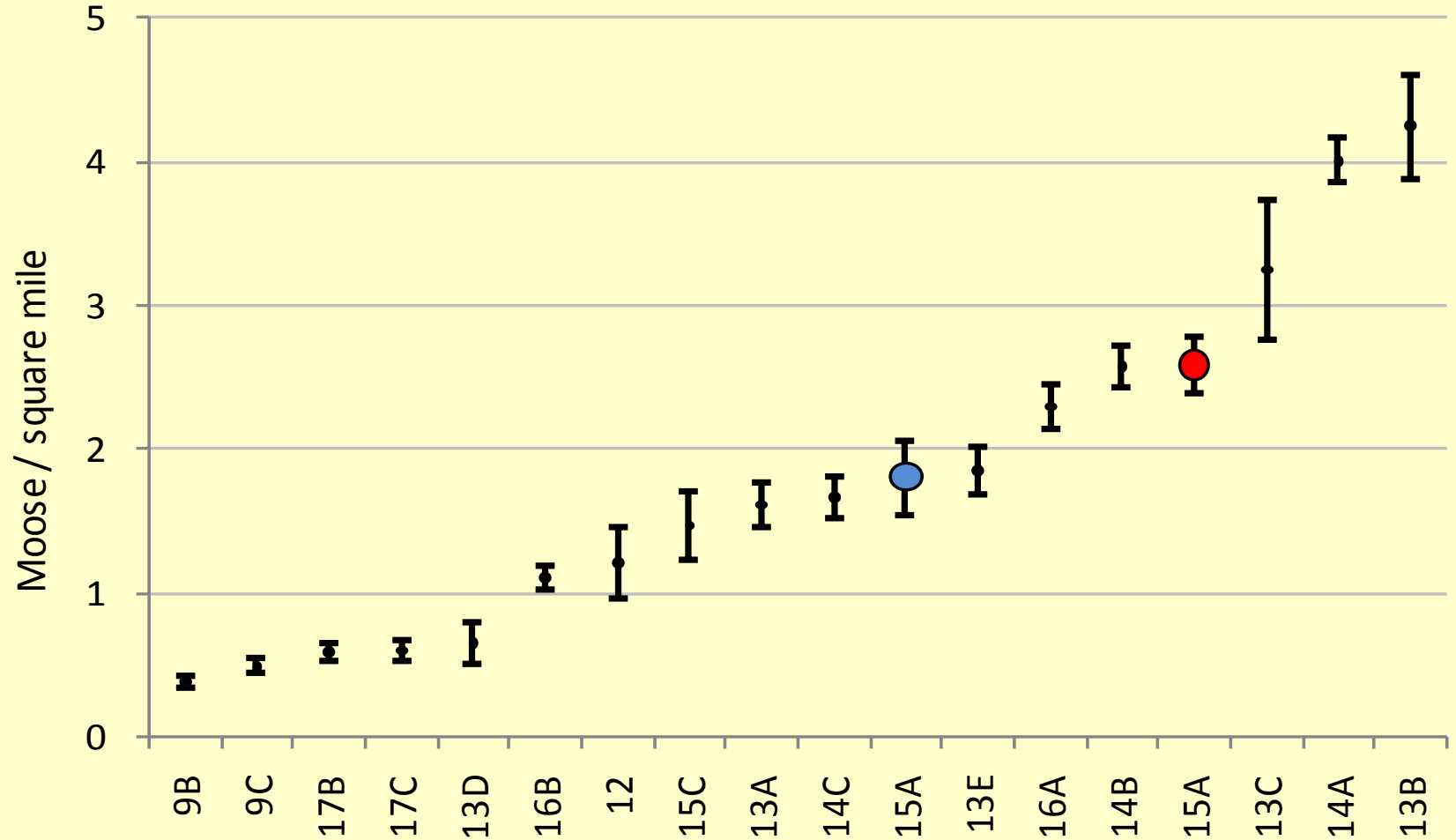
# Proposal 163

High population objective  
miles<sup>2</sup> of unit = high density level

Low population objective  
miles<sup>2</sup> of unit = low density level

# Proposal 163

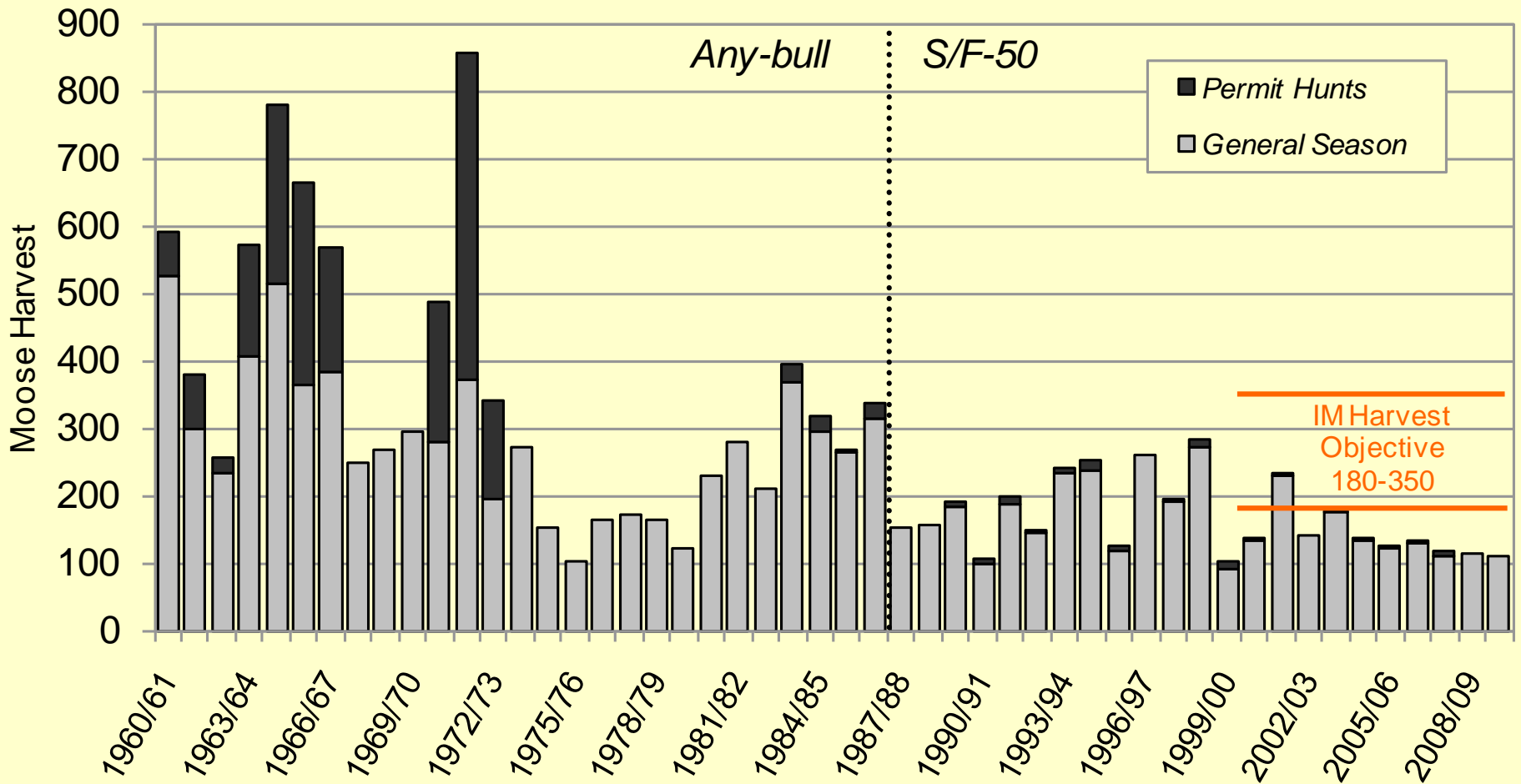
## IM densities across southcentral AK





# Proposal 163

## Moose Harvest in GMU 15A 1960/61 - 2009/10



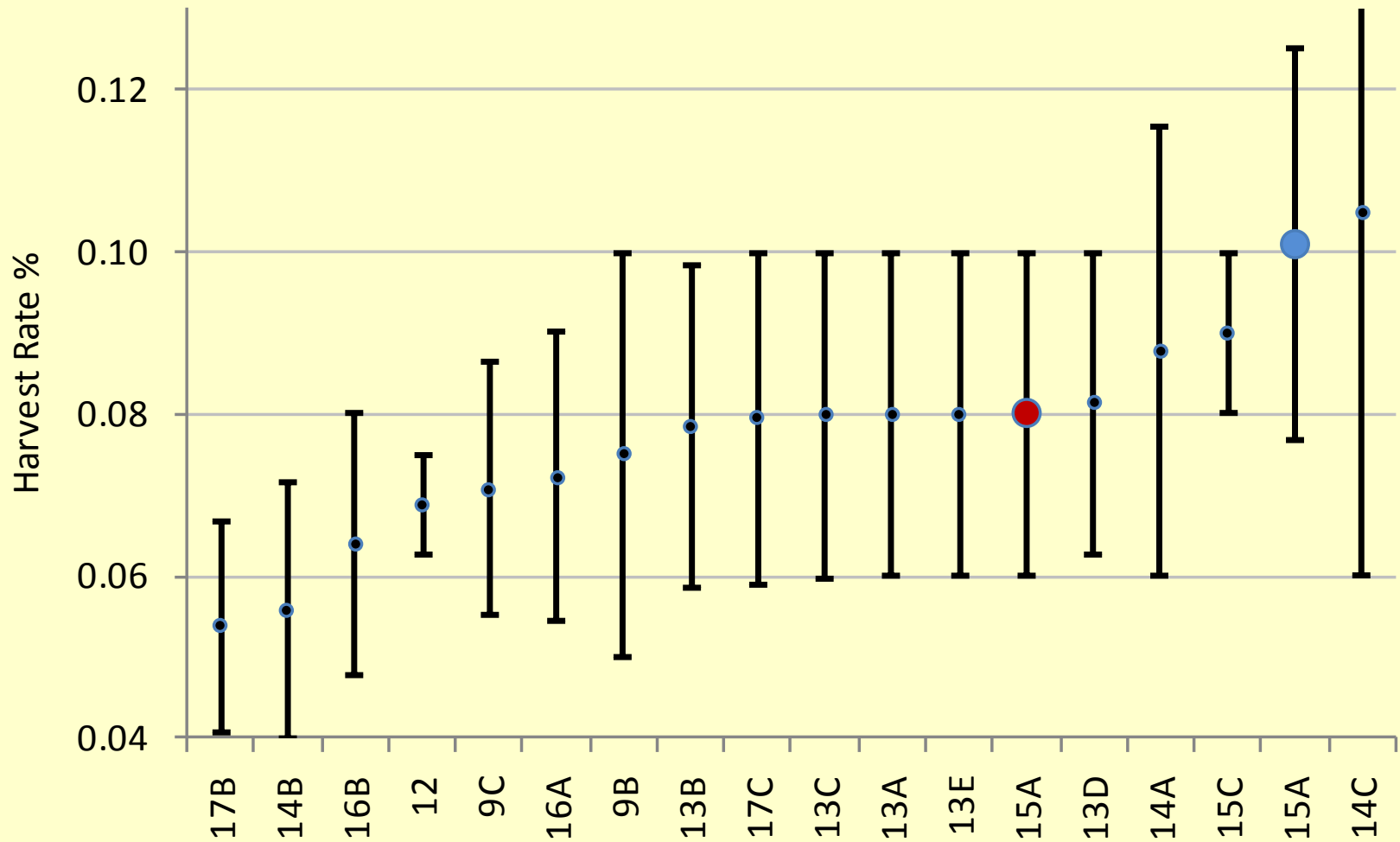
# Proposal 163

High harvest objective  
High population objective = high harvest rate

Low harvest objective  
Low population objective = low harvest rate

# Proposal 163

## IM harvest rates across southcentral AK



# Proposal 163 summary

- Keep population productive well below carrying capacity
- Reduce the impact of severe winters
- Allow for harvest of multiple age/sex classes over longer time periods

# Proposal 174

**Effect** : Adopt Intensive Management Plan for moose in Unit 15A

**Concern** : Moose population and harvest are below objectives

**Department position** : Adopt - staff prop

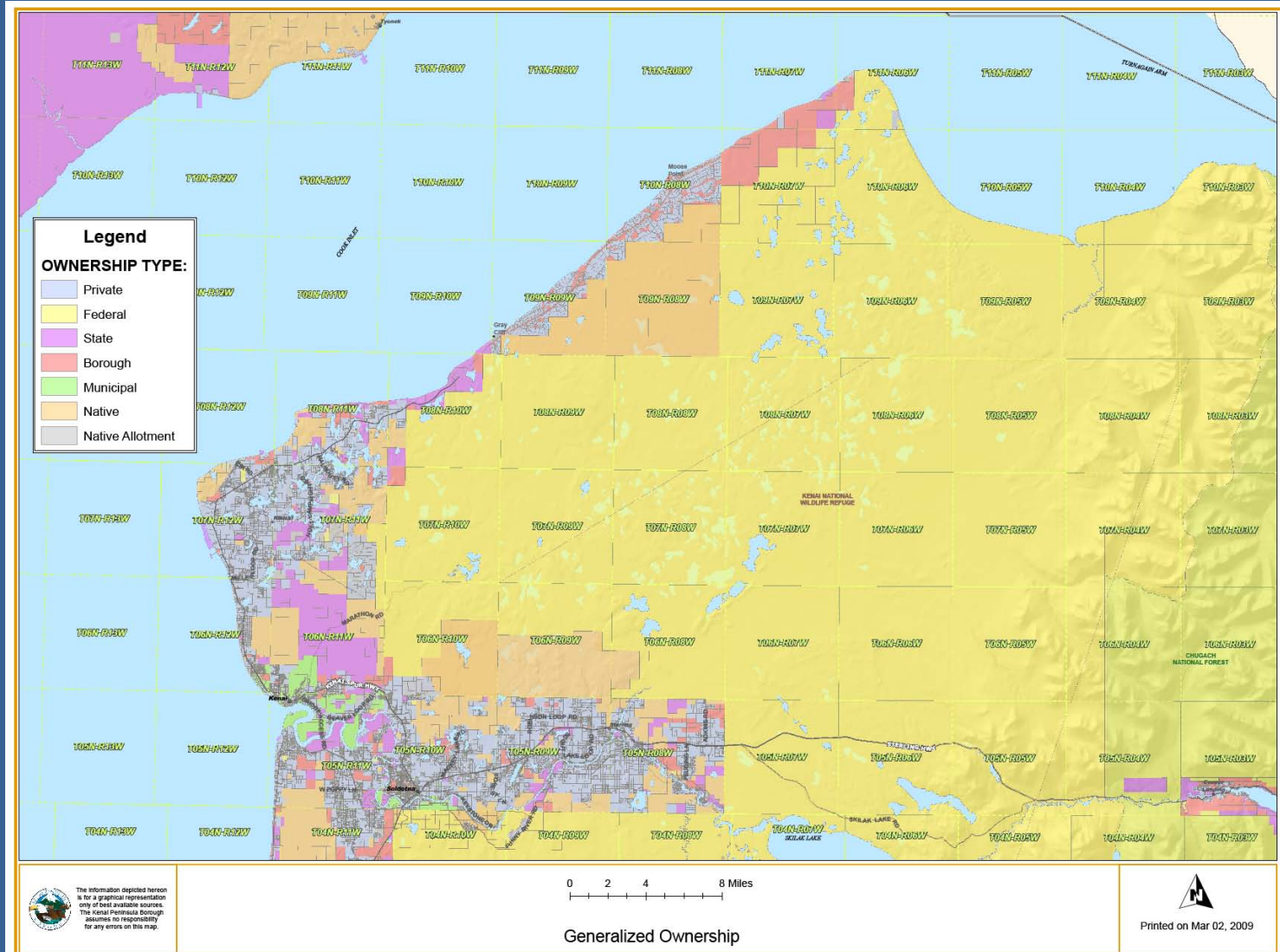
# Proposal 174 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass (8-0)
Homer	Pass (13-0)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass (15-0)
Seward	Pass (8-0-1)
Cooper Landing	Fail (2-7)
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 174

- Decline in moose due to habitat deterioration
- IM population objective:  
3000-3500
- IM harvest objective:  
180-350
- Below population objectives for 2 decades
- Below harvest objectives nearly a decade

# Proposal 174 Land Ownership





# Proposal 174

## Feasibility assessment

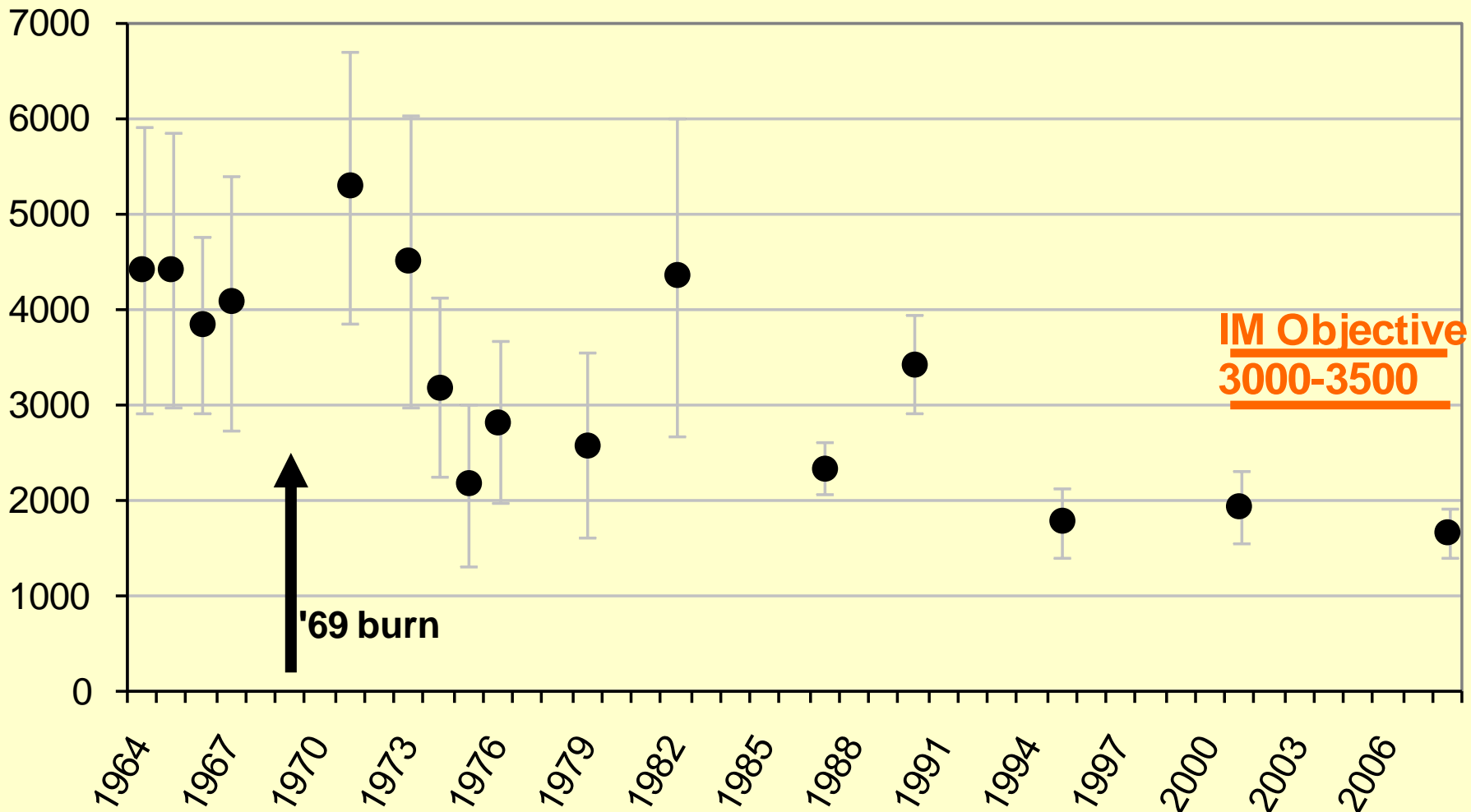
- Low moose numbers are driven by habitat
- Proposed IM plan deals exclusively with habitat improvements which are largely not under our control
- 79% of Unit 15A is federally managed
- <2% of Unit 15A is state land
- Costs?

# Proposal 174

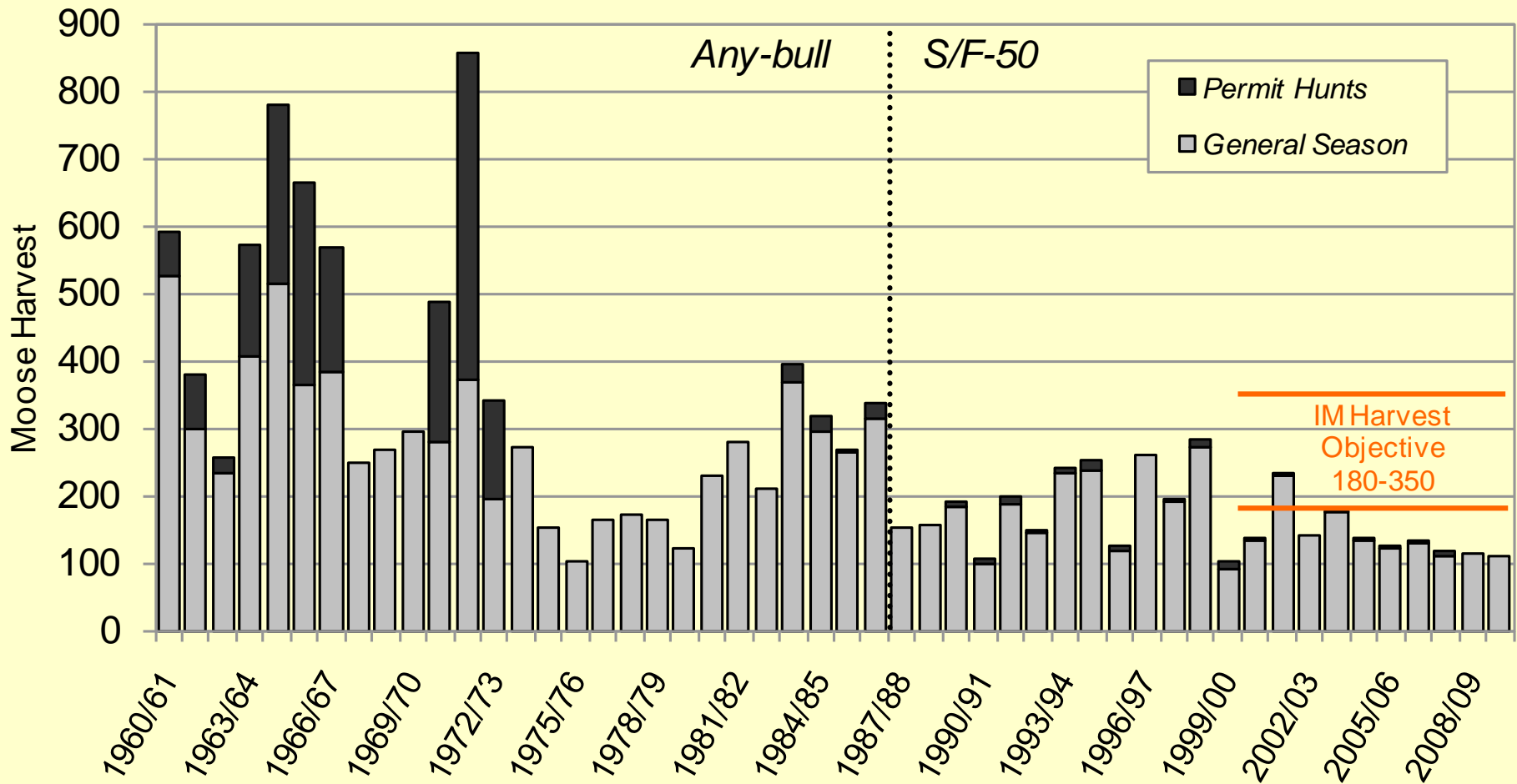
## Feasibility assessment

- Under AS16.05.255(f)(1), the Board may not adopt IM regulations if it determines that IM would be:
  - ineffective base on scientific information
  - inappropriate due to land ownership patterns

# Unit 15A Moose Population Size Estimates



# Moose Harvest in GMU 15A 1960/61 - 2009/10



# Proposal 174 summary

- Decline of moose in 15A was predicted due to poor habitat with no recent fires to change the trend
- IM plan is habitat based
- Land ownership diminishes feasibility of IM
- Dept. recommendation is to adopt

# Proposal 170

**Effect** : Incorporate controlled burns and crushing program into a management plan for Units 7&15

**Concern** : Low and declining moose numbers

**Department position** : Take no action

# Proposal 170 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass (7-0)
Seward	Pass (9-0-1)
Cooper Landing	Pass (9-0)
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 172

**Effect** : Allow for aerial taking of wolves in Unit 15 under intensive management

**Concern** : Declining moose population

**Department position** : Do not adopt



# Proposal 172 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (7-0)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass (12-0-1)

Cooper Landing

Fail (0-9)

Homer

NA

Seward

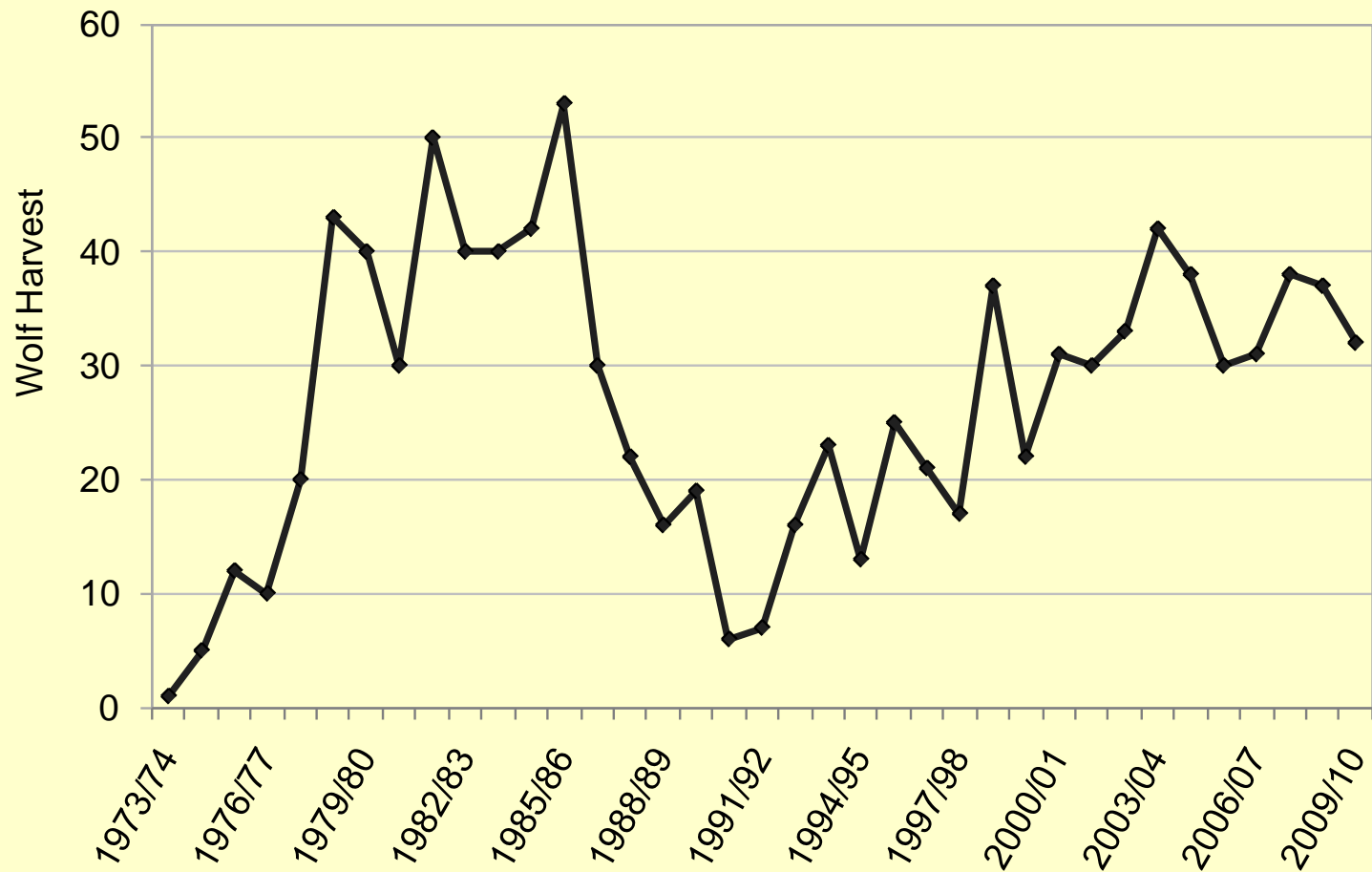
NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 172

**Wolf Harvest in GMU 15  
(1973/74 - 2009/10)**



# Proposal 179

**Effect** : Eliminate the Resurrection Creek Closed Area

**Concern** : Loss of hunting opportunity

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 179 Advisory Committee Vote

Homer Pass (10-0-3)

Cooper Landing Fail (0-9)

Kenai/Soldotna Fail (0-12-1)

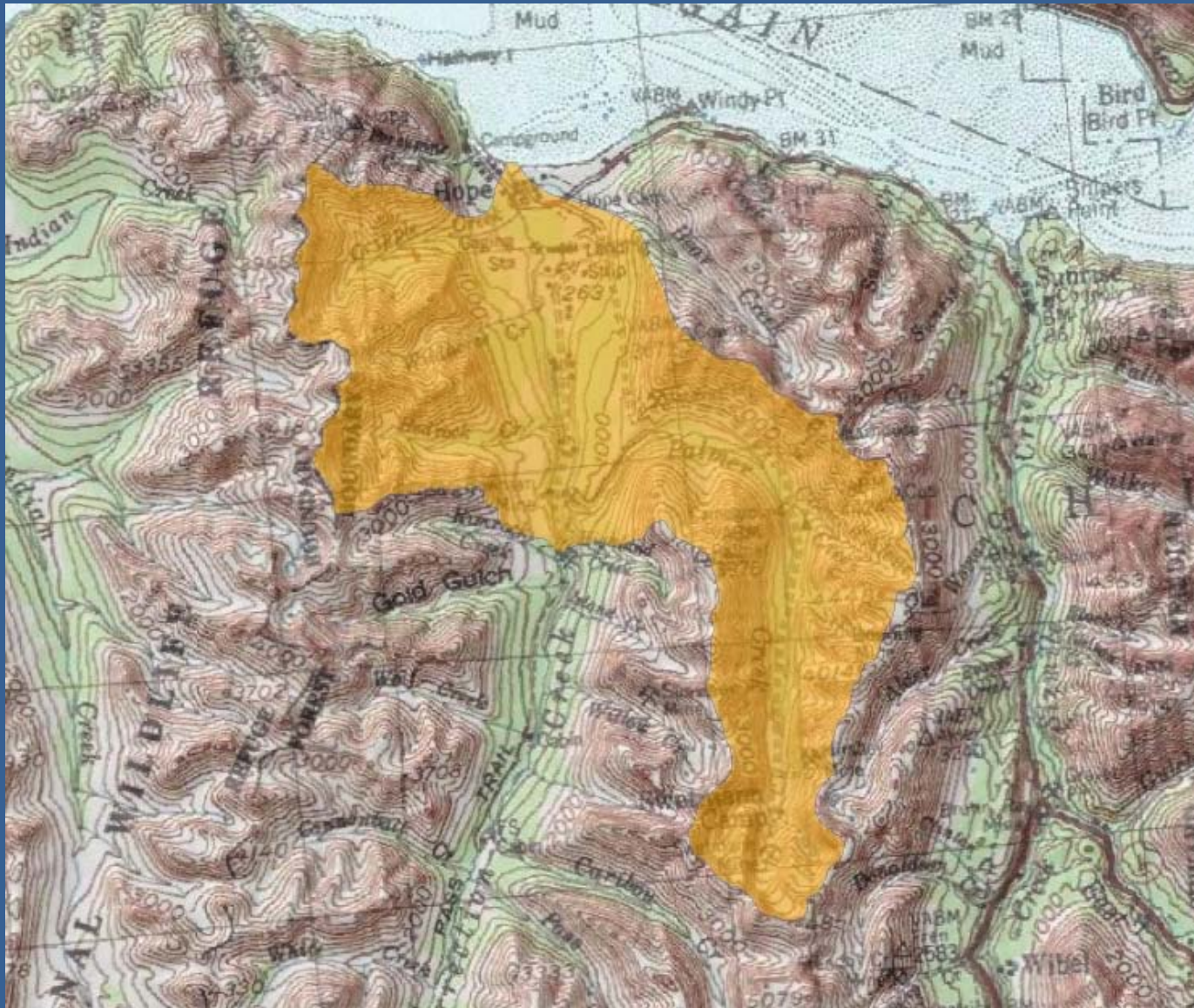
Central Peninsula NA

Seward NA

Seldovia NA

# Proposal 179

## Resurrection Creek Closed Area



# Proposal 180

**Effect** : Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Loss of opportunity and meat spoilage

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 180 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Fail (0-8)

Homer

Fail (0-11-2)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (0-12)

Cooper Landing

NA

Seward

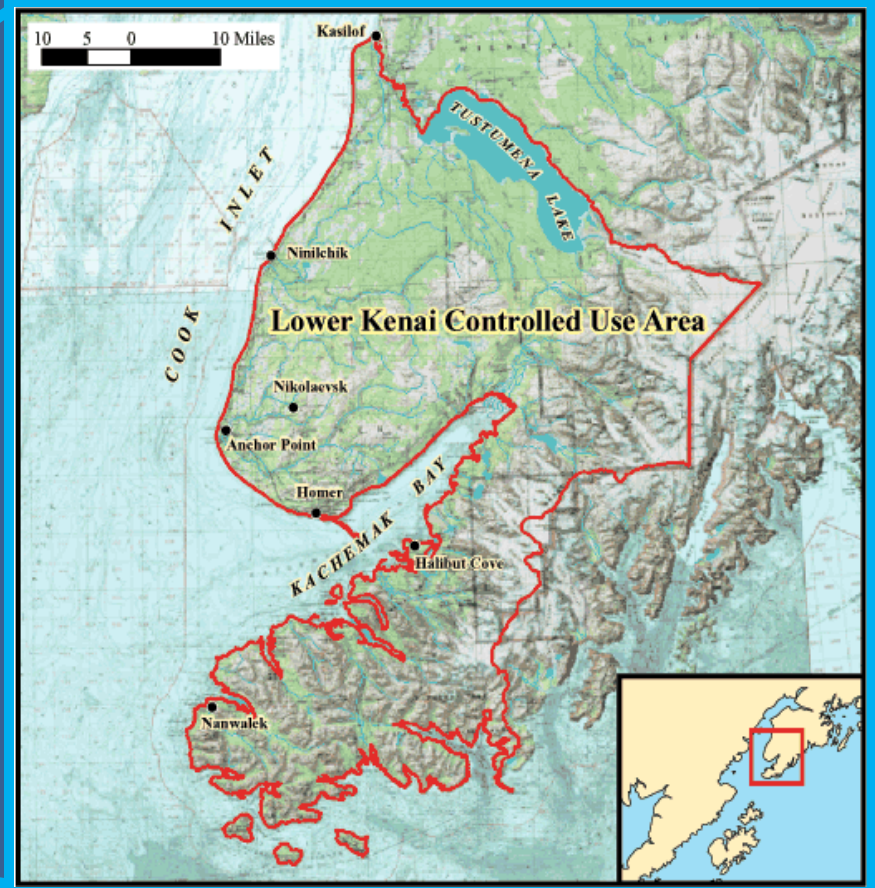
NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 180

## Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area





# Proposal 178

**Effect** : Allow the use of motorized vehicles to retrieve meat in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Meat spoilage

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 180

# Proposal 178 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Fail (0-8)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (0-12)

Cooper Landing

Fail (3-6)

Homer

NA

Seward

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 181

**Effect** : Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Meat spoilage

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 180

# Proposal 181 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Fail (0-8)
Cooper Landing	NA
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 182

**Effect** : Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Loss of opportunity and meat spoilage

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 180

# Proposal 182 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Fail (0-8)
Cooper Landing	NA
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 183

**Effect** : Allow disabled/handicapped hunters to use ATVs in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C during periods of vehicle restriction

**Concern** : Discrimination

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 183 Advisory Committee Vote

Kenai/Soldotna Pass<sup>A</sup> (x-x)

Central Peninsula Fail (0-8)

Cooper Landing Fail (0-9)

Homer NA

Seward NA

Seldovia NA



# Proposal 156

**Effect** : Change the registration permit distribution for goats in a portion of Unit 15C (RG365).

**Concern** : Lost opportunity

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 156 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula Fail (0-7-1)

Kenai/Soldotna Fail (0-15)

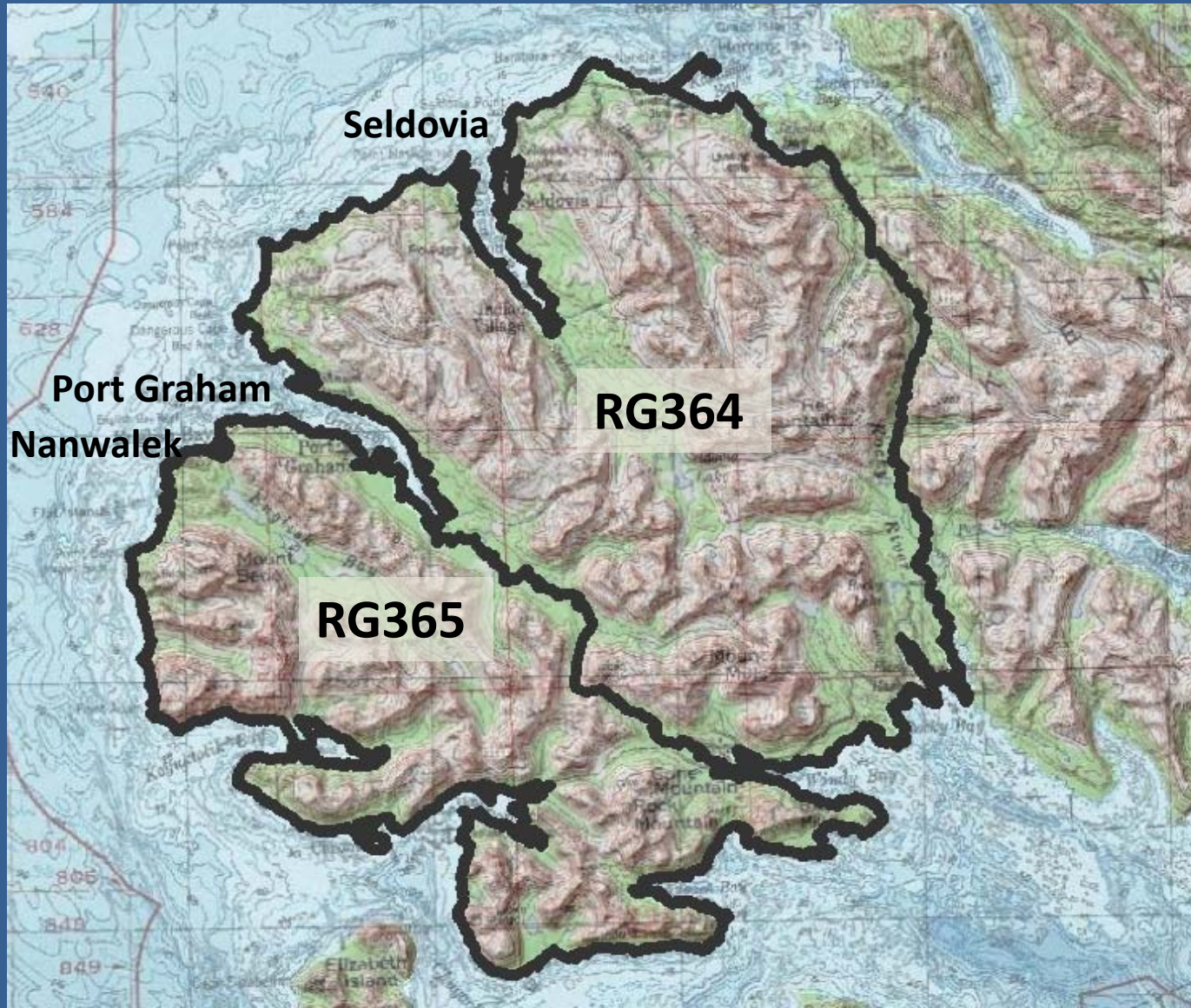
Homer NA

Cooper Landing NA

Seward NA

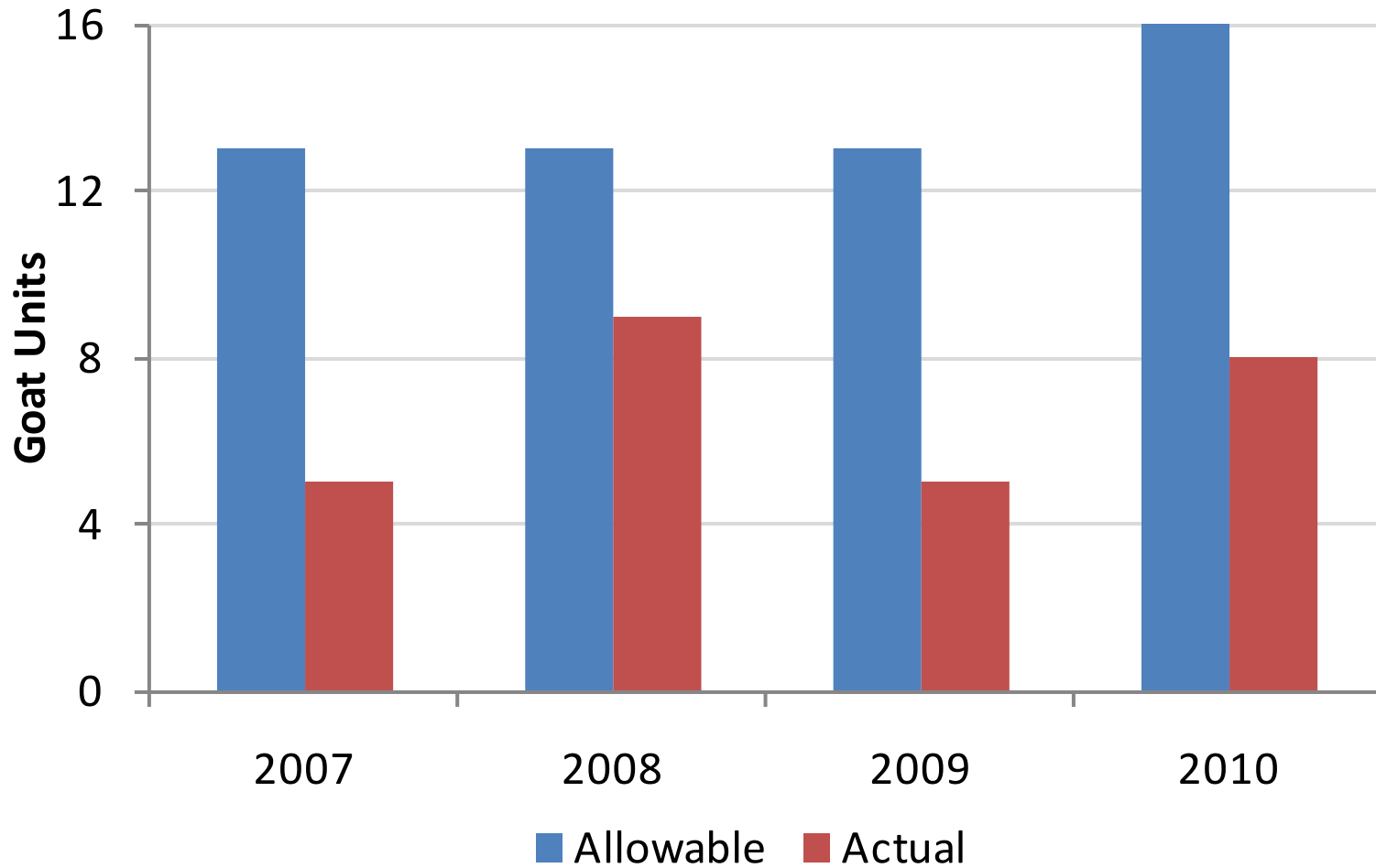
Seldovia NA

# Proposal 156



# Proposal 156

## RG365 Allowable vs. Actual Harvest



# Proposal 225

**Effect** : Establish a late season archery hunt for Dall rams

**Concern** : Additional opportunity

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 225 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Fail (0-8)

Seward

Fail (0-8-2)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

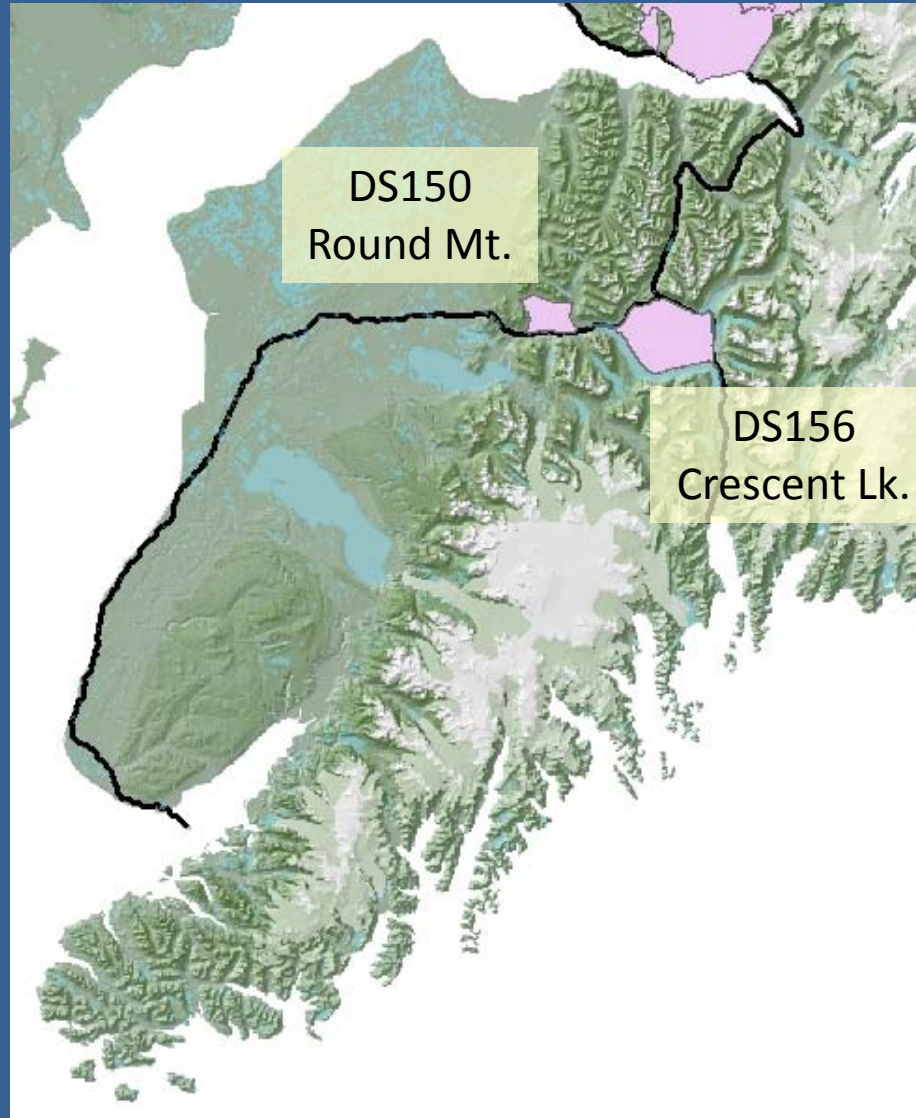
Kenai/Soldotna

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 225



# Proposal 149

**Effect** : Change the season date for trapping beaver in Unit 7&15

**Concern** : Loss of opportunity

**Department position** : Amend and adopt

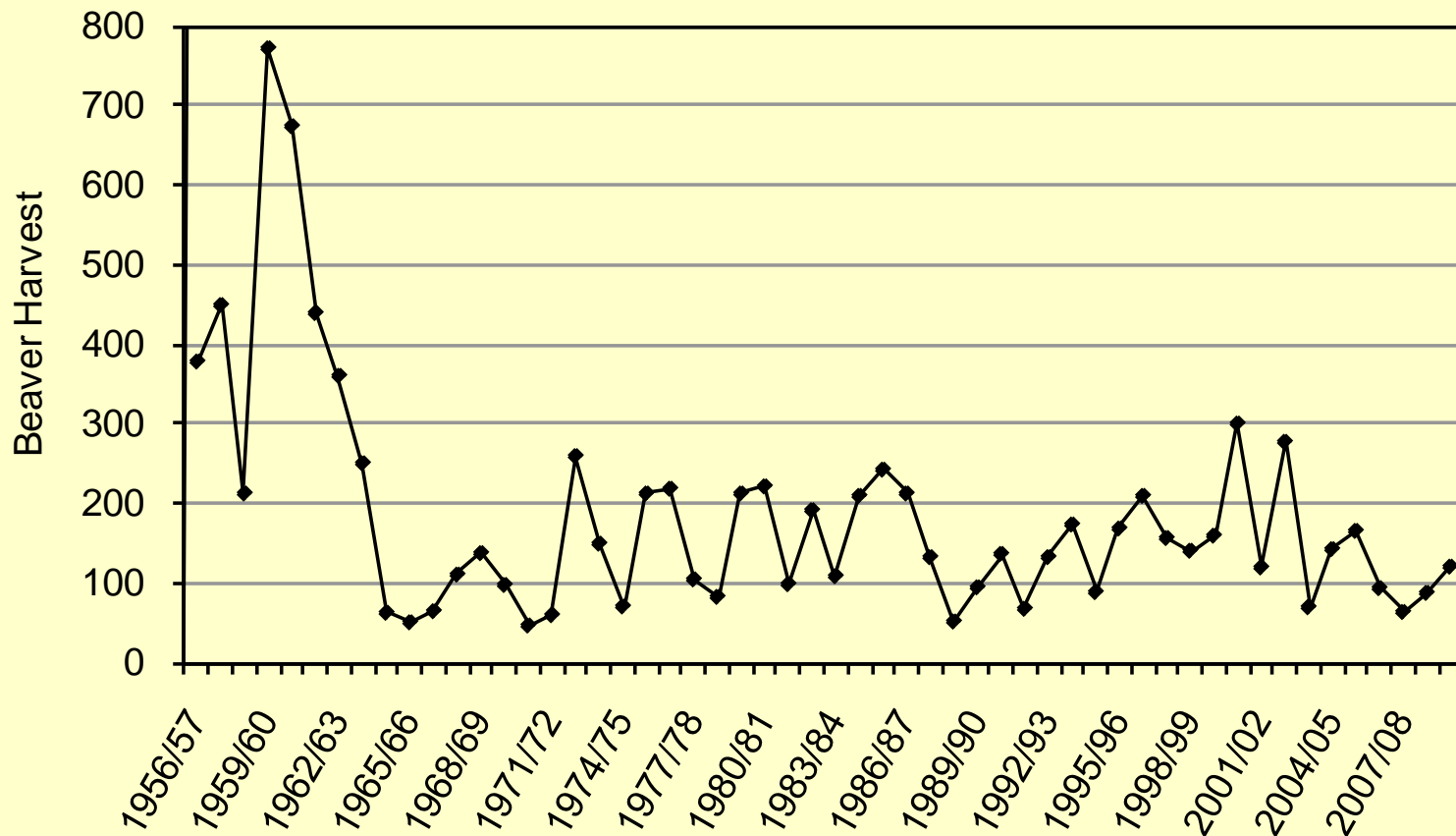


# Proposal 149 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	Pass <sup>A</sup> (8-0)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass (13-0-2)
Cooper Landing	Pass (9-0)
Homer	Fail (0-12-1)
Seward	Fail (0-9)
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 149

**Beaver harvest in GMUs 7 & 15  
1956/57 - 2009/10**



# Proposal 155

**Effect** : Change the season and bag limit for coyote in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Predation on moose calves

**Department position** : Amend and adopt

# Proposal 155 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (8-0)

Homer

Pass (11-2-1)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass<sup>A</sup> (12-2-1)

Seward

Fail (0-10)

Cooper Landing

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 171

**Effect** : Change the bag limit for wolves in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Confusion with regulations

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 171 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (6-1)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass (13-0)

Cooper Landing

Pass (8-0-1)

Seward

Fail (0-7-3)

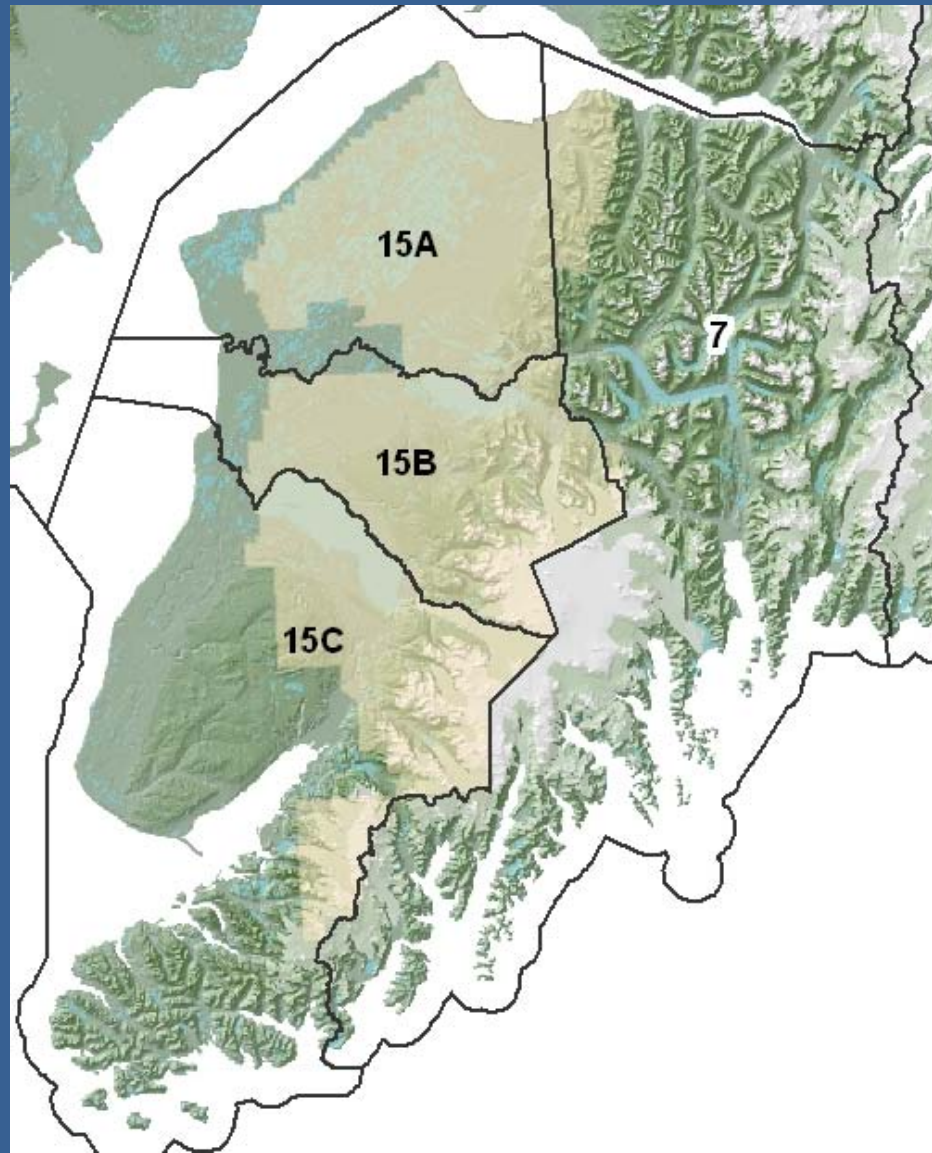
Homer

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 171



# Proposal 226

**Effect** : Liberalize wolf hunting methods and bag limits in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Low moose numbers

**Department position** : Take no action based on action taken on proposal 171



# Proposal 226 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (8-0)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

Kenai/Soldotna

NA

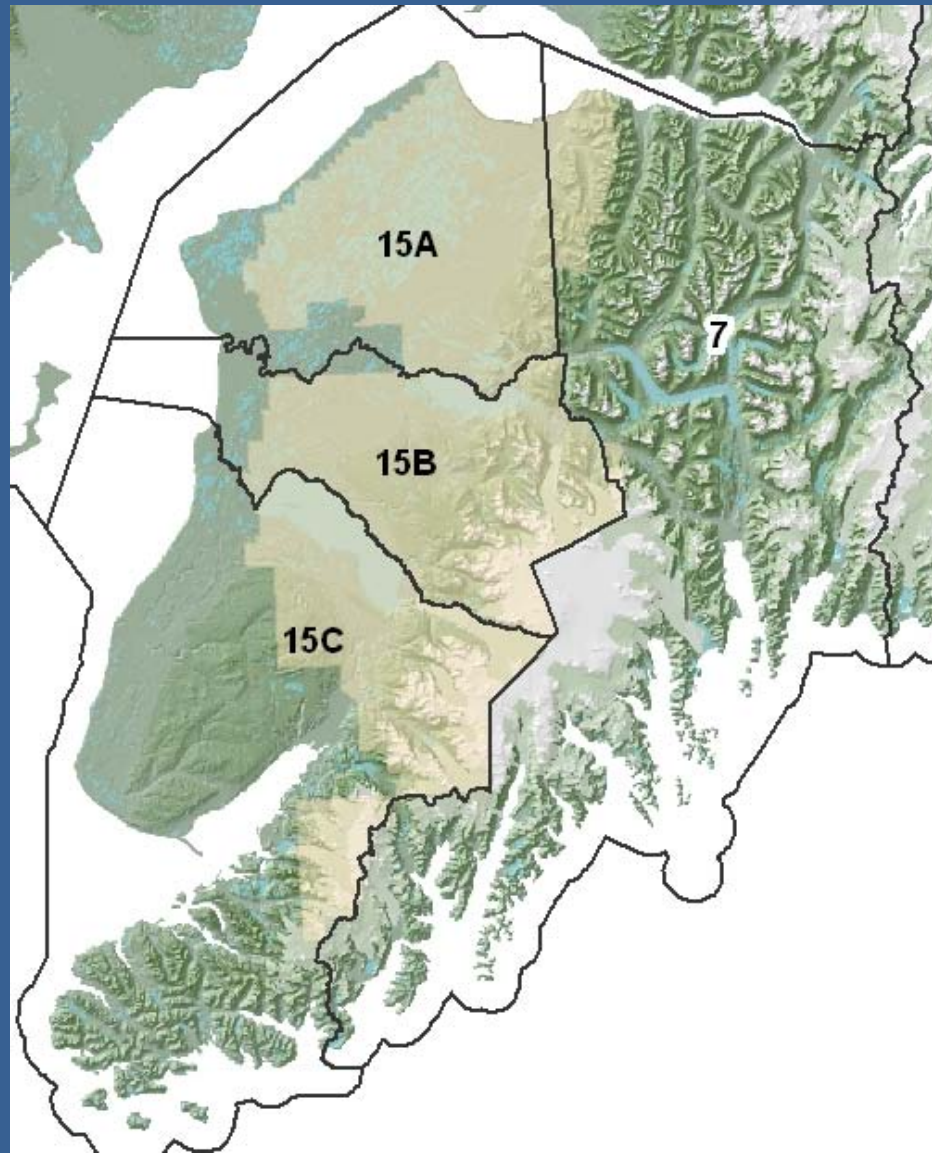
Seward

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 226



# Proposal 175

**Effect** : Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Units 7&15

**Concern** : Predators causing decline of moose

**Department position** : No recommendation

# Proposal 175 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass<sup>A</sup> (8-0)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass<sup>A</sup> (12-0-1)

Cooper Landing

Fail (0-9)

Seward

Fail (0-10)

Homer

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 175

## Trapping season

wolves: Nov. 10 – Mar. 31

coyotes: Nov. 10 – Mar. 31

## Hunting season

wolves: Aug. 10 – Apr. 30

coyotes: Aug. 10 – May 25

# Proposal 176

**Effect** : Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Unit 15

**Concern** : Predators causing decline of moose

**Department position** : Take no action based on action on proposal 175

# Proposal 176 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	NA
Cooper Landing	NA
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 177

**Effect** : close a portion of Unit 7 to trapping

**Concern** : conflicts with recreational trail users

**Department position** : No recommendation



# Proposal 177 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Fail (1-7)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (1-12)

Seward

Fail (0-10)

Cooper Landing

Pass<sup>A</sup>

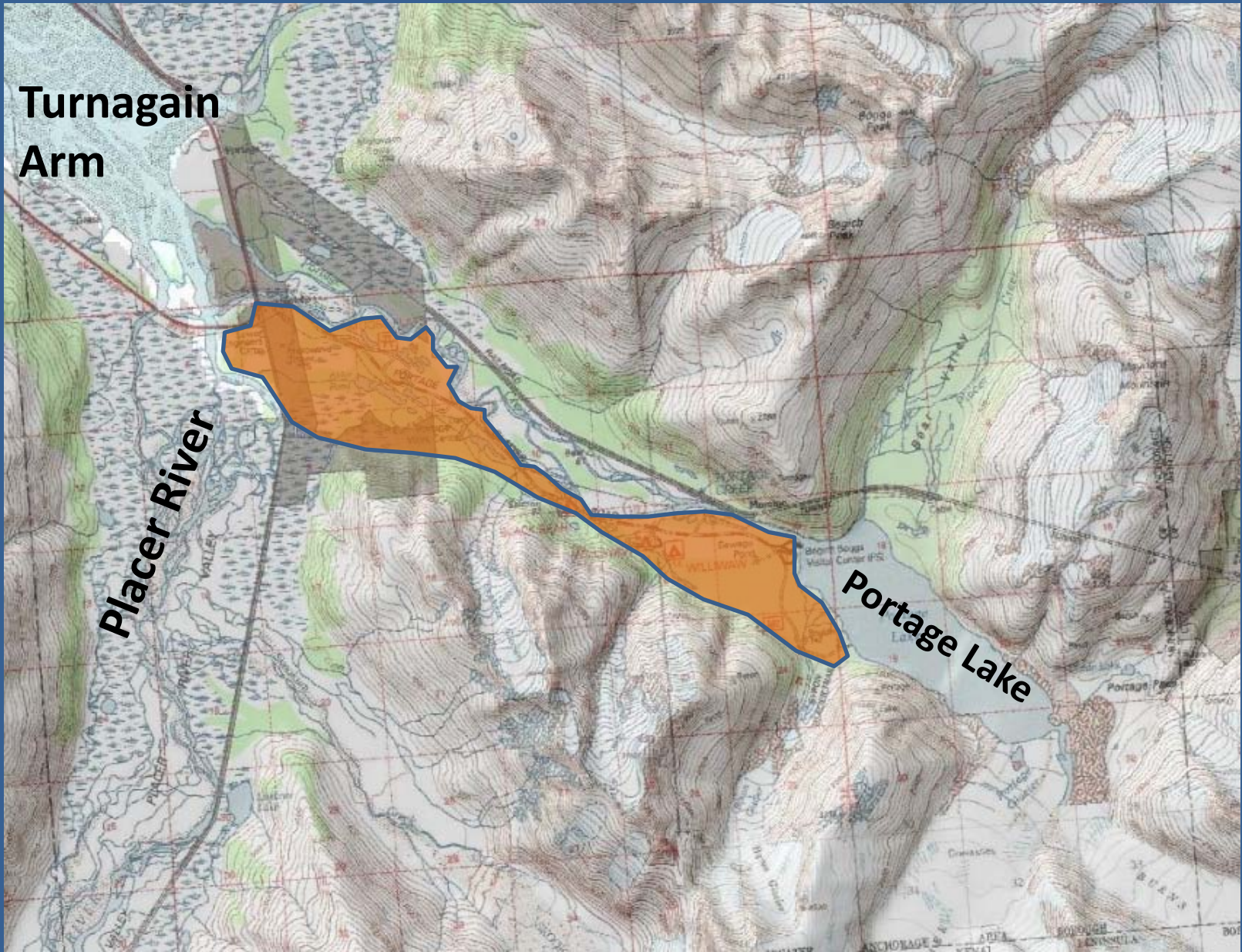
Homer

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 177



# Proposal 151

**Effect** : Increase the bag limit for black bears in Units 7&15 to 3/year

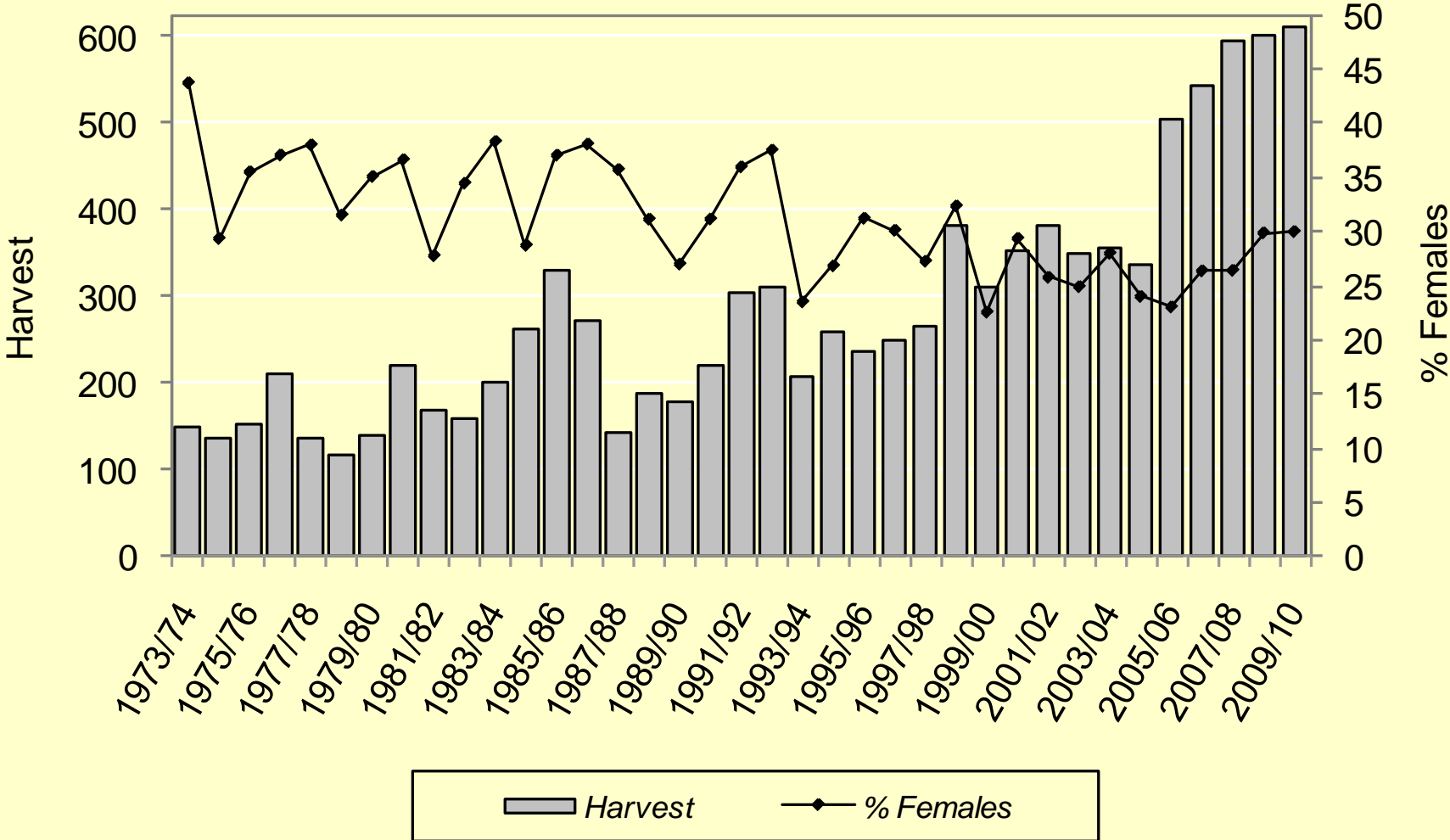
**Concern** : Low moose population

**Department position** : Amend and adopt

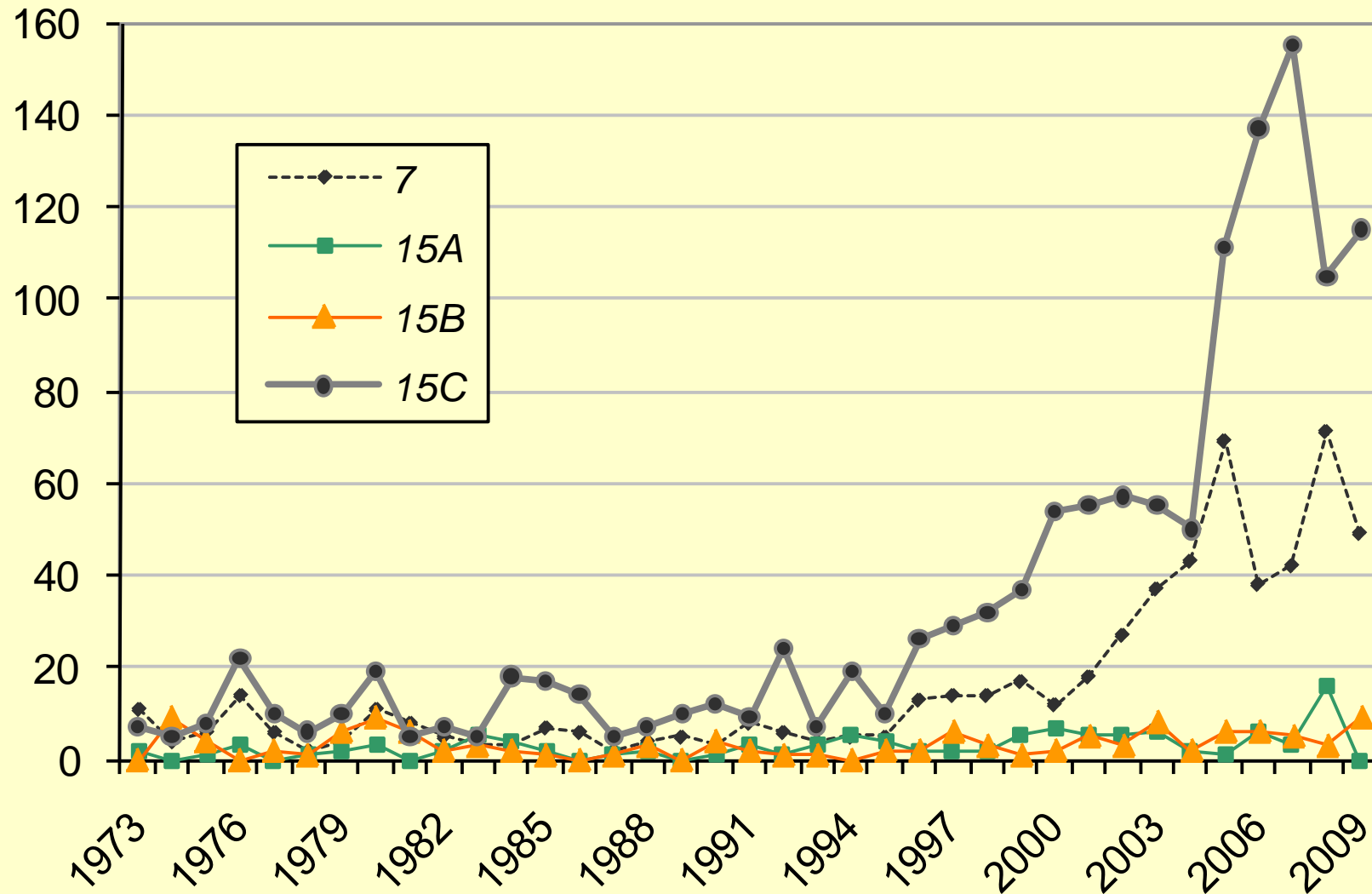
# Proposal 151 Advisory Committee Vote

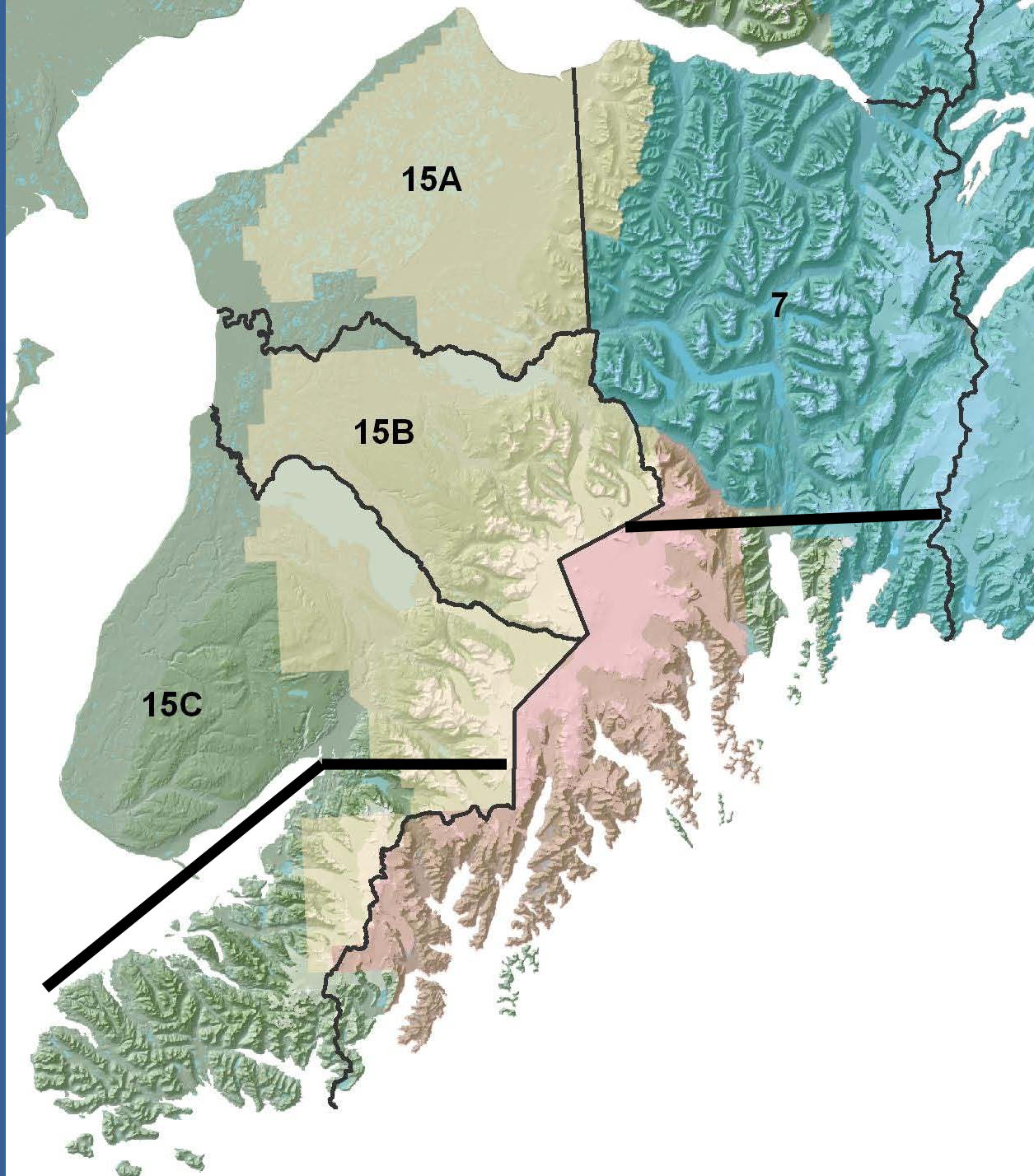
Central Peninsula	Pass (8-0)
Seward	Pass (10-0)
Cooper Landing	Pass (8-1)
Homer	Pass <sup>A</sup> (12-0-1)
Kenai/Soldotna	Pass <sup>A</sup> (14-0-1)
Seldovia	NA

# Black Bear Harvest and % Females in GMUs 7 & 15 (1973/74 - 2009/10)



## Nonresident harvest of black bears in GMUs 7&15





# Proposal 150

**Effect** : Increase the bag limit for black bears in Units 7&15 to 5/year

**Concern** : predation on moose calves

**Department position** : Take no action based on action on proposal 151



# Proposal 150 Advisory Committee Vote

Kenai/Soldotna Pass (10-5)

Seward Fail (0-9-1)

Cooper Landing NA

Central Peninsula NA

Homer NA

Seldovia NA

# Proposal 224

**Effect** : Increase the bag limit for black bears in Units 7&15 to 3/year

**Concern** : predation on ungulates

**Department position** : Take no action based on action on proposal 151

# Proposal 224 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula	NA
Cooper Landing	NA
Homer	NA
Kenai/Soldotna	NA
Seward	NA
Seldovia	NA

# Proposal 154

**Effect** : Establish a registration brown bear hunt  
in Unit 15

**Concern** : Predation on moose

**Department position** : Do not adopt

# Proposal 154 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (8-0)

Kenai/Soldotna

Fail (0-11-4)

Cooper Landing

Fail (1-8)

Homer

NA

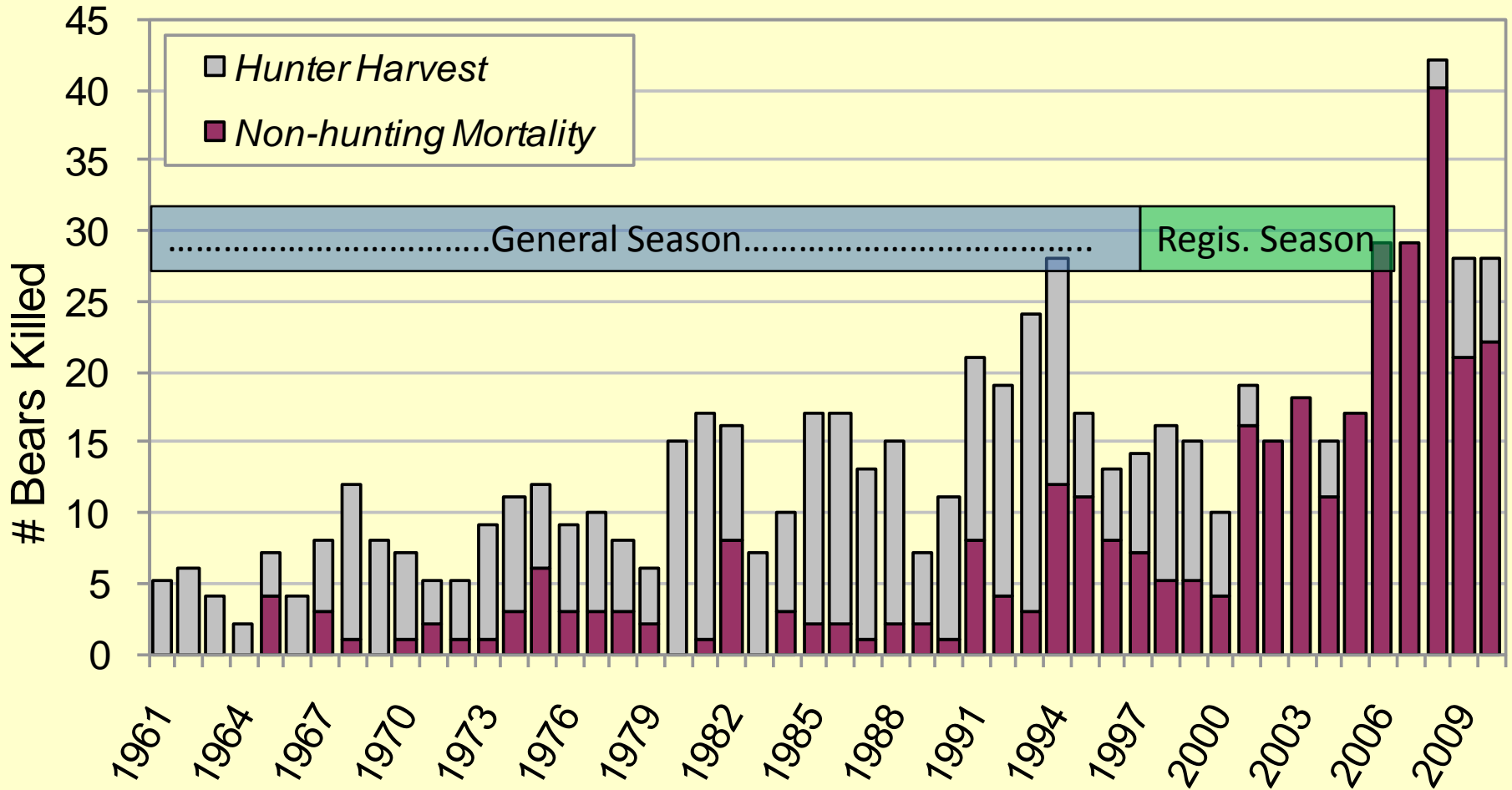
Seward

NA

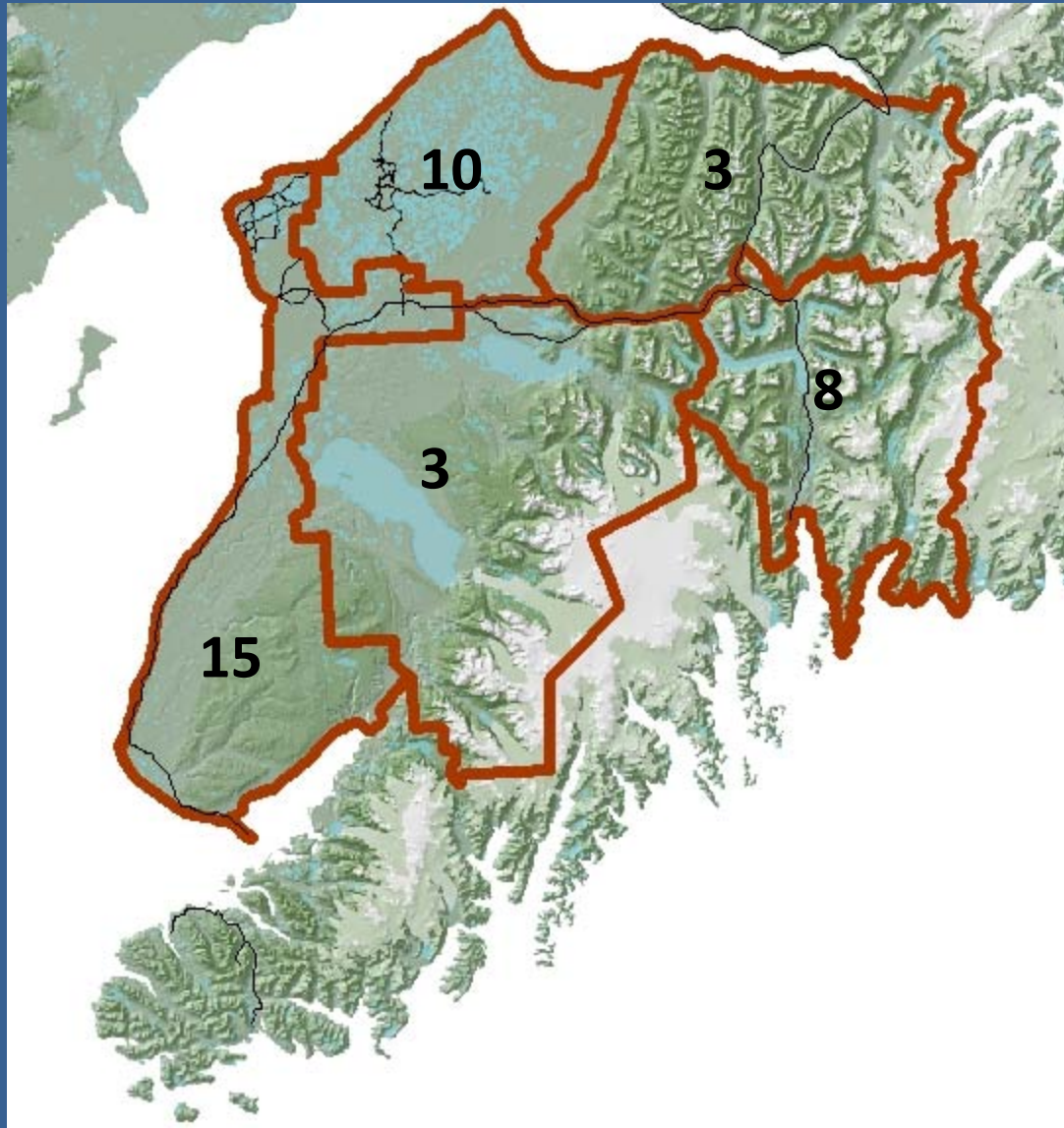
Seldovia

NA

# Human-caused brown bear mortalities in GMUs 7 & 15, 1961-2010



# Proposal 154



# Proposal 152

**Effect** : Increase number of brown bear permits  
in Unit 15

**Concern** : Too many bears

**Department position** : Take no action



# Proposal 152 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (8-0)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass (15-0)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

Seward

NA

Seldovia

NA

# Proposal 153

**Effect** : Increase the harvest objective for brown bear under intensive management in Unit 15C

**Concern** : Predation on moose

**Department position** : Take no action

# Proposal 153 Advisory Committee Vote

Central Peninsula

Pass (8-0)

Kenai/Soldotna

Pass<sup>A</sup> (15-0)

Cooper Landing

NA

Homer

NA

Seward

NA

Seldovia

NA

Game Management Unit 15A  
Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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1) *Purpose*

This report serves as a feasibility assessment (FA) for conducting Intensive Management (IM) actions in Game Management Unit 15A. The FA is premised on the *Guidelines for intensive management of big game in Alaska* recently created by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADFG). The ADFG has formalized IM guidelines and FAs for areas considered for IM. The Board typically assesses feasibility prior to adopting an IM program. The Board is not required to adopt regulations to provide for an intensive management program per AS 16.05.255(f)(1) if a proposed IM program is:

- (A) ineffective, based on scientific information
- (B) inappropriate due to land ownership patterns
- (C) against the best interest of subsistence uses

2) *Definition of populations, recommended strategy, and measures of progress*

The moose population in Unit 15A was identified as an IM population (5 AAC 92.108) when the IM law took effect. In 2000, the IM objectives for Unit 15A moose were established (5 AAC 92.108): the population objective is 3000-3500 moose with a harvest objective of 180-350. The moose population in Unit 15A has been below IM population objectives before the objective was established in 2000 and has not met objectives to date. The moose harvest in Unit 15A has been below the IM objective in 10 of the 11 years since the objective was established in 2000.

Based on thorough studies of the moose population response in Unit 15A to fire, which creates and improves moose browse, the management strategy for Unit 15A moose is to focus on improving habitat. While Unit 15A shows a rich history of fires over the past century, there has not been a habitat rejuvenating fire of any significant size in over 40 years. The large scale fires of 1947 (about 300,000 acres) and 1969 (about 80,000 acres) indicate that you obtain 20-25 years of quality moose habitat post fire. Currently, the deterioration of the available moose browse is obvious. The main measure of progress toward achieving the goal of improving moose habitat will be based on the size and frequency of future fires (both wildfire and controlled burns) and the concomitant (albeit delayed) response of moose to the fire.

A key consideration in the feasibility of any IM program for moose in Unit 15A whether through habitat enhancements (i.e., conducting controlled burns or not suppressing wildfires) or other IM activities is cooperation and collaboration with the principal land manager, the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR), who manage 79% of the area of Unit 15A, which includes approximately 232,000 acres that is classified as Wilderness. There is an insignificant amount of State land in Unit 15A (12,500 acres or <2% of the total land in Unit 15A) to accomplish any meaningful IM actions alone without support from the KNWR. Any successful IM program must have support and cooperation of the KNWR.

3) *Elements of feasibility assessment for moose in Unit 15A*

A) Biological

I. Non-predation and non-hunting mortality

- a) While severe winters (snow depths >36 inches) do occur in Unit 15A, they occur relatively infrequently and such weather events would not deter the long-

# Game Management Unit 15A

## Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

---

term recruitment of moose should the productivity of the population increase due to habitat improvements.

b) Vehicle caused mortality on moose in the southern portion of Unit 15A is significant and in the past decade has equaled roughly 35% of the combined human caused mortality of hunter harvest and known vehicle caused mortality. Furthermore, most of this vehicle caused mortality is on cows and calves, and, therefore, affects the productivity of the moose population more than the bull-only harvest. However, we do not believe that road-kills, given the limited road system in Unit 15A, would prevent the long-term recruitment of moose should the productivity of the population increase due to habitat improvements.

c) There is no known significant prevalence of disease or parasites in the Unit 15A moose population.

### II. Access for predator reduction or ungulate harvest

Approximately 79% of Unit 15A is federal land managed by the KNWR. Access on the Refuge limits the use of off-road vehicles (motor boats, ATVs, airplanes, snowmachines) to various degrees. (Specific Refuge restrictions are listed in the Appendix A of this report).

a) The estimated availability of all-season roads: within the KNWR (and outside of the majority of the human-population areas around Soldotna, Kenai, Sterling, and Nikiski), the only access road is the Swanson River road that extends roughly 15 miles north of the Sterling Highway in the central portion of Unit 15A. There is also a seasonal gravel/dirt road (Mystery Creek Road) that extends north approximately 20 miles north of the Sterling Highway in the eastern portion of Unit 15A and it is typically closed from October - July.

b) The estimated amount of ATV trails is unknown but considering there is no ATV access on the KNWR and  $<20\text{mi}^2$  of State land in Unit 15A, the extent of ATV trails that provide significant access to the area is limited to the undeveloped and unmaintained trail (pipeline road) of about 30 miles which starts north of Captain Cook State Park on the northwest coast of Unit 15A and ends near Point Possession, all outside the KNWR boundaries.

c) The exact availability (in miles) of navigable rivers is unknown but is somewhat limited by the KNWR restrictions.

d) The feasibility of landing fixed-wing aircraft in winter throughout Unit 15A is somewhat limited due to KNWR restrictions.

e) The feasibility of ocean shoreline access is low considering the lack of sufficient moorings and high tidal action.

# Game Management Unit 15A

## Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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### III. Potential effectiveness of predator control

a) Are there concentrated calving and/or rearing areas of ungulates that justify focused bear or wolf control? Concentrations are unknown.

b) Are there concentrated winter ranges of ungulates suitable for focused wolf control? The areas of highest winter moose concentrations are along the human residential areas. However, the current low density of moose in Unit 15A is due to the poor quality of the habitat. If predator densities were reduced to increase moose numbers without concomitant wide-spread improvements to the habitat, any increases to moose survival would further increase the nutritional stress of the moose population thereby reducing productivity. Although the moose population has declined about 50% in the past 2 decades, the moose density in Unit 15A is currently (the last census was conducted in 2008) about 1.3 moose/mi<sup>2</sup>, which is within the density objectives of many moose populations around the State.

### IV. Potential effectiveness of predator control through public participation

a) Number of communities and residents within proposed management area. Soldotna, Kenai, Sterling, and Nikiski are the major communities in Unit 15A and comprise the vast majority of the approximate 50,000 human population on the Kenai Peninsula.

b) Estimated wolf harvest rate. While we do not have data to allow such a calculation of harvest rate, the approximate harvest rate according to the best available data shows a harvest rate of approximately 20-25% of the fall population the 3 most recent Regulatory Years. The exact harvest rate is unknown, but the average harvest is about 10 wolves per Regulatory Year.

c) Estimated black bear harvest rate. We do not know current black bear densities. If we use densities calculated in the 1980s, the yearly harvest rate in Unit 15A would be approximately 7-9%. The exact harvest rate is unknown.

d) Estimated grizzly/brown bear harvest rate. We do not know brown bear densities and brown bears are known to have large ranges that extend outside of the Unit 15A boundary. Without an approximate density and knowing that Unit 15A is not a closed population, we are unable to calculate the harvest rate of brown bears.

### V. Ability to confirm treatment response in treatment (e.g., predator control, habitat enhancement, or non-typical harvest) areas with data from nearby and comparable untreated areas through assessment of:

a) Fall composition surveys for young to adult female ratio. We would have this index for moose in Unit 15A to compare with past data.

## Game Management Unit 15A

### Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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b) Fall composition surveys for yearling to adult female ratio. We would have this index for moose in Unit 15A to compare with past data.

c) Other metrics? We could also estimate population size of moose in Unit 15A as an overall measure of a treatment response.

B) Societal elements: define hunting conflicts (e.g., constraints to access, acceptable methods, and harvest expectations) and public tolerance for intensive management practices

Overall potential to mitigate hunting conflicts is low considering limitations on access and lack of State land (<2% of land in Unit 15A).

I. Expectation for target ungulate harvest that may limit ability of the Department to control growth of ungulate populations for managing nutritional condition or public conflicts.

The ADFG believes that should the productivity of the moose population in Unit 15A improve due to wide-scale habitat improvements, the Area Managers would plan to increase the harvest through gender and age specific harvests similar to what is being achieved in Unit 20A. The ADFG predicts that a harvest based on nutritional constraints and maximized productivity would be supported by the public.

The Department would like the Board of Game to consider changes to the IM population and harvest objectives as the population responds to habitat enhancement to maximize the productivity of the moose population for the greatest time period. While access is limited by the KNWR, hunters would certainly maximize their hunt success across much of Unit 15A.

There are certainly constraints regarding public acceptance of both controlled burns and wildfire. Fire threats to residential areas would and should limit the use of fire near residences. However, even in remote areas (i.e., federal wilderness designations with limited suppression), health and aircraft safety issues associated with smoke both on the Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage has and will result in the suppression of fires that may have burned without any threat to residential areas or established oil/gas structures on the KNWR.

II. Land Ownership that may restrict access for predator control or ungulate harvest.

The KNWR manages approximately 79% of the land in Unit 15A, which includes 232,000 acres designated Wilderness. Because the KNWR would likely not support any form of predator control on their lands, there is no foreseeable issue regarding public acceptance of predator control methods. The fact that <2% of State land exists in Unit 15A prevents the efficacy of predator control outside of Federal land in Unit 15A.

## Game Management Unit 15A

### Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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C. Economic elements define estimated costs of management programs and expectations for public participation in predator control programs for comparison to perceived benefits.

Considering that the IM activities that are needed are controlled burns or non-suppression of wildfire, there is no anticipated public participation based on expense and other factors. We do not believe that hunter participation after an increase in the moose productivity following wide-scale habitat improvements will be an issue. While hunter access is restricted to some degree in the KNWR, there are enough access points that hunters would certainly take advantage of increase hunting opportunities.

There are obviously costs associated with managing fires or conducting controlled burns. These costs are substantial and would be incurred by the land manager and State Forestry.

Because the KNWR would not support any form of predator control on their lands, there is no foreseeable issue regarding expense (public or other) for predator control methods. The fact that <2% of State land exists in Unit 15A prevents the efficacy of predator control outside of Federal land in Unit 15A.

#### ***4) Availability of biological and harvest information on population status of predators and ungulate species for modeling ungulate population growth rates and time until increase in harvest of ungulates is feasible***

Sufficient data would be available to model moose population growth in order to design an effective management plan. Periodic abundance surveys and yearly composition counts have been and will be available metrics for managers. Furthermore, when moose productivity increases following wide-scale habitat improvements, the Department would likely increase efforts to monitor productivity (e.g., pregnancy rates, body condition, parturition rates, etc.). Harvest has and will be monitored in the future.

Little data exists for predator densities in Unit 15A. While moose predation by wolves and bears certainly occurs, the moose population in Unit 15A is currently limited by habitat conditions. There is an abundant body of literature from studies conducted in Unit 15 that document the response of moose to habitat conditions after fire. Roughly 20 years post-fire, moose have reached their maximum numerical response to the improved habitat and at 40 years post-fire due to the successional advance of the moose browse, moose densities are back down to densities before the fire. If predator densities were reduced to increase moose numbers without concomitant wide-spread improvements to the habitat, any increases to moose survival would further increase the nutritional stress of the moose population thereby reducing productivity. Although the moose population has declined about 50% in the past 2 decades, the moose density in Unit 15A is currently about 1.3 moose/mi<sup>2</sup>, which is within the density objectives of many moose populations around the State. Area managers will closely monitor available browse after fire to determine browsing pressure that will determine along with other measures how to maximize hunting pressure to keep the moose population below carrying capacity and, therefore, at its maximum productivity.

#### ***5) Overall potential to increase moose harvest in Unit 15A within 6 years is low. The ability to document reasons for success or failure is high***



# Game Management Unit 15A

## Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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The current moose population in Unit 15A is clearly limited by habitat conditions. Any increases in the productivity and population size of moose in Unit 15A will be dictated by the frequency and size of any future fires. Due to the unpredictable nature of wildfire, the constraints imposed by the KNWR for fire suppression, and the cost and risks imposed by controlled burns, it is not realistic to predict the occurrence of a significant fire that would improve the current status of moose in Unit 15A. The ADFG and the Board of Game can maintain open dialogue with the KNWR and the State Division of Forestry regarding fire suppression and controlled burn issues but neither the ADFG nor the Board of Game has the authority to make determinations on fire management decisions.

Because the primary limiting factor affecting the moose population in Unit 15A is poor habitat conditions and because <2% of the land in Unit 15A is State owned, there is little justification for pursuing IM actions with predator control.

The potential to achieve IM objectives in the defined period should be defined as:

- a) Population increase in ungulates required to reach lower IM population objective equals approximately a 50% increase.
- b) Percentage increase in average estimated harvest (last 3 RYs) to reach lower IM harvest objective equals approximately a 68% increase

### ***6) Recommendations for public involvement to define measures of success, acceptable methods for enhancing populations and harvest, and risk tolerance***

Considering wildfire and controlled burns are the main mechanisms needed to bring the moose population in Unit 15A back within IM objectives, the public is somewhat limited in what their involvement can be. Certainly public acceptance of installing fire breaks along the Refuge borders, tolerance of smoke from fires, and other measures to reduce the choice of fire suppression by the Refuge and State Forestry is welcomed and encouraged. Furthermore, public tolerance and encouragement of the Refuge and State Forestry to conduct controlled burns would be beneficial and may also help land managers make decisions not to suppress fires in areas designated under limited suppression.

There is a trade-off with improving moose habitat via fire. Typically, threats to structures (e.g., homes, oil/gas infrastructure, power lines, etc.), hazards associated with smoke (e.g., health, aircraft safety), and demands of fire crews throughout the state quickly trump desires to rejuvenate moose habitat. Certainly, fires that threaten human health and safety are and should be justifiably suppressed. However, under certain favorable conditions, the fires that occur in isolated areas with designations under limited suppression should receive the support by the public and land managers to burn. Public input and demand in these circumstances may help influence land managers in allowing certain fires to burn.

### ***Summary***

Considering the land ownership patterns in Unit 15A and the lack of a significant fire during the past 40 years, addressing the question of whether the "enhancement of abundance or

## Game Management Unit 15A Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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productivity of the big game prey population is feasibly achievable utilizing recognized and prudent active management techniques" [AS 16.05.255(e)(3)] , the Department believes that traditional IM practices are not feasible. The Department does intend to foster a cooperative relationship with the KNWR and to help ensure the State has a voice in encouraging the use of controlled burns and limited suppression of wildfire to improve the status of moose habitat in Unit 15A.

The Board is not required to adopt regulations to provide for an intensive management program per AS 16.05.255(f)(1) if a proposed IM program is: (A) ineffective, based on scientific information, (B) inappropriate due to land ownership patterns, (C) against the best interest of subsistence uses. The Department believes that traditional predator control actions would be ineffective in helping the moose population given the current poor condition of the habitat. Furthermore, the Department acknowledges that 79% of the land is managed by the KNWR who may reject any predator control programs on their land; and <2% of Unit 15A is State land which would be available for IM activities.

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# Game Management Unit 15A

## Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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### Appendix A. Description of restrictions on the KNWR that pertain to Unit 15A

#### 1.) Aircraft

The operation of aircraft on the Kenai NWR, except in an emergency, is permitted only as authorized in designated areas as described below. These areas are also depicted on a map available from refuge headquarters.

Within the Canoe Lakes, Andy Simons, and Mystery Creek Units of the Kenai Wilderness, only the following lakes are designated for airplane operations:

#### Canoe Lakes Unit

Pepper, Gene, and Swanson Lakes are only open for sport ice fishing.

Scenic Lake	Grouse Lake	Snowshoe Lake
Nekutak Lake	King Lake	Wilderness Lake
Shoepac Lake	Bedlam Lake	Mull Lake
Norak Lake	Taiga Lake	Tangerra Lake
Bird Lake	Cook Lake	Sandpiper Lake
Vogel Lake		

#### Mystery Creek Unit

An unnamed lake in section 11, T. 6 N., R. 5 W., S.M., AK.

(B) Airplanes may operate on all lakes outside the Kenai Wilderness except those lakes with recreational developments, including, but not limited to, campgrounds, campsites, and public hiking trails connected to road waysides. The non-wilderness lakes closed to aircraft operations are as follows:

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#### North of the Sterling Highway

Cashka Lake	Rainbow Lake	Anertz Lake
Dolly Varden Lake	Dabbler Lake	Weed Lake
Nest Lakes	Lily Lake	Silver Lake
Mosquito Lake	Forest Lake	Breeze Lake
Watson Lake	Upper Jean Lake	Imeri Lake
Afonasi Lake		

## Game Management Unit 15A

### Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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All lakes in the Skilak Loop Area (South of Sterling Highway and North of Skilak lake) are closed to aircraft except that airplanes may land on Bottenintnin Lake, which is open year-around and Hidden Lake, which is only open for sport ice fishing.

(ii) Notwithstanding any other provision of these regulations, the operation of aircraft is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present except Scenic and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10, inclusive.

(iii) the operation of wheeled airplanes, at the pilot's own risk, is authorized on the unmaintained Big Indian Creek Airstrip

(iv) Unlicensed aircraft are permitted to operate on the refuge only as authorized by a special use permit from the refuge manager.

(v) Airplanes may operate only within designated areas on the Chickaloon Flats, as depicted on a map available from the refuge manager.

(vi) Airplane operation is permitted on the Kasilof River, the Chickaloon River outlet, and the Kenai River below Skilak Lake from June 15 through March 14. All other rivers on the refuge are closed to aircraft.

#### 2). Motorboats

Motorboats are authorized on all waters of the refuge except under the following conditions and within the following areas:

(i) Motorboats are not authorized on lakes within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness except those lakes as designated for airplane operations as described on a map available from the refuge manager. Boat motor use is not authorized on those portions of the Moose and Swanson Rivers within the Canoe Lakes Unit of the Kenai Wilderness.

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(ii) That section of the Kenai River from the outlet of Skilak Lake downstream for three miles is closed to motorboat use between March 15 and June 14, inclusive. However, any boat having a motor may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iii) That section of the Kenai River from the power line crossing located approximately one mile below the confluence of the Russian and Kenai Rivers downstream to Skilak Lake is closed to motorboats. However, any boat having a motor attached may drift or row through this section provided the motor is not operating.

(iv) Motors in excess of 10 horsepower are not authorized on the Moose, Swanson, Funny, Chickaloon (upstream of river mile 7.5), Killey, and Fox Rivers.

## Game Management Unit 15A

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(v) A "no wake" restriction applies to Engineer, Upper and Lower Ohmer, Bottenintnin, Upper and Lower Jean, Kelly, Petersen, Watson, Imeri, Afonasi, Dolly Varden, and Rainbow Lakes.

(vi) Notwithstanding any other provisions of these regulations, operation of a motorboat is prohibited between May 1 and September 30, inclusive, on any lake where nesting trumpeter swans and/or their broods are present, except Windy, Scenic, and Lonesome Lakes where the closure is between May 1 and September 10, inclusive.

#### 3. Off-road vehicles

(i) The use of air cushion, airboat, or other motorized watercraft, except motorboats, is not allowed on the Kenai NWR, except as authorized by a special use permit from the refuge manager.

(ii) Off-road vehicle use, including operation on lake and river ice, is not permitted. Licensed highway vehicles are permitted on Hidden, Engineer, Kelly, Petersen, and Watson Lakes for ice fishing purposes only, and must enter and exit lakes via existing boat ramps.

#### 4. Snowmachines

Operation of snowmobiles is authorized on the Kenai NWR subject to the following conditions and exceptions:

(i) Snowmobiles are permitted between December 1 and April 30 only when the refuge manager determines that there is adequate snow cover to protect underlying vegetation and soils. During this time, the manager will authorize, through public notice, the use of snowmobiles less than 46 inches in width and less than 1,000 pounds (450 kg) in weight. Designated snowmobile areas are described on a map available from the refuge manager.

(ii) All areas above timberline are closed to snowmobile use.

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(iv) An area, including the Swanson River Canoe Route and portages, beginning at Paddle Lake parking area, then west and north along the Canoe Lakes wilderness boundary to the Swanson River, continuing northeast along the river to Wild Lake Creek, then east to the west shore of Shoepac lake, south to the east shore of Antler Lake, and west to the beginning point near Paddle Lake, is closed to snowmobile use.

(v) An area, including the Swan lake Canoe Route, and several road-connected public recreational lakes, bounded on the west by Swanson River Road, on the north by the Swan Lake Road, on the east from a point at the east end of Swan lake Road south to the west bank of the Moose River, and on the south by the refuge boundary, is closed to snowmobile use.

(vi) Within the Skilak Loop Special Management Area, snowmobiles are prohibited except on Hidden, Kelly, Petersen, and Engineer Lakes for ice fishing access only. Upper and Lower

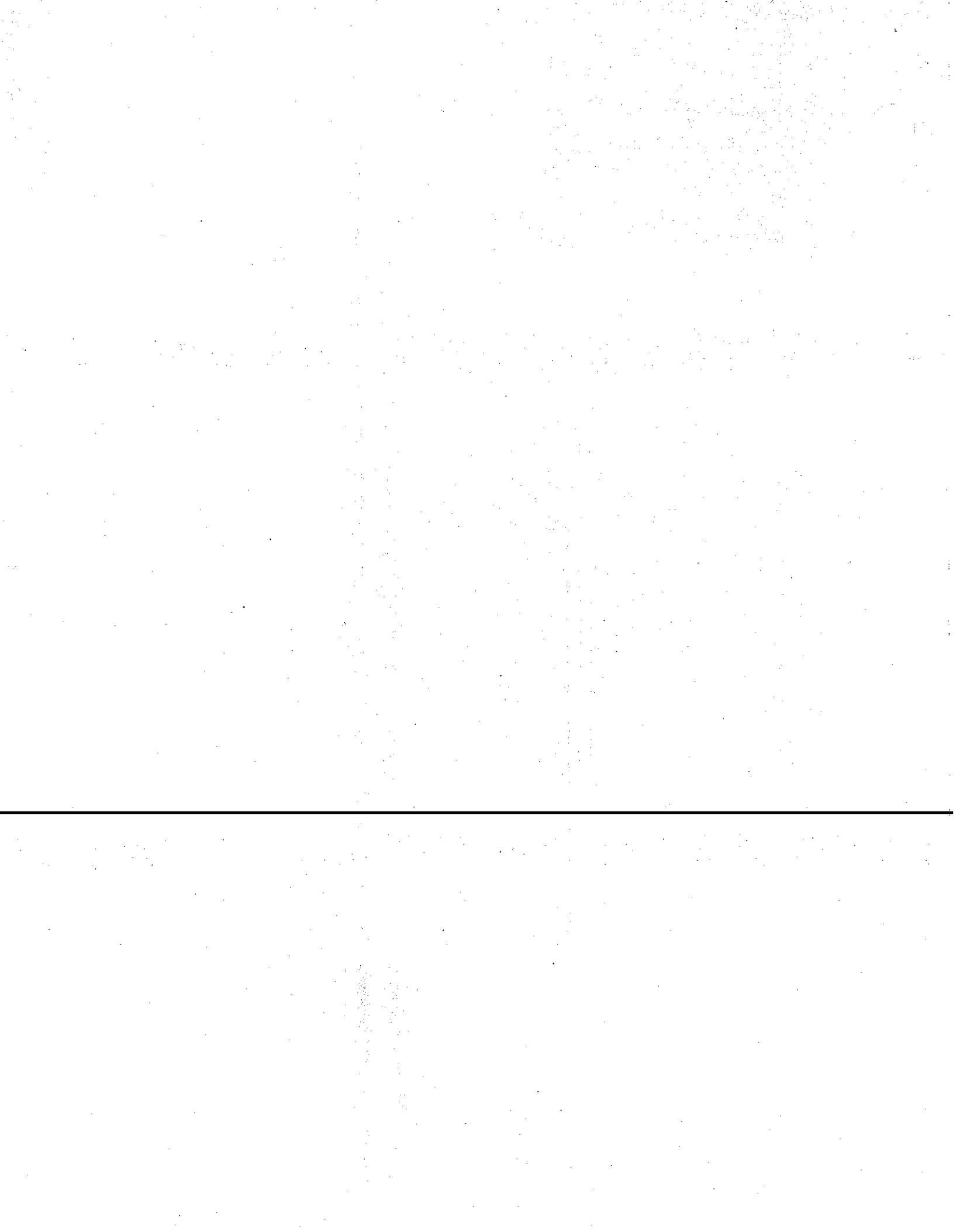
## Game Management Unit 15A Intensive Management Feasibility Assessment

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Skilak Lake campground boat launches may be used as access points for snowmobile use on Skilak Lake.

(vii) Snowmobiles may not be used on maintained roads within the refuge. Snowmobiles may cross a maintained road after stopping and when traffic on the roadway allows safe snowmobile crossing.

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Kimberly Porter  
1300 W 13<sup>th</sup> Ave., Apt. B, Anchorage 99501 RC24

I believe people have the right to provide for themselves and their families. I

believe this is different than treating wild animals as property, to be killed for

profit or sport or pleasure. I think allowing aerial hunting, baiting, and year-round

hunting is irresponsible wildlife management that will have terrible

consequences. Allowing cruelty like this chips away at our connection with the

natural environment and ultimately with our connection to each other.

These actions and others that blatantly ignore the value of all living things,

and ignore the pain and fear and suffering they cause, are nauseating and it

saddens me that such actions are even being considered. It has been said that

the greatness of a nation and its moral progress can be judged by the way its

animals are treated. I think allowing the activities I listed before does the United

States and specifically Alaska a tremendous disservice – I believe we are better

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than this.

Thank you.

I strongly oppose:

- Aerial taking of wolves in Unit 15 & everywhere else. <sup>(172)</sup>
- "Liberalizing" wolf hunting methods. <sup>(226)</sup>
- The changes to coyote hunting (155) & 188, 189, 198
- Allowing the use of artificial light (175, 176)
- Increasing bag limits for black & brown bears (151, 150, 224, 153, 152)
- Aerial hunting of bears: 197, 186 <sup>130, 131, 132)</sup>



**PRELIMINARY  
RECOMMENDATIONS  
BOARD OF GAME PROPOSALS**

**March 2011-Region II**

*Alaska Department of Fish & Game*

*Division of Wildlife Conservation*

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*The department's recommendations are based on analysis of the proposals with available information. These recommendations may change after further analysis based on public comment or additional information.*

**PROPOSAL 123**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Opens an archery season for black bear in Unit 6D: September 1 - 9, archery only; September 10 - June 10, general season.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: Black bears in Unit 6D are vulnerable to overharvest because of relatively easy boat access and popularity of Prince William Sound to bear hunters. The Department is concerned that black bears are being harvested at an unsustainable rate. The Board of Game and Department have been taking steps to control harvest as follows:

- 2003 - Shooting from boats prohibited,
- 2004 - Began monitoring age structure of harvest,
- 2005 - Shortened spring season by 20 days,
- 2005 - Bear baiting clinic required to hunt over bait,
- 2005 - Bear baiting closure of bays heavily used for spring recreation,
- 2009 - Delayed fall opening by 10 days.

Harvest has decreased during the last 2 seasons but not below the desired level. Archery harvest is not known but is probably low. Regardless, until bear harvest falls to an acceptable level, the Department is opposed to increasing opportunity for any hunters.

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**PROPOSAL 124**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6A.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal, See issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 125**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6B.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal, See issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 126**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal, See issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 127**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Establish a bag limit for pheasant and modify the bag limit for grouse and ptarmigan in Unit 6.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: Many islands in Prince William Sound already have spruce grouse and ptarmigan populations occurring at low density. The environment of the temperate rain forest is less than ideal for upland game bird species because of the approximately 150 inches of precipitation that falls per year. There is, however, an abundance of the more rain-resistant waterfowl in surrounding waters. History has repeatedly demonstrated that introducing exotic game species into island ecosystems is fraught with biological danger and should be avoided. Current seasons and bag limits for grouse, ptarmigan and waterfowl are suitable for PWS.

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**PROPOSAL 128**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Close wolverine trapping in Units 6 and 14C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: State regulations allow wolverine trapping on the former Fort Richardson and Elmendorf AFB (now Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson) and in the "remainder of Unit 14C" from November 10 through January 31, with a bag limit of 1 wolverine. However, the military installations have never issued access permits for trapping wolverines, and wolverines rarely use Elmendorf, the Anchorage Bowl, lower Eagle River valley, and most of Fort Richardson due to development and the Glenn Highway barrier. Chugach State Park has served as a refugia, maintaining population levels despite a relatively high annual harvest in the "remainder of Unit 14C."

The Unit 14C wolverine population has been surveyed twice, in 1995 and 2008. These spring surveys found 18 and 22 wolverines, respectively, in the unit's fall population (after adding the reported winter harvest). The annual sustainable harvest in south-central Alaska is assumed to be about 7-8% of the fall wolverine population. The 2008-09 and 2009-10 harvest of 5 wolverines was about 23% of the estimated population. Presumably, Unit 14C wolverine population has been maintained by dispersal from neighboring GMUs. In 2010 federal subsistence season for wolverine was aligned with state season to help prevent additional late season take. Although the harvest has been historically high in Unit 14C, we believe that by maintaining Chugach State Park closed to wolverine trapping will serve as a refugia and source to maintain a sustainable population of wolverines in Unit 14C.

The area described in Unit 6D is not in, nor bounded by, Chugach State Park. Harvest in that portion of Unit 6D averaged only 0.44 wolverine per year during the last decade.

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**PROPOSAL 129**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change trapping regulations to reflect alignment of Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Installation into Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). Provide the additional opportunity for marten, otters, and fox to be trapped on JBER lands.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Department Proposal. See issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 130**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the bag limit for black bears in Unit 14C from 1 to 3 bears a year.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: see proposal 131

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**PROPOSAL 131**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the bag limit for black bears in the Remainder of Unit 14C from 1 to 3 bears a year with no closed season.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No recommendation**

RATIONALE: The majority of Unit 14C is currently open to black bear hunting, either by harvest ticket or by registration permit, with a bag limit of one bear per year. Black bear hunting in Chugach State Park is restricted to the day after Labor Day to June 15 to avoid potential conflicts with other park users, while the Remainder of Unit 14C has no closed season. Black bear harvest has increased in the last 20 years; average annual harvest from 1990 - 1999 was 20 bears per year compared to 34 bears per year from 2000 - 2004 and 44 bears per year from 2005 - 2009. Total annual mortality, including hunter harvest, as well as defense of life and property and road kills, currently averages 62 bears a year (2005-2009). We estimate the Unit 14C black bear population to be 250 - 350 bears. Based on this population estimate, we are currently harvesting black bears at a rate of 15-25%. While marginally sustainable, additional harvest could potentially result in a decline of black bears in Unit 14C.

Measuring hunter effort for the entire subunit is difficult, since harvest tickets were not required until 2009. Therefore, the only data available to ascertain a change in hunter effort are for registration permit hunts. Hunter effort for registration hunts has decreased slightly in recent years from 46.1% (2001-2004) to 41.2% (2005-2009). However, the number of permits issued as has increased 59.8% (from 99 permits/year for 2001-2004 to 159 permits/year for 2005-2009). Regardless, registration hunter harvest has only realized an increase of 39.1% (from 5.75 to 8 bears/year) for the same time period.

Increasing the bag limit for black bears in Unit 14C from 1 to 3 bears annually would most likely not dramatically increase the overall harvest of black bears in the subunit, and therefore we have no recommendation concerning this proposal. Few individuals are likely take more than one black bear per year. Public opinion surveys conducted in 1996 and 2009 indicate that the majority of the residents are comfortable with the current population size of black bears within Unit 14C.

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**PROPOSAL 132**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase available harvest for black and brown bears in Unit 14C

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: The intent of this proposal is to increase the harvest of black and brown bears by 100 bears in Unit 14C. However, the authors of this proposal are vague about what actual regulation changes they are requesting. Currently, there is extensive opportunity to harvest both black and brown bears in Unit 14C. The majority of Unit 14C is open to black bear hunting, either by harvest ticket or by registration permit, with a bag limit of one bear per year. Black bear hunting in Chugach State Park is restricted to the day after Labor Day to June 15 to avoid potential conflicts with other park users, while the Remainder of Unit 14C has no closed season. Brown bear hunting is permitted by general harvest in the Remainder of Unit 14C from September 1 to May 31 with a bag limit of 1 bear every 4 regulatory years, and by drawing permit in the Chugach State Park Management Area, Eagle River Management Area, and Eklutna Lake Management Area (1 bear per regulatory year). Areas closed to bear hunting include the densely populated areas of the Anchorage Bowl and Eagle River and the Joint Base Elmendorf Richardson (JBER). Hunting and trapping is prohibited in city parks without special approval from the Anchorage Parks Director, and a recent public opinion survey conducted by ADFG indicates that the residents of Anchorage do not support bear hunting in city parks. Regardless, home ranges of both black and brown bears extend beyond closed areas, and as a result, most bears range into areas where they are susceptible to hunting pressure.

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The high harvest of black bears in Unit 14C is in part a reflection of the ample hunting opportunity. Black bear harvest has increased dramatically in the last 20 years; average annual harvest from 1990 - 1999 was 20 bears per year compared to 34 bears per year from 2000 - 2004 and 44 bears per year from 2005 - 2009. Total annual mortality, including hunter harvest, as well as defense of life and property and road kills, currently averages 62 bears a year (2005-2009). We estimate the Unit 14C black bear population to be 250 - 350 bears. Based on this population estimate, we are currently harvesting black bears at a rate of 15-25%. In addition, the percentage of females in the harvest has increased to 27-49% in the last 5 years. While marginally sustainable, additional harvest could potentially result in a decline of black bears in Unit 14C.

Brown bear harvest in Unit 14C has been historically low, with defense of life and property kills comprising the majority of brown bear mortality. Regardless, harvest and overall mortality rate

has increased since 2005. In 2008 and 2009, 10 and 11 brown bears, respectively, were killed in Unit 14C. Even if the population of brown bears was 100 individuals, this high rate of mortality has reached the limits of sustainable harvest. However we will continue to monitor the existing brown bear permit hunts and increase permits as necessary.

Opening additional areas within Unit 14C to bear hunting will most likely not result in a dramatic increase in overall harvest nor reduce human-bear conflicts in residential areas. Reduction of human-bear conflicts is best achieved through increased public awareness and removal of anthropomorphic food sources and other attractants.

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**PROPOSAL 133**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Modify Dall sheep hunting in Unit 14C as follows: Eliminate ewe harvest and maintain a bag limit of 1 full-curl ram only, reduced the number of permits issued by 1/3, and eliminate non-resident tags for hunts where less than 10 permits are available, with the exception of the "Governor's Tag".

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: In part, this proposal is an allocation issue between resident and non-resident sheep hunters, and therefore we have no recommendation. All Dall sheep hunts in Unit 14C are managed by drawing permit only, with separate hunts for residents and non-residents. It is under the discretionary authority of the Area Biologist to determine the number of permits and areas open to sheep hunting, as well as the type of sheep harvested (i.e. full-curl vs. any ram vs. ewe). Since 2002, we have annually reduced the number of permits available in response to population numbers, and starting in 2009 we eliminated ewe-only hunts and removed the ewe portion of the full-curl or ewe hunts. Currently, the only hunts in Unit 14C where a ewe or less than full-curl ram can be legally harvested are the archery-only hunts.

In 2009, the Board of Game allocated 13% of all rifle permits and 5% of archery only permits to non-resident hunters. This allocation was based on a 10 year average of non-resident drawing success.

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**PROPOSAL 134**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Close Unit 14C to nonresident sheep hunting

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See Proposal 133

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**PROPOSAL 135**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Open a registration goat hunt for Unit 14C for a bag limit of one goat from November 1-30 with permits available in Anchorage only beginning October 28.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: This proposal would open a late season (November 1-30) registration goat hunt with a bag limit of one goat in the hunt areas for DG852, DG854, DG856 and DG858. While we do not have a recent estimate of mountain goats in Unit 14C, anecdotal evidence and observation of goats incidental to sheep surveys suggest that the population of goats is stable to increasing, with possible range expansions occurring into additional areas of Unit 14C. As a result, we have increased harvest quotas for existing registration goat hunts and increased the number of drawing permits available for DG852-858 to five permits per hunt, a 40% increase from 2009/2010.

The hunt areas for DG85-858 are relatively small with limited access and support small numbers of goats. Opening a registration goat hunt in these additional areas could easily result in overharvest of limited goat resources and overcrowding of hunters.

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**PROPOSAL 136**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Replace the current non-resident drawing permit hunts for mountain goats in the Lake George area of Unit 14C with a non-resident, registration permit hunt, with a bag limit of one billy from September 1 to October 15. Establish a non-resident harvest quota of 8 billies.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Amend and Adopt**

RATIONALE: In 2007, the Board replaced the 4 goat registration hunts in the Twentymile River and Lake George drainages of Unit 14C with three drawing hunts (DG868, DG859 and DG869), two early-season, archery-only registration hunts, and a late-season, registration hunt to meet harvest objectives. The new regulation went into effect during the 2008-09 regulatory year.

Prior to the initiation of the new regulations, registration permit hunts in the Lake George and Twentymile drainages had become unmanageable. The popularity of these hunts increased dramatically in 2003 after goat hunts on the Kenai Peninsula became managed under a drawing permit hunt followed by a late-season registration hunt. Increased hunter participation resulted in emergency closures of the Lake George hunts during the 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, and 2007 seasons, sometimes as quickly as 2 weeks after the opening day. The Twentymile registration hunts were closed by emergency order in 2004, 2005, and 2007. Due to the high numbers of permits issued for each area, it became difficult to manage harvest quotas. When the hunts were closed by EO, there were numerous permit holders in the field, resulting in harvests which exceeded the desired quotas in 2003 through 2007. One of the most significant factors causing overharvests was increased participation of nonresident guided hunters with high success rates. From 2003 through 2007, 53-90% of successful hunters in the Lake George drainage were nonresidents. The Twentymile River drainage has experienced lower participation by nonresident guided hunters, due to guide restrictions on Forest Service lands and more difficult access.

Fall 2008 was the first time that the new drawing/registration hunt system was employed in the Lake George and Twentymile River drainages, and the harvest objective of 18 goat units was met in the Lake George drainage. This was the first time since 2003 that the harvest did not

exceed the desired quota. Unlike the previous registration hunts, the majority of successful hunters were residents. In the Twentymile River drainage, goats were only harvested during the drawing hunt. A total of 2 goats were harvested by resident hunters. While this was lower than the desired quota, it was not markedly different from registration hunt success in previous years.

In 2009, the Board of Game changed the harvest regime once again for both the Lake George and Twentymile areas. Currently, both areas are managed in tandem, with an early season archery-only hunt (August 16-31) followed by a resident only, registration hunt (September 1 – October 15) and a non-resident drawing permit hunt (September 1 – October 15). Then, if the desired quota is not met, we have the ability to open a late season registration hunt for both residents and non-residents. Although this management system has only been active for one season, harvest in the Lake George area was less than desired, with only 16 goat units taken. Under the drawing permit system, non-resident hunters did not harvest as many goat units as in previous years.

The Department recommends adopting the proposal to include the Twentymile goat hunt area and to base the harvest quota on a percentage of the harvestable surplus instead of a static number of animals. In order to maintain the desired level of harvest for goats in both the Lake George and Twentymile areas, we recommend that the Board replace the current non-resident drawing permit hunts in these areas with a registration goat hunt for non-residents only (September 1 – October 15). These specific hunts would have a harvest quota separate from the resident only hunt, and would be equivalent to 35% of the harvest quota for Lake George and 5% for Twentymile. The historic 10-year average harvest by non-resident hunters is 58% and 2% for Lake George and Twentymile, respectively. The permits would be issued for 7-day periods to avoid over-harvest.

There is no biological reason to restrict the non-resident hunts to billy-only and therefore we have no recommendation concerning this restriction. However, because mountain goats are the most difficult to sex in the field, we feel that this would perhaps set an unrealistic requirement that many hunters may inadvertently violate.

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**PROPOSAL 137**

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**EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL:** Increase the harvest object for moose in Unit 14C to 110 to 310 moose, with the objective of decreasing population number.

**DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION:** **No Recommendation**

**RATIONALE:** The population of moose in Unit 14C is currently managed under the Intensive Management Law, with a population objective of 1500-1800 moose and a harvest objective of 90-270 moose. Currently, the moose population is estimated at 1800 individuals, with an annual harvest between 100 and 130 moose. In addition, an average of 150 moose are killed in vehicle collisions and subsequently salvaged for human consumption. Increasing the harvest of moose within Unit 14C could drive the population below the population objective.

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**PROPOSAL 138**



EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Create a management area for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), and update other references to the military reservations. Realign moose hunting on Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Installation into the JBER Management Area and reauthorize the existing antlerless moose hunts.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Adopt

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 139**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Create a bow only, drawing permit hunt for any bull moose in Edmonds Lake and Mirror Lake Parks (one hunt area) and maintain the ability to create and additional bow only, drawing permit hunt for the rest of the Remainder of Unit 14C

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Adopt

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 140**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Open all of Unit 14C to wolf hunting with no closed season and a bag limit of two wolves per day.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Amend and Adopt

RATIONALE: Currently, the Remainder of Unit 14C is open to wolf hunting from August 10 through April 30, with a bag limit of 5 wolves. In addition, wolf trapping is open in the same area from November 10 through February 28, with no bag limit. Historically, there have been four established packs of wolves in Unit 14C, primarily in the areas of Elmendorf Air Force Base, Fort Richardson and Ship Creek Drainage, and Twentymile River drainage, with an estimated population of 35 individuals. Annual wolf harvest has been historically low in Unit 14C, with no more than 4 wolves per year (11% of estimated population). Sustainable harvest of wolves is typically established at 35% of the population, which would be approximately 12 wolves. Therefore, additional harvest of wolves in Unit 14C is not a biological concern.

Negative wolf-human interactions in recent years within Unit 14C have involved habituated wolves from packs whose territories primarily include military lands, Ship Creek drainage, and areas of Birchwood and North Eagle River. Wolves can legally be killed in defense of life and property and larger public safety issues are dealt with by the Department. Currently, the Department and military personnel are working to cull habituated wolves to eliminate the public safety issue surrounding habituated wolves.

We recommend that the Board open upper Ship Creek Drainage within Chugach State Park for wolf hunting and maintain the current season and bag limit for the Remainder of Unit 14C. This

area supports at least one known wolf pack that is not currently susceptible to hunting and trapping pressure, and could sustain limited harvest. Moose and sheep hunters regularly see wolves in the fall hunting season in this area. Opening the season year round with a bag limit of 2 wolves per day in the entire Unit 14C could potentially create an unsustainable harvest situation. In addition, summer wolf hides have no market value and do not warrant harvest.

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**PROPOSAL 141**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Re-authorize the antlerless moose season in the Anchorage Management Area in Unit 14(C).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 142**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Re-authorize the antlerless moose season in the Birchwood Management Area and the remainder of Unit 14(C).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 143**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Re-authorize the antlerless portion of the any-moose drawing permit in the upper Ship Creek drainage in Unit 14(C).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 144**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Re-authorize the antlerless moose season in the Twentymile/Portage/Placer hunt areas in Units 7 and 14(C).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Department proposal. See issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 145 - 5 AAC 85.030 (6). Hunting seasons and bag limits for deer.** Lengthen the archery and muzzleloader season for deer in Unit 8:

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Extend the deer hunting season on the Kodiak road system by 46 days for muzzleloader and bow-hunters less than 19 years old OR restrict the either sex primitive weapons hunt on the Kodiak road system to hunters less than 19 years old and extend the season 46 days.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: The deer hunting season on the northeastern part of Kodiak Island (Kodiak road system) has a more restrictive bag limit and shorter season than the remainder of Unit 8 because of high human population and easy access in that area. The bag limit is 1 buck from August 1 – October 31, with an either sex season for qualified primitive weapons hunters from November 1 – 14. The average harvest over the past 5 years was 488.4 deer, 95.8 of which were taken during the primitive weapons hunt (19.6%). During this same time period, 4.4% of the certified bow/muzzleloader graduates in Kodiak were 18 years old or under when they took the course.

If it is the intent of this proposal to restrict the primitive weapons hunt to hunters under the age of 19 years, this will reduce the harvest and eliminate opportunities for adult primitive weapons hunters to harvest a doe and to hunt without competing with rifle hunters. If the intent is to have a special youth-only primitive weapons hunt after the existing season (15 November – 31 December), the harvest will be additive, but is not anticipated to be significant. In either case, the impacts of the proposal are more allocative and enforcement related than they are biological. The board has made a positive C&T finding for deer in Unit 8. The board should address whether proposed regulations still provide a reasonable opportunity for subsistence.

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PROPOSAL 146

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Clarification of the definition of “take” of elk harvested in Unit 8.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Adopt

RATIONALE: Each year an undetermined number of elk are shot and wounded. Some of these elk are mortally wounded and not recovered, but they are not reported in the harvest and hunters may, in effect, be able to kill more than one bag limit per season. Adoption of this regulation would reduce these instances and strongly encourage hunters to carefully select their shots and make every effort possible to recover wounded elk. Enforcement of this regulation would be difficult and rely mostly upon the honesty of the hunter. Implementation of the regulation would encourage a widely accepted ethical practice and be consistent with the regulation passed for brown bears in 2007.

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PROPOSAL 147

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase elk harvest and potential disturbance during the rut by initiating an archery-only elk hunting season from September 1 – 30 on all of Afognak and Raspberry Islands.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Do Not Adopt

RATIONALE: Elk numbers on Afognak Island have decreased from 960 in 2005 to 610 in 2010 due to higher than anticipated overwinter mortality and reduced productivity. We have reduced harvest rates to no more than 10% during the past 2 seasons fall by reducing the number of drawing permits in all areas and closing registration hunts by emergency order as soon as herd harvest targets are met. We do not favor adoption of this proposal because it would increase the hunting season by 25 days during the rut and potentially increase harvest and disrupt rutting activities at a time when we are working toward increasing herd sizes.

Establishment of an archery-only season is an allocation issue and we have no recommendation on that aspect of the proposal.

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PROPOSAL 148

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Expand the number of hunters eligible to participate in the registration goat hunt along the Kodiak road system by including certified muzzleloader hunters. Total goat harvest would not be impacted, but seasons may be shortened by emergency closures if harvest targets are met earlier.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: Mountain goat registration hunts on the Kodiak road system provide an opportunity to harvest surplus goats that were not taken during drawing hunts. To minimize chances for overharvest, permits are only issued in Kodiak two weeks prior to the season to certified bow hunters. Harvest targets during the 5 years these hunt have been in place have ranged from 20 to 30 (mean = 24.8). Emergency orders closing one of the registration hunts was issued in 2006. Allowing certified muzzleloader hunters in addition to bow hunters would probably double the number of hunters afield (Kodiak certified bow hunters = 218; muzzleloaders = 225; both = 57), but we do not anticipate it would jeopardize our ability to manage the hunt. Authorization of muzzleloaders may, however, complicate enforcement. Consequently, the impacts of the proposal are more allocative and enforcement related than they are biological.

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PROPOSAL 149

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the season date for trapping beaver in Unit 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Amend and Adopt

RATIONALE: In 2009, the Board liberalized the beaver season from Nov. 10–Mar. 31 to Nov. 10–April 30 in order to provide open water trapping opportunities for beaver and to align the season in Units 7 and 15 with Unit 6. With 11% of the harvest in 2009 being in April, trappers did take advantage of the new open-water opportunity. In 1982, the bag limit for beaver was restricted from 20 in Unit 7 and 40 in Unit 15 to 20 beaver in Units 7 and 15. While the Department does not conduct formal surveys of beaver abundance, the abundance of beavers in

some parts of the Kenai such as in Unit 15C is not very high. Elsewhere on the Kenai, such as in Unit 15A, there are certainly additional opportunities for sustainable harvests. Given the bag limit restriction, the Department believes that an Oct. 10–April 30 season is sustainable in Units 7, 15A, and 15B. The Department does not recommend adopting this season change in Unit 15C where beaver abundance is lower and access is greater than the other areas on the Kenai. The Department would recommend, as in other units that open before Nov. 10, that from Oct. 10–Nov. 9, beaver could only be taken with submerged traps or snares.

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**PROPOSAL 150**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the bag limit for black bears in Units 7 and 15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendation and rationale for proposal 151.

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**PROPOSAL 151**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the bag limit for black bears in Units 7 and 15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Amend and Adopt**

RATIONALE: The bag limit for black bears in Units 7 and 15 was 3 bears/year from statehood until 1994 when it was restricted to one bear in the spring (Jan. 1– June 31) and one bear in the fall (July 1– Dec. 31) due to concerns by the Department of a growing harvest. Since the restriction was made in 1994, the harvest has continued to grow, especially the non-resident portion of the harvest. Much of this non-resident harvest occurs through the use of non-guided transporters based out of Homer and Seward (Units 7 and 15C) and focus hunters exclusively along the coastal areas. It is believed that an increase in the non-resident bag limit to >1 bear/year could greatly increase the harvest in these relatively localized coastal areas and could negatively impact the bear population along the coast. A non-resident hunter who is already spending a lot of money on plane travel/hotel/transporter expenses would, if available, likely buy a second or third black bear tag (\$225/black bear).

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When a similar proposal was considered at the March 2009 Board meeting, the Department recommended and the Board adopted a resident bag limit of 2 bears/year and a nonresident bag limit of 1 bear/year. In 2009, the first year of the bag limit of 2/year for residents, 28 hunters took 2 bears. In 1984, when the bag limit was 3 bears/year, an average of 2 hunters took 3 bears/year and an average of 15 hunters took 2 bears/year. We believe that the number of residents that would actually take 3 bears/year will be small and would not have any appreciable impacts on the overall harvest or in reducing moose predation. However, we believe that allowing this extra opportunity is justified and sustainable. Conversely, because the nonresident harvest continues to grow in Units 7 and 15C along the coast, we recommend the Board consider limiting the nonresident bag limit to 1 bear/season in Unit 15C south of Kachemak Bay and Unit 7 south of the city limits of Seward.

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**PROPOSAL 152**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the number of hunting permits for brown bear in Unit 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: The proposal does not call for any regulatory action. The Department has the authority to change the permit allocation for the drawing hunts for brown bears in Unit 7 and 15. At the March 2009 meeting, the Board lengthened the fall season which allowed a starting date of Sept. 15 and at the March 2007 meeting passed a proposal to allow the Department to issue up to 50 permits in Units 7 and up to 50 permits in Unit 15. Since the drawing hunt started in 2007, the number of permits the Department has issued has increased from 18 permits in 2007/08 to 39 permits available for the 2011/12 season. The hunter harvest was 1 bear in 2008, 7 bears in 2009, and 6 bears in 2010. Non-hunting mortality (which includes DLPs) has averaged 28 bears/year over the past 3 years. The Department's management guidelines in Units 7 and 15 is to maximize hunting opportunities while keeping a relatively low level of adult female mortality from the combined efforts of hunting and non-hunting human causes. Given our management guidelines, the Department will continue to maximize the number of permits issued and we do not anticipate needing additional permit allocation at this time.

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**PROPOSAL 153**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Modify the harvest objective for brown bear under intensive management in Unit 15C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: The Department determines the management guidelines used to control the hunting pressure for brown bears in Units 7 and 15 based on various factors depending on trends in mortality and other research findings. There is no codified language to dictate these management guidelines, they are determined by the Department management staff. Currently, the harvest objectives for brown bears in Units 7 and 15 is to maximize hunting opportunities while keeping a relatively low level of adult female mortality from the combined efforts of hunting and non-hunting human causes. The number of drawing permits issued to hunters has increased every year. The Department does not recommend changing our management guidelines at this time.

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**PROPOSAL 154**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Establish a registration brown bear hunt in Unit 15:

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: A drawing hunt for brown bears was established in Units 7 and 15 in 2007. The management of these hunts is new and we are continually evolving to maximize the hunting

opportunity while staying within our management guidelines and dealing with a continued high level of non-hunting, human related mortality of brown bears. Non-hunting human mortality (which includes DLPs) has averaged 28 bears/year over the past 3 years. Registration hunts for brown bears that were in place in Units 7 and 15 from 1997–2006 were very difficult to manage given the relatively low levels of acceptable mortality and frequently did not allow for any hunting opportunity. Furthermore, under the registration system, seasons were relatively short, unpredictable, and harvests generally occurred in a few accessible areas. Since the drawing hunt started in 2007, the number of permits the Department has issued has increased from 18 permits in 2007/08 season to 39 permits available for the 2011/12 season. The hunter harvest was 1 bear in 2008, 7 bears in 2009, and 6 bears in 2010. The Department will continue to increase the drawing permit allocation within our management guidelines considering yearly tallies of hunting and non-hunting, human related mortalities. We do not recommend changing the current drawing permit system at this time.

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**PROPOSAL 155**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the season and bag limit for coyote in Units 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: There are no biological concerns regarding this proposal. Currently, other regions and Game Management Units across the state have various seasons and bag limits. At the Region III Board of Game meeting in Fairbanks last March, hunting regulations were passed that allow for no bag limit and an August 10 to May 25 season on coyotes in most of Region III. There is support from the Department to simplify and align coyote seasons and bag limits across the state where appropriate.

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**PROPOSAL 156**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the registration permit distribution for goats in a portion of Unit 15C (RG365).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. In 2007, the Board changed the Amount Necessary for Subsistence (ANS) in 2 adjacent goat hunting areas (RG364 and RG365) based information presented by the Division of Subsistence. The current ANS is 7–10 goats for both areas combined. The sustainable harvest levels for goats are managed by counting a harvested female as 2 goat units and males as 1 unit. The current harvestable surplus based on the most recent surveys is 4 goat units in Seldovia (RG364) and 16 goat units in English Bay (RG365). Since 2007, the average yearly harvest in both areas has been 12 goat units (3 in 364 and 9 in RG365). The proposal addresses only the English Bay (RG365) portion of the subsistence area, not Seldovia (RG364). Over the past 3 seasons, after both the early (Aug. 10–Oct. 15) and late (Nov. 1–30) seasons, there has been an additional harvest available in the English Bay (RG365) area of about 7 goat units/year.

Guided hunts for goats typically result in a higher proportion of males taken than in non-guided hunts. While ensuring the subsistence preference an additional limited number of registration permits could be issued in the English Bay area (e.g., up to 10 permits) to nonresidents with a season the same as the early registration season (Aug. 10–Oct. 15) without an impact on the sustainable harvest that meets subsistence needs. The number of non-resident registration permits to be issued could be determined yearly by the Department under discretionary permit authority.  
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**PROPOSAL 157**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the moose antler restriction for Unit 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 169.

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**PROPOSAL 158**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Extends the moose season in Unit 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Amend and Adopt**

RATIONALE: The moose season in Unit 15 has been Aug. 20–Sept. 20 since 1993. While weather patterns appear to be changing causing warmer temperatures during moose season, the Sept. 20 end date is in place to prevent disrupting the rut. Although more optimal temperatures for moose hunting and meat preservation may be shifting later in the year, the rutting period is not changing. However the Department does recognize the conservation concerns in many parts of the Kenai (see recommendation and rationale for proposal 169) and recommends a shortening of the season to Sept. 1–20 in Units 7 and 15. In Units 15A and 15B where there is currently an early archery-only season (Aug. 10–17), the Department proposes moving these dates to Aug. 24-31.

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**PROPOSAL 159**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the moose antler restriction for Unit 15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 169.

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**PROPOSAL 160**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the moose antler restriction for Unit 15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**



RATIONALE: See recommendations for proposal 169.

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**PROPOSAL 161**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Require that all moose taken in Unit 15 have their antlers sealed by the Department.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: A similar proposal was addressed and rejected at the 2009 Board meeting. Requiring moose antlers to be sealed by the Department would allow for assessment of the legality of each moose taken assuming hunters who take illegal moose would still bring in the antlers for sealing. If adopted, we would recommend to include Unit 7, and that antlers must be sealed at the Department offices in Soldotna or Homer during normal working hours, or at any of the Kenai Peninsula Alaska Wildlife Trooper (AWT) offices on the weekends by appointment only (hunters would need to call the AWT office before bringing the antlers in to be sure someone is available). The Department would have to generate a way to permanently seal antlers, maybe similar to sheep horn sealing. Arranging to bring antlers in for sealing would be burdensome on the hunters, especially considering there may be times when staff is not immediately available.

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**PROPOSAL 162**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Establish check stations for moose hunters in areas of Unit 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: Check stations can be used in accordance with permit conditions and be effective in areas such as on the Koyukuk where there is one access point. However, the numerous roads and trails used to access over 3000 square miles of moose hunting country in Unit 15 would make check stations unmanageable and ineffective. For other alternatives, see recommendations and rational for proposals 161 and 169.

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**PROPOSAL 163**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Modify population and harvest objectives for moose in 15A.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal-see issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 164**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Modify bag limit for moose in Unit 15A.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal-see issue statement. See Department recommendation and rationale for proposal 169 which calls for antler restrictions in Units 7 and 15.

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**PROPOSAL 165**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Reauthorize antlerless moose season in portion of 15A, the Skilak Loop Management Area.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal. Due to the decline in moose in Unit 15A during the past 2 decades, the Department does not foresee issuing antlerless permits for this hunt in the near future.

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**PROPOSAL 166**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the antler restrictions in Unit 15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations for proposal 169.

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**PROPOSAL 167**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Changes the season dates for the Tier II moose hunt (TM549) in Unit 15C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This is a very limited and isolated subsistence hunt for 4 permit holders, all of whom in recent years have been residents of the communities of Port Graham and Nanwalek. There is no general season hunt within the boundaries of this Tier II hunt because moose densities are extremely low in the area. In 2005 and 2010, the Board authorized a season extension for this hunt when hunters were unsuccessful during the regular season. The season for this hunt had been Sept. 1-30 since it was established in the late 1980s to 2004. At the 2005 Board meeting, proposal public proposal was submitted to change the season from Sept. 1-30 to Aug. 15-Sept. 15 because "hunters prefer not to hunt during rut or mating season. Rainy seasons floods lakes and difficult to get around." The author of the proposal later clarified to the Department that his intent was to have a split season of Aug. 15-30, and Oct. 1-15. The Department did not support a hunt during the rut and the Board concurred and amended the proposal and changed the season from Sept. 1-30 to Aug. 20-Sept. 20. Shifting the season dates for a hunt with only 4 permit holders in an isolated area will not have much of an impact on the moose population, but will provide subsistence hunting opportunities in years when weather and the distribution of moose prevent harvests earlier in the season. A potential amendment could establish a post-rut season that would provide opportunity if harvests were not achieved earlier.

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**PROPOSAL 168**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Reauthorizes antlerless moose season in a portion of Unit 15C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal-see issue statement.

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**PROPOSAL 169**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the antler restrictions, close nonresident hunting, and increase predator permits, and enhance habitat through prescribed burns and other means in Units 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Amend and Adopt**

RATIONALE: There are several parts to this proposal. Closing hunting to nonresidents is an allocation issue to which the Department has no recommendation. Over the past 10 years, average yearly number of nonresident hunters for the general season was 14 hunters in Unit 7 (4% of all hunters); 25 hunters in Unit 15A (2% of all hunters); 5 hunters in Unit 15B (2% of all hunters); 27 hunters in Unit 15C (2% of all hunters).

Regarding the “enhancement of habitat, prescribed burns, clear cutting, etc.,” the Department recognizes the need and benefit of habitat improvements. However, we do not have the authority to orchestrate controlled burns or the project funding to engage in meaningful habitat improvements at this time.

Regarding an increase in predator permits for bears and wolves in Units 7 and 15, the Department has the authority to adjust the number of drawing permits issued for brown bears based on our management guidelines. The management of these hunts is new and we are continually evolving to maximize the hunting opportunity while staying within our management guidelines and dealing with a continued high level of defense-of-life-or-property and other non-hunting related mortality of brown bears. Regarding wolves, there is a liberal trapping season for wolves on in Units 7 and 15 (Nov. 10–Mar. 31, no bag limit). The Department is recommending a liberalization of the bag limit for black bears (see Department recommendation for proposal 151).

Regarding the change of antler restrictions for moose, the Department submitted proposal 164 which calls for removing the fork portion of the bag limit in Unit 15A due to population declines and a low bull:cow ratio in the western part of the subunit. Additionally, wide-ranging composition counts collected during fall 2010 have shown significantly low bull:cow ratios in Unit 15C. Of the 725 moose tallied during composition counts in Unit 15C during fall 2010, there were 9 bulls:100 cows. The low bull numbers may be associated with a chronic high harvest of yearling bulls (on average >60% of the harvest in Units 7 and 15 each year). Low bull:cow ratios can reduce the productivity of the moose populations by failing to have an

adequate number of mature bulls to mate with available cows. In order to ensure bull:cow ratios increase in the near-term, the Department recommends removing the spike-fork portion of the bag limit in Units 7 and 15. While Units 7 and 15B-west may not be suffering from as low bull:cow ratios as Units 15A and 15C, those areas are seeing a decline in moose numbers. It is recommended that any bag limit restriction be the same across the Kenai Peninsula.

There is the need to increase bull:cow ratios immediately in Unit 15C and the western 2/3rds of Unit 15A. Other possible regulatory actions to achieve this goal include not only eliminating the spike-fork portion of the bag limit, but also to restrict the bag limit to bulls with 50 inch antlers or 4 brow tines. Reducing only the season dates will not likely reduce the harvest but would maintain current hunting pressure and simply force hunting effort into a narrower time frame. However, as part of sweeping regulatory recommendations, the Department also recommends a reduced season (see Department recommendation and rationale for proposal 158).

To offset the reduction in harvest that the removal of the spike-fork portion of the bag limit would cause, 'any-bull' permits, years of alternating bag limits, and other possibilities can be discussed and proposed with the public, Advisory Committees, and the Board at the 2013 Board meeting.

If the Board does adopt changes to the bag limit for moose in Units 7 and 15, it should be recognized that the Federal Subsistence hunts would have to follow suit for any changes to be effective. The Department will actively petition the FSB to reduce their bag limits to match changes made to State regulations.

In summary, the Department recommends the removal of the spike-fork portion of the bag limit for moose in Units 7 and 15, reducing the general season dates to Sept. 1-20, (and as addressed in prop 158, archery season dates shifted to Aug. 24-31 in Units 15A and 15B), and we will commit to working with other agencies to create a long-term strategy that outlines active habitat enhancement projects.

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**PROPOSAL 170**

**EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL:** Incorporate controlled burns and crushing program into a management plan for Units 7 and 15

**DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION:** **Take No Action**

**RATIONALE:** The proposal does not call for any regulatory action. The Department supports the need for habitat improvement and the benefit that burns have on the creation and improvement of habitat for moose and other wildlife. However, controlled burns are managed and conducted by individual land managers (such as the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and the U.S. Forest Service) along with the Division of State Forestry. The Department has had an active voice in encouraging land managers to both increase controlled burns and to not suppress wildfires started in areas designated under limited suppression management.

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**PROPOSAL 171**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the bag limit for wolves in Units 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: The Department does not believe that a 5 wolf bag limit for hunting on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR) will have a negative biological impact on the wolf population. However, without support from KNWR managers, the Refuge may supersede state regulations and create refuge specific seasons and bag limits. If the State adopts a 5 wolf bag limit for hunting on the KNWR while the Refuge retains the 2 wolf bag limit, the net effect is no additional opportunity, but increases the potential for hunters to be cited for a violation if they are not aware of a Refuge specific regulation.

The current hunting bag limit of 2 wolves on the KNWR was established in 1992 after consultation with the Department and support by the Board. It should be clear that there is no trapping bag limit for wolves on or off the KNWR. Since 1992, there has been one hunter (with a hunting license only) that has shot more than 2 wolves outside of the KNWR in Unit 7 and Unit 15, and only 4 times did a hunter shoot 2 wolves in a season in the KNWR. Most people interested in pursuing wolves have a trapping or combined hunting-trapping license that allows for a 'no limit' bag during the trapping season (Nov. 10–Mar. 30 compared to Aug.10–Apr.30 for hunting).

Given the difficulty of harvesting wolves through hunting practices alone, the Department would not anticipate a negative impact to the wolf population on the Kenai Peninsula, even with bag limit liberalizations exceeding those identified in this proposal. Since most hunters only reference the Alaska Hunting Regulation booklet, the Department believes that the hunting public is better served when State regulations are identical to Federal regulations on KNWR lands.

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**PROPOSAL 172**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow aerial taking of wolves in Unit 15 under intensive management

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: The only populations on the Kenai Peninsula that have been identified for intensive management are Units 15A and 15C for moose. Unit 15B is not identified as an intensive management population. The population objective for Unit 15A is 3000–3500 moose with a harvest objective of 180–350. The last census conducted in Unit 15A in 2008 estimated 1670 moose (95% Confidence Interval: 1405–1934), well below the objective even with an inflation from an appropriate sightability correction factor (SCF). The harvest in Unit 15A has been within the objective only once in the past 10 years (2010 data are still preliminary). Almost all of the land in Unit 15A is within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge or privately owned. Unit

15A has less than 20 square miles of state land. (See Department proposal 174 which outlines a proposed intensive management plan based on habitat improvements for Unit 15A).

The population objective for Unit 15C is 2500–3500 moose with a harvest objective of 200–350. The last survey conducted in March 2010 produced a moose population estimate of 2195 (95% Confidence Interval: 1918–2473), without a SCF. With a very conservative SCF of 1.25, the moose population estimate would have been within objectives at 2743 moose. The harvest in Unit 15C has been within the objectives every year since the objectives were set in 2000. Because Unit 15C is currently within Intensive Management objectives for both population size and harvest, we do not recommend creation or implementation of an Intensive Management Plan for moose in Unit 15C at this time. However, if proposed changes to the bag limit are adopted in Unit 15C (proposals 157, 159, 160, 166, and 169), we anticipate harvests would decrease to a level well below Intensive Management objectives. If this occurs, the Department and the Board would need to discuss whether an Intensive Management Plan should be created.

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**PROPOSAL 173**

**EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL:** As part of an Intensive Management plan in Unit 15A, close nonresident hunting (with a sunset clause), restrict the bag limit for moose, institute predator management, allow for permits to be issued for DM522, DM 531, DM533, DM535, DM 537, and DM539; and calls for a new ‘any-bull’ drawing permit hunt.

**DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION:** **Do Not Adopt**

**RATIONALE:** There are several parts to this proposal. Closing moose hunting to nonresidents in Unit 15A is an allocation issue to which the Department has no recommendation. Over the past 10 years, nonresident participation averaged 25 hunters in Unit 15A (2% of all hunters). Regarding the Intensive Management plan for Unit 15A, see the Department proposal 174. Regarding the change in bag limit, see the Department recommendations and rationale for proposal 169.

Regarding the call for issuing permits for DM522, the Department has the authority to issue up to 25 permits for this hunt. DM522 was established in 1999 with a post-rut season that is currently Oct. 10–Nov 10 in a portion of Units 15A and 7. No permits have been issued in the past 3 seasons. While bull:cow ratios are still mostly within objectives around the hunt area, the Department has chosen not to issue any permits due to the long-term decline in moose in Unit 15A where about half of the DM522 harvest and most (78%) of the hunting effort occurs. The moose population in 15A has declined approximately 50% since 1990. The post-rut period is when bulls are in their worst condition of the year. When the moose population rebounds in Unit 15A, the Department intends to issue permits for DM522.

Regarding the call for issuing permits for DM 531, DM533, DM535, DM 537, and DM539, the Department has the authority to issue permits for these hunts. Drawing hunts in Unit 15B-east were established in the 1970s as a trophy area. The area has no general season hunt and there was a history of big bulls being taken out of the area. The area is divided into 5 separate hunt areas and the season spans 2 different time frames. Since 1983, the early season has been Sept.

1–20 and the late season has been Sept. 26–Oct. 15 (the peak of the rut). From 1986 to 2007, 50 permits were issued in both the early and late season. In 2008, the Department decreased the number of permits during the late season from 50 to 10. In 2009 and 2010, the Department did not issue any late season permits. The reason the Department has not issued permits in the late season is because a decline in the population as judged through steep declines in the harvest, success rate, and population counts in the past few years compared to previous decades. The area now rarely produces big ‘trophy class’ bulls, falls short of previous advertising as a trophy area, and is going through a similar decline in habitat quality as we now see in Unit 15A. When the population rebounds, the Department intends to issue permits for the late season.

Regarding the establishment of a drawing permit hunt for ‘any-bull’ in Units 7 and 15, see Department recommendation and rationale for proposal 169. With the decline in bull:cow ratios in many parts of the Kenai Peninsula and numerous proposals recommending restrictions to the bag limit, the Department would not recommend establishing an ‘any-bull’ permit hunt at this time.

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**PROPOSAL 174**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Adopt Intensive Management Plan for moose in Unit 15A.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal-see issue statement. The Department is currently preparing a feasibility assessment to help guide the Board through the decision process for Intensive management areas.

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**PROPOSAL 175**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Units 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: It is currently legal for trappers to use an artificial light for taking furbearers in Units 7 and 15 during Nov. 10–Mar 31, which fully encompasses the trapping season dates for wolves, coyotes, wolverine, and lynx in Units 7 and 15. In Units 7 and 15, the hunting season for coyotes is Aug. 10–May 25 and the hunting season for wolves is Aug. 10–April 30. Allowing hunters to use artificial light to take wolves or coyotes in Units 7 and 15 may provide some additional opportunity outside the trapping seasons and does not pose any conservation concerns. However, allowing artificial light to hunt black bears potential raises safety concerns if bears are wounded around residential areas and are difficult to track in the dark.

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**PROPOSAL 176**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Unit 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Take No Action

RATIONALE: See recommendation for Proposal 175.

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PROPOSAL 177

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Close a portion of Unit 7 to trapping.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. There are no conservation concerns for furbearers in the Portage Valley-Portage Creek area.

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PROPOSAL 178

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow the use of motorized vehicles in Unit 15C (Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area) to retrieve meat

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Take No Action

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 180.

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PROPOSAL 179

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Eliminates the Resurrection Creek Closed Area.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. There was and is no biological reason for the restriction and eliminating the restriction would provide additional hunting opportunity. The RCCA closes moose hunting in an area roughly 48 square miles around Hope. It was established in 1980 from a proposal submitted from a Hope resident due to local concerns about the "combined effects of wolf predation and hunting on moose." There have been many proposals submitted to eliminate the restriction since it was established including previous proposals sponsored by the Department. There are no biological concerns for moose in and around the RCCA to warrant the closure.

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PROPOSAL 180

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. The Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area was established in 1985 to reduce hunting pressure in order to improve low bull:cow ratios. Initially, the establishment of the SF-50 regulation in 1987 removed the biological need for the



restriction. However, it should be noted that bull:cow ratios are again very low in Unit 15C (see Department recommendation and rationale for proposal 169). Initially, the vehicle restriction was from Sept. 11-20. In 1994, the Board created a window to allow vehicle use for moose hunting from Sept. 15-16 to address the issue of meat spoilage. The current vehicle restriction is from Sept. 11-14 and 17-20. Eliminating the LKCUA has been discussed at several past Board meetings. Many residents and local Advisory Committees have supported the restriction because it decreases conflicts between ATV and non-ATV users.

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**PROPOSAL 181**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 180.

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**PROPOSAL 182**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 180.

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**PROPOSAL 183**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow handicapped and disabled hunters to use vehicles during Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area restrictions.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. See Department rationale for proposal 178. If adopted, there would need to be clarification of what constitutes a disability or handicap.

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**PROPOSAL 184**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would create and replace the deer harvest surveys with a deer harvest report in Units 6 and 8.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: This is a Department proposal. See the issue statement. In addition, a similar proposal was adopted by the Board of Game at the last meeting in Southeast Alaska.

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**PROPOSAL 185**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would establish a regional bag limit of five bears annually.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: Annual bag limits are set for areas relative to the bear populations and the public's interest in hunting. Where the Department (and the Board) have recognized conservation issues bag limits have been reduced. Conversely, the Board has liberalized regulations where populations can sustain additional harvest and where the Department would like to see the harvest come from. A regional bag limit would complicate management and may actually direct effort away from areas where harvest is desired.

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**PROPOSAL 186**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow same day airborne hunting of black bear at bait stations in Region II.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: Same Day Airborne (SDA) take of black bear at bait stations is allowed where predator control programs have been adopted. This method was adopted in part to encourage more hunter participation and increase the take where objectives allowed. Within Region II hunting black bear with the use of bait is allowed in Prince William Sound and on the Kenai Peninsula. Airplane accessible areas in Prince William Sound would be primarily by float plane and may conflict with boat-based activities. On the Kenai there are few airplane accessible areas that are also open to bear baiting. Allowing the SDA take of black bear through general harvest regulations (in addition to predator control areas) may draw focus away from the Department's and Board of Game's intensive management programs.

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**PROPOSAL 187**

~~EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL. Establish a trapping bag limit for black bear trapping in Region II of 10 bears. In addition the proposal suggests specific methods and means and a period of 72 hours for checking traps.~~

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: At the Board meeting in October 2010 the Board considered proposals to establish black bear trapping seasons and bag limits. The Board deferred consideration to the 2012 meeting to gather more information

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**PROPOSAL 188**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would increase the bag limit for coyotes to no limit from 10 per day.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Take No Action

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 155.

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PROPOSAL 189

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change coyote hunting to no closed season and no bag limit.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: Take No Action

RATIONALE: See recommendation in Proposal 155.

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PROPOSAL 190

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal addresses sheep hunting regulations in Region II. The proponent asks for the following changes:

- Eliminate all Ewe hunting
- Full-curl hunting only
- Reduce all permits by 1/3
- Resident only for all hunts with less than 10 permits.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation

RATIONALE: See Proposal 133 also. In Region II this proposal affects GMUs 7, 15 (Kenai Peninsula) and 14C Anchorage area. On the Kenai Peninsula the bag limit in codified is one ram with full-curl horn or larger or one ewe by permit only for specific areas and one ram with full-curl horn or larger for the remainder of the area. The taking of ewes is allowed only when the Department estimates that a surplus exists. Currently no ewe hunting is allowed.

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~~In the Anchorage area there is a more complex sheep management strategy. All sheep hunting is by drawing permit only. Most of the unit is restricted to full-curl only hunting however 2 units maintain the opportunity for archery hunters to take a ewe. In the past 10 years the harvest has been insignificant averaging less than one ewe per year.~~

Similarly the archery hunts are the only hunts where any sheep may be taken.

In 2009 the Board adjusted the nonresident allocation to reflect the historical use of the area. Currently in 14C, 13% of the permits for rifle hunts go to Non Residents and 5% of the archery permits go to non residents. Under this proposal all nonresident hunts would be eliminated except the archery hunts in unit 14C and nonresident hunting opportunity in the permit areas on the Kenai would be eliminated. Non residents would be allowed to hunt under general harvest ticket still on the Kenai.

The number of permits allowed for any given hunt area depends on many factors but are generally set in an attempt to achieve a certain harvest. The Department recognizes that some hunters will be unsuccessful and other's plans will change and they will not even hunt. Reduction of the numbers of permits by an arbitrary percentage (1/3) is unwarranted and will unnecessarily limit hunting opportunity.

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**PROPOSAL 191**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Review and potentially repeal discretionary hunt conditions and procedures applied to permit hunts in the South-central Region, Units 6, 7, 8, 14C and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: The Board of Game has requested a review of the discretionary conditions the Department applies to permit hunts. Use of these permit conditions allows the Department to manage hunts to provide for maximum opportunity, and still provide protection of the resource.

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**PROPOSAL 192 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Restrict trapping near trails and roads in all Region II and Region IV Units.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt.**

RATIONALE: Similar proposals have been submitted at most Region II meetings for the past 10+ years. The board has carefully considered them and chosen to adjust trapping restrictions in specific instances.

A blanket restriction is not necessary at this time. Additionally, enforcement of "buffers" have always been difficult.

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**PROPOSAL 193 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would reduce the daily bag limit for goldeneye ducks (Barrow's and Common goldeneyes) from 7, 8 or 10 per day to 2 per day, and reduce the possession limit from 21, 24, or 30 to 6 in Region II (Units 6, 7, 8, 14C, and 15), and Region IV (Units 9, 10, 14A, 14B, and 16). This proposal also lists several suggestions that include: 1) moving goldeneyes from the general duck bag limit to the sea duck bag limit (assume requesting same bag/possession reduction); 2) form a Board of Birds (BOB) to advise the BOG on waterfowl regulations;); 3) establish separate waterfowl regulations for hunters using waterfowl guide services (bag limits are not specified); and 4) At minimum for this proposal consider addressing regulatory changes for only the Gulf Coast Zone (Units 6, 7, 9, 10 (Unimak Is. only), 14, and 16) or Kachemak Bay (Unit 14C in part).

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

Maintain current bag and possession limits for all Unit's. In addition we recommend the following: 1) Keep goldeneyes in the general duck limit and 2) Do not enact separate regulations for hunters using the services of waterfowl guides.

RATIONALE: Sport harvest statewide for goldeneyes is relatively low averaging 1-5 thousand birds per year. A long-term change in goldeneye abundance statewide has not been detected. Additionally, evidence for specific areas within the Gulf Coast (e. g. Kachemak Bay, Prince William Sound, and Kodiak) suggests no significant change in goldeneye abundance. Harvest restrictions will not provide conservation benefits to the goldeneye population. While taxonomically classified as sea ducks, under the Federal Waterfowl Regulatory Framework goldeneyes are not considered sea ducks due to behavioral differences and are included in the general duck bag and possession limits.

Ornithologists are welcome to provide input to the BOG and we would encourage them to participate in the BOG process. Few commercial guides in AK specialize in waterfowl hunting. Consequently, we do not believe that their harvest contributes substantially to the overall waterfowl harvest in the state, or has it resulted in local depletion.

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**PROPOSAL 194 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would create separate waterfowl regulations for waterfowl guides and their clients in Region II (Units 6, 7, 8, 14C, and 15), and Region IV (Units 9, 10, 11, 13, 14A, 14B, 16 and 17) when there is a conflict with users of the resource, declining species abundance, or localized depletions.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: This has been discussed in Proposal 193.

The number of hunting guides in AK specializing in waterfowl hunting is small. Consequently, we do not believe that their harvest contributes substantially to the overall waterfowl harvest in the state, or has it resulted in local depletion. A large proportion of clients utilizing waterfowl guides are non-resident, therefore they already have more restrictive regulations than resident sport hunters. The Department frames management efforts primarily at the population level, with consideration of status and trends of resources within regions. The Department has no practical way to monitor ducks or rational for controlling harvest at the spatial scale suggested by the proposal.

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**PROPOSAL 195 (Region II)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Modify the salvage requirements for black bear for Regions II and IV

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: This proposal as written would allow for hunters taking black bears for meat to not have to also salvage the hide from June 30 until December 31. The current regulation referred to in the proposal (from Region III) is actually from June 1 until December 31.

In Region II, the Department desires to continue requiring sealing of black bears in order to collect information from bears currently unavailable through general harvest and registration hunt reporting. As Department black bear harvest report forms are improved and utilized more effectively as a data collection tool in the future, staff in Region II will support moving towards eliminating the sealing requirement in those units where general harvest reporting provides the information needed to address management issues.

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**PROPOSAL 196 (Region II)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Eliminate black bear sealing where harvest tickets are required.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: The requirement for black bear hunters to obtain a harvest ticket was authorized in an effort to gather additional information from unsuccessful hunters. It was not intended to replace bear sealing. Bear sealing is a long standing practice to gather additional biological information from bears harvested in specific areas. Recently the board eliminated the need for sealing in some interior GMUs where bear harvest was presumed to be inconsequential. However in most south central units black bear harvest is high and the need to maintain quality harvest data is necessary. Because of this, the region feels it is important to continue the current use of harvest tickets and sealing of black bears.

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**PROPOSAL 197 (Region II)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would allow Same Day Airborne hunting for black bear at bait stations in Region II.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: Take no action based on actions taken on Proposal 186.

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**PROPOSAL 198 (Region II)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Change the bag limit for coyotes in Regions II and IV to "unlimited"

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 155.

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**PROPOSAL 199 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Requests that the Board consider several regulation changes to encourage hunters to better salvage meat from big game.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: The author of this proposal suggests many ways to improve the salvage of meat from animals taken by hunters. In some cases these suggestions are for changes to the Department's Hunter Education program while others are for strengthening salvage regulations.

The Department has invested considerable time and funding to develop hunter education programs that teach responsible hunting methods. Meat salvage is an important component of this program already. Excellent examples from these programs are the meat care video produced in 1999 and the hunt Alaska booklet which is provided to many nonresident hunters when they request information about hunting in this state and all basic Hunter education students. In addition the regulation booklet now has two full pages on meat care and salvage information.

The Department supports the concept of this proposal but does not see any recommendations that could be practically implemented or aren't already in place. Additionally, in addition to 5AAC 92.220, Alaska Statute 16.30.010 (Wanton Waste of big game animals and wild fowl) carries one of the harshest penalties for existing wildlife violations.

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**PROPOSAL 200 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would make it illegal for hunters to take game the same day they were transported to the field by commercial transporters.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This is already illegal for airplane based transporters.

~~" 5 AAC 92.085 (8) a person who has been airborne may not take or assist in taking a big game animal until after 3:00am following the day in which the flying occurred;..."~~

However the proposal goes beyond that to include other methods of transportation with the largest group being boat based transporters. This will eliminate the operators who provide "day trips" into the field through boat, four wheeler, snow machine or even street vehicle. Functionally it is unclear how this would work for boat based hunting where the hunters live on board either.

Since this proposal would effectively alter the allocation of resources to different users the Department has no recommendation.

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**PROPOSAL 201 (Regions II and IV)**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: This proposal would extend the prohibition for the taking of big game until 3:00 PM the day following the day a hunter flew but only with a commercial transporter. In addition this proposal adds other methods of commercial transportation to the prohibition.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: Currently the regulation prohibits the take until 3:00 AM. While the proposed change will address the proponents concerns of hunters spotting game the evening before and pursuing the same animals the very next day it would also unnecessarily restrict some hunters opportunities to fly in hunt by almost a day.

“ 5 AAC 92.085 (8) a person who has been airborne may not take or assist in taking a big game animal until after 3:00am following the day in which the flying occurred;...”

This will eliminate the operators who provide “day trips” into the field through boat, four-wheeler, snow machine or even street vehicle. Functionally it is unclear how this would work for boat based hunting where the hunters live on board either.

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**PROPOSAL 214**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Establish a statewide requirement for second-degree-kindred relatives taking nonresidents on certain big game hunts.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: Current guiding requirements allow any nonresident hunting sheep, goat or brown bear to forgo hiring a guide if they are accompanied by a second-degree-kindred relative who is a resident of the state. This proposal would require that resident relative to possess a valid hunting license. It would also define personally accompany to clarify how much responsibility the relative should have while actually in the field.

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**PROPOSAL 215**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Establish a bonus system for specific drawing hunts.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This proposal was developed by the Board of Game during the March 2009 board meeting and was submitted for review at the request of the Board of Game. This board proposal will create a system for some drawing hunts whereby a hunter who pays careful attention to the application rules will increase his or her chances of being drawn in subsequent years when he or she accumulates more points (chances). How much a hunter’s probability of being drawn in a subsequent year will increase will depend on: (1) the number of applicants, (2) the number of bonus points he or she has, and (3) the established rules.



The Department has no recommendation because these systems and the way they could be implemented represent a myriad of allocation decisions. A number of state fish and game agencies in the U. S. have preference or bonus point systems for allocating hunting opportunities that vary from moose in Maine to bighorn sheep in many western states. The degree to which the hunting public likes or dislikes these systems varies. Most are expensive and administratively complicated to maintain. All have fees to maintain the respective program apart from other license and tag fees that support wildlife management programs.

The Department is neutral on the many allocation decisions associated with implementation of this system. The Department remains concerned about the cost to implement and maintain a bonus point system. Whether the Board adopts bonus points for a few or many hunts is largely irrelevant to the computer programming work necessary to implement the system. However, if pursued, the Department would prefer starting small, with a few hunts, so that inevitable "bugs" in a new system can be more easily and efficiently identified and addressed.

State fish and game agencies that have bonus or preference point systems charge additional fees to maintain these systems, with any additional funds being used for big game management and conservation. The Department is unable to subsidize development and maintenance of this system by taking away hunter dollars from other game management programs. Testimony from proponents of bonus points (avid Alaskan hunters) has consistently indicated a willingness to pay a modest increase in application fees to offset the cost of this system. This will require legislation allowing the Department to recoup the cost to operate a bonus point system, at which time the Department would institute the bonus point system.

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**PROPOSAL 216**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Prohibit the feeding of Dall sheep.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This is not a biological issue, but does identify safety issues. The Department agrees with AWT that the problems identified in the proposal could be addressed with adding sheep to the list of animals that cannot be legally fed without a permit.

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**PROPOSAL 217**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Make it unlawful for persons to falsify information on harvest records.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Submitting false information on any harvest report has consequences for wildlife conservation across the state. In many areas, the Department relies heavily on harvest data when making management decisions. The Department agrees with AWT that false reporting is often an attempt to hide violations.

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**PROPOSAL 218**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow Alaska Wildlife Troopers the authority to seize animals under certain circumstances.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: This proposal would provide AWT with additional authority if animals were taken under certain circumstances involving trespass or misconduct with a weapon. This would provide additional tools for AWT to enforce wildlife violations.

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**PROPOSAL 219**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Prohibit the alteration of Dall sheep horns before sealing.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: AWT considers this a housekeeping proposal to align sheep sealing requirements with similar requirements for other species. It would prevent alteration of the horns prior to sealing. In areas with a full-curl bag limit, such violations impact wildlife populations.

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**PROPOSAL 220**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Provide authority to the Alaska Wildlife Troopers to inspect taxidermy businesses.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Illegal harvest and transport of game poses conservation concerns, inside and outside of Alaska. An additional tool allowing AWT to inspect taxidermists would help prevent such violations.

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**PROPOSAL 221**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Prohibit the use of Taser-type devices without permits.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Adopt**

RATIONALE: Staff proposal -- see issue statement

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**PROPOSAL 224**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Increase the black bear bag limit in units 7&15

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 151.

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**PROPOSAL 225**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Introduce late season Archery registration hunts in all Sheep Drawing areas in unit 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: This proposal addresses an allocation issue. The 2 small drawing hunts for Dall rams on the Kenai (Round Mountain and Crescent Lake) are small hunts that have averaged a total of 8 permits issued each year due to a low number of available full-curl rams. The harvest has averaged about 1 legal ram taken each year for the past 5 years. If the proposal was adopted, the Department would likely decrease the number of permits in the Aug. 10–Sept. 20 season to ensure that hunters in the additional archery season had legal animals to hunt.

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**PROPOSAL 226**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Liberalize wolf hunting methods and bag limits in Units 7 and 15.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendation and rationale for proposal 171.

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**PROPOSAL 227**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Allow all Kodiak goat registration permits to be available in person in designated villages DURING the hunting season and online.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

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RATIONALE: The strategy of the Department is to manage goat hunters primarily through drawing permits in most areas of Kodiak. As Kodiak goat population has expanded in number and area, the Department, with support of local Advisory Committees, have increased hunter opportunity and harvests. If this proposal were adopted it would drastically increase the number of hunters afield, reduce the quality of the hunt, and make the registration hunt much more difficult to administer. In 2010 goat hunts were liberalized so that approximately half of Kodiak Island is open from Aug. 1 to Dec. 15 for a registration hunt that is available on-line. The area included within this hunt has an increasing population with a large harvestable surplus. The areas that remain restrictive in the way their registration hunts are administered have stable goat populations and a limited number of goats available for harvest. A drastic increase in registration permits in those areas would divert pressure away from the portion of the island where harvest is

needed and jeopardize the areas where it is not. Consequently, it may be necessary to drastically reduce or eliminate registration hunts in those areas if this proposal is passed.

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**PROPOSAL 228**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Open a late season archery-only any bull hunt in the Remainder of Unit 14C.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Take No Action**

RATIONALE: See recommendations in Proposal 139

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**PROPOSAL 229**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Require the Department to issue at least 20 drawing permits for moose in the Anchorage Management Area. At least one of these permits will be for any bull. Expand the hunt area to include municipal city parks and the upper Rabbit Creek area.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **Do Not Adopt**

RATIONALE: The Department has the authority to issue up to 50 moose drawing permits in the Anchorage Management Area. Most of the Anchorage Management Area is urban/suburban, with limited opportunities for hunting. However, the management area includes portions of Chugach State Park and several large city parks where moose hunting is feasible. In recent years we have issued as many as 10 drawing permits in 2 hunt areas: upper Campbell Creek and McHugh Creek (DM 666). However, upper Campbell Creek is heavily used by other recreationists, which may lead to a level of conflict that will shut this hunt down.

Most of the proposed new hunt areas are municipal parks and some are actually outside of the Anchorage Management Area. We are currently working with the municipality to allow for limited moose hunting in city parks, and the Chugiak Eagle River Parks and Recreation Board of Supervisors voted in 2010 to support the opening of Mirror Lake and Edmonds Parks to an archery-only drawing permit moose hunt for any bull. If the municipality agrees to open ~~additional parks within the Anchorage Management Area to moose hunting, we will issue~~ additional permits. However, the only way to accomplish this objective is to show the municipality that moose hunting can be conducted safely in the more remote areas of Mirror Lake and Edmonds Parks in a noncontroversial manner.

This proposal requests to allow at least 1 permittee to harvest a bull moose in the Anchorage Management Area. Upper Campbell Creek is a rutting and post-rut concentration area for moose, and some bulls have antler spreads over 60 inches. This part of Chugach State Park attracts many viewers and photographers. It is not unusual to find crowds of people watching large bulls at very close range. Moose hunting in the Anchorage Management Area has been limited to antlerless moose to maximize the number of cows taken by a limited number of permittees. The objective is to maintain the moose population at a sustainable level. Although many Anchorage residents would like to see fewer moose in neighborhoods and support, or at

least tolerate, antlerless moose hunting in local parks, harvesting a large bull moose would provoke controversy among many residents.

When the Board re-established this drawing moose hunt after decades of public resistance, it added the provision that the hunt be held at the Department's discretion to avoid controversial situations that could kill the hunt. Deleting this provision, requiring the Department to issue at least 20 drawing permits, and establishing new hunt areas in city parks and private in holdings without local approval will create controversy and increase opposition to moose hunting in the Anchorage Management Area. However under the current regulatory framework this is already possible with Landowner's concurrence and public support.

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**PROPOSAL 230**

EFFECT OF THE PROPOSAL: Clarify and modify guided black bear baiting requirements.

DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: **No Recommendation**

RATIONALE: See similar proposals 74 and 107 for Region IV. Black bear baiting is a popular activity in many parts of Region II. Allowing guides to establish and maintain additional bait sites may conflict with other hunters however the Department should be able to monitor the harvest and recommend changes if conservation concerns arise in the future. Presumably these recommendations do not change the responsibility to clean up individual sites.

\*\*\*\*\*



3/26/11

27-LS0651\ND

Submitted by Greg Koczicka for support  
 consideration in Misc. Business agenda item.  
~~Attached~~ Complete bill has additional 8 pages of  
 Township/Range descriptions.  
 3rd page is activity summary of history <sup>& support</sup> efforts  
 in getting this breadbasket area for the Kusko region  
 more formally/appropriately recognized. - TWX GP

SENATE BILL NO. 114

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA  
 TWENTY-SEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY SENATORS KOOKESH, Hoffman

Introduced: 3/25/11  
 Referred: Resources, Finance

A BILL

FOR AN ACT ENTITLED

1 "An Act creating the Holitna River Basin Range."

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

3 \* Section 1. AS 16.20 is amended by adding new sections to article 4 to read:

4 Sec. 16.20.365. Purpose of Holitna River Basin Range. The purpose of  
 5 AS 16.20.365 - 16.20.375 is to establish the area described in AS 16.20.375 as the  
 6 ~~Holitna River Basin Range. The primary purposes of the Holitna River Basin Range~~  
 7 are to maintain, improve, and enhance moose and fish populations and habitat and  
 8 other wildlife resources of the area through active management, and to perpetuate  
 9 public multiple use of the area, including fishing, grazing, forest management,  
 10 hunting, trapping, mineral, coal, and oil and gas entry and development, and other  
 11 forms of public use of public land not incompatible with the purpose stated in this  
 12 section.

13 Sec. 16.20.370. Management responsibility for Holitna River Basin Range.

14 (a) The Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the management of fish and  
15 game resources on the state land and water described in AS 16.20.375, consistent with

1 the purposes of AS 16.20.365 - 16.20.375.

2 (b) Management of the surface and subsurface estate within the areas  
3 described in AS 16.20.375 is the responsibility of the Department of Natural  
4 Resources. After adequate public hearings, the Department of Natural Resources shall  
5 develop and adopt a management plan for the Holitna River Basin Range that reflects  
6 the concurrence of the Department of Fish and Game. The management plan shall be  
7 adopted, implemented, and maintained within three years after the establishment of the  
8 Holitna River Basin Range. The management plan may be revised, if necessary and  
9 appropriate, under the same procedure followed for initial adoption.

10 (c) The Department of Natural Resources may, after consultation with the  
11 Department of Fish and Game, adopt regulations governing the public use of the  
12 Holitna River Basin Range. The regulations must include provisions for multiple use,  
13 as defined in AS 38.04.910, and for public multiple uses listed in AS 16.20.365.  
14 Regulations adopted for the Holitna River Basin Range do not apply to private land  
15 within the boundaries of the areas described in AS 16.20.375.

16 (d) The Holitna River Basin Range shall be managed to sustain fish and  
17 wildlife resources in perpetuity, according to the principle of sustained yield.

18 (e) The commissioner of natural resources may acquire in the name of the  
19 state, by negotiated purchase only, without an option of first purchase, title or interest  
20 in real property lying within the boundaries of the Holitna River Basin Range.

21 **Sec. 16.20.375. Holitna River Basin Range established.** All state-owned  
22 surface and subsurface land and water within the parcels described in this subsection  
23 ~~are established as the Holitna River Basin Range.~~

24 (1) Township 4 North, Range 48 West, Seward Meridian

25 Sections 2 - 5

26 Sections 9 - 10;

27 (2) Township 4 North, Range 51 West, Seward Meridian

28 Sections 1 - 6

29 Sections 9 - 12;

30 (3) Township 4 North, Range 52 West, Seward Meridian

31 Sections 1 - 18



HB #227 - Holitna Basin Hunting, Fishing and Trapping Reserve (HHFTR) Legislation  
Development Recap and Activity Summary

**Jan., 2006:** Proposal #45 to designate the Holitna drainage as a new Game Management Sub-unit (as GMU 19E) deliberated at Board of Game (BOG) Statewide regulatory meeting. In response to an option suggested by Orutsararmiut Native Council in consultation with Sleetmute residents, to make the area a game reserve, the BOG incorporated this concept; and reissued as new proposal #158, to be published for further public review, comment, and deliberation at the Region III regulatory meeting in March.

**March, 2006:** Board of Game action passes the proposal with records of support from AVCP, Lower Kuskokwim, Central Kuskokwim, and Anchorage Fish & Game Advisory Committees. Makes title change from "Game Reserve" to "Hunting and Trapping Reserve". Requested sponsors to further develop draft legislative language in consultation with Division of Wildlife Conservation (DWC) & BOG Dept. of Law (DOL) representatives.

**April, 2006:** Companion proposal #157 submitted (per proposal cycle deadline) to Board of Fisheries (BOF) by Sleetmute Traditional Council and Orutsararmiut Native Council to add fisheries component.

**Aug., 2006:** Draft language for Holitna Reserve sent to DWC & BOG-DOL for review and comment.

- Representative Kapsner/Nelson & Senator Hoffman agree to support legislation when language ready.

**Sept., 2006:** BOF proposal #157 supported/endorsed by Kuskokwim Salmon Mgmt. Working Group.

**Oct., 2006:** DNR issues Final Best Interest Finding that denies coal bed methane exploration permits in the Holitna Basin after two year review period stating "...the possible adverse impact to the high fish & wildlife values and related human uses are too great to be mitigated with the project as proposed..."

- Support resolution (#06-10-04) passes unanimous at annual AVCP Convention

- BOG formally receives/reviews draft language at special regulatory meeting in Anchorage and reaffirms support of proposed legislative effort. Requests sponsors to continue working with DWC and BOG-DOL to further refine statutory language prior to legislative introduction.

**Nov./Dec., 2006:** Calista Corporation provides letter of support for draft language as currently written.

Lower & Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committees reaffirm support. Draft language sent to legislative counsel for bill formatting by Representative Nelson.

**Jan./Feb., 2007:** Draft bill re-circulated for additional review from DWC, BOG-DOL, BOF and public.

- Board of Fish tables proposal (#157) to their October, 2007 work session and refers to a Habitat Committee created from Bristol Bay area proposal #121, addressing Tularik Creek Refuge/Reserve (re Pebble Mine project).

- BOG Chair provides final comments on draft language from BOG-DOL to sponsors and offers open invitation for additional BOG support if needed.

- Final BOG/legal comments incorporated into draft bill and presented to Representative Nelson for introduction.

**March, 2007:** Notified by Representative Nelson that due to legislative protocol she should not be the primary bill sponsor. Though the area is part of her constituents Customary & Traditional hunting area, it is not physically within her voting district. All information to date forwarded to Rep Woody Salmon's office and Rep. Nelson remains committed to work as co-sponsor in helping with its passage. Efforts to solicit support and introduction from Rep. Salmon produce no response. Due to these conditions, along with related (though unbecoming) baggage of Pebble and pending ballot initiatives, Sleetmute/ONC sponsors confer and agree to hold off introduction until a later date.

**Oct., 2007:** BOF takes no further action on proposal as agenda item at fall work session, though noting it remains a "live" issue, with any further action pending bill introduction and recommendation from their habitat committee.

**Feb./March, 2009:** Discussions reinitiated with (new) Rep. Herron who stated willingness to pursue introduction and support for HHFTR intent and passage. Activity update to Board of Game spring meeting.

**April, 2009:** Rep. Herron reports discussion w/ Rep. Salmon who stated no problem w/ Herron as primary sponsor. HB #227 filed w/ intent that refinement, co-sponsor & other support work be pursued for action in 2010 session.

**August, 2009:** Meeting with co-sponsor, Rep Herron, legislative staffers & state DOL/ADFG rep's to discuss and identify potential problem areas for amendment. Initial substitute language drafted and circulated for further review.

**Sept./Oct., 2009:** Update meetings w/ Sleetmute/Napaimute Traditional Councils, Calista Corp & AVCP;

- Schedule for support action thru BOF work session at Habitat Committee & January 2010 BOF-AYK meeting;
- Current language presented at special hearing of House Resource Committee in Bethel (by request/invitation).

**Nov./Dec., 2009:** Further review and consultations w/ ADFG, DNR, Mat-Su & Anchorage AC's; incorporation of comments; and final drafting of substitute language..

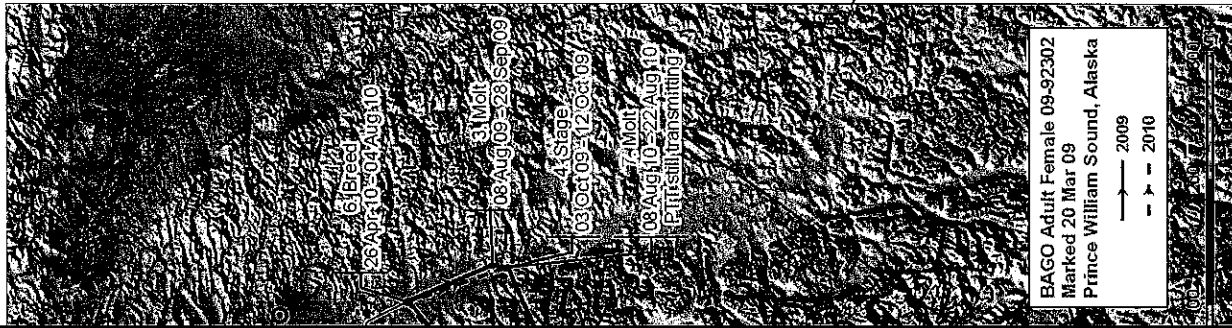
**Jan.-April, 2010:** Sponsor substitute filed w/ referrals to fisheries & resource committees. Board of Fisheries endorses bill and sends letter of recommendation for passage to legislature. Bill passed out of fisheries committee and pending scheduling in House resources; DNR & ADFG both maintain neutral position. CS drafted by House Resources that received one hearing but did not move out of Committee. Blindside letter generated by Calista geologist criticizing access concerns (unfounded) from earlier draft without any consultation of sponsors. Attempts to resolve Calista concerns produce no response. HR Committee Chari schedules no further hearings and bill expires at end of session.

RC27

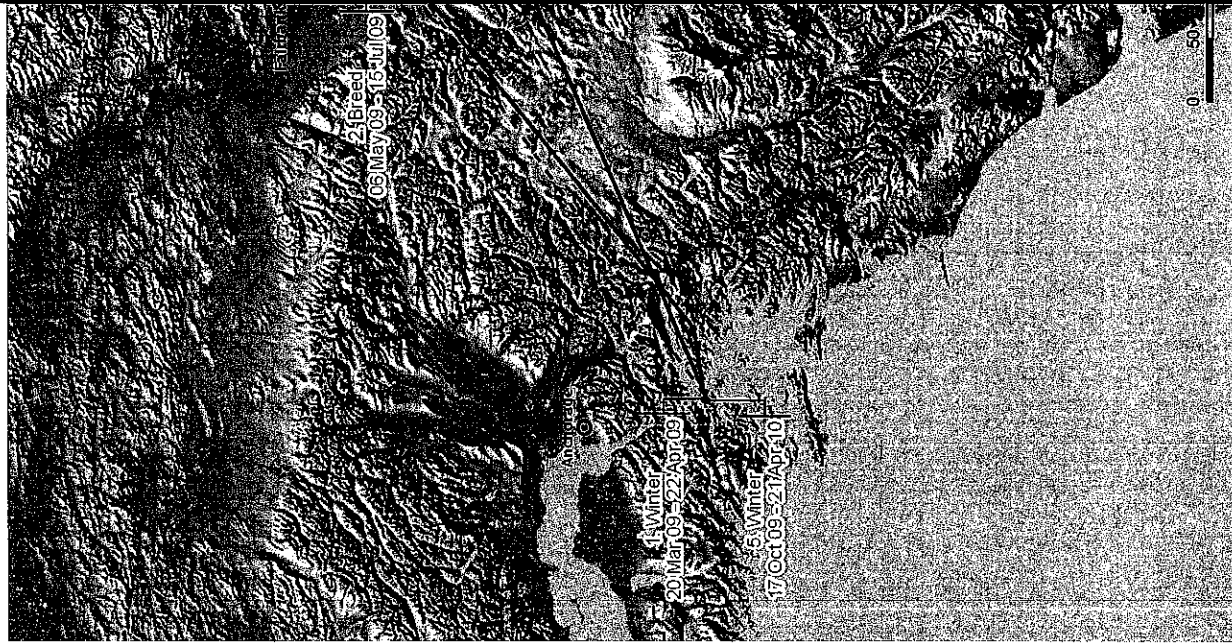


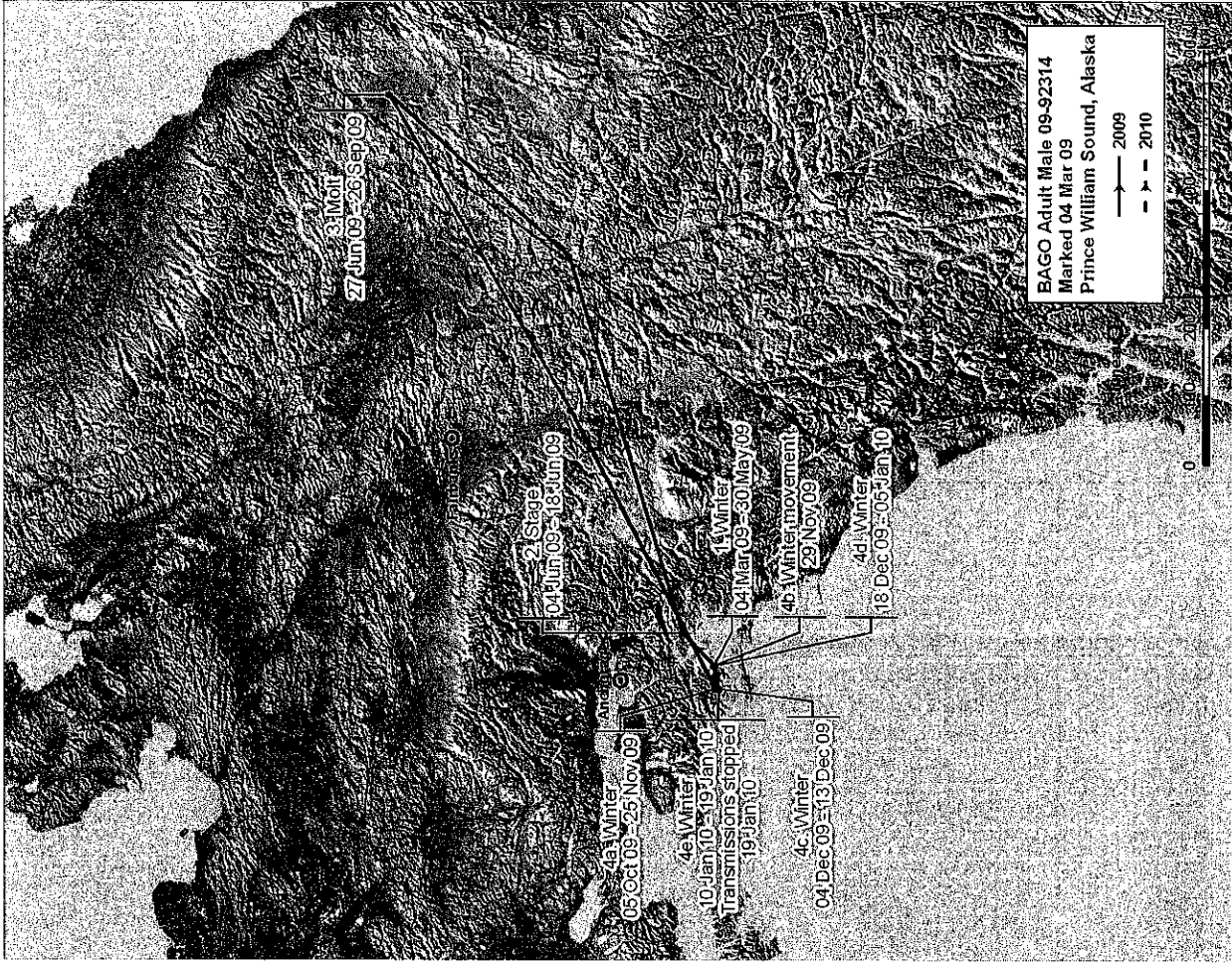
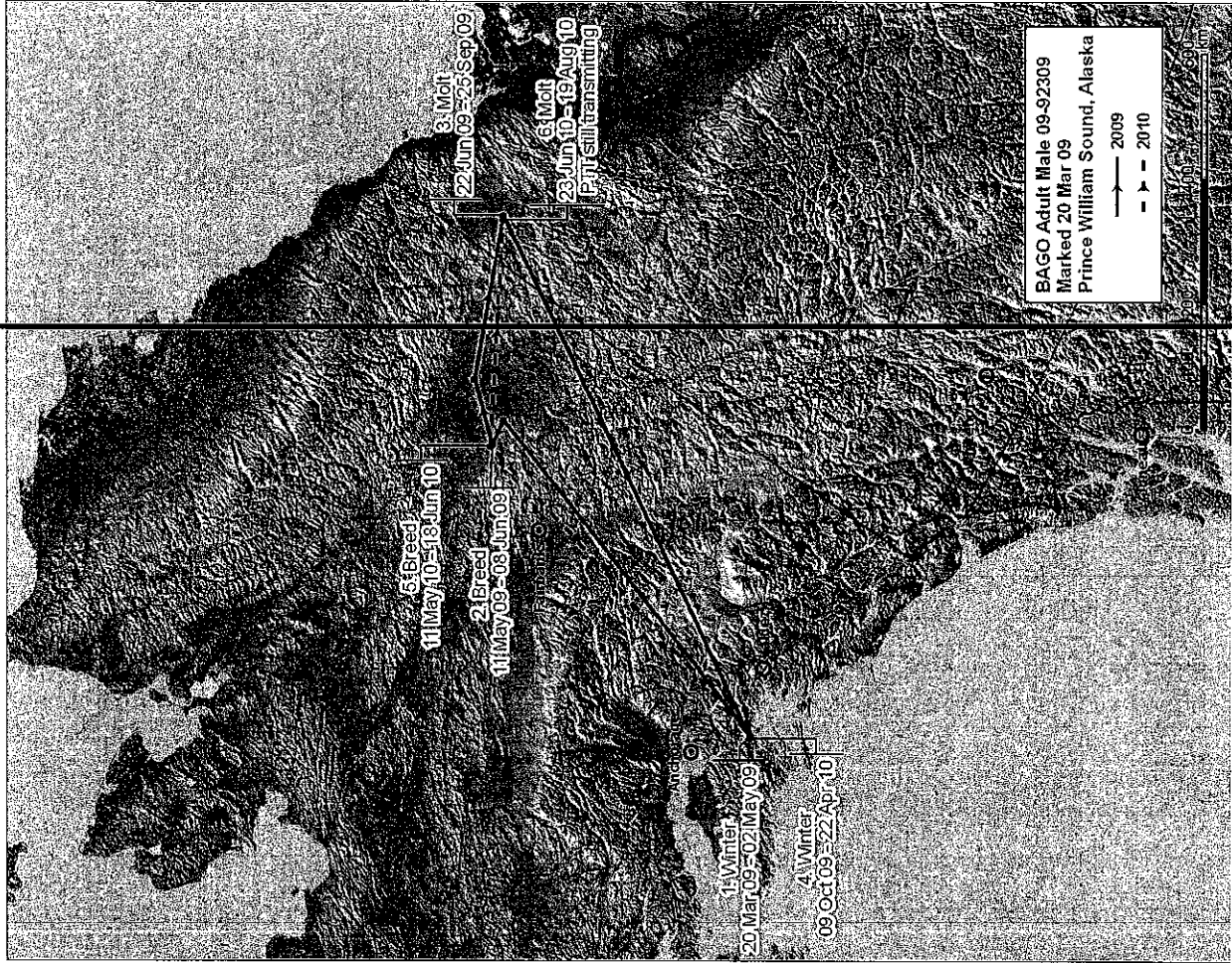
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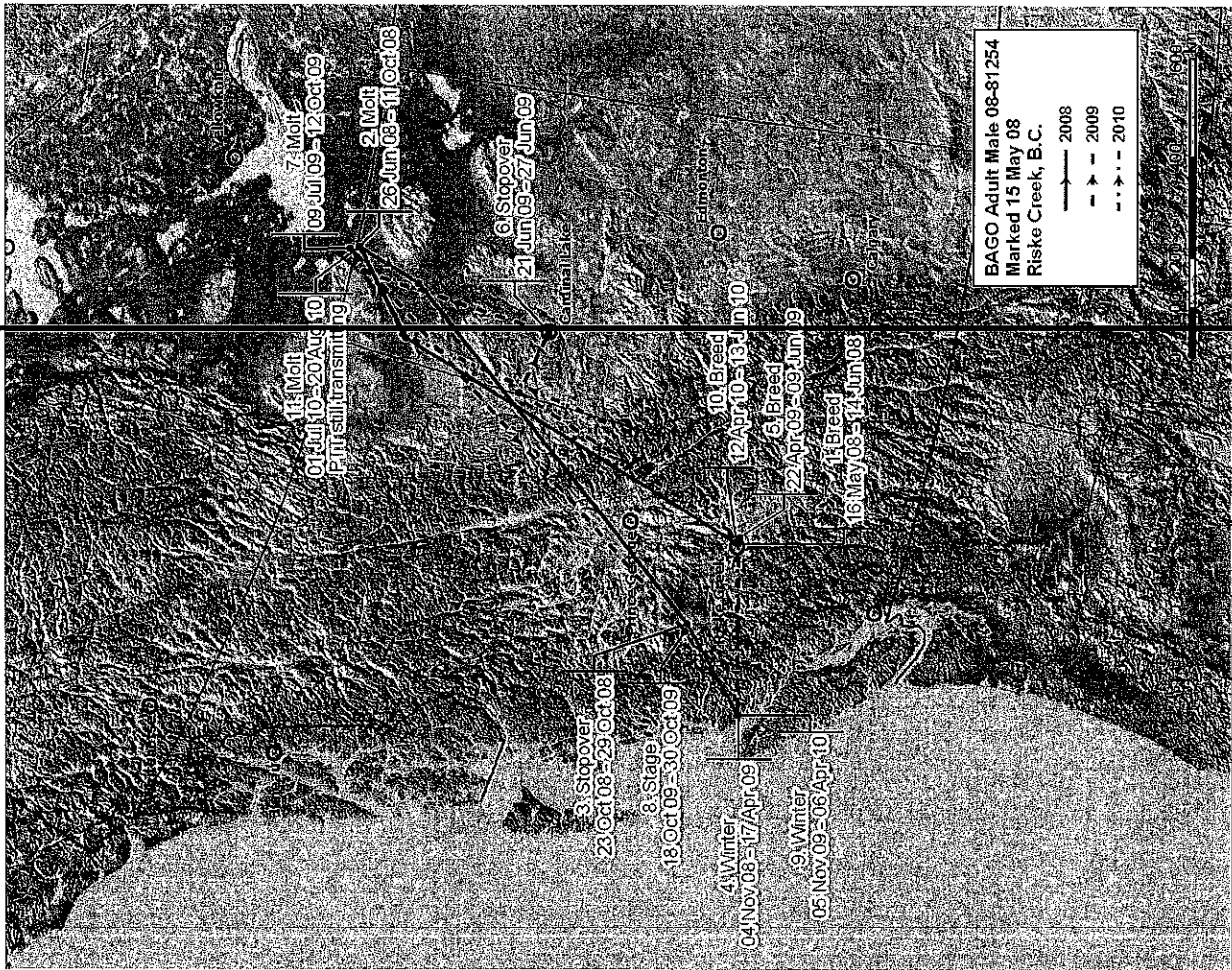
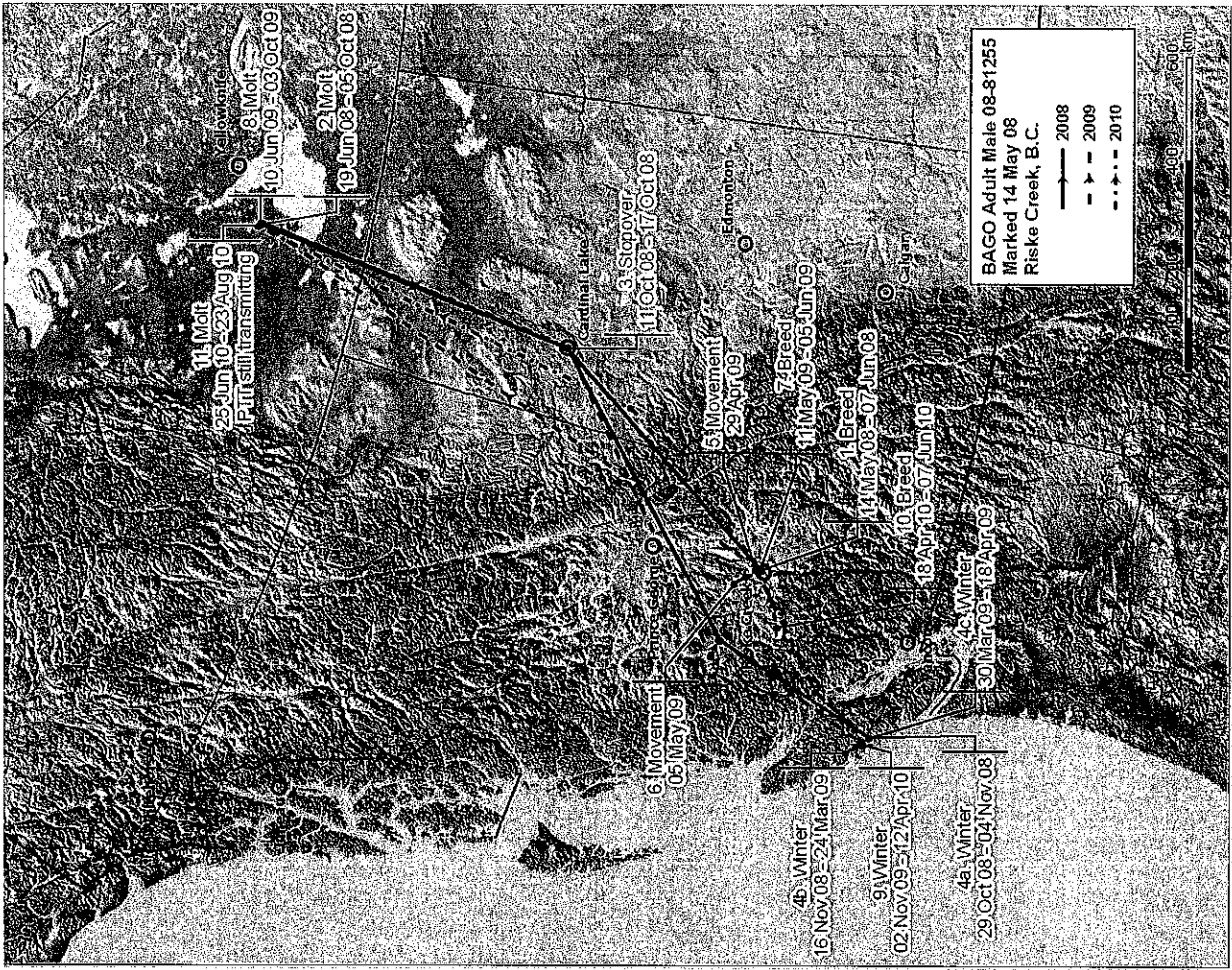
TELEMETRY RESEARCH-SITE FIDELITY BARROWS

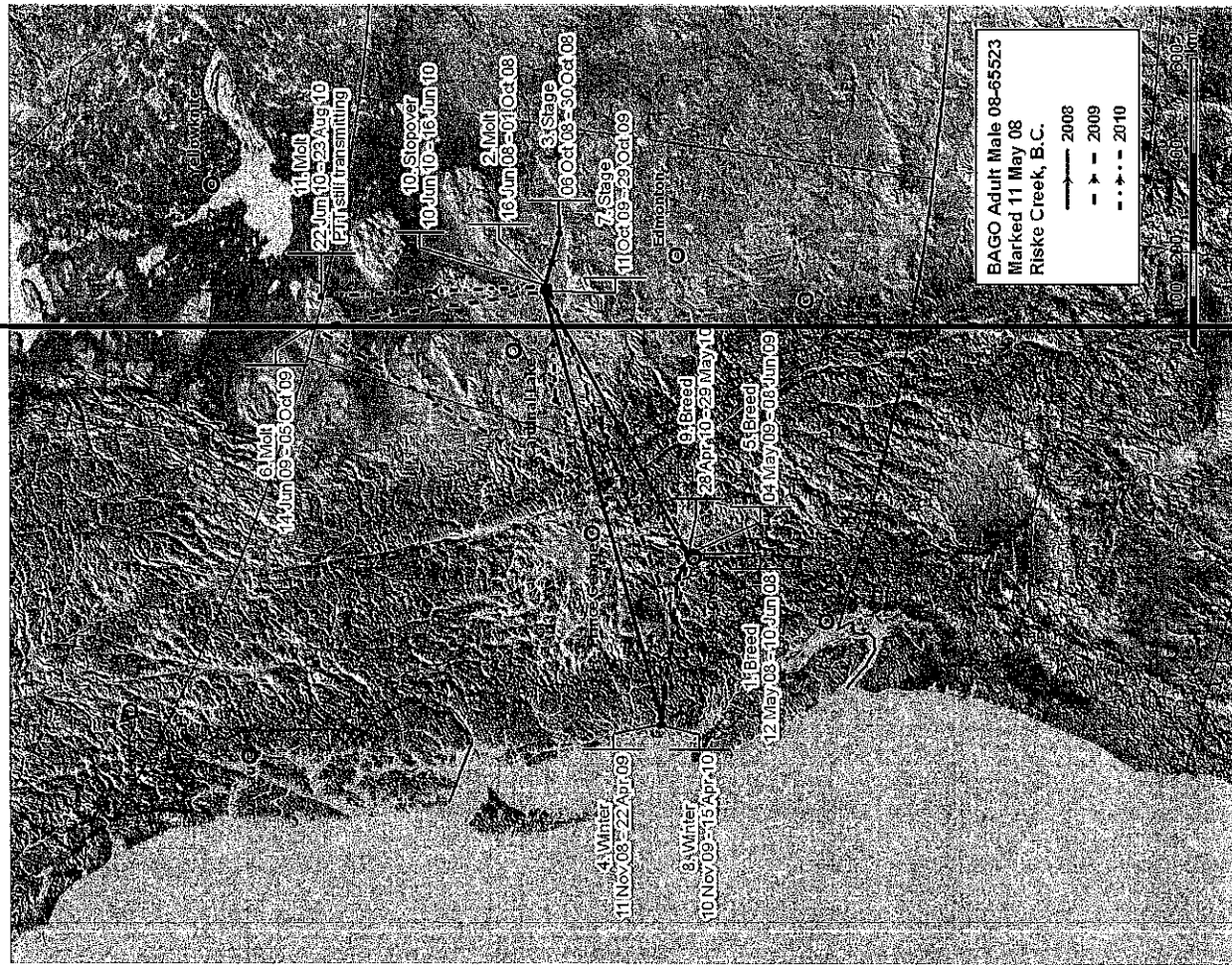
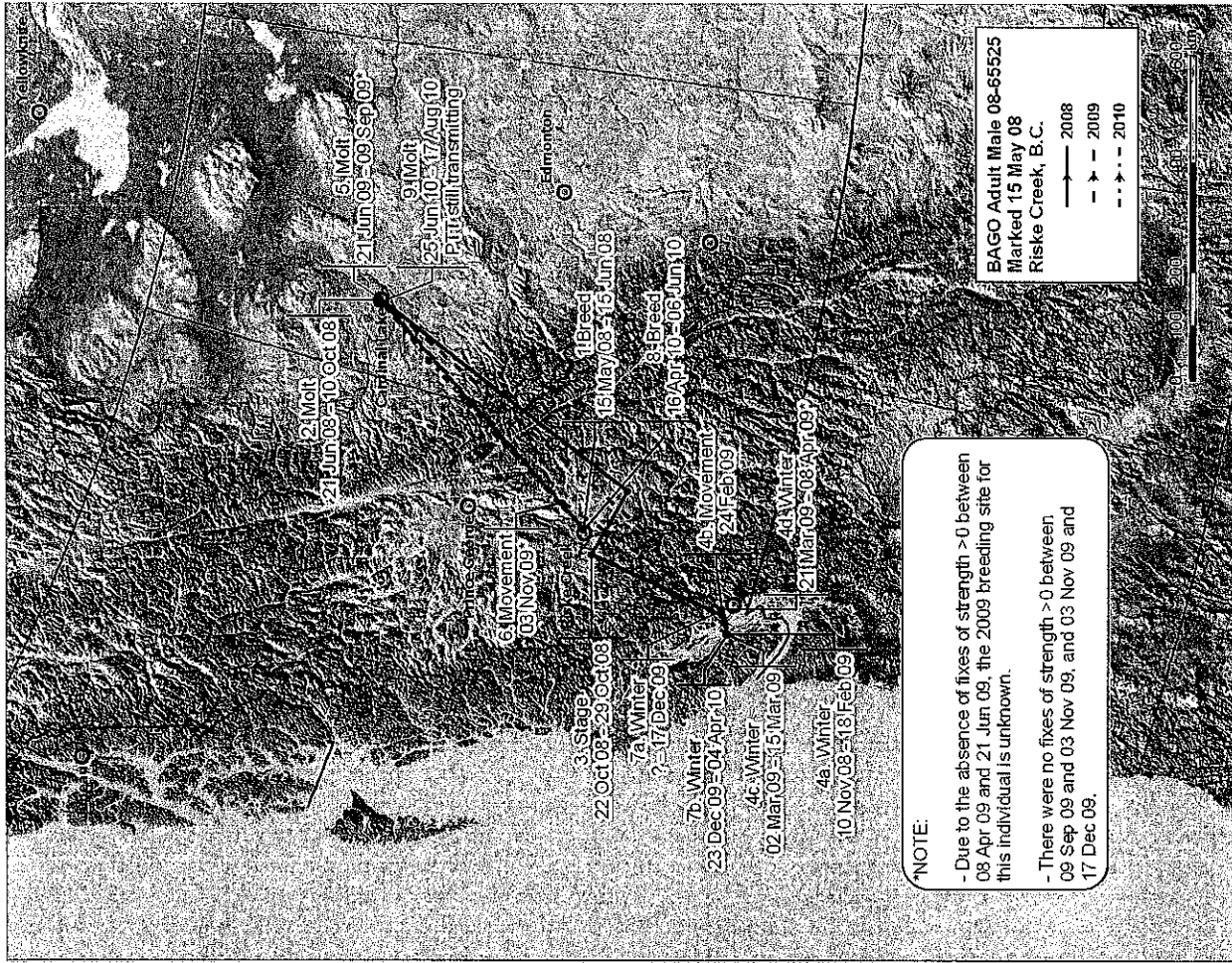


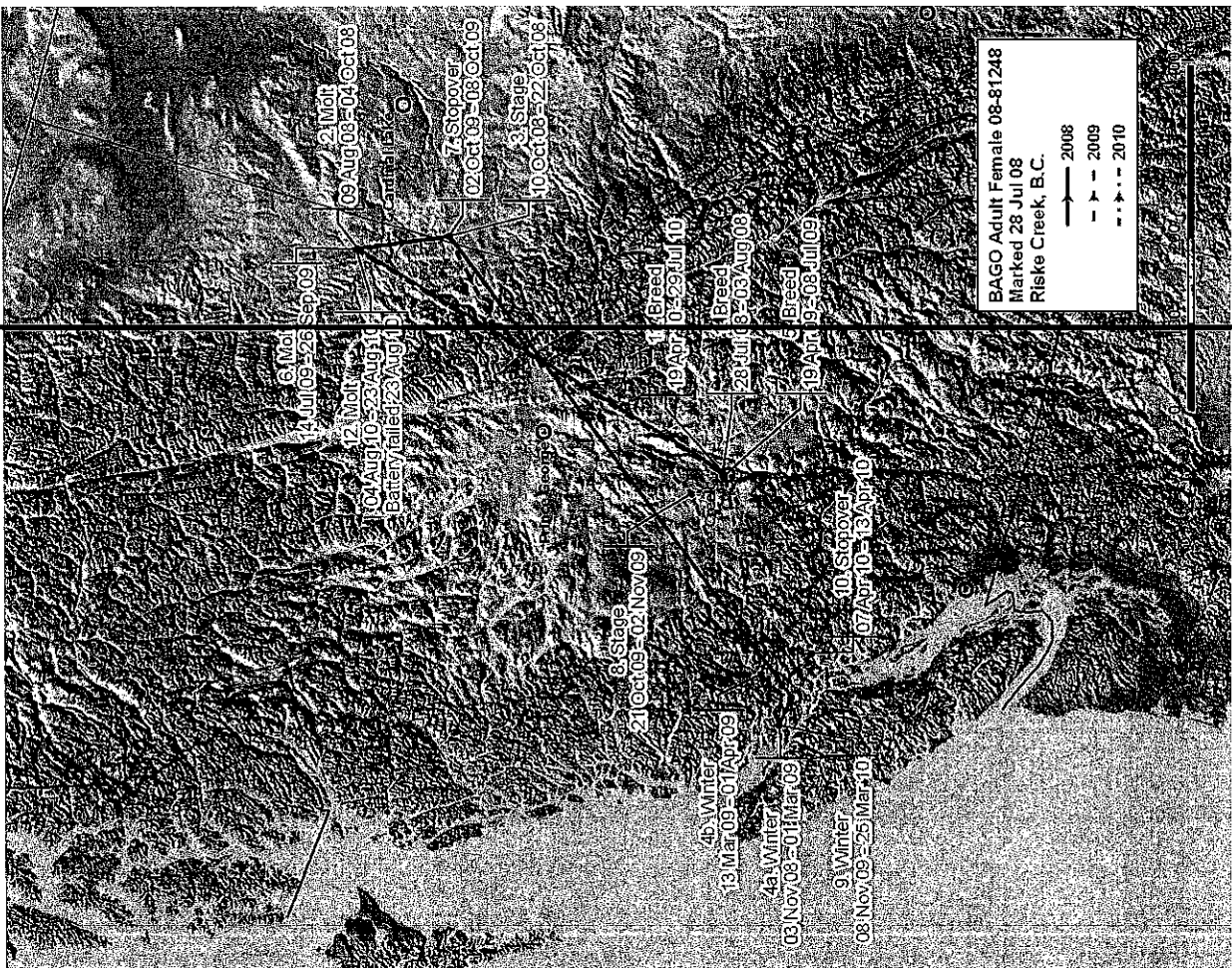
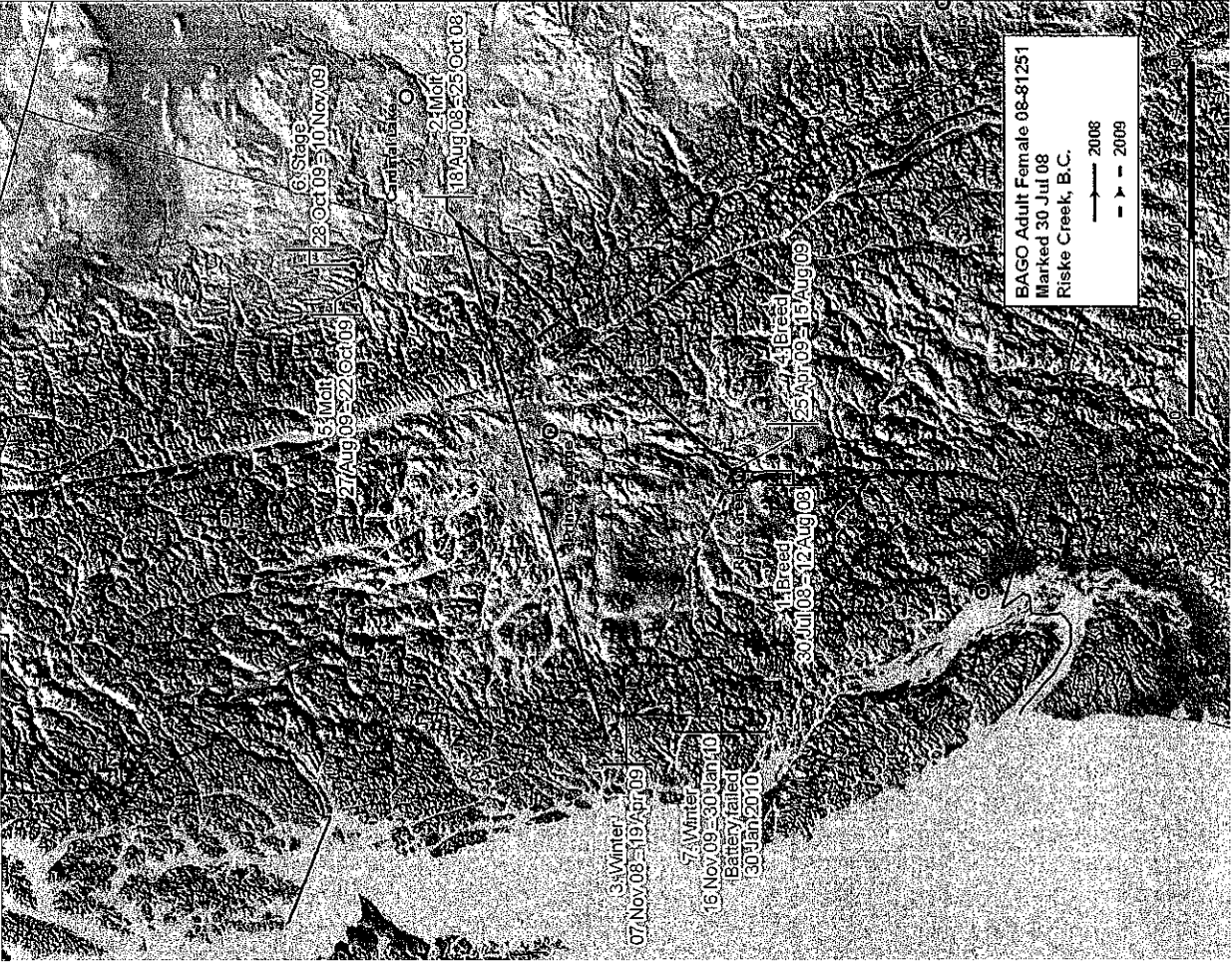
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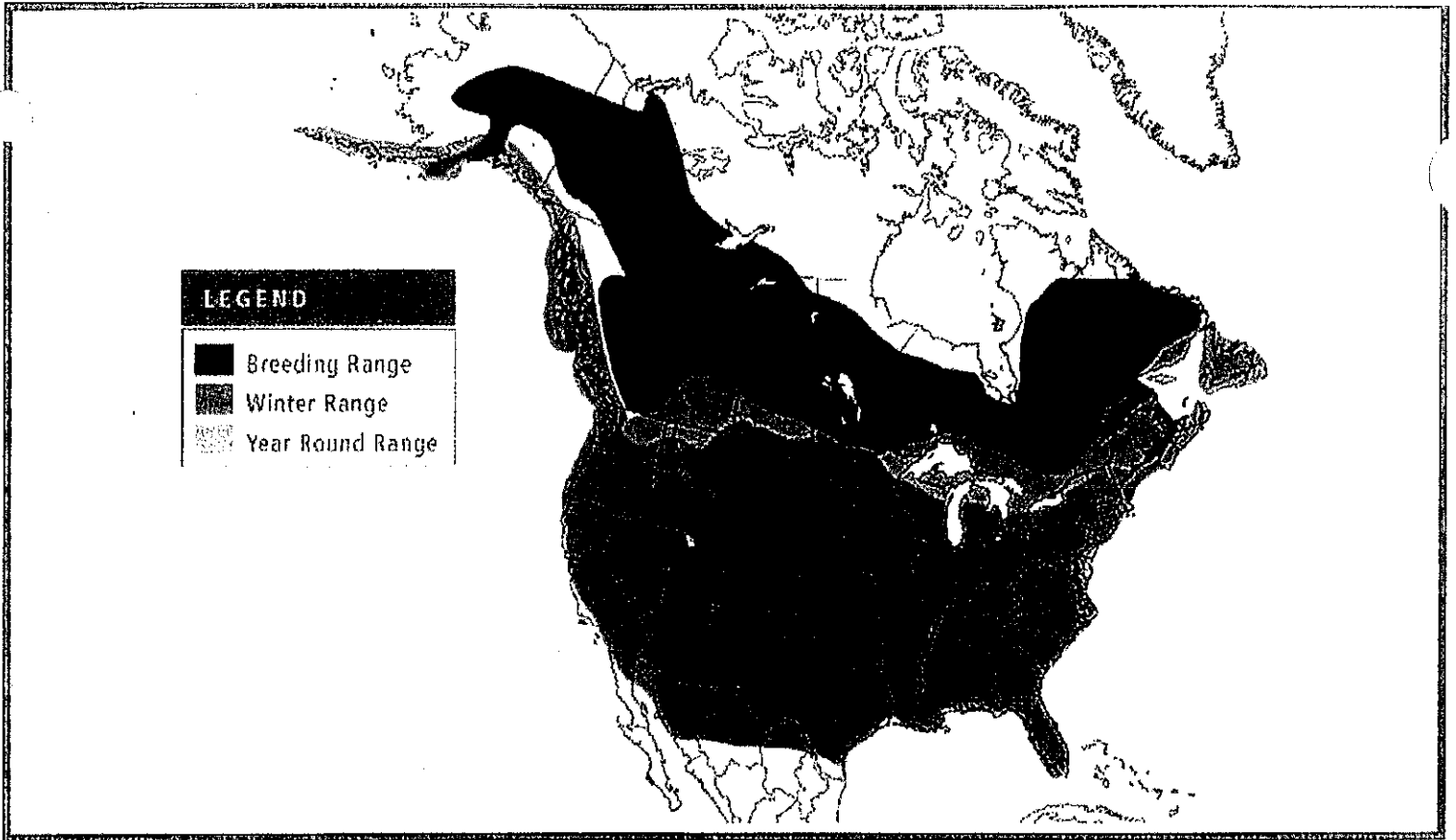




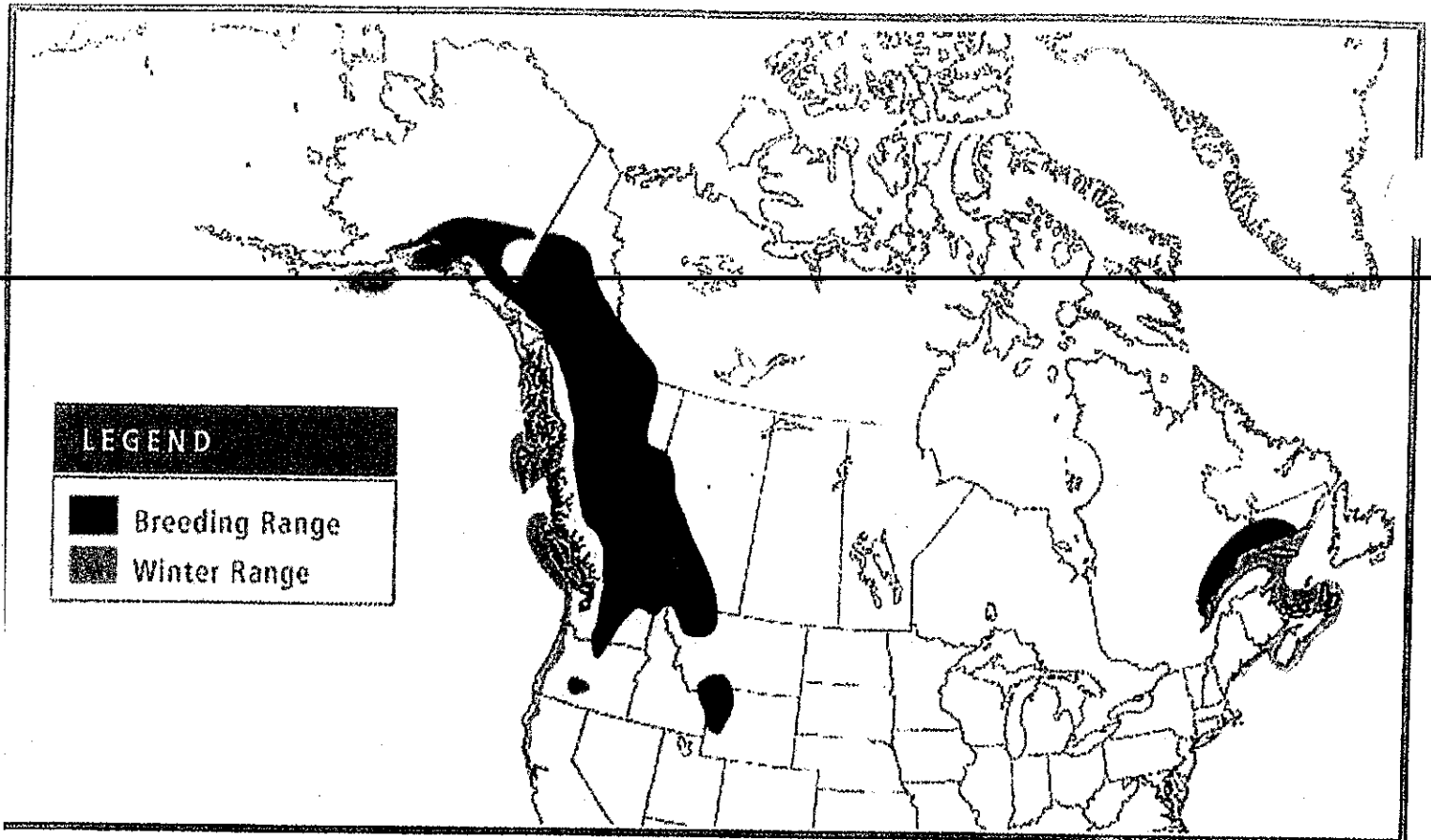


Goldeneye SPP. breeding population estimates, adjusted for birds present that were not seen by aerial crews in Surveyed Areas (Strata 1-18, 20-50 and 75-77).

Year	Alaska Yukon 1-12	Nation BC/NT 13-18, 20, 75-77	So. Alaska 28-29	N. Sisk 21-23	S. Sisk 30-35	N. Mew 24-25	S. Mew 36-40	Mont 41-42	N. Lark 43 & 45-47	S. Lark 44 & 48-49	W. Owl 50	Surveyed Areas
55	27,528	478,423	15,956	44,734	11,811	17,982	12,257	431	45-47	0	13,477	527,720
56	28,915	288,000	21,071	1,205	21,186	2,201	17,452	480	0	0	39,054	414,813
57	36,149	140,339	15,495	4,211	17,691	2,201	17,452	480	0	0	0	228,021
58	39,019	472,503	9,004	149,594	9,612	47,924	28,222	529	0	0	41,417	798,183
59	46,539	859,109	6,734	277,725	13,271	256,189	41,221	593	0	0	227,059	1,728,099
60	45,506	194,875	11,572	49,199	12,459	182,400	42,055	599	0	0	42,789	530,859
61	41,243	373,513	11,241	71,491	10,594	162,400	42,055	599	0	0	530,859	530,859
62	69,799	390,992	7,929	91,397	7,783	90,229	13,491	957	0	0	71,704	673,295
63	60,881	32,242	2,440	38,799	3,892	33,581	6,298	879	0	0	190,024	762,914
64	7,510	160,027	5,860	31,093	2,494	12,422	6,371	636	0	0	123,985	302,808
65	44,441	204,012	1,457	35,894	6,802	32,317	11,383	0	0	0	77,199	303,727
66	45,769	39,878	2,941	43,631	10,501	36,430	2,102	1,309	0	0	6,099	343,150
67	122,644	64,985	0	9,290	14,327	5,812	18,392	1,309	0	0	70,169	245,987
68	139,244	36,331	5,639	32,279	22,591	9,392	6,298	53,399	0	0	53,399	298,833
69	94,705	36,774	8,908	75,013	8,731	77,002	7,029	837	0	0	347,335	694,864
70	63,288	35,665	3,622	146,310	15,452	78,061	13,972	0	0	0	102,724	411,523
71	81,871	38,821	3,622	146,310	15,452	78,061	13,972	0	0	0	64,998	429,116
72	92,499	75,381	20,413	15,693	14,252	44,109	32,901	0	1,103	0	100,974	402,893
73	93,251	39,309	19,651	81,037	20,652	49,803	5,503	8,821	0	0	159,389	458,026
74	84,951	58,397	17,079	80,853	13,923	78,818	12,093	2,395	0	0	161,339	527,719
75	95,603	37,790	19,599	51,609	16,397	39,281	33,656	0	0	0	102,178	414,746
76	87,770	62,497	28,298	138,719	16,397	115,674	30,559	0	0	0	102,519	392,421
77	91,783	91,783	3,687	67,332	64,829	125,297	4,296	637	0	0	102,632	598,326
78	68,520	119,234	33,240	61,411	14,039	60,895	42,595	0	0	0	103,114	543,806
79	103,980	194,325	7,357	42,691	35,697	44,946	12,596	1,091	0	0	103,359	513,146
80	119,376	189,535	29,598	21,735	29,381	47,697	18,691	1,592	0	0	103,594	542,187
81	92,323	108,130	4,640	189,798	20,143	221,927	29,615	0	0	0	103,826	716,812
82	76,033	63,492	6,802	74,730	20,732	46,080	29,615	0	2,509	0	103,826	443,997
83	73,646	103,822	106,418	106,418	16,223	22,175	22,175	0	0	0	103,826	515,762
84	85,592	330,595	1,727	63,695	15,204	22,349	628	637	1,390	0	103,782	712,473
85	97,351	97,351	16,170	44,978	27,120	90,487	4,274	0	0	0	103,833	478,441
86	67,898	169,773	29,908	44,782	19,803	194,527	20,324	2,547	0	0	79,883	628,995
87	71,513	46,330	24,189	111,516	22,678	36,392	29,965	0	1,029	0	103,826	474,423
88	90,282	62,118	31,635	33,002	4,289	15,475	23,615	0	0	0	111,109	373,565
89	63,106	100,430	18,087	14,184	20,371	31,789	16,079	1,091	0	0	103,782	515,762
90	47,255	61,417	19,393	30,873	5,714	32,987	33,919	887	0	0	139,296	403,870
91	51,739	79,172	10,588	82,628	17,981	22,456	13,542	670	0	0	177,997	329,633
92	34,170	69,295	19,078	187,437	44,391	142,138	28,191	0	0	0	39,887	319,304
93	69,285	90,578	9,007	194,384	34,695	71,080	4,198	1,515	0	0	38,631	36,631
94	58,442	152,574	15,055	96,735	34,798	139,983	27,489	1,491	0	0	183,823	592,297
95	73,978	102,648	31,397	181,943	41,498	183,031	5,223	441	0	0	104,003	498,347
96	77,925	39,371	6,081	136,433	53,023	163,031	3,223	441	0	0	23,454	651,102
97	67,186	90,984	6,727	176,737	37,413	150,339	42,518	0	0	0	702,921	1,209,367
98	77,213	102,701	4,717	142,290	20,493	173,529	28,191	823	0	0	171,150	752,577
99	66,244	54,071	5,789	128,024	29,683	140,583	37,421	1,491	0	0	108,611	723,678
2000	91,246	91,246	28,329	183,185	41,498	191,017	39,045	478	1,285	0	228,293	681,845
2001	86,633	68,669	22,238	168,180	40,939	191,017	39,045	478	0	0	383,894	884,230
2002	60,385	59,733	6,573	183,180	21,102	204,336	29,294	0	0	0	73,917	789,005
2003	75,733	68,669	6,573	221,441	21,405	136,651	18,046	1,637	0	0	129,939	706,198
2004	92,144	197,144	34,739	148,915	64,739	144,623	65,832	0	0	0	42,902	786,188
2005	82,444	69,420	26,772	97,985	16,011	112,847	20,433	512	0	0	74,377	587,281
2006	91,149	22,148	10,395	132,993	17,213	127,213	23,445	0	0	0	24,659	496,253
2007	98,034	231,183	60,371	271,143	70,827	199,168	13,507	0	0	0	48,405	690,745
2008	38,258	191,718	28,213	129,715	90,877	295,382	32,289	0	0	0	33,679	903,340
2009	52,622	117,683	37,689	66,185	66,185	146,639	27,699	566	0	0	540,083	640,083
2010	32,202	153,391	13,879	123,583	28,599	244,280	39,442	947	0	0	64,759	647,724
Average: 1995-2009	40,980	231,031	69,030	67,989	92,417	182,091	11,554	0	0	0	41,535	662,289
% Chg. from: 2009	27.3%	68.9%	324.2%	-46.9%	112.0%	-25.5%	-71.1%	-100.0%	-100.0%	100.0%	-33.9%	0.9%
1995-2009	-40.7%	63.0%	283.9%	-29.2%	132.9%	90.6%	-47.1%	-100.0%	-100.0%	100.0%	-63.1%	19.7%
1995-2010	69,119	141,736	15,946	95,316	25,966	95,516	21,939	893	208	237	112,615	679,083
	69,617	143,331	16,699	95,417	26,614	97,092	20,981	893	204	253	111,246	691,103



*Distribution of Common Goldeneye in North America*

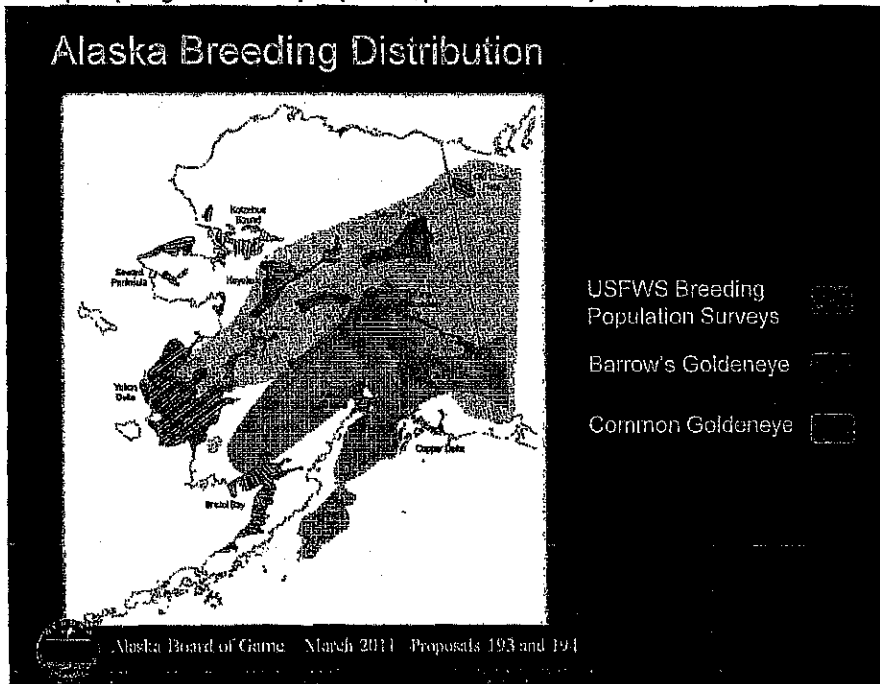


*Distribution of Barrow's Goldeneye in North America*

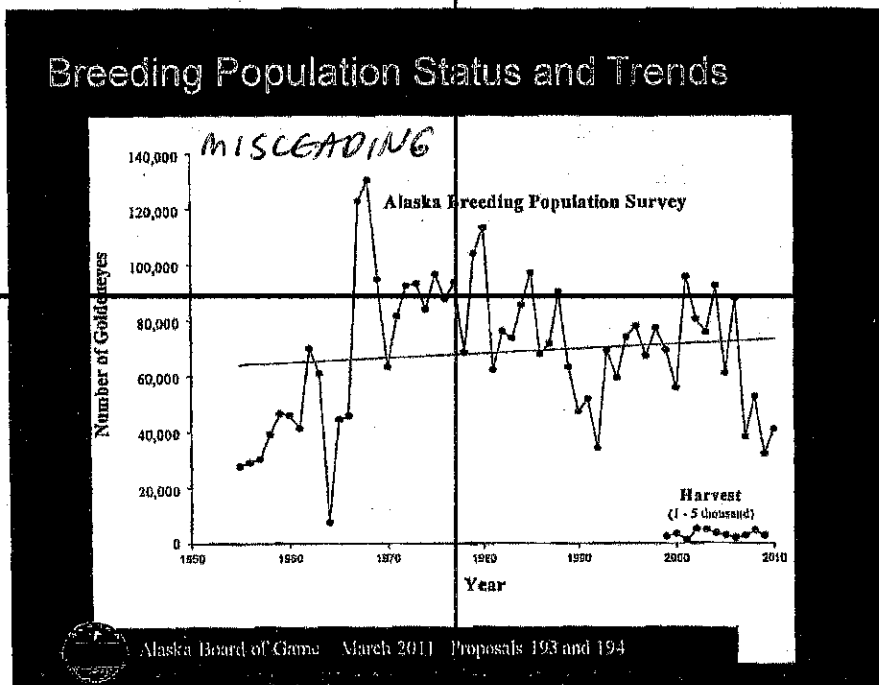


NOTE: ALASKA-YUKON WATERFOWL BREEDING POPULATION SURVEY "STRATA 1-12" STATES:

"Caution should be used when interpreting the graphs that include data previous to 1977. The specially modified turbine beaver (N754) has been used on this survey from 1977 to the present. This aircraft has increased visibility when compared to aircraft used prior to 1977 on this survey. This suggests that any long term declines may be more significant than depicted on the graphs and any long-term increases may be less significant than depicted on the graphs (depending on the span of years in question). Likewise, long term averages that include pre-1977 could be somewhat misleading. Historical data from this survey (1957-1994) have been analyzed and are available in a report (Hodges et al 1996)." (See Graph below RC 104)



*SWITCHED AIRCRAFT*



*WHICH SPECIES  
GOLDENEYE?*

**Estimated (HIP) Barrow's Goldeneye Harvest by State and Flyway, 1999-2009.**

Year	AZ	CA	CO	ID	MT	NV	NM	OR	UT	WA	WY	PF Tot.	AK	CF Tot.	MF Tot.	AF Tot.	U.S. Tot.
1999	0	107	0	302	83	58	0	122	219	1,176	87	2,155	1,662	249	0	0	4,086
2000	0	239	70	960	1,028	0	0	771	909	374	0	4,350	1,720	70	0	58	6,198
2001	0	219	0	415	0	27	0	0	430	539	0	1,629	649	357	0	83	2,718
2002	0	101	0	452	620	0	0	0	341	277	0	1,791	2,477	44	0	27	4,339
2003	0	119	0	151	0	48	0	427	165	524	0	1,434	3,837	99	0	0	5,369
2004	0	0	0	875	282	0	0	194	525	1,258	0	3,134	1,938	0	0	0	5,072
2005	0	0	0	1,021	171	0	0	1,058	253	1,239	218	3,961	1,153	54	0	78	5,247
2006	0	0	0	736	832	0	0	538	0	981	473	3,560	962	68	285	201	5,075
2007	0	292	0	157	517	30	0	400	0	924	0	2,319	1,471	122	0	0	3,912
2008	32	0	0	3,063	392	0	0	1,164	98	194	0	4,945	4,243	36	0	123	9,348
2009	52	699	0	929	108	0	0	278	106	227	50	2,450	1,631	100	0	170	4,302
Averages:																	
1999-00	0	173	35	631	556	29	0	447	564	775	44	3,253	1,701	160	0	29	5,142
2001-10	9	159	0	850	341	12	0	451	213	685	82	2,803	2,040	98	32	76	5,042
All Years	8	161	6	810	390	15	0	450	277	701	75	2,884	1,978	109	26	67	5,061
% Change from:																	
1999-08	1525.0%	549.0%	-100.0%	16.4%	-74.5%	-100.0%	#DIV/0!	-40.5%	-63.9%	-69.7%	-35.7%	-16.3%	-19.0%	-9.0%	-100.0%	198.2%	-16.2%
2008	62.5%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-69.7%	-72.4%	#DIV/0!	#DIV/0!	-76.1%	8.2%	17.0%	#DIV/0!	-50.5%	-61.6%	177.8%	#DIV/0!	38.2%	-54.0%
% Flyway Harvest:												% U.S. Harvest:	% U.S. Harvest:	% U.S. Harvest:	% U.S. Harvest:	% U.S. Harvest:	% U.S. Harvest:
1999-00	0.0%	5.3%	1.1%	19.4%	17.1%	0.9%	0.0%	13.7%	17.3%	23.8%	1.3%	63.3%	33.1%	3.1%	0.0%	0.6%	100.0%
2001-10	0.3%	5.7%	0.0%	30.3%	12.2%	0.4%	0.0%	16.1%	7.6%	24.4%	2.9%	55.6%	40.5%	1.9%	0.6%	1.5%	100.0%

## FAULTY HARVEST DATA

Example: The 2010 Pacific Flyway Data Book shows from pages 27-34 under estimated (HIP) species Harvest by State and Flyway 1999-2009 for the State of Alaska.

	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>
Page 27 - Surf Scoter	6477	592
Page 28 - White-winged Scoter	0	0
Page 29 - Black Scoter	0	1183
Page 30 - Long-tailed duck	0	592
Page 31 - Harlequin	864	592
Page 32 - Common Merganser	1295	592
Page 33 - Red Breasted Merganser	864	3550
Page 34 - Hooded Merganser	0	0
Eiders	0	0
Page 33 - Bufflehead	1010	1109
Page 33 - Barrows Goldeneye	864	3550
Page 33 - Common Goldeneye	4243	1631
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>15,617</b>	<b>13,391</b>
<b>Cripples @30%</b>	<b>4928</b>	<b>4017</b>
	<b>20545</b>	<b>17,408</b>

There is no accountability for impact of the higher (60%) crippling and dead loss from the pass shooting and jump shooting method most often used for sea duck sport hunting. (Rothe, 2000)

Where is the King Eider Data?

Where is the Common Eider Data?

One glance at a seaduck guiding website and you see the king and common eiders lined up.

Where are these numbers? Especially on the sub species the Pacific Common Eider?

The same 592 taken of Long-tail, harlequin and common Merganser and surf scoter?

H.I.P. data shows clearly that:

- ~~1. Hunters or commercial guides cannot identify species~~
2. Hunters or commercial guides are not reporting kills
3. Hunters or commercial guides are unwilling to send in wings of their mounts to wingbee
3. Hunters or commercial guides are guessing at kill numbers
4. Hunters or commercial guides are not reporting crippling or deadloss
5. Data is changing from original reporting sometimes by over 3200 birds
6. Literature has pointed to the fact that hunters send in reports but don't tally sea ducks
7. Close to 70% of sea duck species are in a sustained long term decline
8. Faulty data is the only parameter used to base management ??
9. How is this impacting population structure of birds with site fidelity like Barrows?
10. **40.5 % of the U.S Total of Barrows Goldeneye From 2001-2009 were killed in Alaska**

**Nonresidents** may not take more than 8 per day or possess more than 20 sea ducks per season, including no more than 2 per day 4 in possession may be harlequin or long-tailed ducks and no more than 1 per day 2 in possession may be eider (king or common). Nonresidents may not take or possess more than 4 each of black scoter, surf scoter, and white-winged scoter. Steller's and spectacled eiders are closed statewide.

ADD  
GOLDENPHEE

**GEESE:** Dark geese include any combination of cackling/Canada and white-fronted geese. White geese include snow and Ross's geese.

- <sup>4</sup> Units 5 & 6, Canada goose season is Sept. 28-Dec. 16.
  - <sup>5</sup> Units 6(B), 6(C) and Middleton, Hawkins and Hinchinbrook Islands in Unit 6(D). Canada goose hunting is by registration permit only. Permits available in Anchorage or Cordova.
  - <sup>6</sup> In Units 9 and Unimak Island portion of Unit 10, dark goose limits are 6 per day, 12 in possession; however, no more than 2 may be Canada geese in Unit 9E, and no more than 4 may be Canada geese in Units 9A-C and Unimak Island.
  - <sup>7</sup> In Units 17 and 18, the dark goose limits are 6 per day, 12 in possession; however, no more than 2 may be Canada geese in Unit 18 and no more than 4 may be Canada geese in Unit 17.
  - <sup>8</sup> In Unit 8, dark goose limits include no more than 1 Canada goose per day, 2 in possession. Check for area closures before hunting.
  - <sup>9</sup> **TUNDRA SWANS:** Tundra swan seasons in Units 17, 18, 22 and 23 is Sept. 1 - Oct. 31. ~~Hunting is by registration permit only, with a limit of 3 swans per permit.~~
  - <sup>10</sup> **SANDHILL CRANES:** In Unit 17 bag limits for sandhill cranes are 2 per day, 4 in possession.
- FALCONRY:** A falconry permit is required to take, possess or hunt with an authorized species of raptor. Total combined limits for all migratory game birds taken by falconry are 3 per day, 6 in possession.

RC 28

Alaska Monitoring & Drug testing LLC

Board of Game Comments: to Proposal 218 Submitted by Alaska Wildlife Troopers

Presented By: Vince Holton

Director of operations for,

Alaska Monitoring and Drug Testing LLC

331 3rd Street

Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Alaska Monitoring is a privately owned and operated Limited liability corporation, Regulated in part under Department of corrections, title 22 chapters 15. Of the Alaska Administrative code, and Enforced in part under Alaska Statutes, 28.35.030 under Department motor vehicles. Our company under AAC, 22.15.045 reports to; Department of corrections, Departments of public safety, Courts, department of health and social services, and Law enforcement in all Four Judicial districts of the state.

Our Primary Purpose is the monitoring, education and assisted treatment of Alcohol related abuses and crimes.

My own primary purpose as Director of Operations; is to work as a liaison between the various state agencies, as well the Legislative and executive branches of our government. AS.28.35.030 is a direct result of my efforts at ensuring proper and correct legislation and regulations are passed.

We would like to make our position Clear that while we in no way endorse or encourage, irresponsible behavior regarding the consumption or use of intoxicating substances, when present with firearms or motor vehicles, nor do we encourage or condone the act of illegal Trespass onto private property. We cannot support this proposal as written.

Proposal 218 submitted by the AWT is similar to the ad hoc or compulsive legislation my office contends with every cycle. ~~As a proposal this is an extremely vague language that leaves the door open for a wide range of abuse. Further it was submitted with incorrect Statutes sited for inclusion into Game Regulations.~~

As; AS 11.46.230 quoted as trespassing is in fact Reasonable detention as a defense, and AS 11.46.320 /.330 in particular is the correct statute for Trespassing

The AWT Proposal states that the Simple act of trespassing and shooting an animal would not necessarily result in seizure of that animal. And that by adding AS 11.46.330 would allow AWT to do so... however.

Under section 11.46.350.(b) trespassing is not a crime UNLESS... Certain circumstance has been met. (Attached) AWT may well seize game that was legally taken, and once the hunter has vindicated them self in court, they have still lost their game meat and or trophy.

I have attached Copy of the Alaska Statute and definitions regarding trespassing for the boards Review.

As well for comparison I have attached copies Of Alaska Statute 11.61.210 misconduct involving weapons) as well AS.28.35.030 operating a vehicle under the influence. While I do not expect this board to read or even fully understand the context of the DWI regulations I present them in full for the comparative nature of volume of legislation that has already gone into place regarding both instances.

The comparative difference is the full extent of the statutes them self, the misconduct involving weapons is often an additional charge with that of a DWI, however the evaluation of the misconduct charge is left to the evaluation of the officer who contacts the individual. In the form of a field sobriety test, and possibly a PBT by that officer. The PBT however is not admissible in the courts. An officer must determine if that person is intoxicated beyond the ability to possess a firearm in the same safe manner as a normal person.

Alaska DWI laws have gone through extensive legislation and committees to determine presumed intoxication. Weapons misconduct when intoxicated or under the influence have not. I am of the believe after speaking with several attorneys from the state prosecuting office as well private Defense attorneys this may well be BEYOND this boards scope; in establishing public safety requirements. To complicate this, we are unsure of the field sobriety training and analyses training the AWT troopers currently have.

The AWT fail to recognize in this proposal. In that if person shoots a moose under the influence they have already broken the law. If they shoot from or across the road way they have already broken the law, as well if they are intoxicated while operation of a motor vehicle and in possession of a firearm, again the law has already been broken. Should a harvest occur during any of these instance it would be considered an illegal harvest.

However in many instances it would require the act be witnessed, or collaborated by evidence. AWT troopers arriving at a camp with a fresh moose kill and a celebratory group could lead to weapons misconduct, a DWI as well a game violation. And again the burden of proof in Court is upon the AWT. Mean while that hunter must again be charged, convicted or vindicated, and if so. This hunter has still lost his legally taken game.

---

~~Whereas. Should the courts determine that the game was taken during an illegal act they may order that game seized, as well set the cost of that game at the predetermined values placed upon it, By the legislator.~~

Should the AWT, in Ernest feel that a public safety regulation be written, we feel that The Legislator is the true and correct place for this to occur. These type of public safety laws require full committee review, to establish not only the regulation but the mandatory corrective measures that accompany it, this process is often lengthy and time consuming to be done correctly.. The changes in AS 28.35.030 I participated in last summer went before the committee 4 times before being accepted and voted into law. We at Alaska Monitoring would be more than willing to work with the AWT to help establish correctly written legislation that would allow them the tools to perform their enforcement duties, with minimal impact to hunters who partake in a legal harvest and prevent possibly civil rights violations.

RC 29

I trapped for many years in Wyoming and am not really adverse to trapping as long as it is in a remote areas and is a source of subsistence. I made many sets for coyotes; but most of the time I caught eagles, badgers, camp robbers, bob cats and sometimes I caught a coyote. I even caught my own sheep dog which had to be destroyed because both front legs were broken. Coyotes are far smarter than wolves, lynxes, and dogs are really stupid.

My Australian Shepard was caught in a large conibear trap up Eagle River, near Heritage falls, 5 miles up river from the Eagle River Nature Center. I had never seen a conibear trap before but by sheer strength we were able to free the dog. The dog was attracted 100 yards from the set by a powerful scent. This incident was well documented in ADN. Every winter there are a large number of skiers that ski up Eagle River to the end of the valley with there dogs. The tributaries are often frequented by the same people. Incl;uded in the heavily skied areas are all valleys in the Chugach State Park, such as Ship Creek all the way to Moraine Pass, Peters Creek, Bird Creek and Heritage Creek and Indian. Trappers use snow shoes which are a open invitation to follow the trail. Skiers with pets far outnumber recreational trappers Over the years there have been numerous documented instances of dogs caught in traps. The big problem with trapping is that you cannot target an animal, I never could in Wyoming. Once recreational trapping is allowed in Chugach State Park you attract all the illegal trappers, that trap out of season and off heavily used trails. Last winter I notice this happening up Prospect Heights where a sign was posted warning people with dogs that traps were in the area. Also found a fish head in the area tied to a wire. I tried to locate the traps but was unsuccessful. I talked to a lot of people that frequented this trail all of whom were very concerned about their pets. This illegal trapping must discredit the professional legitimate trapper.

Recreational trapping for coyotes or any other animal in Chugach State Park should never be allowed because you cannot target the animal. The benefits of trapping are not worth the few animals taken, the many problems administrating the program, and the hazards to people accompanied by their pets.

Dick Griffith

Anchorage

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346-2070

MARCH 19, 2011



Gunsmoke Taxidermy  
P.O. Box 58431  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99711  
Phone: 907-490-3095

PC 33

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME  
P.O. BOX 115526  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-5526

GENTLEMEN,

I UNDERSTAND THAT PROPOSAL #220, THAT WILL SOON BE ACTED UPON BY THE GAME BOARD IS JUST ONE MORE INFRINGEMENT ON THE FREEDOM OF LAW ABIDING CITIZENS. I'VE BEEN A RESIDENT OF ALASKA FOR 49 YEARS. I'VE BEEN IN THE TAXIDERMERY BUSINESS FULL TIME IN FAIRBANKS FOR ABOUT 48 YEARS, LONGER THAN ANYONE IN FAIRBANKS HISTORY. I'VE WORKED CONSTANTLY DURING THAT TIME TO BUILD THE MUCH RESPECTED REPUTATION THAT I HAVE. IN THE PAST, LAW ENFORCEMENT PEOPLE WORKED WITH US, NOT AGAINST US. I CAN'T IMAGINE THAT THE GAME BOARD WOULD EVEN CONSIDER PASSING A REGULATION THAT SOME POWER HUNGRY ZEALOT WANTS TO CREATE SO THEY CAN TREAT HARD WORKING ALASKA TAXPAYERS LIKE CRIMINALS. SURELY THEY HAVE MORE PRODUCTIVE THINGS TO DO WITH THEIR TIME. IF THEY HAVE A PROBLEM WITH AN INDIVIDUAL - DEAL WITH THEM. THERE'S PLENTY OF LAWS ON THE BOOKS WITHOUT SUBJECTING US TO ONE MORE LOSS OF FREEDOM. MY DOORS HAVE ALWAYS BEEN OPEN TO LAW MEN AND THEY ALWAYS WILL BE. DO NOT PASS PROPOSAL # 220,

RESPECTFULLY,  
Marty Binio



# Unit 6 Overview



Dave Crowley

Cordova Area Wildlife Biologist

Sandy Nehl

Fish and Wildlife Program Technician

March 2011


# Game Management Unit 6





# Unit 6 Lands

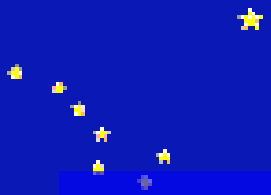


- ⌋ Chugach National Forest, BLM
  - ⌋ Chugach Alaska Corporation
  - ⌋ Chenega, Tatitlek and Eyak Villages
  - ⌋ Unit 6A: Yakataga State Game Refuge, University and Mental Health Trust
- 

# Black Bears

- ✓ Bears hunted as primary species, rather than incidental to other game
- ✓ Black bears are second most sought after game species in Unit 6
- ✓ Bears are managed for quality bear hunting experiences





# Black Bears

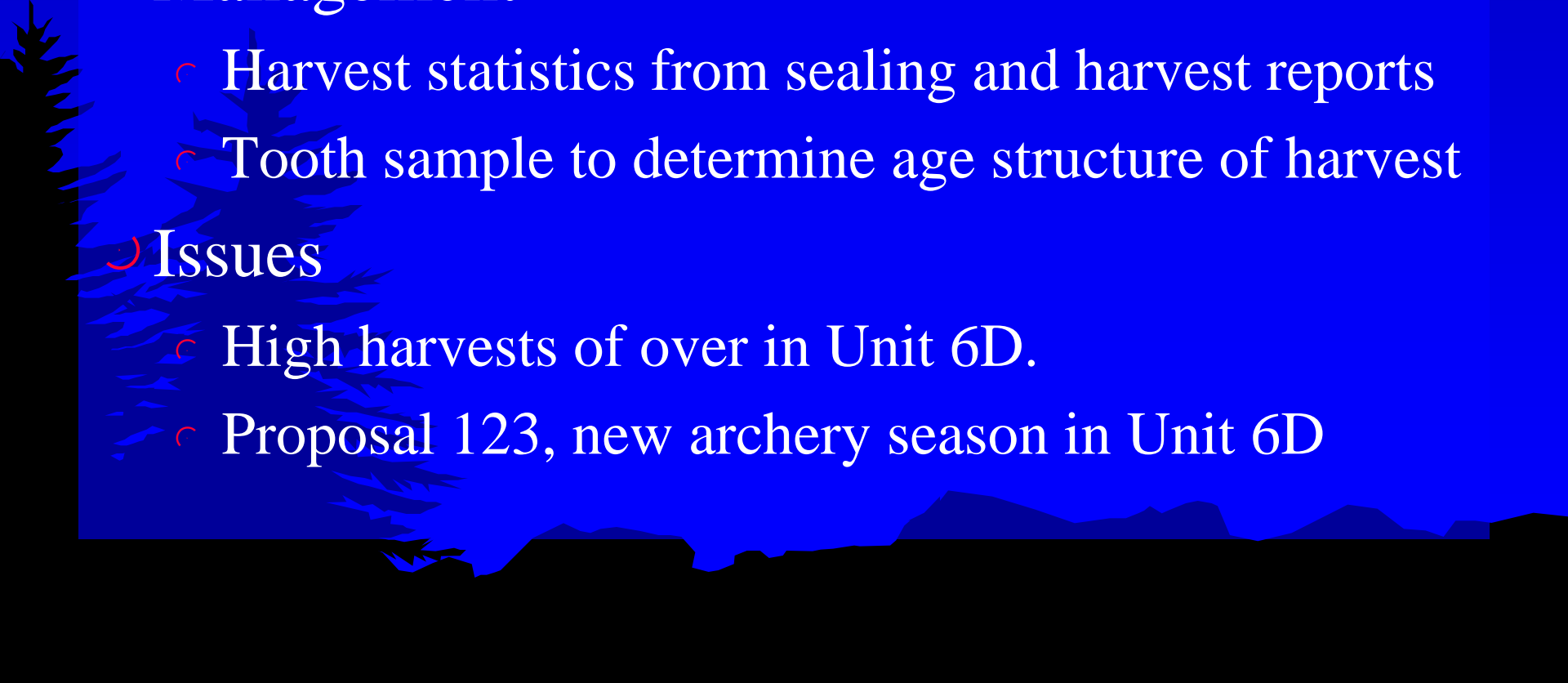
## ⌋ Status

- ⌋ Population increased during 1990's, now stable or possibly declining.

## ⌋ Management

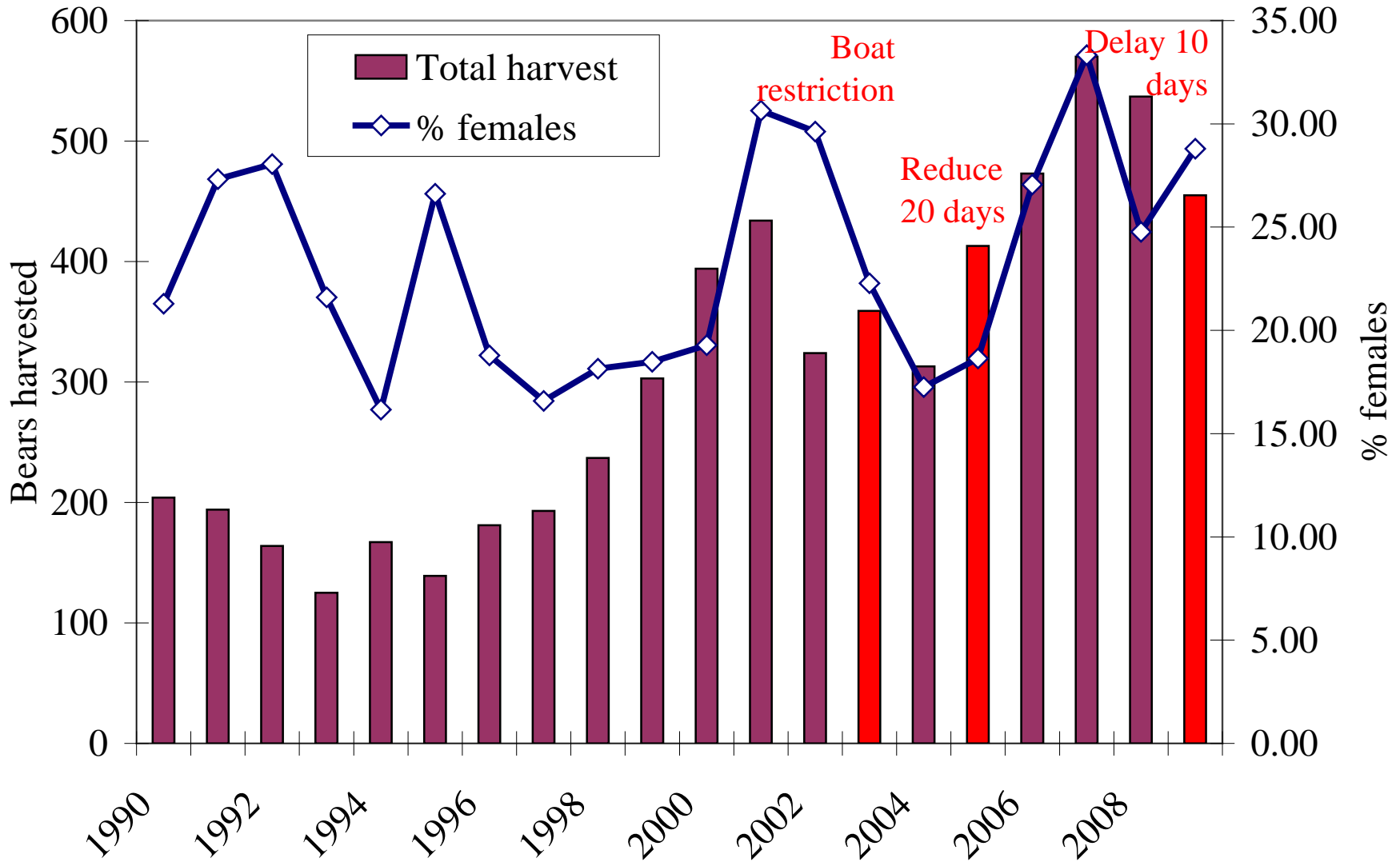
- ⌋ Harvest statistics from sealing and harvest reports
- ⌋ Tooth sample to determine age structure of harvest

## ⌋ Issues

- ⌋ High harvests of over in Unit 6D.
  - ⌋ Proposal 123, new archery season in Unit 6D
- 

# Black Bear Harvest, Unit 6D

## Unit 6D Black Bear Harvest



# Management Actions, Unit 6D Black Bears

- ↪ Shooting from boats prohibited, 2003
- ↪ Season shortened by 20 days, 2005
- ↪ Season delayed by 10 days, 2009
- ↪ Began monitoring age structure of harvest, 2004
- ↪ Bear baiting clinic required to hunt over bait, 2005
- ↪ Bear baiting closure of bays heavily used for spring recreation, 2005



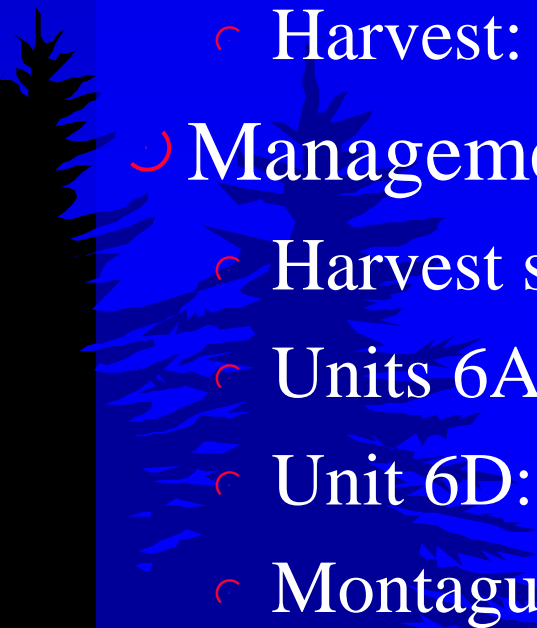

# Brown Bears



## ⌋ Status

- ⌋ Estimated population: 800 - 1,300 bears, probably stable
- ⌋ Harvest: 60-75

## ⌋ Management

- ⌋ Harvest statistics from sealing certificates
  - ⌋ Units 6A-C: Sep. 1-May 31, 1 bear / year
  - ⌋ Unit 6D: Oct 15-May 25, 1 bear every 4 years
  - ⌋ Montague Is. registration hunt
  - ⌋ Track/den surveys, Montague and Hinchinbrook
- 
- 



# Brown Bears

## Issues

- Moose predation in Units 6A and 6B
- Dusky goose nest predation Unit 6B and 6C

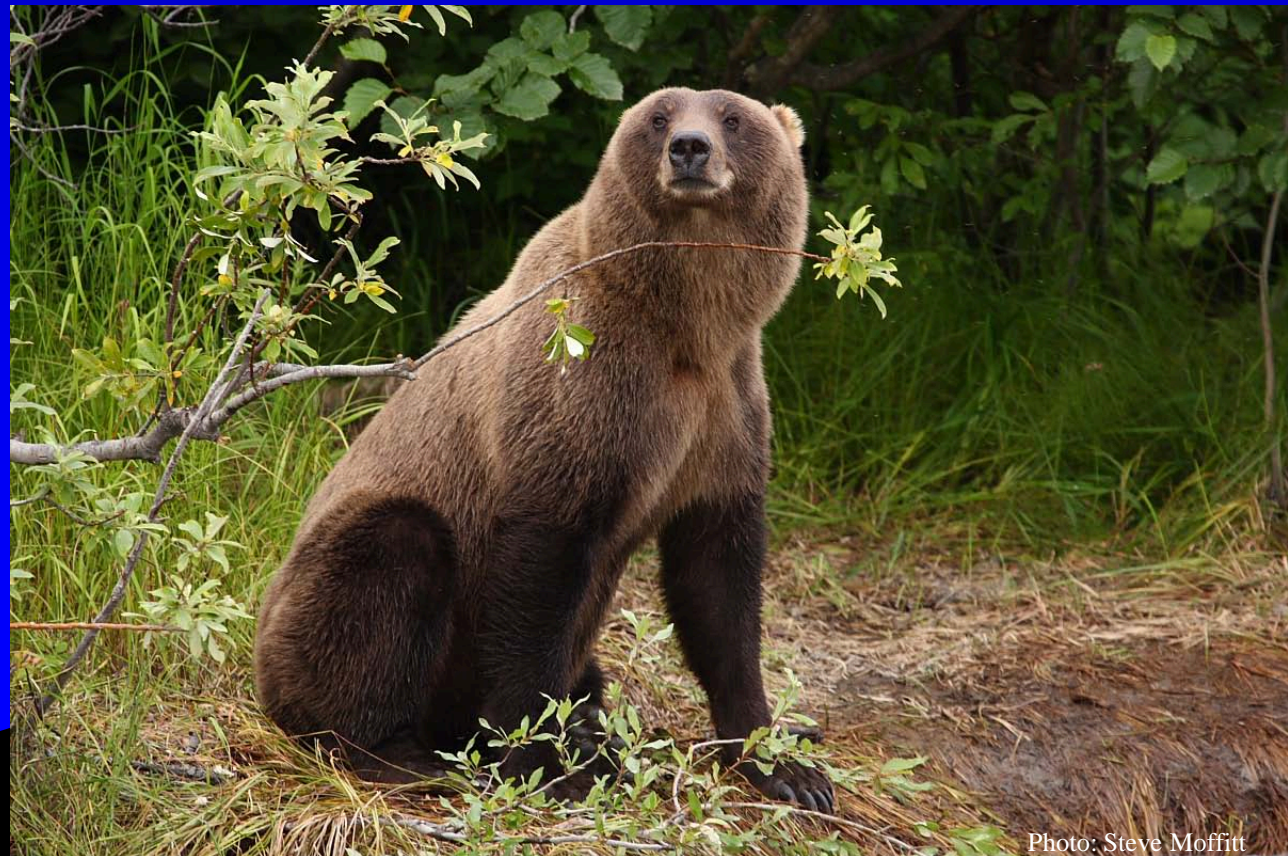


Photo: Steve Moffitt

## ↪ Status

- ↪ Most important game species in Unit 6
  - ▣ Number of hunters and harvest
- ↪ Population currently low west, moderate east

## ↪ Management

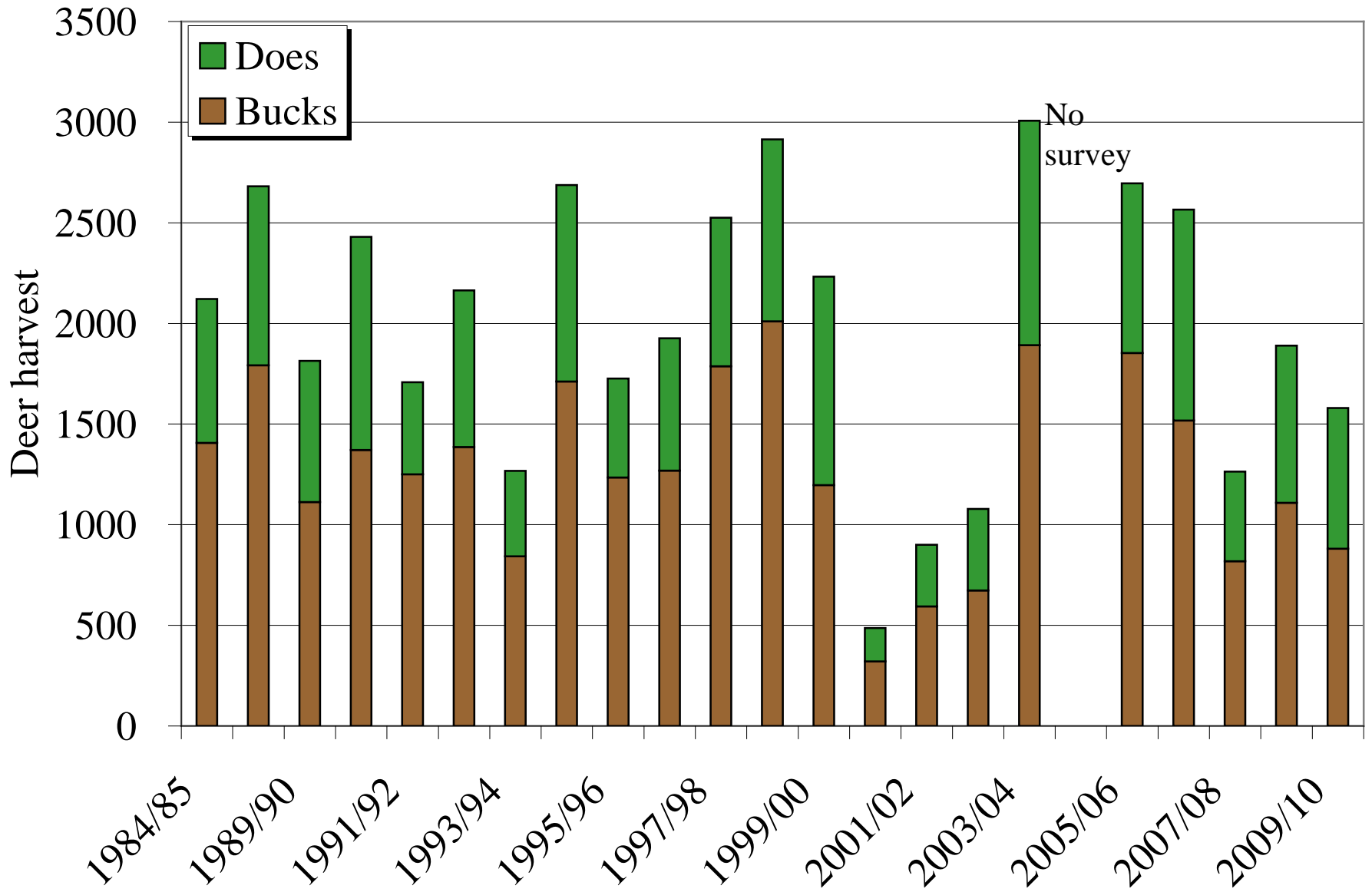
- ↪ Spring pellet group survey
- ↪ Snow index
- ↪ Hunter questionnaire survey

## ↪ Issues

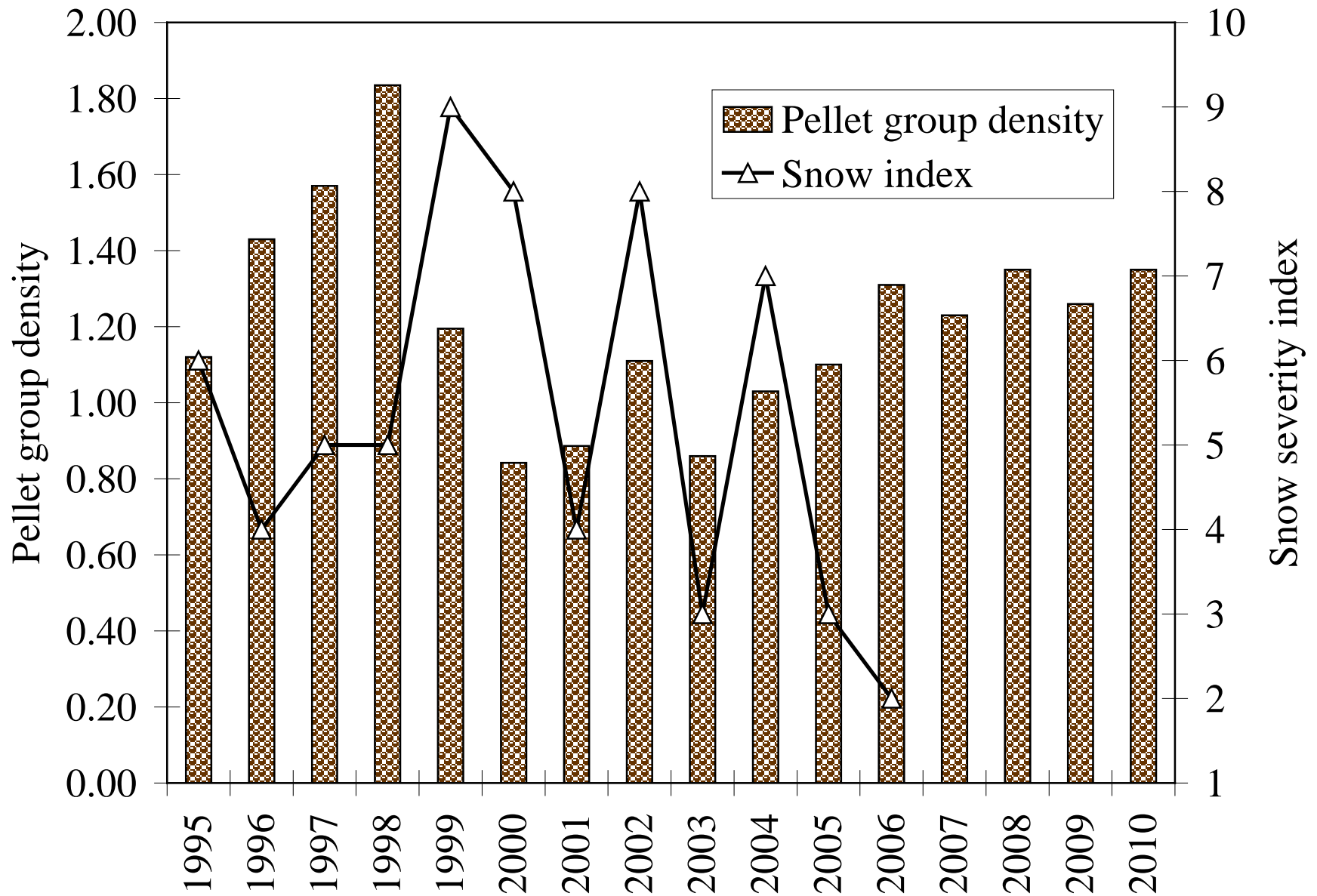
- ↪ Low population in western PWS.

**Black-tailed  
Deer**

# Deer Harvest, Unit 6



# Deer Pellet Survey



# Mountain Goats

## ◡ Status

- ◡ 4,000 goats, stable
- ◡ 18 registration hunts
- ◡ 65 - 85 goats harvested annually, 20% nannies



# Mountain Goat Management

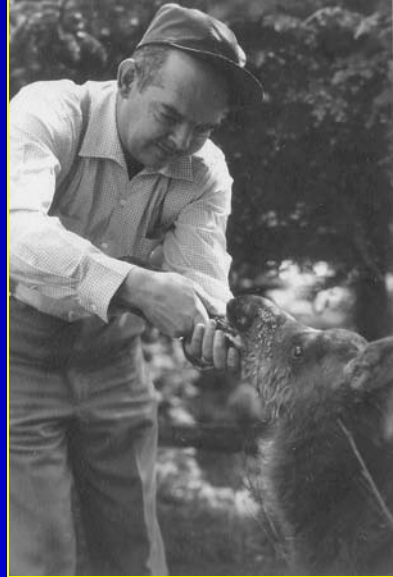
- Aerial surveys to estimate population
- Establish MAH for each hunt: 2.5 - 5% of pop., nannies count as 2 in harvest.
- Monitor harvest, close by EO



## Issues

- None

# Unit 6 Moose



- Originated from transplant
- 1949-1958, 24 calves released





# Unit 6 Moose



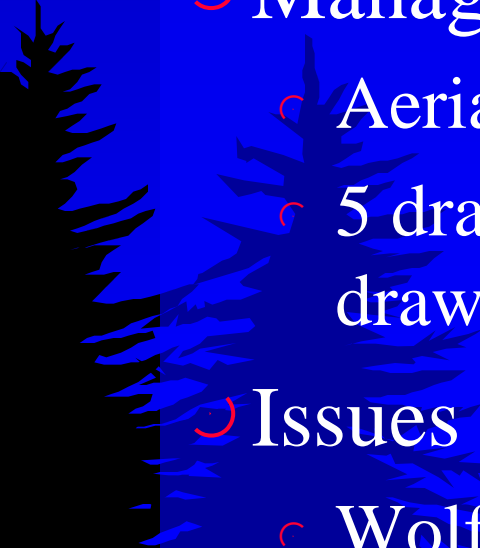

## ⌋ Status

- ⌋ Current pop. estimate: 1,200 and stable
- ⌋ Harvest: ~ 100

## ⌋ Management

- ⌋ Aerial census, population estimation
- ⌋ 5 drawing hunts, 4 registration, subsistence drawing permit, general season

## ⌋ Issues

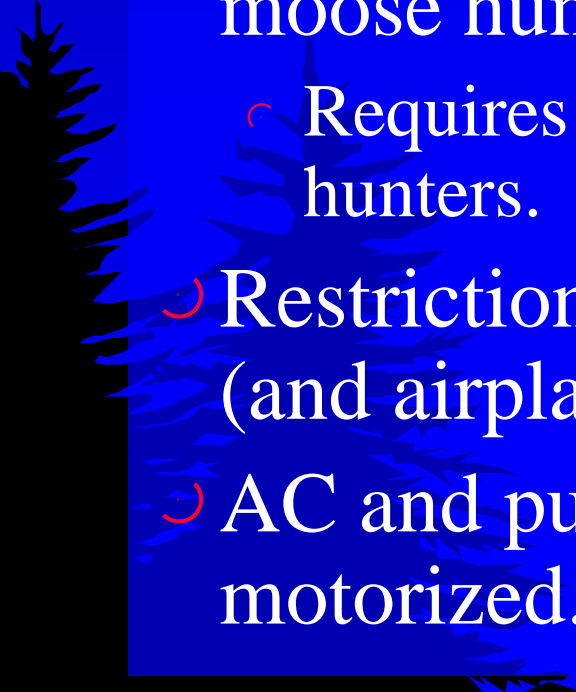
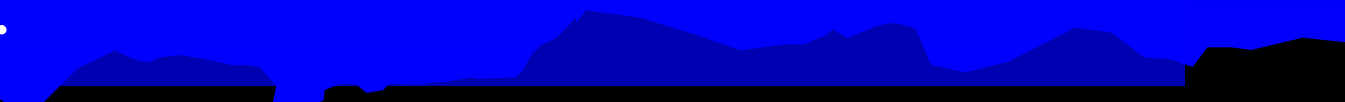
- ⌋ Wolf and bear predation, Units 6A and 6B
  - ⌋ Proposals: antlerless reauthorizations 124-126
- 
- 





# Controlled Use Area – Unit 6B



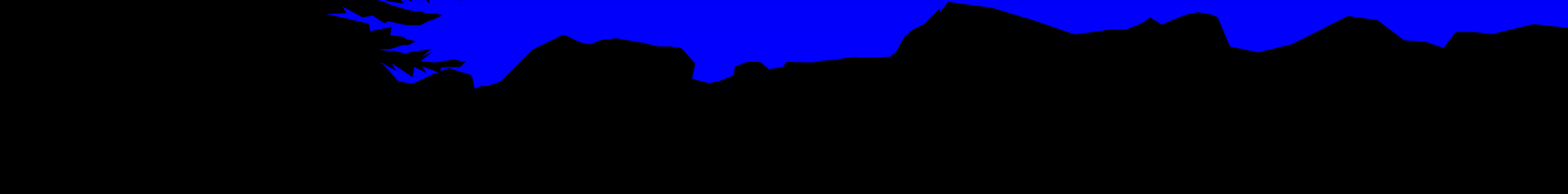

- ⌋ First 4 days: no motorized moose hunting.
  - ⌋ Starting day 5: no same-day motorized moose hunting
    - ⌋ Requires overnight camping for all motorized hunters.
  - ⌋ Restriction originally applied to airboats (and airplanes) only.
  - ⌋ AC and public supported change to all motorized.
- 
- 



# Unit 6 Furbearers



## Status



	Abundance	Trend	2009 harvest
Beaver	Abundant	Stable	48
Otter	Common	Stable-decline	58
Marten	Common	Increase	148
Wolverine	Scarce-common	Stable	10
Wolf	60-65, 11 packs	Stable	4
Lynx	Absent-scarce	Stable	0
Coyote	Abundant	Abundant	N/A

# Unit 6 Furbearers

## Management

- Harvest statistics from sealing of 6 species
- Trapper Questionnaire
- Density indices from moose surveys (wolf and coyote)
- Observations of staff and others (wolf packs)

## Issues

- Proposal 128, wolverine closed area



# Dusky Canada Goose

## ⌋ Status

- ⌋ Population declined below 10,000, eagle predation

## ⌋ Management

- ⌋ Highly restricted harvest throughout Flyway
- ⌋ Registration hunt, harvest quota of 40 for Unit 6.
- ⌋ Annual breeding and production surveys
- ⌋ Artificial nest island program

## ⌋ Issues

- ⌋ ADF&G can't manage bald eagles.





# Other small game

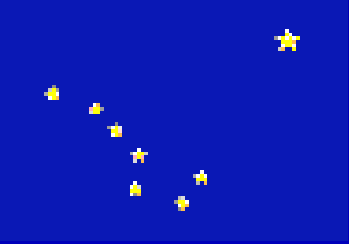


## Issue

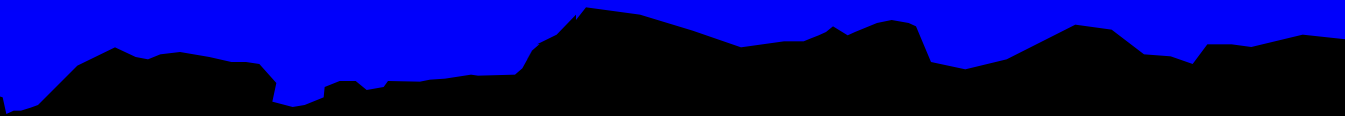
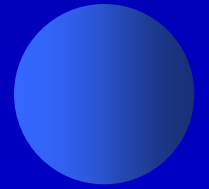
- Proposal 127 - Establish or modify bag limits for upland birds on islands of PWS.
- 



Photo by Milo Burcham



# Unit 6 Proposals





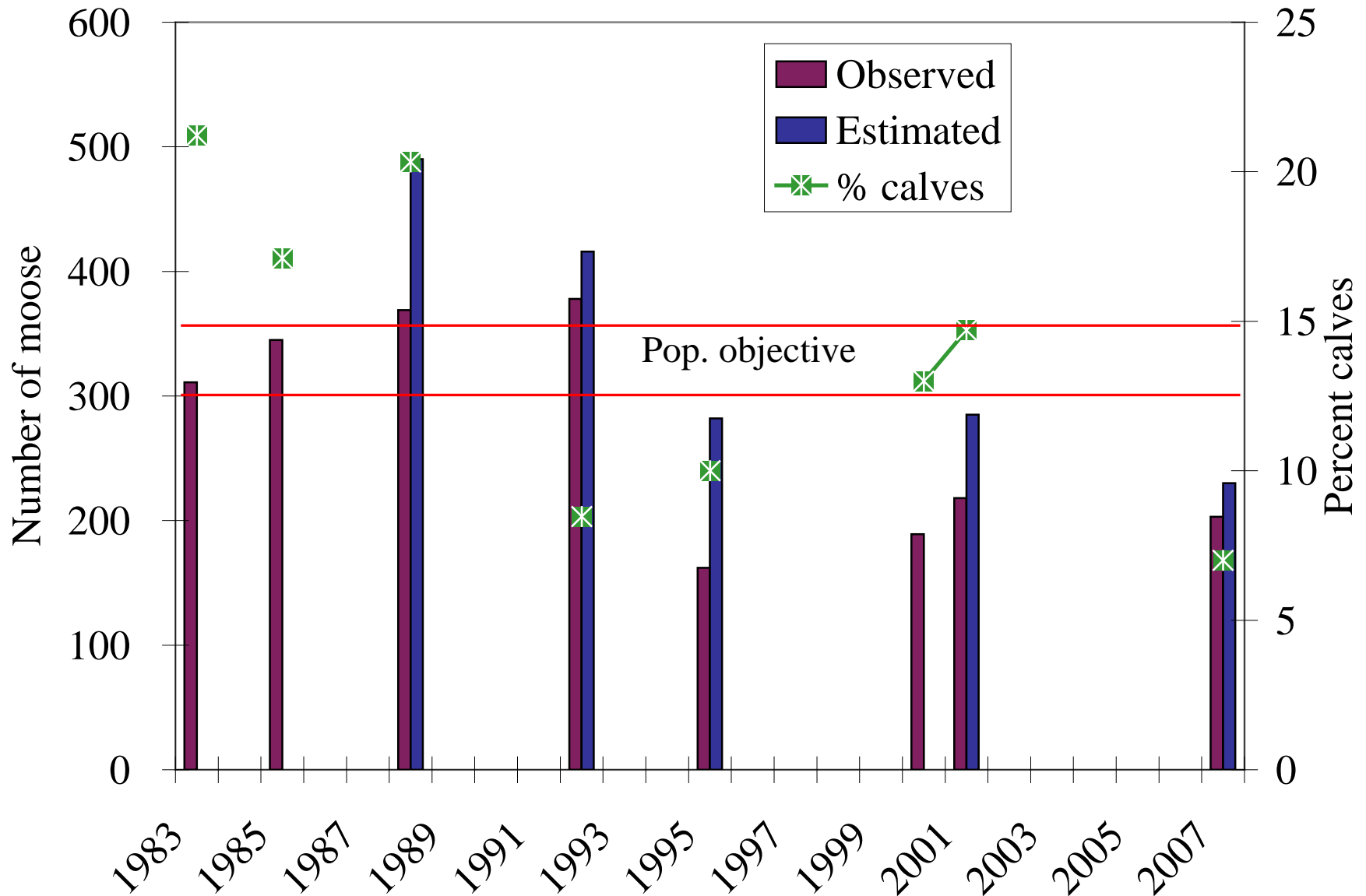
# Proposal 124



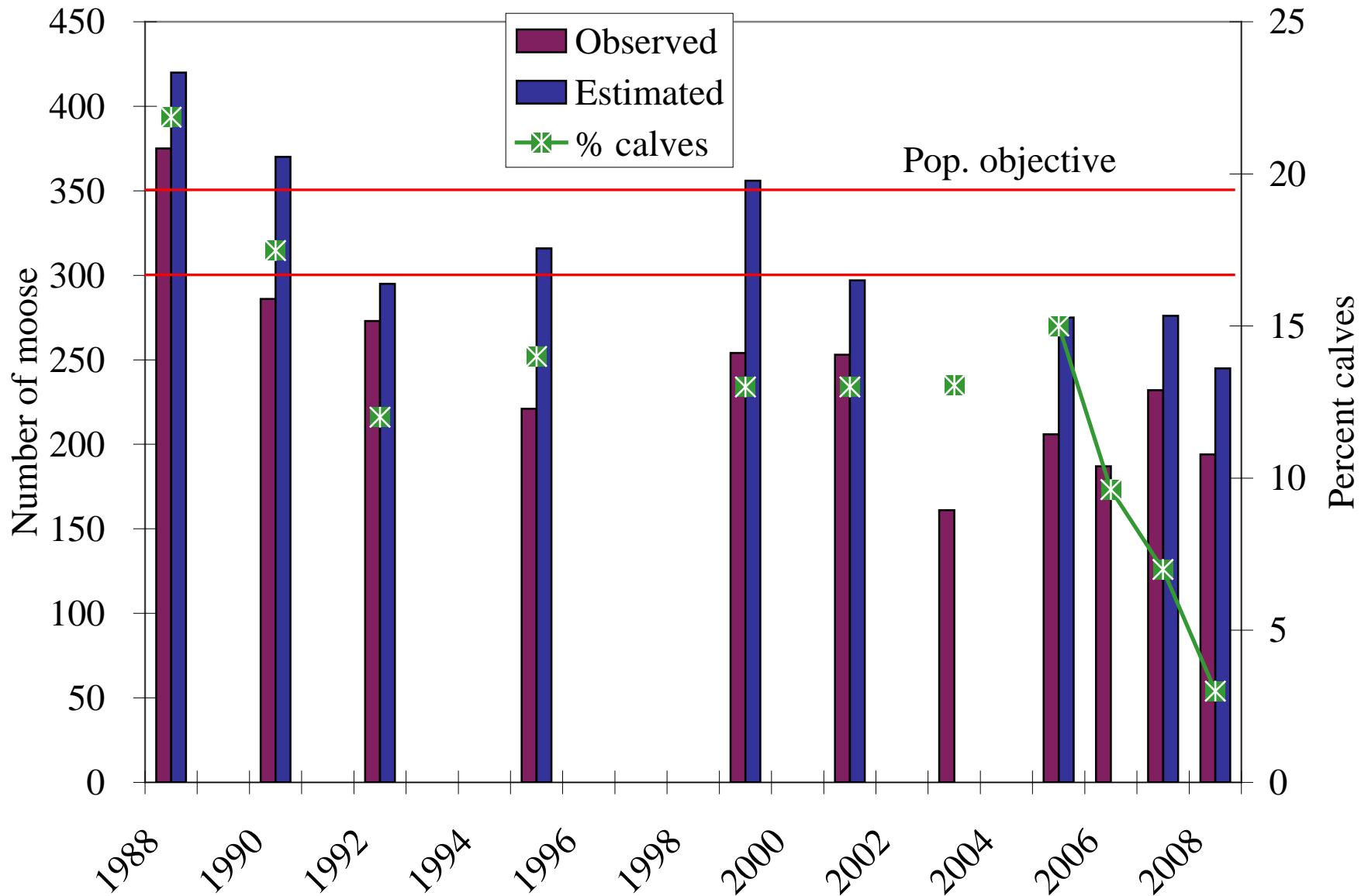
- ⌋ Reauthorize antlerless hunts in Unit 6A
    - ⌋ Department recommendation: adopt
    - ⌋ AC approved
- 
- 



# Status of Unit 6A(east) moose population



# Status of Unit 6A(west) moose population



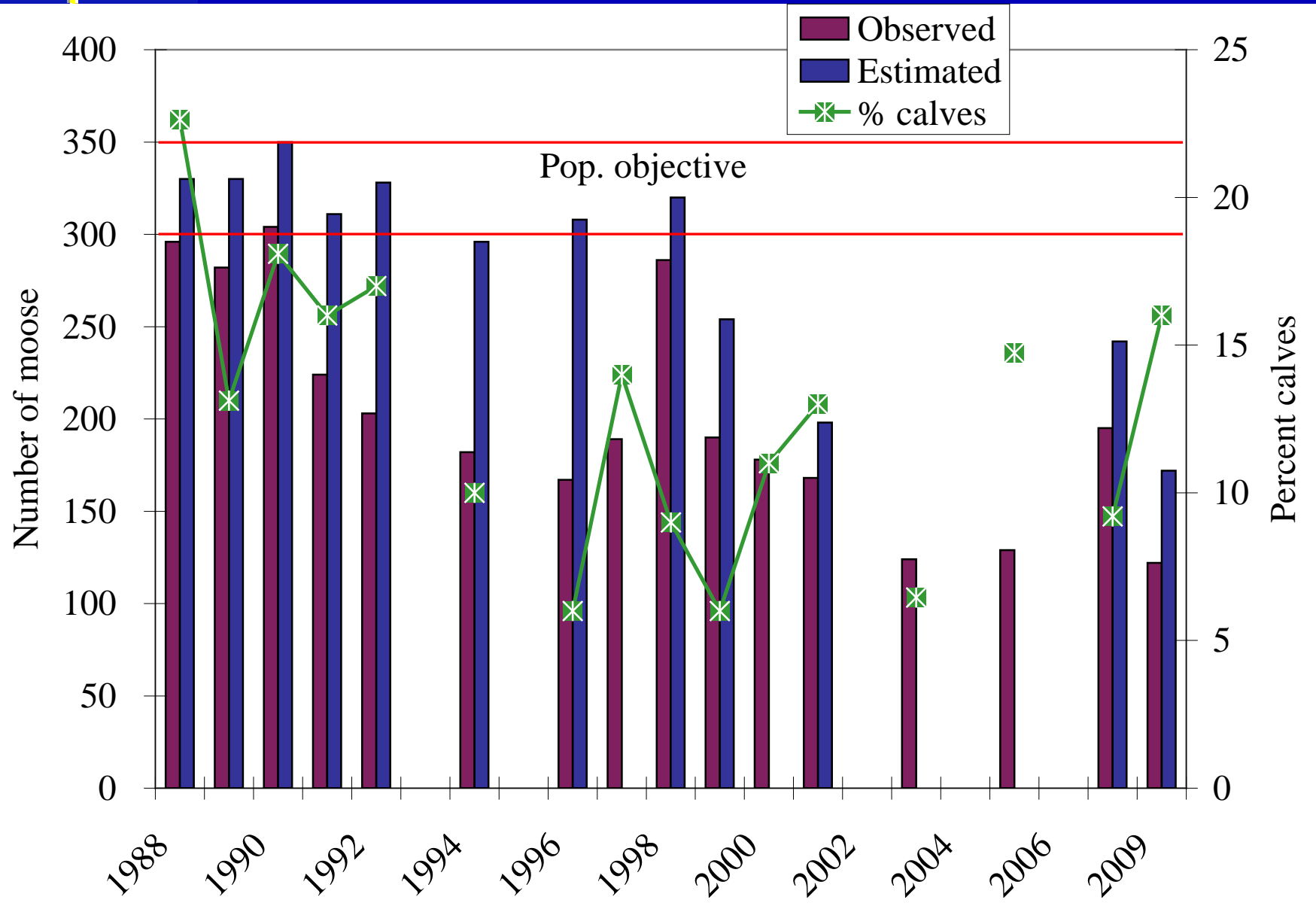


# Proposal 125



- ⌋ Reauthorize antlerless hunts in Unit 6B
    - ⌋ Department recommendation: adopt
    - ⌋ AC approved
- 
- 

# Status of Unit 6B moose population



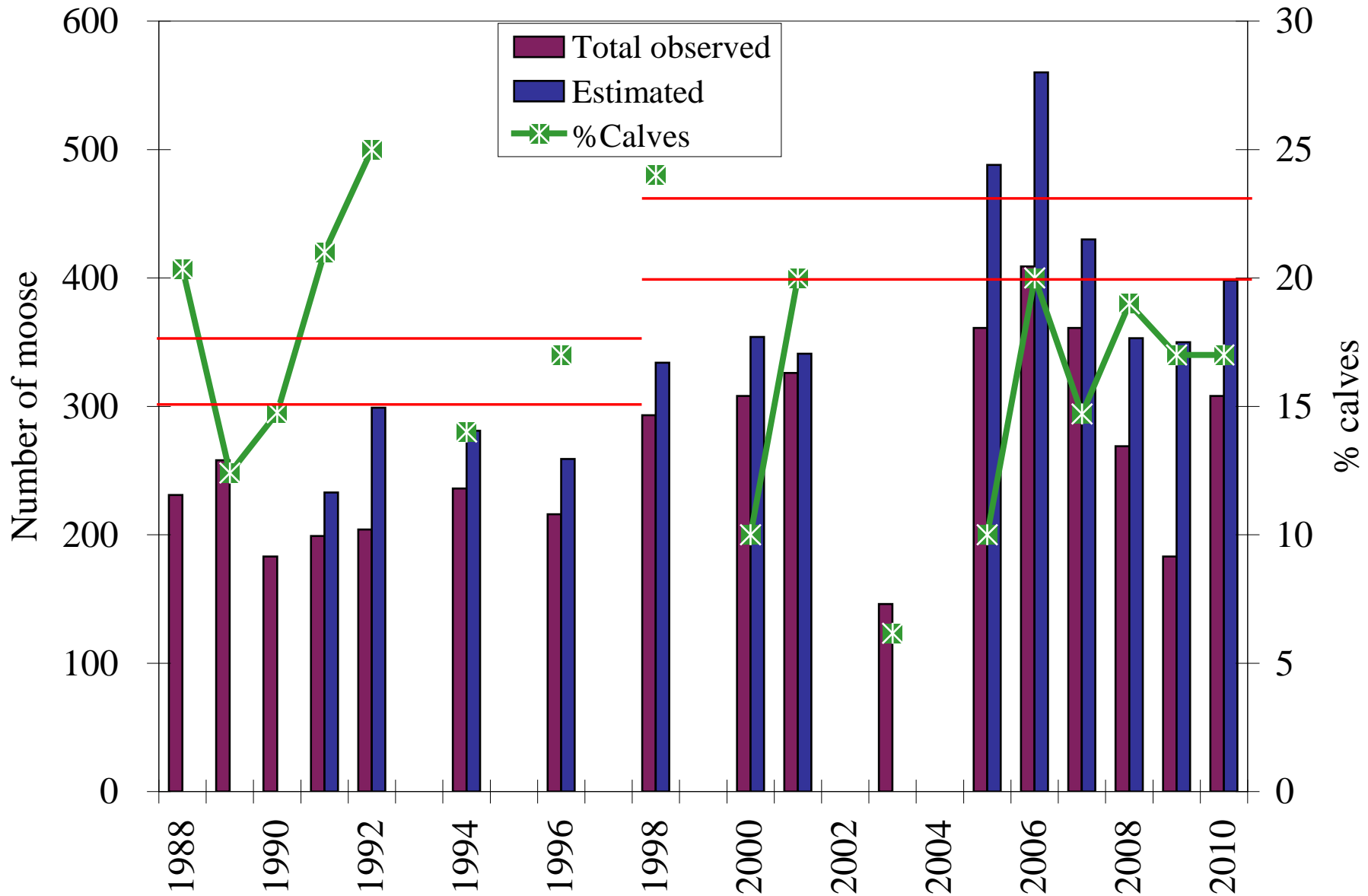


# Proposal 126



- ⌋ Reauthorize antlerless hunts in Unit 6C
    - ⌋ Department recommendation: adopt
    - ⌋ AC approved
- 

# Status of Unit 6C moose population





# Proposal 123



Establish black bear archery season in Unit 6D, Sept. 1 - 9.

Department recommendation: Do not adopt



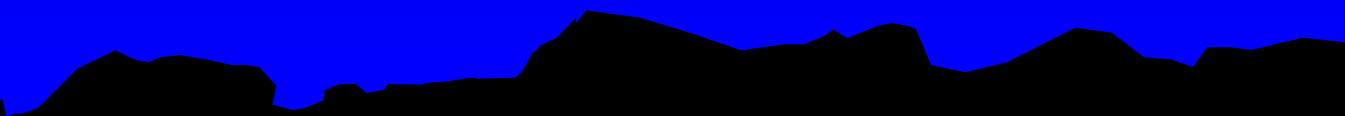
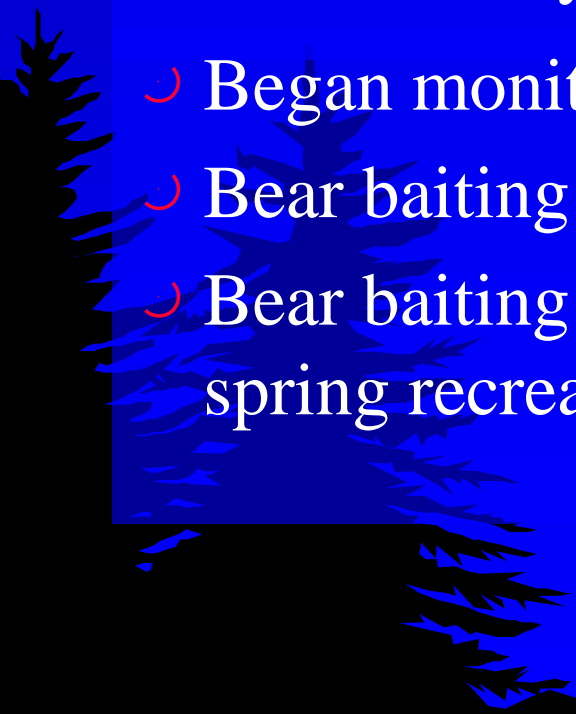
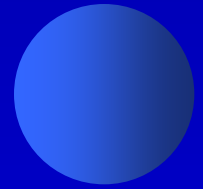






# Management Actions, Unit 6D Black Bears



- ↪ Shooting from boats prohibited, 2003
- ↪ Season shortened by 20 days, 2005
- ↪ Season delayed by 10 days, 2009
- ↪ Began monitoring age structure of harvest, 2004
- ↪ Bear baiting clinic required to hunt over bait, 2005
- ↪ Bear baiting closure of bays heavily used for spring recreation, 2005





# Proposal 127

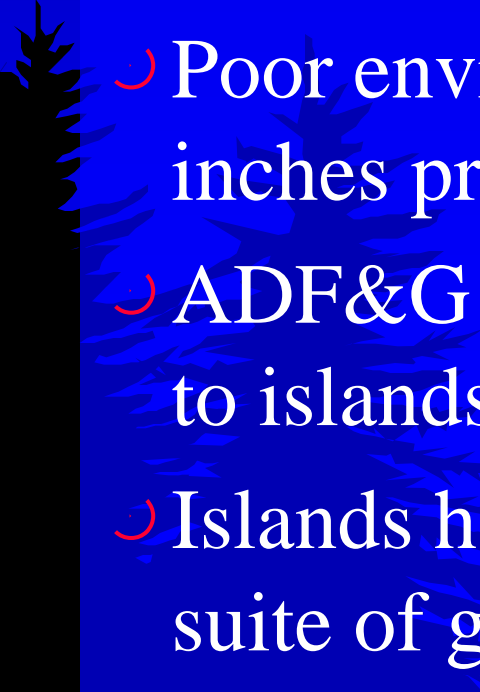



- Establish pheasant bag limit and modify bag limits for grouse and ptarmigan on islands of PWS.
  - Department recommendation: Do not adopt
- 
- 



# Unit 6 Grouse and Ptarmigan



- ⌋ Grouse and ptarmigan are already present on many islands in PWS at low density.
  - ⌋ Poor environment for upland birds: 100 – 150 inches precipitation annually.
  - ⌋ ADF&G will not introduce exotic game species to islands.
  - ⌋ Islands have waterfowl, a more rain-resistant suite of game birds.
- 
- 



# Unit 6 Grouse and Ptarmigan

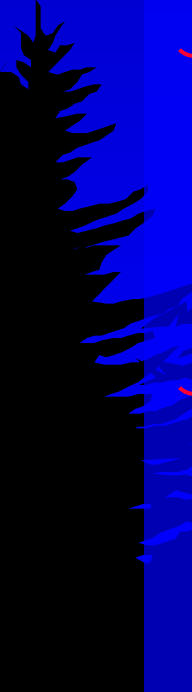
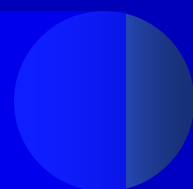

## ⌋ Grouse

- ⌋ Current: 5 per day, 10 in possession
- ⌋ Proposed 15 per day, 30 in possession

## ⌋ Ptarmigan

- ⌋ Current: 10 per day, 20 in possession
- ⌋ Proposed: 10 per day, 10 in possession

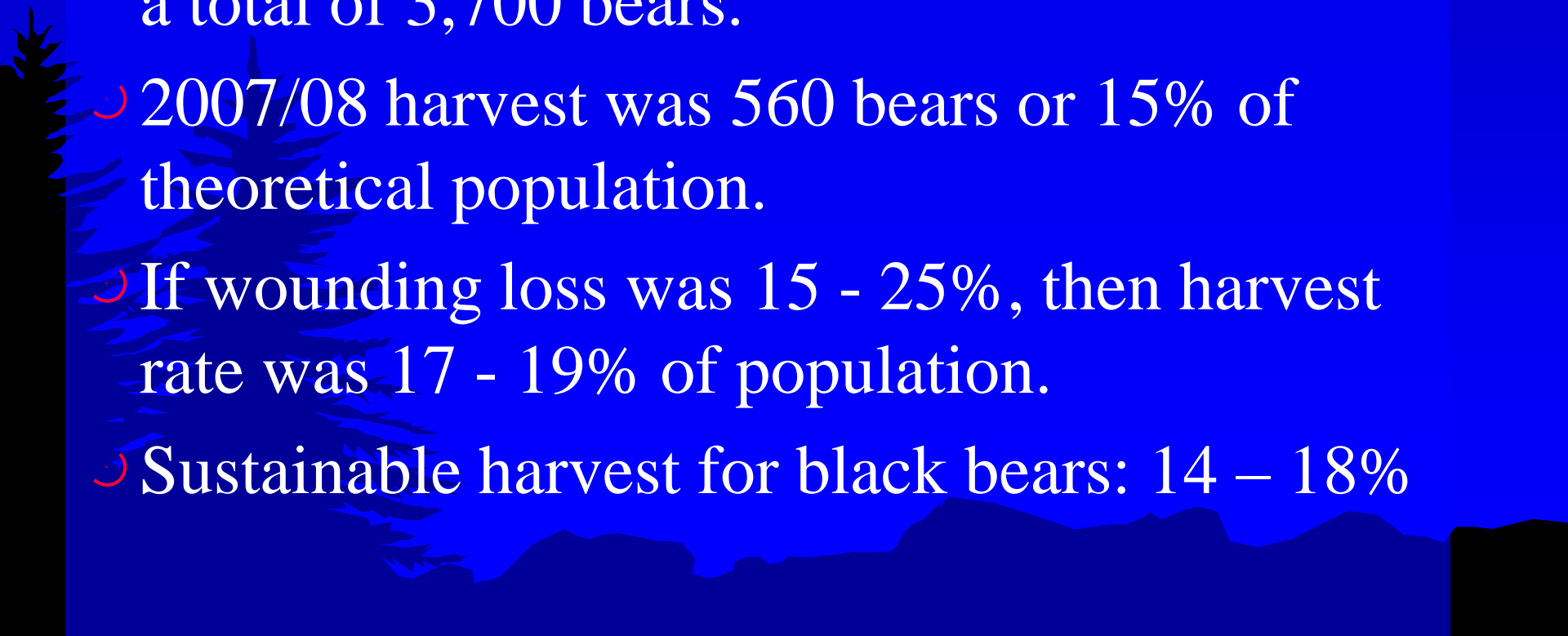
## ⌋ Pheasant

- ⌋ Current: No season or bag limit.
  - ⌋ Proposed: 10 per day, 20 in possession
- 
- 
- 



## 6D Black bear density assessment



- ↪ Assume overall density of 0.6 bears/km<sup>2</sup>, for a total of 3,700 bears.
  - ↪ 2007/08 harvest was 560 bears or 15% of theoretical population.
  - ↪ If wounding loss was 15 - 25%, then harvest rate was 17 - 19% of population.
  - ↪ Sustainable harvest for black bears: 14 – 18%
- 

RC31

**Al & Laura**

**From:** "Charlie Livingston" <akwataxidermy@gci.net>  
**To:** <barrette@gci.net>  
**Sent:** Thursday, March 17, 2011 8:34 PM  
**Subject:** Proposal #220  
 Chairman Judkins  
 Alaska Board of Game  
 PO Box 115526  
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Proposal #220 should not be adopted, as it is written.

I have been a licensed taxidermist in the State of Alaska for 30 years, to date, have been keeping similar records much as this proposal recommends the adoption of. The accurate keeping of records for a legitimate taxidermist is a must and it is the only simple way of business as such. I currently and have for all these years, kept a log book, a numbered work order system, which assists me in the identification of an individual clients property.

This Log Book today, would only have to be altered to add the License Number of the Sportsman. The Log Book is numerically numbered, continuously with the annum date of each year, the date of the work received, the agreed amount, corresponding W/O number of the Work Order which is much more specific as to the desires of the client. In addition, this (Printer Published) Work Order has the name, address, phone numbers, E-mail addresses, sealing numbers if required, detailed work requirements, financial amounts and agreements of payment, plus dates received, and estimated completion dates. It in addition, has "Terms and Conditions of Acceptance" and a "Statement of Unconditional Warranty, which is without any Expiration Date.

Sir, I have always placed tags on all my shop work, which is anything from initials (Persons first and last initial and their last 3 digits of their W/O # for all these years. ~~WHY!!!!~~ Because sir, it identifies each hide, set of antlers and horns, skulls and skins to ME, so that I can differentiate one Black Bear from another, one Grizzly from another, etc. Tanneries remove seals lawfully, so there must be some way of identifying these skins, therefore the initials. I, sir, simply said do not need the State or the AWT representatives managing how I do business, as long as I am already complying?????? My manner of operation has in the past, assisted the enforcement of the laws in certain cases. The requirement of a signature on my work agreement, the information I require for work and my already in place Log Book is quite sufficient. I resent and resist any changes to how I conduct my privately owned business.

Contact with several attorneys in the local Fairbanks area has disclosed that the statute itself violates the 4th Amendment in itself. Its passage will if nothing less,

3/24/2011

result in the mishandling of a future investigation by AWT as "Fruit of the Poison Vine" The statute if adopted must include a courtesy notification of the business owner. My time is valuable to a successful business, so a specified and limited inspection is essential. The browsing thru the entire years records, the checking of all 5 of my freezers, antler/horn racks, storage rooms with all my skins received back from the tanneries, and the general "Search" will cost me monies and lots of time.

If adopted, I intend to keep track of the time spent during the "Inspection", possibly film and record the process if it seems intrusive or overbearing, and most certainly process and BILL the department of Public Safety AWT for my time, Shop rate of \$115.00 per hour, and will pursue small claims court for collections and progressive. This can all be averted with the defining of "Reasonable", "Inspections" and "Frequency".

Mr Judkins, this said, the easiest way to all this, even with all I have said, is for the officer to simply contact me in my place of business, inquire as to a specific, any and anyone exactness of any case, and I will and would open my logs, books, and business to assist in any way. I would in addition, be willing to have a reasonable inquiry into a certain amount, number of, or walk thru. (Example; The officer could pick a number or indicate a reasonable compliance check to insure that compliance, but if adopted, the key is "Reasonable" and the word "Inspection" must be defined, PERIOD. The number of "Inspections" must be defined; by the calendar year otherwise it allows for abuse.

Mr Judkins, I have financial funds and Credit Card Numbers, along with other restricted viewing materials which this or any client may not want disclosed to the public safety or anyothers without their knowledge first.

Charles T Livingston Jr  
~~Taxidermist/Wildlife Artist~~  
 License #1943 State of Alaska  
 2944B Richardson Hwy  
 North Pole, Alaska 99705  
 1-907-488-9307  
 1-907-322-7421

Atch; 1 Cy Gary Stapp/Attn At law  
 1 Cy Tammy Coghill/Representative  
 1 Cy John Coghill/Senator  
 1 Cy Lt Lance Dalhke/Fks AWT  
 1 Cy Chairman Judkins/Ak Board of Game  
 1 Cy Fks Dept of F & G Advisory Board

RC# 34

Chairman Judkins  
Alaska Board of Game  
PO Box 115526  
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Chairman Judkins,

I am a licensed taxidermist working in Alaska for the past thirteen years. I consider the current Proposal #220 before the Board of Game to be an insult both personally and professionally. The underlying assumption behind this regulation is an accusation that the majority of taxidermists are breaking laws by illegally trafficking Alaskan game animals. It further assumes that the business procedures followed by taxidermists relate to injustice and unfair conditions placed on consumers. The creators of this proposal provide no factual evidence of either of these charges other than three sketchy examples occurring across the state. These examples are not given with dates of occurrence nor is there any statement of the frequency of these injustices.

To whatever degree illegal animal trafficking is taking, if indeed it is, the proposed restrictions employed on taxidermists under #220 will not curtail the activities. Allowing AWT officers to search a taxidermist shop will stop nothing. Persons guilty of this activity will move their operations to a less visible local. Demanding that taxidermists use a highly outlined registration form when taking in animals to be processed is even a bigger waste of time. Anyone in this business for any length of time is already using a self-established form of animal identification for matching hides, heads and horns with related invoices and work orders. No one could stay in business for any extended period of time without a structured form of animal/owner identification. The hue and cry from hunters would be horrendous. There is no evidence of this being the case. The systems being used can easily help an AWT request to provide information ~~when a warrant or simple request is made to help a developing case.~~ Monthly reporting on a state provided form is going to do nothing more than have taxidermists be given citations for clerical errors on the official forms. I wouldn't say this is an attack of the real criminals! This also raises the question of what type of offense this would be? Is it a felony, a misdemeanor, a civil crime or a game violation? Since it is coming from a Game Board regulation my guess is it would be a game violation on the records of some of the most honest hunters in our state. Great, a game violation rap sheet because of clerical errors on a state required report sheet!

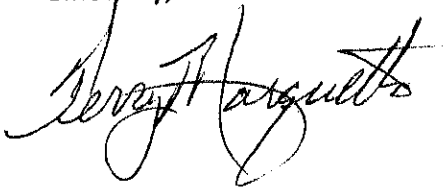
The last point I would like to make is #220 is a violation of my constitutional rights under the Fourth Amendment. AWT would be invading my home as it also my workplace. Searches would be conducted looking for "cause," not based on established "cause" that would justify a warrant being issued ahead of time. It is not hard to visualize the negative efforts of Brown



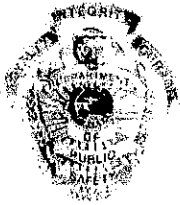
Shirted Gestapo Officers showing up to search your residence/workplace with authorization to search for clerical infractions when there is no previous evidence of criminal activities. These AWT visits would only be witch-hunt searches.

In summery I feel #220 is unnecessary and wrong. Most harvested game animals never go to a taxidermist. People doing illegal things with game animals will continue without involvement with taxidermists. Troopers will find most of us more willing to help them by request and/or volunteering assistance than by regulation with strict clerical demands that carry penalties for infraction. Please reject #220.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Terry Marquette". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name.

Terry Marquette  
Black Bear Taxidermy  
Fairbanks AC Member



**State of Alaska**  
Department of Public Safety  
**Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers**

RC32

Sean Parnell, Governor  
Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner

February 15<sup>th</sup>, 2011

PROP. 220

From AL Barrette  
380 Peper Rd.  
FBK, AK 99709

Chairman Judkins  
Alaska Board of Game  
P.O. Box 115526  
Juneau Ak, 99811-5526

Dear Chairman Judkins:

The following comments give a brief description of the position that the Department of Public Safety, Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers has on the proposals that are up for consideration at the March region two 2011, Alaska Board of Game meetings.

In general, when the board considers seasons and or bag limit changes, the Alaska Wildlife Troopers request that every effort possible be made to align the season dates and bag limits with adjacent game management units and/or sub units. This is mainly due to enforceability of multiple seasons in multiple locations as well as consistency of the regulations for the public. When the board considers proposals having to do with allocation or biological concerns, AWT is generally neutral in position.

AWT recognizes that regulations are developed by the Alaska Boards of Fish and Game through the public process to support management plans. Further, all management plans rely upon public compliance with regulations to achieve success. Enforcement is a crucial element needed to ensure long-term compliance with regulations by the public. The Alaska Wildlife Troopers request the board recognize that the division has limited resources and man power and any new regulation scheme or area restrictions may place an additional burden on AWT.

Comments on specific proposals AWT favors or opposes are included in this letter.

Thank you for your time.

*Bernard Chastain*

Lieutenant, Alaska Wildlife Troopers  
Anchorage Headquarters

# LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES  
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY  
STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450  
FAX (907) 465-2029  
Mail Stop 3101

State Capitol  
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182  
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

## MEMORANDUM

February 8, 2011

**SUBJECT:** Proposed game regulation regarding taxidermy  
(Work Order 27-LS0503)

**TO:** Senator John Coghill  
Attn: Josh Banks

**FROM:** Brian J. Kane  
Legislative Counsel

You have asked the following question: Are there any constitutional issues raised with regulations Proposal 220, regarding the Department of Public Safety inspections of taxidermy businesses?

According to the information you have provided, the proposed regulation reads as follows: "Representative of the Department of Public Safety shall have free and unobstructed access to all taxidermy businesses licensed through the department to inspect fish, game, sealing paperwork, and operational compliance with AS 16, AS 08, and regulations promulgated thereunder." It appears that this regulation was modeled after 5 AAC 39.140(a), which gives the Department of Public Safety similar powers relating to fishing vessels, canneries, salteries, and other land-based or floating processing establishments. The regulation found at 5 AAC 39.140 lists AS 16.05.251 and AS 16.05.180 for the statutory authority to implement them. AS 16.05.251 states the general regulatory powers of the Board of Fisheries, but AS 16.05.180 is the statute of interest for your question. That statute states:

---

**Sec. 16.05.180. Power to search without warrant.** Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 may without a warrant search any thing or place if the search is reasonable or is not protected from searches and seizures without warrant within the meaning of art. I, sec. 14, Alaska State Constitution, which specifically enumerates "persons, houses and other property, papers and effects." However, before a search without warrant is made a signed written statement by the person making the search shall be submitted to the person in control of the property or object to be searched, stating the reason the search is being conducted. A written receipt shall be given by the person conducting the search for property which is taken as a result of the search. The enumeration of specific things does not limit the meaning of words of a general nature.

AS 16.05.180 was discussed in some detail in an opinion from the attorney general from 1984. In general, the opinion commented that the Department of Fish and Game could inspect without a warrant when it was necessary to ensure compliance with a permit. 1984 Inf. Op. Alaska Att'y Gen. (May 1; 166-346-83). The opinion goes on to state, citing Woods and Rohde, Inc. v. State, 565 P.2d 138 (Alaska 1977), that "the court suggested that, because of the pervasive regulation of fisheries, warrantless searches in connection with that industry may be valid."

The broader scope for inspection without a warrant found in 5 AAC 39.140 appears to be closely tied to fishing permitting and the tight regulation of the industry, even going so far as to include canneries and salteries. The attorney general even defended in the opinion the warrantless inspection on the basis of the fishing industry having pervasive regulation. The same cannot be said for taxidermy. In statute, taxidermy only appears thrice -- in AS 16.05.330 stating simply that a license is needed, in AS 16.05.340 listing the price for a license, and in AS 16.05.940 defining taxidermy. Additionally, taxidermy only appears three times in regulation as well. (Note: I also searched "taxidermist" without getting any more results.) However, there may be certain conditions of which I am unaware that are tied to obtaining a taxidermy permit in the first place. If there are a number of rules that go along with getting this type of permit, then perhaps the level of regulation would rise to the amount needed to allow for an inspection of this kind. Further, one can argue that taxidermy is merely an extension of fish and game, or even under the broad umbrella of fish and game. Under this argument, one can then consider taxidermy to be highly regulated since fish and game are highly regulated.

Generally speaking, Alaska has adopted a two-part test regarding Fourth Amendment privacy considerations, requiring (1) a person to first exhibit an expectation of privacy and (2) that the expectation is one that society would consider to be reasonable. Woods, 565 P.2d at 149. I am not sure that the records of a taxidermy business would fall under the category of being completely protected under the above test. The Supreme Court of Alaska had occasion to comment on the expectation of privacy in a fishing scenario in Nathanson v. State, 555 P.2d 456 (Alaska 1976). In that case, a man was convicted of fishing for king crab before the legal opening, and Fish and Game officials pulled his pots out of the water when he was not around. Id. In deciding that the Fish and Game officials did not overstep their bounds, the Court determined that part of the reason the person had little privacy interest was due to the great degree of fisheries regulations. Id. Thus, a warrantless search as is allowed by 5 AAC 39.140 is backed by the fact that the fishing in the state is so highly regulated. And as far as I know, there have not been any major disputes regarding the warrantless inspection fishing regulation (and the proposed regulation mirrors that regulation very closely).

The type of a warrantless inspection for a taxidermy business in the proposed regulation is allowed in states such as Washington (RCW 77.15.096), Wyoming (Wyo. Stat. 23-6-111), and Pennsylvania (Pa. Code 147.1(b)). In each of those, the language is somewhat similar to the proposed Alaska regulation, but the search is usually limited to administrative inspections. Also, the administrative inspection cannot be used as a pretext for a broader search of a business for things other than records and making sure

regulations are followed. In a case from Pennsylvania, the court stated that "one of the well recognized exceptions to the warrant requirement -- administrative inspections pursuant to regulatory regimes -- may in fact be implicated if taxidermy is recognized as a highly regulated business." Showers v. Spangler, 182 F.3d 165, 172. Further, the court noted what was required of a taxidermist and commented on a general search of a business:

In this instance, the text of the Inspection Statute, on which Spangler relies, makes three demands of taxidermy permittees: (1) they must "keep accurate records" and "other information" as required; (2) these records must be "kept for a period of three years"; and (3) these records shall be "open to inspection by any officer of the commission." In turn, from these same provisions, an officer of the Commission is vested with the power to inspect said same records and information. We see nothing in the Inspection Statute that may be read to confer a general search power. Indeed, all of the obligations and rights created by the statute are tied to the duty to keep and ability to inspect a permittee's *records*. (Emphasis in original.)

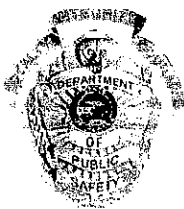
Id. at 172 - 173. I do not know if a licensed taxidermist in Alaska is charged with the duties listed above, though keeping accurate records seems a likely requirement of any business. And, of course, there are numerous rules on the books regarding what a hunter or fisherman can do to take the animal in the first place.

The proposed Alaska regulation may be broad in its scope. The inspecting of fish and game mentioned in the regulation does not appear to be tied to records of any kind. There is a later mention of sealing paperwork and operational compliance, but I am not sure how far "operational compliance" goes. That being said, the Washington statute mentioned earlier does allow for inspection of "the premises, containers, fishing equipment, fish, shellfish, and wildlife, and records required by the department." RCW 77.15.096.

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In the end, there is precedent around the country for agents to inspect a taxidermist's business without a warrant. However, I am unsure of what weight case law or statutes from outside Alaska will carry within the state, and Alaska does not have any case law on this type of a situation involving taxidermy. Conditions being tied to a taxidermy license or permit would also tie in with a warrantless inspection based on the Alaska attorney's general's opinion. It seems that the administrative inspection of a taxidermist's business can be allowed if the inspection is limited and the field is well regulated already. If taxidermy is considered part of fish and game in general, then it would certainly seem that a warrantless inspection would be allowed due to the extensive regulation of matters involving fish and game.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.



**State of Alaska**  
Department of Public Safety  
**Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers**

Sean Parnell, Governor  
Joseph A. Masters, Commissioner

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March 2, 2011

Representative Scott Kawasaki  
District 9  
State Capitol Building Room 430  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Re: Board of Game Proposal 220

Honorable Representative Kawasaki,

I write in response to your February 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011 letter seeking information regarding proposal 220 scheduled to be heard at the March 2011 Region Two, Board of Game meeting. Specifically, your request asks several questions pertaining to inspection authority by the Department of Public Safety at licensed taxidermy businesses. To assist you in some of these questions, I have provided a copy of our division's comments to the Board of Game on this proposal, it is attached.

Currently, Alaska Department of Fish and Game is the licensing agency for taxidermists. These licenses are required to be renewed bi-annually at a cost of \$200 for residents and \$500 for non-residents. In 2009, ADF&G sold 53 taxidermy licenses. In 2010, ADF&G sold 56 taxidermy licenses. ADF&G estimates that there are about 100 licensed taxidermists statewide.

With regard to your two part question asking how this proposal would help in the apprehension of violators and why a traditional search warrant would not work, I offer this explanation. One of our primary mandates is the enforcement of wildlife and fisheries laws in the state. From time to time, these laws need to be updated or improved upon. As I am sure you are aware, this primarily occurs within the Board of Game and Board of Fish process. Proposal 220 addresses a specific need for enforcement to have limited inspection authority on a commercially licensed business which utilizes Alaska's wildlife and fisheries resources. This authority is not new to public safety. It can also be found in the commercial fisheries industry and to some extent through other licenses such as; fishing, hunting or trapping. The Department of Public Safety has identified three areas where we would seek inspection authority;

- 1) The creation of a log sheet to be kept by the taxidermist.
- 2) Authority to inspect State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game sealing records (if applicable).
- 3) Inspection of game or parts of game held by the taxidermists for taxidermy purposes.

Most taxidermists operate within the confines of the law. While the state regulations that govern how a taxidermist may operate are few, taxidermists take delivery of game and fish that is highly regulated and highly prized in the state for its economic and subsistence status. Public Safety has dealt with cases where taxidermists receive game from hunters and do not keep track of it within their business operations. Specifically, hunters do not receive the same animal back as they bring into the taxidermist. An even larger problem are cases where taxidermists launder animals through their business that are not able to be sold in the State of Alaska and shipped to the lower 48 or beyond where the sale may be legal. Some of the examples provided in our written comments to the board address specific cases where the consumer is

Division of Alaska Wildlife Troopers, Director's Office  
5700 East Tudor Road - Anchorage, Alaska 99507 - Voice (907) 269-5509 - Facsimile (907) 269-5616

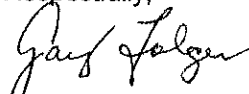
harm. In fact, one of the benefits of this proposal would be increased consumer protection through inspection. The hunting industry spends millions of dollars per year in Alaska and some seek the services of a licensed Taxidermist. These consumers want the best service possible. Finally, this proposal would actually protect the legal taxidermist from some liability. The normal course of our investigations leads us to the hunters. Sometimes, it is difficult or impossible to get probable cause to find where the illegal animal is located. While most taxidermists are cooperative with law enforcement when requested, we do encounter some who do not cooperate at all. By having authority to inspect the log sheet, sealing paperwork and the animals, enforcement would be better situated to catch the hunter who has violated. Unless we can show that the taxidermist was involved with the violation or was conspiring with the hunter to commit a violation, the taxidermist has no liability in this situation.

With regard to your question asking how many violations are issued as a result of discovering illegal activity in a licensed taxidermy business, that is a difficult question to answer. AWT visits multiple taxidermists annually during the course of official investigations. Some of these investigations result in citations to the taxidermist, but the majority of the citations in these investigations go to the hunters. These cases tend to be very complicated and intertwined with other wildlife cases. Generally, when Wildlife Troopers discover illegal activity in a taxidermy business it is on a large scale. While these cases are few, with inspection authority, we feel that most of these large scale cases would be discovered well before they got to this level.

Your final question asks "What is the official position of the Department of Public Safety on this proposal". We feel that this proposal, while adding some additional burden to taxidermists, provides a balance between industry, consumers and law enforcement. The additional cost to taxidermists will be negligible, as the log sheet and sealing paperwork will be state issued documents. Some additional time may be required by taxidermists to comply with the regulation. Finally, the Department of Public Safety supports the concept of this proposal and realizes that the board process is a public vetting of this concept. Through this public discussion we hope to address everyone's concerns and ultimately arrive at a version of the proposal that the board will vote on.

Thank you for your questions and concern on this issue. Like you, we are here to serve the best interests of the people of Alaska. Please do not hesitate to contact me if you have any further questions.

Respectfully,



Colonel Gary Folger  
Director, Alaska Wildlife Troopers

Cc: Commissioner Joseph Master, Department of Public Safety

Department of Fish and Game  
 Licensing Section  
 Box 115525  
 Juneau, Alaska 99811-5525  
 Phone: (907) 465-2376  
 Fax: (907) 465-2440

## FUR DEALER TAXIDERMY GAME FARM LICENSE APPLICATION

<b>CLASS 41</b> Res. Fur Dealer Biennial \$150.00	<b>CLASS 42</b> Nonres. Fur Dealer Biennial \$500.00	<b>CLASS 43</b> Res. Taxidermy Biennial \$200.00	<b>CLASS 44</b> Nonres. Taxidermy Biennial \$500.00	<b>CLASS 45</b> Game Mammal or Reptile Biennial \$250.00	<b>CLASS 46</b> Game Bird Biennial \$50.00
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BIENNIAL LICENSES are valid for two calendar years. The expiration date of each license is December 31 one year following the year of issuance.

Applicant's name (First, Middle Initial, Last)				License Year		Applicant's Alaska Residency Status (check one) (Please read definition of resident below.)  <input type="radio"/> Resident—preceding 12 or more consecutive months of residency _____ Years _____ Months  <input type="radio"/> Nonresident—Less than 12 consecutive months of residency
Mailing Address				Daytime Phone		
City, State, Zip Code				U.S. Citizen (circle) Yes No		
Physical Location of Residence (if same as mailing address, write "same")				Birthday (Month, Day, Year)		
Driver's License Number	Weight (lbs)	Eye color	Hair color	Height Ft. In.	Gender	

**NOTE: If you are applying for a license through the mail please allow 2-4 weeks for delivery**

Payment Information (make check payable to State of Alaska)	Expires: _____ / _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Check or Money Order <input type="checkbox"/> Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Mastercard            Card No. <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/>	Verification #: _____
SIGNATURE _____	

I certify that the information is true and correct and that I understand this information is subject to disclosure. (Note: Providing false information is subject to a maximum penalty of up to a \$10,000 fine and 1 year imprisonment, or both, per AS 11.56.210 and AS 16.05.420).

Signature of Applicant \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

**Definition of Game Farming** (AS 16.05.940(15)) "game farming" means the business of propagating, breeding, raising, or producing game in captivity for the purpose of marketing the game or their products, and "captivity" means having the game under positive control, as in a pen or an area of land or water that is completely enclosed by a generally escape-proof barrier. If you are applying for an elk farming license, you will need to go through the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Agriculture.

**Definition of Fur Dealing** (AS 16.05.940(18)) "fur dealing" means engaging in the business of buying, selling, or trading in animal skins, but does not include the sale of animal skins by a trapper or hunter who has legally taken the animal, or the purchase of animal skins by a person, other than a fur dealer, for the person's own use.

(5 AAC 92.990 (38)) "skin," "hide," and "pelt" are all the same thing and mean any untanned external covering of any game animal's body, but does not include a handcraft or other finished product; "skin," "hide," or "pelt" of a bear means the entire external covering with claws attached.

Generally speaking, anyone who purchases a skin, hide or pelt or fur (untanned external covering) for resale, or to produce some other article (such as a coat, hat, mittens, doll, toy, or other ornament or object of clothing) for sale, must have a fur dealing license. Anyone who sells a fur, skin, pelt that s/he did not personally take, or who acts as an agent for the hunter/trapper to do so, must have a fur dealing license. If a person purchases objects already made from furs or skins for resale (e.g. hats, coats, etc.), no fur dealing license is required.

**Definition of Taxidermy** (AS 16.05.940(35)) "taxidermy" means tanning, mounting, processing, or other treatment or preparation of fish or game, or any part of fish or game, as a trophy, for monetary gain, including the receiving of the fish or game or parts of fish or game for such purposes.

**Definition of Resident** (AS 16.05. 415) "resident" means, • a person (including an alien) who is physically present in Alaska with the intent to remain indefinitely and make a home here, has maintained that person's domicile in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license, and is not claiming residency or obtaining benefits under a claim of residency in another state, territory, or country; • a member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has been stationed in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license; or • a dependent of a resident member of the military service or U.S. Coast Guard who has lived in Alaska for the 12 consecutive months immediately preceding this application for a license. A person who does not otherwise qualify as a resident may not qualify by virtue of an interest in an Alaska business.





## Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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[ADF&G Home](#) » [Licenses & Permits](#) » [Professional Licenses](#)

### Taxidermy Licenses

Definition of Taxidermy AS 16.05.940(34). "Taxidermy" means tanning, mounting, processing, or other treatment or preparation of fish or game, or any part of fish or game, as a trophy, for monetary gain, including the receiving of the fish or game or parts of fish or game for such purposes. A "trophy" includes any fish or game or any part of fish or game that is prepared or mounted for display or as a memento. "Game" includes any bird or mammal found or introduced into the state except "domestic" animals.

Generally speaking, anyone who mounts or prepares big game, small game, furbearers, gamebirds, waterfowl or fish (or a part of these animals, such as horns, antlers, hides, skulls, etc.) as a trophy and receives payment, must have a taxidermy license. Taxidermists are bound by the same laws relating to transfer of possession, use, purchase and sale of fish and game as are all other citizens. For example, state regulations prohibit the purchase or sale of "big game trophies" any part of any bear (whether or not taken in Alaska), and sport caught fish. Nor may a taxidermist possess, transport, or receive any game that s/he should know was taken in violation of any state law. For example, any game animal that should be sealed and is not, or any game animal that a customer cannot demonstrate is legally taken (by virtue of a license, tag, sealing record, or signed statement of "transfer of possession") should not be accepted by a taxidermist for processing.

### Application Material

- [Fur Dealer/Game Farm/Taxidermy License Application \(PDF 118 kB\)](#)
- [Taxidermy Business License](#)



RC 35

**Comments On Proposal 192 - 5 AAC 92.095 Unlawful methods of taking furbearers; exceptions**

I support this proposal.

I think there should be a restrictions as to how close a trap can be to a trail or a road. This proposal restricts traps within 50 feet of a trail or road. I would have supported an even greater distance. Traps are dangerous!



Pat Hansen  
6010 Austria Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99516

**Comments On Proposal 77 -5 AAC92.125 Predation Control Area Implementation Plans**

I am strongly oppose this proposal.

The baiting and snaring of bears is barbaric and induces horrific pain and suffering. Considering the effectiveness of reducing both bear species through harvest methods to increase moose calf survival has not been demonstrated this suffering is completely unnecessary.

To approve this suffering on an unproven theory is irresponsible.

If you must expand the predator management program at least do it in a more civilized way.



Pat Hansen  
6010 Austria Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99516

**Comments On Proposal 132 -5 AAC 85.015 Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear; and 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear**

I am strongly oppose this proposal.

".. to liberalize the methods and means to whatever is needed to complete the job." is a completely irresponsible proposal and hope the Board of Game will see it as that.

This proposal is not Game Management, or management of any kind.

I don't even know where to start commenting on this proposal because I am not sure what it entails except an open season on bears in areas where there are many hikers and outdoor recreationists.

I disagree with the statement in the proposal that "..have attempted to curb the problem by garbage laws they have proved ineffective." I don't think there has been nearly enough enforcement of those laws. I also think a stronger effort to control garbage could be made by the City of Anchorage through the offering of free or subsidized bear-proof containers.

I think there is much more that could be done to limit the encounters between bears and humans short of killing the bears.



Pat Hansen  
6010 Austria Drive  
Anchorage, AK 99516

LC 36

Proposal #134 Close Chugach State park to Nonresident Sheep Hunting.

The 14C hunting area has a supply and demand issue, not unlike other areas of the State. But I'm here today to speak about how 14C is different from other Alaskan hunting areas. 14C is made up largely of lands that are Chugach State Park. So why then can't we set aside Chugach State Park and this resource for the people who live here? The demand here in 14C for sheep by far exceeds the availability of this resource.

The stats cited in this proposal are from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

**Fall 2010 season Application Total:**

5,550 Resident	147 Resident tags
580+ Nonresidents	13 tags (+1 Governor's Tag)

**Fall 2010 season Rifle Hunts**

4,654 Resident Applications	for	64 Resident Rifle Tags
552 Nonresident Applications	for	10 Nonresident Rifle Tags

**That's 1.4% odds for Resident's**  
**That's 1.8 % odds Nonresidents**

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**Fall 2010 Archery Hunt**

930 Resident Applications	for	83 Resident Bow Tags
30 Nonresident Applications	for	3 Nonresident Bow Tags.

**That's 9.2% odds Resident**  
**That's 10% odds Nonresident**

Fall 2010 Hunters Data Rifle Hunters Only

Residents that hunted	46
Successful	7
Nonresident that Hunted	9
Successful	4
Total Rifle Harvest	11

Application Data

2008		
Total Number of Application (All)	5855	Tags Available 195
2009		
Total Number of Application (All)	4484	Tags Available 183
2010		
Total Number of Application		
Residents	5554	Tags Available 147
Nonresident	582	13
Total Applied	6136	Total 160

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March 27, 2011  
Board of Game,  
Anchorage, Alaska

Re 37

My name is Barbara Winkley and I am a 44 year resident of Alaska.

I would like to voice my opposition to trapping of coyotes and wolves in Chugach State Park and adjoining areas.

The taxidermist from Wasilla pointed out yesterday that wolves are very difficult to trap. That might be so, but what about the bi catch--- wolverines, lynx, eagles, owls and particularly dogs. When I drive to Homer, I'm afraid to let my dogs out for a leg stretch, because of snares that weren't removed from the previous winter and now bear baiting stations. There are hardly any areas left in Alaska that are free from snares, traps or some kind of baiting stations.

There have been way too many dogs killed or maimed in traps and snares during the last few years.

I have a B&B in south Anchorage and on many occasions have taken guests for a hike from Glen Alps into the south fork of Campbell Creek in Chugach State Park.

Without exception, these folk have always said that was the most enjoyable and memorable part of their visit to Alaska. Many of these people who had already been in Alaska for two or three weeks saw their first moose here often at close range even though they had visited Denali.

Another problem with these extended trapping and hunting areas, is, many hunters and trappers indiscriminately hunt anywhere often not knowing where they are, as indicated by an article in the Anchorage Daily News September 21, 2000 "Clueless hunters kill park moose." They thought they were in Indian Valley, when in fact they were right near Glenn Alps.

I would like to support and oppose those proposals as defined by the friends of Chugach State Park, but in addition to supporting proposals 216-219, I support Proposal 220 to provide authority to Alaska Wildlife Troopers to inspect taxidermy businesses.

PROPOSAL 128. Support. Close Wolverine Trapping in Units 6 and 14C  
PROPOSAL 130-132. Oppose. Increased Bag limits for Black and Brown Bear hunting.



PROPOSAL 135 Oppose

PROPOSAL 136 Oppose

Proposal 137 Oppose. Almost doubling the ,moose harvest in the Anchorage bowl. Almost everyne stops to look at a moose---residents and tourists alike.

Proposal 140. oppose Wolf hunting throughout Unit 14C

Proposal 187. oppose. Trapping and snaring of bears.

Proposal 188, 189 and 198. Oppose. Unlimited coyote hunting and traping.

Proposal 187. Oppose. Trapping of bears in Chugach State Park should not even be considered.

Proposal 191 Oppose. Reduced authority to attach conditions.

Proposal 192-----50 feet is not a safe distance for traps in any location---traps should be at least 300 feet from any trail.

Respectfully submitted

Barbara Winkley  
8120 Rabbit Creek Road  
Anchorage, Ak 99516

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5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. (a) ...

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
(5)		
Unit 7, that portion within the Resurrection Creek Closed Area	No open season.	No open season.
Unit 7, the Placer River drainages, and that portion of the Placer Creek (Bear Valley) drainage out - side the Portage Glacier Closed Area, and that portion of 14(C) within the Twentymile River drainage		
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 moose by drawing permit only; up to 60 permits for bulls will be issued in combination with nonresident hunts, and up to 70 permits for antlerless moose will be issued	Aug. 20 - Oct. 10 (General hunt only)	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull by drawing permit only; up to 60 permits for bulls will be issued in combination with resident hunts		Aug. 20 - Oct. 10
Unit 7, that portion west of the Resurrection Creek Trail, north of the Sterling Highway and outside the Resurrection Creek Closed Area		

1 bull per regulatory year, only as follows:

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines or one side; or

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 25 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 15(A), that portion east of the Mystery Creek Road and the Pipeline Road, and north of the Sterling Highway

Oct. 10 - Nov. 10  
(General hunt only)

Oct. 10 - Nov. 10

(6)

Remainder of Unit 7

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side

(13)

Unit 15(A), the Skilak Loop  
Wildlife Management Area

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1 moose by drawing permit only; up to 30 permits for spike-fork antlered moose may be issued; or

Sept. 15 - Sept. 30  
(General hunt only)

Sept. 15 - Sept. 30

1 antlerless moose by drawing permit only; up to 50 permits may be issued; the taking of calves, and females accompanied by calves, is prohibited

Sept. 15 - Sept. 30  
(General hunt only)

No open season.

Unit 15(A), that portion east of the Mystery Creek Road and the Pipeline Road, and north of the Sterling Highway

1 bull per regulatory year, only as follows:

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side; by bow and arrow only; or	Aug. 10 - Aug. 17 (General hunt only)	Aug. 10 - Aug. 17
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1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side; or	Aug. 20 - Sept. 20 (General hunt only)	Aug. 20 - Sept. 20
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1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 25 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 7, that portion west of the Resurrection Creek Trail, north of the Sterling Highway and outside the Resurrection Creek Closed Area	Oct. 10 - Nov. 10 (General hunt only)	Oct. 10 - Nov. 10
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Remainder of Unit 15(A)

1 bull per regulatory year, only as follows:

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side, by bow and arrow only; or	Aug. 10 - Aug. 17 (General hunt only)	Aug. 10 - Aug. 17
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1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers	Aug. 20 - Sept. 20 (General hunt only)	Aug. 20 - Sept. 20
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or antlers with 3 or more  
brow tines on one side

Unit 15(B), that portion  
bounded by a line running  
from the mouth of Shantatalik  
Creek, Tustumena Lake,  
northeastward to the head  
of the west fork of Funny  
River; then downstream along  
the west fork of Funny River  
to the Kenai National  
Wildlife Refuge boundary;  
then east along the refuge  
boundary to its junction  
with the Kenai River; then  
eastward along the south  
side of the Kenai River and  
Skilak Lake; then south  
along the western side of  
Skilak River, Skilak Glacier,  
and Harding Icefield; then  
west along the Subunit 15(B)  
boundary to the mouth of  
Shantatalik Creek

Sept. 1 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)  
Sept. 26 - Oct. 15  
(General hunt only)

Sept. 1 - Sept. 20  
Sept. 26 - Oct. 15

1 bull with 50-inch antlers  
or antlers with 3 or more  
brow tines on one side by  
drawing permit only; up to  
100 permits may be issued

Remainder of Unit 15(B)

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1 bull per regulatory year,  
only as follows:

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK  
ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers  
or antlers with 3 or more  
brow tines on one side,  
by bow and arrow only; or

Aug. 10 - Aug.17  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 10 - Aug. 17

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK  
ANTLERS OR] 50-inch  
antlers or antlers

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

with 3 or more brow tines  
on one side

Unit 15(C), that portion  
southwest of a line from  
Point Pogibshi to the point  
of land between Rocky  
Bay and Windy Bay

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(Subsistence hunt  
only)

No open season.

1 bull by Tier II  
subsistence hunting permit

Unit 15(C), that portion  
south of the south fork of  
the Anchor River and northwest  
of Kachemak Bay

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK  
ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers  
or antlers with 3 or more  
brow tines on one side; or

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

1 antlerless moose by drawing  
permit only; the taking of  
calves, and females accompanied  
by calves, is prohibited; up to  
100 permits may be issued

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

Remainder of Unit 15(C)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20  
(General hunt only)

Aug. 20 - Sept. 20

1 bull with [SPIKE-FORK  
ANTLERS OR] 50-inch antlers  
or antlers with 3 or more  
brow tines on one side

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5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.. (a) ...

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
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...

(3)

Units 7 and 15, those portions south of Kachemak Bay and south of the city limits of Seward

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

3 bears

No closed season.  
(General hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bear

No closed season.

Remainder of Units 7 and 15

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

3 [2] bears

No closed season.  
(General hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

3 bears

1 bear

No closed season.

...



Board of Game Southcentral Region Meeting RC Index  
 March 25, 2011 held in Anchorage, Alaska

RC **40**

Log # Submitted by Topic

Log #	Submitted by	Topic	
1	3-26-11	ADF&G- Boards Support	Workbook-Meeting Information & On-time comments
2	3-26-11	ADF&G – WC	Regional Overview
3	3-26-11	ADF&G – Tom Lohuis	Chugach Mt. Dall Sheep Research Report
4	3-26-11	ADF&G – WC	Bonus Point System Presentation
5	3-26-11	ADF&G – WC	Black Bear Trapping Regs. Presentation
6	3-26-11	ADF&G – Hunter Ed Program / Jerry Soukup	Archery in Schools Presentation
7	3-20-2011	James Johnson	Kenai Peninsula moose management
8	3-25-2011	Erich Schaal	Oppose Prop 193 - 194
9	3-25-2011	US FWS	Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence RAC Prop 146, 191 and 227 comments
10	3-25-2011	US FWS	Southcentral Region proposal comments/”
11	3-26-2011	ADF&G – HIT program	Archery in the schools
12	3-26-2011	Gilda Shelikoff	Unimak Caribou
13	3-26-2011	Unknown	Predator control
14	3-26-2011	Donnie Rayne	Predator control
15	3-26-2011	ADF&G Subsistence	Prop 156
16	3-26-2011	ADF&G WC	GMU 8 overview
17	3-26-2011	AK State Troopers	Proposal comments
18	3-26-2011	Isanotski Corporation	Unimak Island caribou herd decline
19	3-26-2011	Cindy Beamer – Isanotski Corporation	State of AK v. Rowan Gould et al – Affidavit of Tom Hoblet
20	3-26-2011	Cindy Beamer – Isanotski Corporation	Unimak Island caribou correspondence
21	3-26-2011	ADF&G WC	GMU 7 15 overview
22	3-26-2011	ADF&G WC	GMU 7 & 15 proposal comments
23	3-26-2011	ADF&G WC	GMU 15A IM Feasibility assessment
24	3-26-2011	Kimberly Porter	Right to life statement
25	3-26-2011	ADF&G WC	Department recommendations on proposals
26	3-26-2011	Greg Roczicka	Senate Bill 114
27	3-27-2011	Nancy Hillstrand	Packet of info on Goldeneyes
28	3-27-2011	Vince Holton	Personal testimony
29	3-27-2011	Wade Willis	Dick Griffith comments
30	3-27-2011	ADF&G WC	Unit 6 overview
31	3-27-2011	Al Barrette	Prop 220 comment from Charlie Livengood
32	3-27-2011	Al Barrette	Prop 220 packet of information
33	3-27-2011	Al Barrette	Gunsmoke Taxidermy Prop 220
34	3-27-2011	Al Barrette	Prop 220 comment of Terry Marquette
35	3-27-2011	Pat Hansen	Prop 192
36	3-27-2011	Frank Neumann	Prop 134 comment

**Board of Game Southcentral Region Meeting RC Index**

**March 25, 2011 held in Anchorage, Alaska**

**Log #                      Submitted by                      Topic**

37	3-27-2011	Bob Ermold	15A moose population, Prop 163, 173 - 174
38	3-27-2011	ADF&G WC	Prop 169 amended language
39	3-27-2011	ADF&G WC	Prop151 amended language
40	3-27-2011	ADF&G Boards	RC Index to date

Sec. 11.46.230. Reasonable detention as defense.

RC41

(a) In a civil or criminal action upon the complaint of a person who has been detained in or in the immediate vicinity of a commercial establishment for the purpose of investigation or questioning as to the ownership of merchandise, it is a defense that

(1) the person was detained in a reasonable manner and for not more than a reasonable time to permit investigation or questioning by a peace officer or by the owner of the commercial establishment or the owner's agent; and

(2) the peace officer, owner, or owner's agent had probable cause to believe that the person detained was committing or attempting to commit concealment of merchandise or theft from the commercial establishment.

(b) As used in this section, "reasonable time" means the time necessary to permit the person detained to make a statement or refuse to make a statement, and any additional time necessary to examine employees and records of the commercial establishment relative to the ownership of the



Sec. 11.46.320. Criminal trespass in the first degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the first degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) on land with intent to commit a crime on the land; or
- (2) in a dwelling.

(b) Criminal trespass in the first degree is a class A misdemeanor

Sec. 11.46.330. Criminal trespass in the second degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of criminal trespass in the second degree if the person enters or remains unlawfully

- (1) in or upon premises; or
- (2) in a propelled vehicle.

(b) Criminal trespass in the second degree is a class B misdemeanor.

Sec. 11.46.340. Defense: emergency use of premises.

In a prosecution under AS 11.46.300, 11.46.310, 11.46.320, or 11.46.330(a)(1), it is an affirmative defense that

(1) the entry, use, or occupancy of premises or use of personal property on the premises is ~~for an emergency in the case of immediate and dire need; and~~

(2) as soon as reasonably practical after the entry, use, or occupancy, the person contacts the owner of the premises, the owner's agent or, if the owner is unknown, the nearest state or local police agency, and makes a report of the time of the entry, use, or occupancy and any damage to the premises or personal property, unless notice waiving necessity of the report is posted on the premises by the owner or the owner's agent.

Sec. 11.46.350. Definition.

(a) As used in AS 11.46.300 - 11.46.350, unless the context requires otherwise, "enter or remain unlawfully" means to

(1) enter or remain in or upon premises or in a propelled vehicle when the premises or propelled vehicle, at the time of the entry or remaining, is not open to the public and when the defendant is not otherwise privileged to do so;

(2) fail to leave premises or a propelled vehicle that is open to the public after being lawfully directed to do so personally by the person in charge; or

(3) enter or remain upon premises or in a propelled vehicle in violation of a provision in an order issued or filed under AS 18.66.100 - 18.66.180 or issued under former AS 25.35.010 (b) or 25.35.020.

(b) For purposes of this section, a person who, without intent to commit a crime on the land and whose means of entry are not improved and apparently unraised lands which is heavily fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders, is privileged to so ingress

(d) Notice against trespass is personally communicated to that person by the owner of the land or some other authorized person, or

(e) Notice against trespass is given by posting in a reasonably conspicuous manner under the circumstances.

(c) A notice against trespass is given if the notice

(1) is printed legibly in English;

(2) is at least 144 square inches in size;

(3) contains the name and address of the person under whose authority the property is posted and the name and address of the person who is authorized to grant permission to enter the property;

(4) is placed at each roadway and at each way of access onto the property that is known to the landowner;

(5) in the case of an island, is placed along the perimeter at each cardinal point of the island; and

(6) states any specific prohibition that the posting is directed against, such as "no trespassing," "no hunting," "no fishing," "no digging," or similar prohibitions.

#### Sec. 16.05.180. Power to search without warrant.

Each peace officer designated in AS 16.05.150 may without a warrant search anything or place if the search is reasonable or is not protected from searches and seizures without warrant within the

meaning of art. ~~Section 4, Alaska State Constitution, which specifically enumerates persons, books and other papers, papers and effects.~~" However, before a search without warrant is made a signed written statement by the person making the search shall be submitted to the person in control of the property or object to be searched, stating the reason the search is being conducted. A written receipt shall be given by the person conducting the search for property which is taken as a result of the search. The enumeration of specific things does not limit the meaning of words of a general nature.

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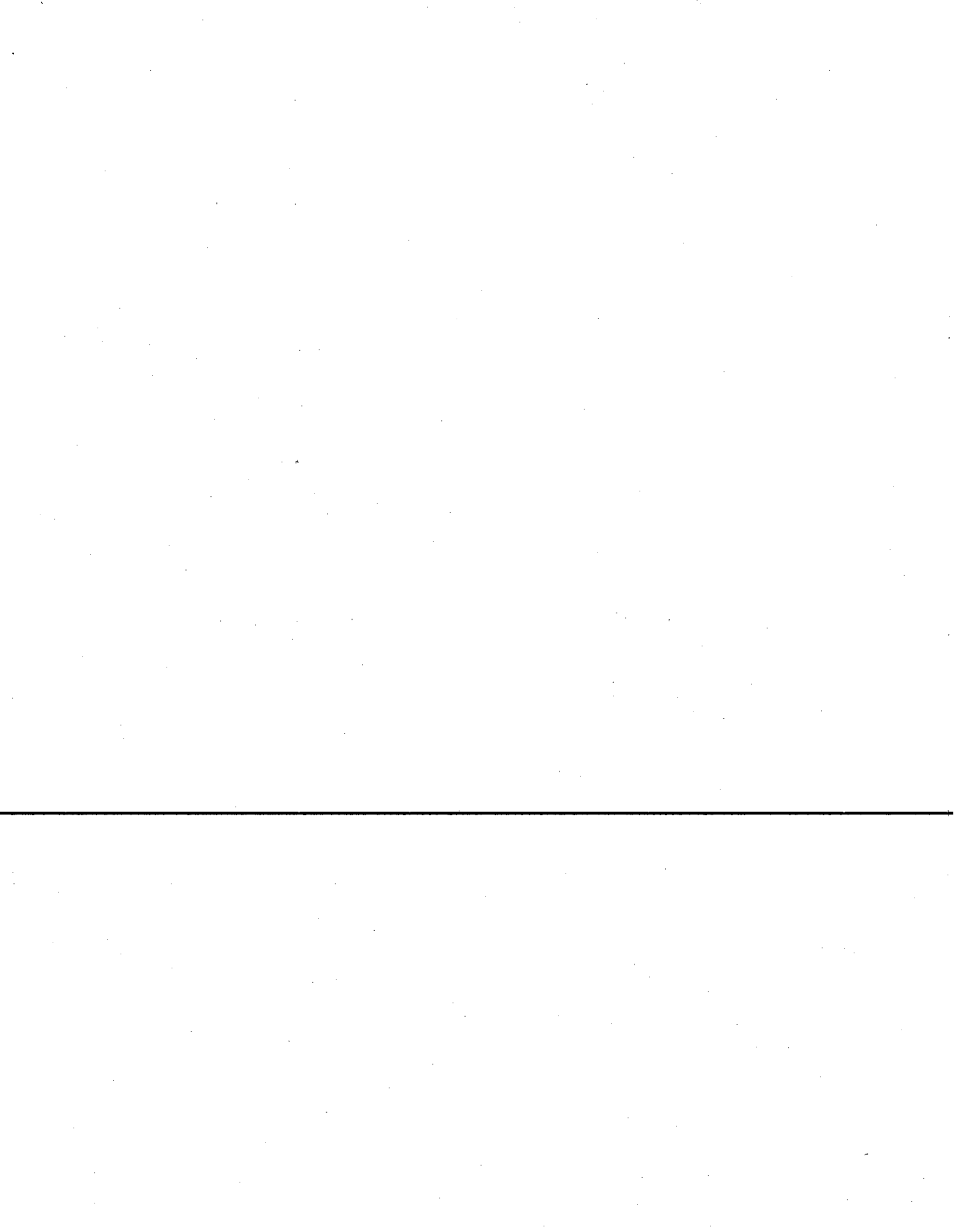


Sec. 11.61.210. Misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the fourth degree if the person

(1) possesses on the person, or in the interior of a vehicle in which the person is present, a firearm when the person's physical or mental condition is impaired as a result of the introduction of an intoxicating liquor or a controlled substance into the person's body in circumstances other than described in AS 11.61.200 (a)(7);

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Sec. 28.35.030. Operating a vehicle, aircraft or watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance.

(a) A person commits the crime of driving while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance if the person operates or drives a motor vehicle or operates an aircraft or a watercraft

(1) while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, intoxicating liquor, inhalant, or any controlled substance, singly or in combination; or

(2) and if, as determined by a chemical test taken within four hours after the alleged operating or driving, there is 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood or 80 milligrams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood, or if there is 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of the person's breath.

(b) Except as provided under (n) of this section, driving while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance is a class A misdemeanor. Upon conviction,

(1) the court shall impose a minimum sentence of imprisonment of

(A) not less than 72 consecutive hours, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of six months, and impose a fine of not less than \$1,500 if the person has not been previously convicted;

(B) not less than 20 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 12 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$3,000 if the person has been previously convicted once;

(C) not less than 60 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 18 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$4,000 if the person has been previously convicted twice and is not subject to punishment under (n) of this section;

(D) not less than 120 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 24 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$5,000 if the person has been previously convicted three times and is not subject to punishment under (n) of this section;

(E) not less than 240 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 30 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$6,000 if the person has been previously convicted four times and is not subject to punishment under (n) of this section;

(F) not less than 360 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege, including any limited privilege, to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 36 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$7,000 if the person has been previously convicted more than four times and is not subject to punishment under (n) of this section;

(2) the court may not

(A) suspend execution of sentence or grant probation except on condition that the person

(i) serve the minimum imprisonment under (1) of this subsection;

(ii) pay the minimum fine required under (1) of this subsection;

(B) suspend imposition of sentence; or

(C) suspend the requirement for an ignition interlock device for a violation of (a)(1) of this section involving an alcoholic beverage or intoxicating liquor, singly or in combination, or a violation of (a)(2) of this section;

(3) the court shall revoke the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license under AS 28.15.181, and may order that the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft that was used in commission of the offense be forfeited under AS 28.35.036; and

(4) the court may order that the person, while incarcerated or as a condition of probation or parole, take a drug or combination of drugs intended to prevent the consumption of an alcoholic beverage; a condition of probation or parole imposed under this paragraph is in addition to any other condition authorized under another provision of law.

(c) *[Repealed, Sec. 34 ch 119 SLA 1990].*

(d) Except as prohibited by federal law or regulation, every provider of treatment programs ~~to which persons are ordered under this section shall supply the judge, prosecutor, defendant, and~~ an agency involved in the defendant's treatment with information and reports concerning the defendant's past and present assessment, treatment, and progress. Information compiled under this subsection is confidential and may only be used in connection with court proceedings involving the defendant's treatment, including use by a court in sentencing a person convicted under this section, or by an officer of the court in preparing a presentence report for the use of the court in sentencing a person convicted under this section.

(e) A person who is sentenced to imprisonment for 72 consecutive hours upon a first conviction under this section and who is not released from imprisonment after 72 hours may not bring an action against the state or a municipality or its agents, officers, or employees for damages resulting from the additional period of confinement if

(1) the employee or employees who released the person exercised due care and, in releasing the person, followed the standard release procedures of the prison facility; and

(2) the additional period of confinement did not exceed 12 hours.

(f) *[Repealed, Sec. 34 ch 119 SLA 1990].*

(g) Notwithstanding (b) of this section, the court may reduce the fine required to be imposed under (b) of this section by the cost of the ignition interlock device.

(h) The court shall order a person convicted under this section to satisfy the screening, evaluation, referral, and program requirements of an alcohol safety action program if such a program is available in the community where the person resides, or a private or public treatment facility approved by the Department of Health and Social Services, under AS 47.37 to make referrals for rehabilitative treatment or to provide rehabilitative treatment. If a person is convicted under (n) of this section, the court shall order the person to be evaluated as required by this subsection before the court imposes sentence for the offense.

(i) A program of inpatient treatment may be required by the authorized agency under (h) of this section only if authorized in the judgment, and may not exceed the maximum term of inpatient treatment specified in the judgment. A person who has been referred for inpatient treatment under this subsection may make a written request to the sentencing court asking the court to review the referral. The request for review shall be made within seven days of the agency's referral, and shall specifically set out the grounds upon which the request for review is based. The court may order a hearing on the request for review.

(j) If a person fails to satisfy the requirements of an authorized agency under (i) of this section, the court

(1) may impose any portion of a suspended sentence; however, if the person was convicted under (n) of this section, the court shall impose a part or all of the remaining portion of any suspended sentence;

(2) may punish the failure as contempt of the authority of the court under AS 09.50.010 or as a violation of a condition of probation; and

(3) shall order the revocation or suspension of the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, and privilege to obtain a driver's license until the requirements are satisfied.

(k) Imprisonment required under (b)(1)(A) of this section shall be served at a community residential center or, if a community residential center is not available, at another appropriate place determined by the commissioner of corrections. Imprisonment required under (b)(1)(B) - (F) of this section may be served at a community residential center or at a private residence if approved by the commissioner of corrections. Imprisonment served at a private residence must include electronic monitoring. The cost of imprisonment resulting from the sentence imposed under (b)(1) of this section shall be paid to the state by the person being sentenced provided,

however, that the cost of imprisonment required to be paid under this subsection may not exceed \$2,000. Upon the person's conviction, the court shall include the costs of imprisonment as a part of the judgment of conviction. Except for reimbursement from a permanent fund dividend as provided in this subsection, payment of the cost of imprisonment is not required if the court determines the person is indigent. For costs of imprisonment that are not paid by the person as required by this subsection, the state shall seek reimbursement from the person's permanent fund dividend as provided under AS 43.23.065. While at the community residential center or other appropriate place, a person sentenced under (b)(1)(A) of this section shall perform at least 24 hours of community service work. A person sentenced under (b)(1)(B) of this section shall perform at least 160 hours of community service work, as required by the director of the community residential center or other appropriate place, or as required by the commissioner of corrections if the sentence is being served at a private residence. In this subsection, "appropriate place" means a facility with 24-hour on-site staff supervision that is specifically adapted to provide a residence, and includes a correctional center, residential treatment facility, hospital, halfway house, group home, work farm, work camp, or other place that provides varying levels of restriction.

(l) The commissioner of corrections shall determine and prescribe by regulation a uniform average cost of imprisonment for the purpose of determining the cost of imprisonment required to be paid under (k) of this section by a convicted person.

(m) If the act for which a person is convicted under this section contributes to a motor vehicle accident, the court shall order the person to pay the reasonable cost of any emergency services that responded to the accident, if the convicted person or the convicted person's insurer has not already paid the cost of the emergency services. If payment is required under this subsection, the payment shall be made directly to the emergency service and shall be equal to the actual cost of responding to the accident or the previous year's annual average cost of responding to a motor vehicle accident, whichever is higher. In this subsection, "emergency service" includes a peace officer, fire department, ambulance service, emergency medical technician or emergency trauma technician.

(n) A person is guilty of a class C felony if the person is convicted under (a) of this section ~~and either has been previously convicted two or more times since January 1, 1996, and within the~~ 10 years preceding the date of the present offense, or punishment under this subsection or under AS 28.35.032 (p) was previously imposed within the last 10 years. For purposes of determining minimum sentences based on previous convictions, the provisions of (u)(4) of this section apply. Upon conviction, the court

(1) shall impose a fine of not less than \$10,000, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 60 months, and impose a minimum sentence of imprisonment of not less than

(A) 120 days if the person has been previously convicted twice;

(B) 240 days if the person has been previously convicted three times;

(C) 360 days if the person has been previously convicted four or more times;

(2) may not

(A) suspend execution of sentence or grant probation except on condition that the person

(i) serve the minimum imprisonment under (1) of this subsection;

(ii) pay the minimum fine required under (1) of this subsection;

(B) suspend imposition of sentence; or

(C) suspend the requirement for an ignition interlock device for a violation of (a)(1) of this section involving an alcoholic beverage or intoxicating liquor, singly or in combination, or a violation of (a)(2) of this section;

(3) shall permanently revoke the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license subject to restoration of the license under (o) of this section;

(4) may order that the person, while incarcerated or as a condition of probation or parole, take a drug or combination of drugs intended to prevent the consumption of an alcoholic beverage; a condition of probation or parole imposed under this paragraph is in addition to any other condition authorized under another provision of law;

(5) shall order forfeiture under AS 28.35.036 of the vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft used in the commission of the offense, subject to remission under AS 28.35.037; and

(6) shall order the department to revoke the registration for any vehicle registered by the department in the name of the person convicted under this subsection; if a person convicted under this subsection is a registered co-owner of a vehicle or is registered as a co-owner under a business name, the department shall reissue the vehicle registration and omit the name of the person convicted under this subsection.

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(o) Upon request, the department shall review a driver's license revocation imposed under (n)(3) of this section and may restore the driver's license if

(1) the license has been revoked for a period of at least 10 years;

(2) the person has not been convicted of a criminal offense since the license was revoked;  
and

(3) the person provides proof of financial responsibility.

(p) *[Repealed, Sec. 7 ch 56 SLA 2006].*

(q) For purposes of this section, the director of the division within the department responsible for administration of this section or a person designated by the director may request and receive criminal justice information available under AS 12.62. In this subsection, "criminal justice information" has the meaning given in AS 12.62.900.

(r) *[Repealed, Sec. 12 ch 85 SLA 2010].*

(s) In a prosecution under (a) of this section, a person may introduce evidence on the amount of alcohol consumed before or after operating or driving the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft to rebut or explain the results of a chemical test, but the consumption of alcohol before operating or driving may not be used as a defense that the chemical test did not measure the blood alcohol at the time of the operating or driving. Consumption of alcohol after operating or driving the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft may be used to raise such a defense.

(t) Notwithstanding (b) or (n) of this section, the court shall waive the requirement of the use of an ignition interlock device when a person operates a motor vehicle in a community included on the list published by the department under AS 28.22.011 (b).

(u) In this section,

(1) "inhalant" has the meaning given to the phrase "hazardous volatile material or substance" in AS 47.37.270;

(2) "operate an aircraft" means to navigate, pilot, or taxi an aircraft in the airspace over this state, or upon the land or water inside this state;

(3) "operate a watercraft" means to navigate a vessel used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water for recreational or commercial purposes on all waters, fresh or salt, inland or coastal, inside the territorial limits or under the jurisdiction of the state;

(4) "previously convicted" means having been convicted in this or another jurisdiction within the 15 years preceding the date of the present offense of any of the following offenses; ~~however, convictions for any of these offenses, if arising out of a single transaction and a single arrest, are considered one previous conviction:~~

(A) operating a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft in violation of this section or in violation of another law or ordinance with similar elements, except that the other law or ordinance may provide for a lower level of alcohol in the person's blood or breath than imposed under (a)(2) of this section;

(B) refusal to submit to a chemical test in violation of AS 28.35.032 or in violation of another law or ordinance with similar elements; or

(C) operating a commercial motor vehicle in violation of AS 28.33.030 or in violation of another law or ordinance with similar elements, except that the other law or ordinance may



provide for a lower level of alcohol in the person's blood or breath than imposed under AS 28.33.030 (a)(2).

Sec. 28.35.031. Implied consent.

(a) A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle in this state or who operates an aircraft as defined in AS 28.35.030 (u) or who operates a watercraft as defined in AS 28.35.030 (u) shall be considered to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's breath for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath if lawfully arrested for an offense arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was operating or driving a motor vehicle or operating an aircraft or a watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance or if lawfully arrested under AS 28.35.280 for the offense of minor operating a vehicle after consuming alcohol. The test or tests shall be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the person was operating or driving a motor vehicle or operating an aircraft or a watercraft in this state while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance or that the person was a minor operating a vehicle after consuming alcohol.

(b) A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle in this state or who operates an aircraft or watercraft shall be considered to have given consent to a preliminary breath test for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's blood or breath. A law enforcement officer may administer a preliminary breath test at the scene of the incident if the officer has probable cause to believe that a person's ability to operate a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft is impaired by the ingestion of alcoholic beverages and that the person

(1) was operating or driving a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft that is involved in an accident;

(2) committed a moving traffic violation or unlawfully operated an aircraft or watercraft; in this paragraph, "unlawfully" means in violation of any federal, state, or municipal statute, regulation, or ordinance, except for violations that do not provide reason to believe that the operator's ability to operate the aircraft or watercraft was impaired by the ingestion of alcoholic beverages, or

(3) was operating or driving a motor vehicle in violation of AS 28.35.029(a).

(c) Before administering a preliminary breath test under (b) of this section, the officer shall advise the person that refusal may be used against the person in a civil or criminal action arising out of the incident and that refusal is an infraction. If the person refuses to submit to the test, the test shall not be administered.

(d) The result of the test under (b) of this section may be used by the law enforcement officer to determine whether the driver or operator should be arrested.

(e) Refusal to submit to a preliminary breath test at the request of a law enforcement officer is an infraction.

(f) If a driver or operator is arrested, the provisions of (a) of this section apply. The preliminary breath test authorized in this section is in addition to any tests authorized under (a) of this section.

(g) A person who operates or drives a motor vehicle in this state shall be considered to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's breath and blood for the purpose of determining the alcoholic content of the person's breath and blood and shall be considered to have given consent to a chemical test or tests of the person's blood and urine for the purpose of determining the presence of controlled substances in the person's blood and urine if the person is involved in a motor vehicle accident that causes death or serious physical injury to another person. The test or tests may be administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer who has probable cause to believe that the person was operating or driving a motor vehicle in this state that was involved in an accident causing death or serious physical injury to another person.

(h) Nothing in this section shall be construed to restrict searches or seizures under a warrant issued by a judicial officer, in addition to a test permitted under this section.

Sec. 28.35.032. Refusal to submit to chemical test.

(a) If a person under arrest for operating a motor vehicle or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance refuses the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031(a)(1) or AS 28.35.031 (a), or if a person involved in a motor vehicle accident that causes death or serious physical injury to another person refuses the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031 (a)(2) or AS 28.35.031(g), after being advised by the officer that the refusal will result in the denial or revocation of the driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license, that the refusal may be used against the person in a civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an act alleged to have been committed by the person while operating a motor vehicle or aircraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance, and that the refusal is a crime, a chemical test may not be given, except as provided by AS 28.35.035. If a person under arrest for operating a watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance ~~refuses the request of a law enforcement officer to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.35.031(a),~~ after being advised by the officer that the refusal may be used against the person in a civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an act alleged to have been committed by the person while operating a watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance, and that the refusal is a crime, a chemical test may not be given, except as provided by AS 28.35.035.

(b) *[Repealed, Sec. 25 ch 77 SLA 1983].*

(c) *[Repealed, Sec. 25 ch 77 SLA 1983].*

(d) *[Repealed, Sec. 25 ch 77 SLA 1983].*

(e) The refusal of a person to submit to a chemical test authorized under AS 28.33.031 (a) or AS 28.35.031 (a) or (g) is admissible evidence in a civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of an act alleged to have been committed by the person while operating or driving a motor vehicle or operating an aircraft or watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance.

(f) Except as provided under (p) of this section, refusal to submit to a chemical test authorized by AS 28.33.031 (a) or AS 28.35.031(a) or (g) is a class A misdemeanor.

(g) Upon conviction under this section,

(1) the court shall impose a minimum sentence of imprisonment of

(A) not less than 72 consecutive hours, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of six months, and impose a fine of not less than \$1,500 if the person has not been previously convicted;

(B) not less than 20 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 12 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$3,000 if the person has been previously convicted once;

(C) not less than 60 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 18 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$4,000 if the person has been previously convicted twice and is not subject to punishment under (p) of this section;

(D) not less than 120 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 24 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$5,000 if the person has been previously convicted three times and is not subject to punishment under (p) of this section;

(E) not less than 240 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the ~~person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 30 months, and impose~~ a fine of not less than \$6,000 if the person has been previously convicted four times and is not subject to punishment under (p) of this section;

(F) not less than 360 days, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 36 months, and impose a fine of not less than \$7,000 if the person has been previously convicted more than four times and is not subject to punishment under (p) of this section;

(2) the court may not

(A) suspend execution of the sentence required by (1) of this subsection or grant probation, except on condition that the person

(i) serve the minimum imprisonment under (1) of this subsection;

(ii) pay the minimum fine required under (1) of this subsection;

(B) suspend imposition of sentence; or

(C) suspend the requirement for an ignition interlock device;

(3) the court shall revoke the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license under AS 28.15.181, and may order that the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft that was used in commission of the offense be forfeited under AS 28.35.036;

(4) the court may order that the person, while incarcerated or as a condition of probation or parole, take a drug or combination of drugs intended to prevent the consumption of an alcoholic beverage; a condition of probation or parole imposed under this paragraph is in addition to any other condition authorized under another provision of law; and

(5) the sentence imposed by the court under this subsection shall run consecutively with any other sentence of imprisonment imposed on the person.

(h) Except as prohibited by federal law or regulation, every provider of treatment programs to which persons are ordered under this section shall supply the judge, prosecutor, defendant, and an agency involved in the defendant's treatment with information and reports concerning the defendant's past and present assessment, treatment, and progress. Information compiled under this subsection is confidential and may only be used in connection with court proceedings involving the defendant's treatment, including use by a court in sentencing a person convicted under this section, or by an officer of the court in preparing a pre-sentence report for the use of the court in sentencing a person convicted under this section.

(i) A person who is sentenced to imprisonment for 72 consecutive hours under (g) of this section and who is not released from imprisonment after 72 hours may not bring an action against the state or a municipality or its agents, officers, or employees for damages resulting from the additional period of confinement if

(1) the employee or employees who released the person exercised due care and, in releasing the person, followed the standard release procedures of the prison facility; and

(2) the additional period of confinement did not exceed 12 hours.

(j) For purposes of this section, convictions under AS 28.33.030 or AS 28.35.030 and for refusal to submit to a chemical test under this section, if arising out of a single transaction and a single arrest, are considered one previous conviction.

(k) Notwithstanding (g) of this section, the court may reduce the fine required to be imposed under (g) of this section by the cost of the ignition interlock device.

(l) The court shall order a person convicted under this section to satisfy the screening, evaluation, referral, and program requirements of an alcohol safety action program if such a program is available in the community where the person resides, or a private or public treatment facility approved by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 47.37 to make referrals for rehabilitative treatment or to provide rehabilitative treatment. If a person is convicted under (p) of this section, the court shall order the person to be evaluated as required by this subsection before the court imposes sentence for the offense.

(m) A program of inpatient treatment may be required by the authorized agency under (l) of this section only if authorized in the judgment, and may not exceed the maximum term of inpatient treatment specified in the judgment. A person who has been referred for inpatient treatment under this subsection may make a written request to the sentencing court asking the court to review the referral. The request for review shall be made within seven days of the agency's referral, and shall specifically set out the grounds upon which the request for review is based. The court may order a hearing on the request for review.

(n) If a person fails to satisfy the requirements of an authorized agency under (m) of this section, the court

(1) may impose any portion of a suspended sentence; however, if the person was convicted under (p) of this section, the court shall impose a part or all of the remaining portion of any suspended sentence;

(2) may punish the failure as contempt of the authority of the court under AS 09.50.010 or as a violation of a condition of probation; and

(3) shall order the revocation or suspension of the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, and privilege to obtain a driver's license until the requirements are satisfied.

(o) Imprisonment required under (g)(1)(A) of this section shall be served at a community residential center, or if a community residential center is not available, at another appropriate place determined by the commissioner of corrections. Imprisonment required under (g)(1)(B) - ~~(F) of this section may be served at a community residential center or at a private residence if~~ approved by the commissioner of corrections. Imprisonment served at a private residence must include electronic monitoring. The cost of imprisonment resulting from the sentence imposed under (g)(1) of this section shall be paid to the state by the person being sentenced provided, however, that the cost of imprisonment required to be paid under this subsection may not exceed \$2,000. Upon the person's conviction, the court shall include the costs of imprisonment as a part of the judgment of conviction. Except for reimbursement from a permanent fund dividend as provided in this subsection, payment of the cost of imprisonment is not required if the court determines the person is indigent. For costs of imprisonment that are not paid by the person as required by this subsection, the state shall seek reimbursement from the person's permanent fund dividend as provided under AS 43.23.065. While at the community residential center or other appropriate place, a person sentenced under (g)(1)(A) of this section shall perform at least 24 hours of community service work. A person sentenced under (g)(1)(B) of this section shall perform at least 160 hours of community service work, as required by the director of the

community residential center or other appropriate place, or as required by the commissioner of corrections if the sentence is being served at a private residence. In this subsection, "appropriate place" means a facility with 24-hour on-site staff supervision that is specifically adapted to provide a residence, and includes a correctional center, residential treatment facility, hospital, halfway house, group home, work farm, work camp, or other place that provides varying levels of restriction.

(p) A person is guilty of a class C felony if the person is convicted under this section and either has been previously convicted two or more times since January 1, 1996, and within the 10 years preceding the date of the present offense, or punishment under this subsection or under AS 28.35.030 (n) was previously imposed within the last 10 years. For purposes of determining minimum sentences based on previous convictions, the provisions of AS 28.35.030 (u)(4) apply. Upon conviction,

(1) the court shall impose a fine of not less than \$10,000, require the person to use an ignition interlock device after the person regains the privilege to operate a motor vehicle for a minimum of 60 months, and impose a minimum sentence of imprisonment of not less than

(A) 120 days if the person has been previously convicted twice;

(B) 240 days if the person has been previously convicted three times;

(C) 360 days if the person has been previously convicted four or more times;

(2) the court may not

(A) suspend execution of the sentence required by (1) of this subsection or grant probation, except on condition that the person

(i) serve the minimum imprisonment under (1) of this subsection;

(ii) pay the minimum fine required under (1) of this subsection;

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(B) suspend imposition of sentence; or

(C) suspend the requirements for an ignition interlock device;

(3) the court shall permanently revoke the person's driver's license, privilege to drive, or privilege to obtain a license subject to restoration under (q) of this section;

(4) the court may order that the person, while incarcerated or as a condition of probation or parole, take a drug, or combination of drugs intended to prevent consumption of an alcoholic beverage; a condition of probation or parole imposed under this paragraph is in addition to any other condition authorized under another provision of law;

(5) the sentence imposed by the court under this subsection shall run consecutively with any other sentence of imprisonment imposed on the person;

(6) the court shall order forfeiture under AS 28.35.036, of the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft used in the commission of the offense, subject to remission under AS 28.35.037; and

(7) the court shall order the department to revoke the registration for any vehicle registered by the department in the name of the person convicted under this subsection; if a person convicted under this subsection is a registered co-owner of a vehicle, the department shall reissue the vehicle registration and omit the name of the person convicted under this subsection.

(q) Upon request, the department shall review a driver's license revocation imposed under (p)(3) of this section and may restore the driver's license if

(1) the license has been revoked for a period of at least 10 years;

(2) the person has not been convicted of a criminal offense since the license was revoked;  
and

(3) the person provides proof of financial responsibility.

(r) *[Repealed, Sec. 7 ch 56 SLA 2006]*.

(s) For purposes of this section, the director of the division within the department responsible for administration of this section or a person designated by the director may request and receive criminal justice information available under AS 12.62.

(t) Notwithstanding (g) or (p) of this section, the court shall waive the requirement of the use of an ignition interlock device when a person operates a motor vehicle in a community included on the list published by the department under AS 28.22.011 (b).

(u) In this section,

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(1) "cost of imprisonment" means the cost of imprisonment as determined under AS 28.35.030 (1);

(2) "previously convicted" has the meaning given in AS 28.35.030.

Sec. 28.35.033. Presumptions and chemical analysis of breath or blood.

(a) Upon the trial of a civil or criminal action or proceeding arising out of acts alleged to have been committed by a person while operating or driving a motor vehicle or operating an aircraft or a watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance, the amount of alcohol in the person's blood or breath at the time alleged shall give rise to the following presumptions:

(1) If there was 0.04 percent or less by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, or 40 milligrams or less of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the person's blood, or 0.04 grams or less of alcohol per 210 liters of the person's breath, it shall be presumed that the person was not under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

(2) If there was in excess of 0.04 percent but less than 0.08 percent by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, or in excess of 40 but less than 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the person's blood, or in excess of 0.04 grams but less than 0.08 grams of alcohol per 210 liters of the person's breath, that fact does not give rise to any presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, but that fact may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

(3) If there was 0.08 percent or more by weight of alcohol in the person's blood, or 80 milligrams or more of alcohol per 100 milliliters of the person's blood, or 0.08 grams or more of alcohol per 210 liters of the person's breath, it shall be presumed that the person was under the influence of an alcoholic beverage.

(b) For purposes of this chapter, percent by weight of alcohol in the blood shall be based upon milligrams of alcohol per 100 milliliters of blood.

(c) Except as provided in AS 28.35.030(s), the provisions of (a) of this section may not be construed to limit the introduction of any other competent evidence bearing upon the question of whether the person was or was not under the influence of intoxicating liquor.

(d) To be considered valid under the provisions of this section the chemical analysis of the person's breath or blood shall have been performed according to methods approved by the Department of Public Safety. The Department of Public Safety is authorized to approve satisfactory techniques, methods, and standards of training necessary to ascertain the qualifications of individuals to conduct the analysis. If it is established at trial that a chemical analysis of breath or blood was performed according to approved methods by a person trained according to techniques, methods, and standards of training approved by the Department of Public Safety, ~~there is a presumption that the test results are valid and further foundation for~~ introduction of the evidence is unnecessary.

(e) The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person of the person's own choosing administer a chemical test in addition to the test administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person does not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer; the fact that the person under arrest sought to obtain such an additional test, and failed or was unable so to do, is likewise admissible in evidence. The person who administers the chemical test shall clearly and expressly inform the person tested of that person's right to an independent test described under this subsection, and, if the person being tested requests an independent test, the department shall make reasonable and good-faith efforts to assist the person being tested in contacting a person qualified to perform an independent chemical test of the person's breath or blood.



(f) Upon the request of the person who submits to a chemical test at the request of a law enforcement officer, full information concerning the test, including the results of it, shall be made available to the person or the person's attorney.

Sec. 28.35.034. Surrender of license or permit.

A person whose license or permit to operate or drive a motor vehicle has been revoked under AS 28.15.165 or 28.15.181 shall surrender the license or permit to the department on receipt of notice of the revocation. After the period of revocation has expired, the person may make application for a new license as provided by law.

Sec. 28.35.035. Administration of chemical tests without consent.

(a) If a person is under arrest for an offense arising out of acts alleged to have been committed while the person was operating a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft while under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, inhalant, or controlled substance, and that arrest results from an accident that causes death or physical injury to another person, a chemical test may be administered without the consent of the person arrested to determine the amount of alcohol in that person's breath or blood or to determine the presence of controlled substances in that person's blood and urine.

(b) A person who is unconscious or otherwise in a condition rendering that person incapable of refusal is considered not to have withdrawn the consent provided under AS 28.33.031 (a) or AS 28.35.031 (a) or (g) and a chemical test may be administered to determine the amount of alcohol in that person's breath or blood or to determine the presence of controlled substances in that person's blood and urine. A person who is unconscious or otherwise incapable of refusal need not be placed under arrest before a chemical test may be administered.

(c) If a chemical test is administered to a person under (a) or (b) of this section, that person is not subject to the penalties for refusal to submit to a chemical test provided by AS 28.35.032.

Sec. 28.35.036. Forfeiture of vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft.

(a) After conviction of an offense under AS 28.15.291 (b), AS 28.35.030, or 28.35.032, a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft involved in the commission of the offense is subject to forfeiture as provided under AS 28.15.291 (b), AS 28.35.030, and 28.35.032.

(b) Before forfeiture of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, the court shall schedule a hearing on the matter and shall notify the state and the convicted person of the time and place set for the hearing. Except for a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft that is required to be forfeited under AS 28.35.030 or 28.35.032, the court may order the forfeiture of the motor vehicle if the court, sitting without a jury, determines, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the forfeiture of the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft will serve one or more of the following purposes:

(1) deterrence of the convicted person from the commission of future offenses under AS 28.15.291 (b), AS 28.35.030, or 28.35.032;

(2) protection of the safety and welfare of the public;

(3) deterrence of other persons who are potential offenders under AS 28.15.291(b), AS 28.35.030, or 28.35.032; or

(4) expression of public condemnation of the serious or aggravated nature of the convicted person's conduct.

(c) Upon forfeiture of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, the court shall require the

(1) surrender of the registration and certificate of title of that motor vehicle; the registration and certificate of title shall be delivered to the department;

(2) convicted person to pay all administrative costs incurred by the state in forfeiting the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, including costs incurred by the department, law enforcement personnel, or the court system.

(d) If not released under AS 28.35.037, a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft forfeited under this section may be disposed of at the discretion of the Department of Public Safety.

(e) Disposal under this subsection includes, by way of example and not of limitation,

(1) sale, as a unit or in parts, including sale at an auction, and the proceeds deposited into the general fund;

(2) transfer to a state or municipal law enforcement agency;

(3) being declared surplus and transferred to the Department of Administration;

(4) being destroyed; or

(5) transfer to a charitable organization; in this paragraph, "charitable organization" means a charity that is exempt from taxation under 26 U.S.C. 501(c)(3) (Internal Revenue Code).

Sec. 28.35.037. Remission of forfeitures.

(a) Upon receiving notice from the court of the time and place set for a hearing under AS 28.35.036, the state shall provide to every person who has an ascertainable ownership or security interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft written notice that includes

(1) a description of the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft;

(2) the time and place of the forfeiture hearing;

(3) the legal authority under which the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, may be forfeited;

(4) notice of the right to intervene to protect the interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft.

(b) At the hearing, a person who claims an ownership or security interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, must establish by a preponderance of the evidence that

(1) the petitioner has an interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, acquired in good faith;

(2) a person other than the petitioner was convicted of the offense that resulted in the forfeiture; and

(3) before parting with the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft, the petitioner did not know or have reasonable cause to believe that it would be used in the commission of an offense.

(c) If a person satisfies the requirements of (b) of this section, the court shall order that an amount equal to the value of the petitioner's interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft be paid to the petitioner, or the court shall order that the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft be released to the petitioner together with title to the motor vehicle, aircraft or watercraft.

(d) Forfeiture of a motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft under AS 28.35.036 is without prejudice to the rights and does not extinguish the claims of a creditor with an interest in the motor vehicle, aircraft, or watercraft.

*Sec. 28.35.038. Municipal impoundment and forfeiture. [Repealed, Sec. 55 ch 60 SLA 2002].*

Repealed or Renumbered

*Sec. 28.35.039. Definitions for AS 28.35.029 - 28.35.039.*

In AS 28.35.029 - 28.35.039,

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(1) "alcohol safety action program" means a program for alcohol and substance abuse screening, referral, and monitoring developed and implemented or approved by the Department of Health and Social Services under AS 47.37;

(2) "controlled substance" has the meaning given in AS 28.33.190.

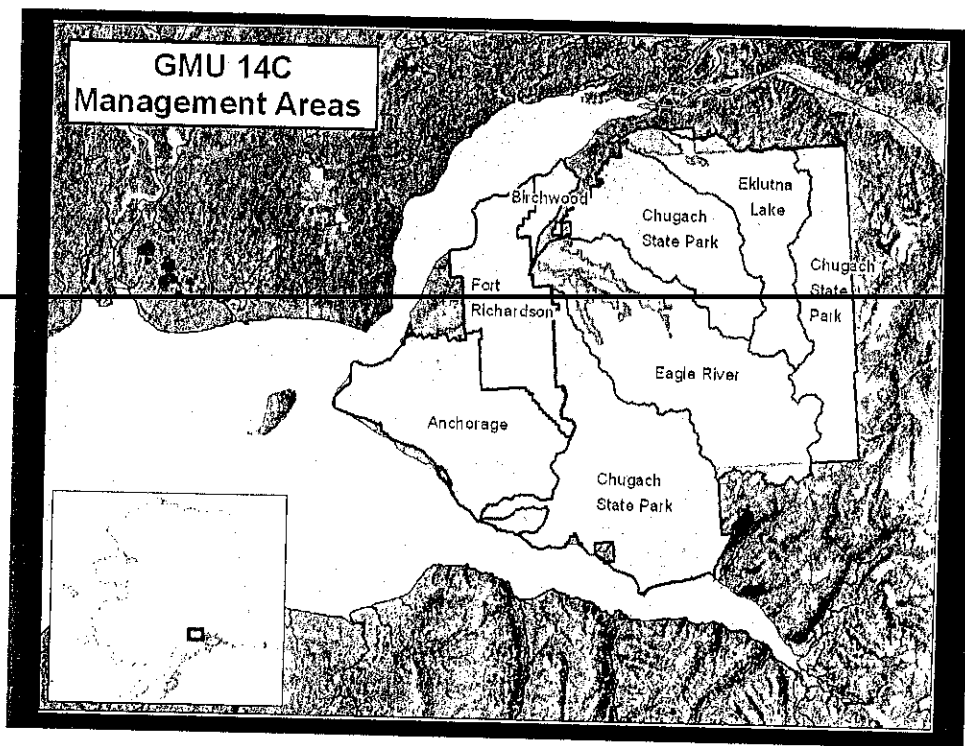
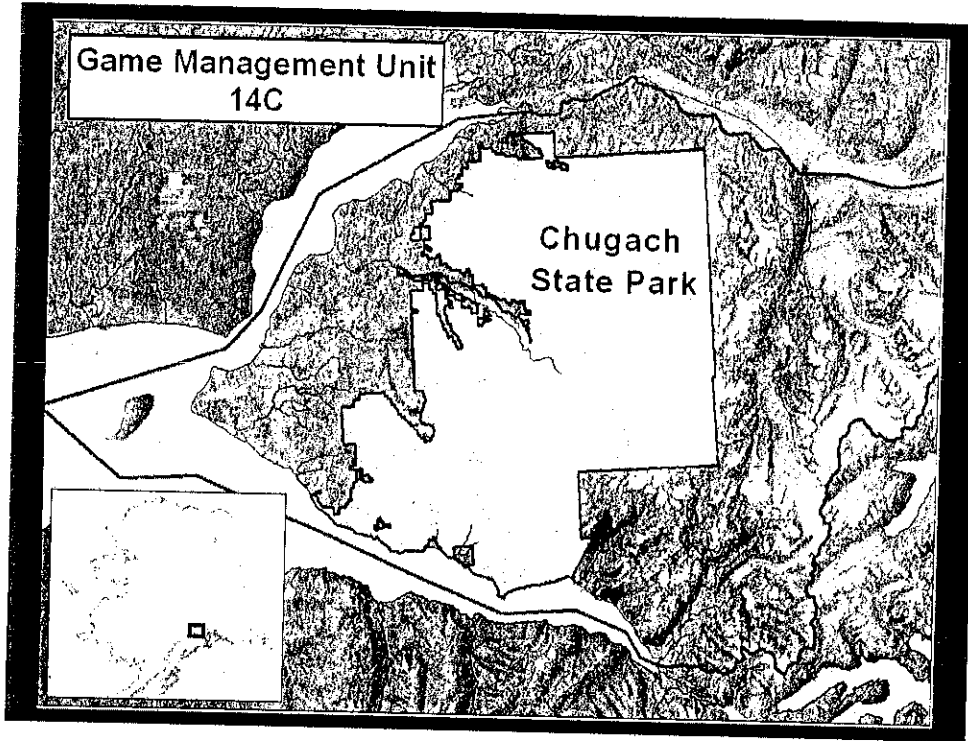
*Sec. 28.35.040. [Renumbered as AS 28.35.400].*

Repealed or Renumbered

*Sec. 28.35.045. [Renumbered as AS 28.35.410].*

Repealed or Renumbered

RC42



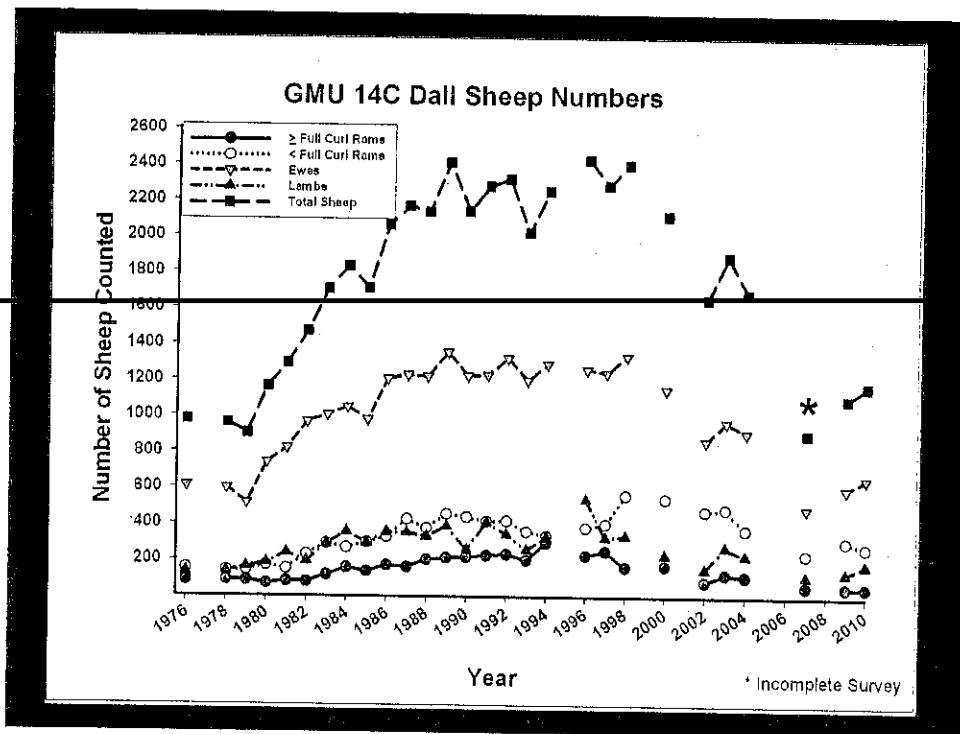
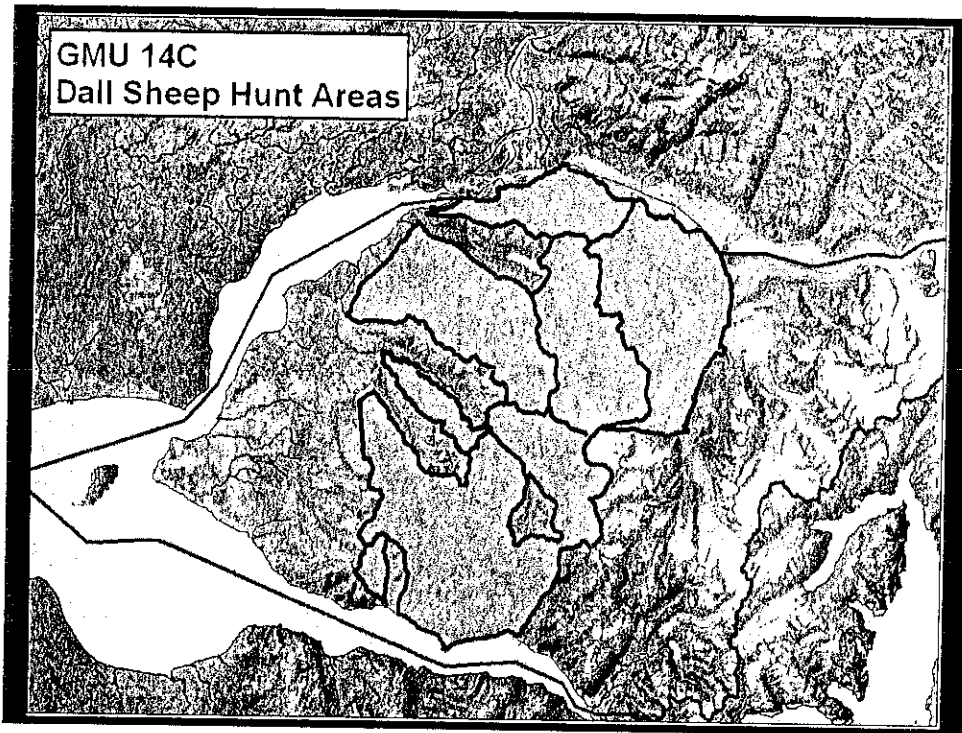


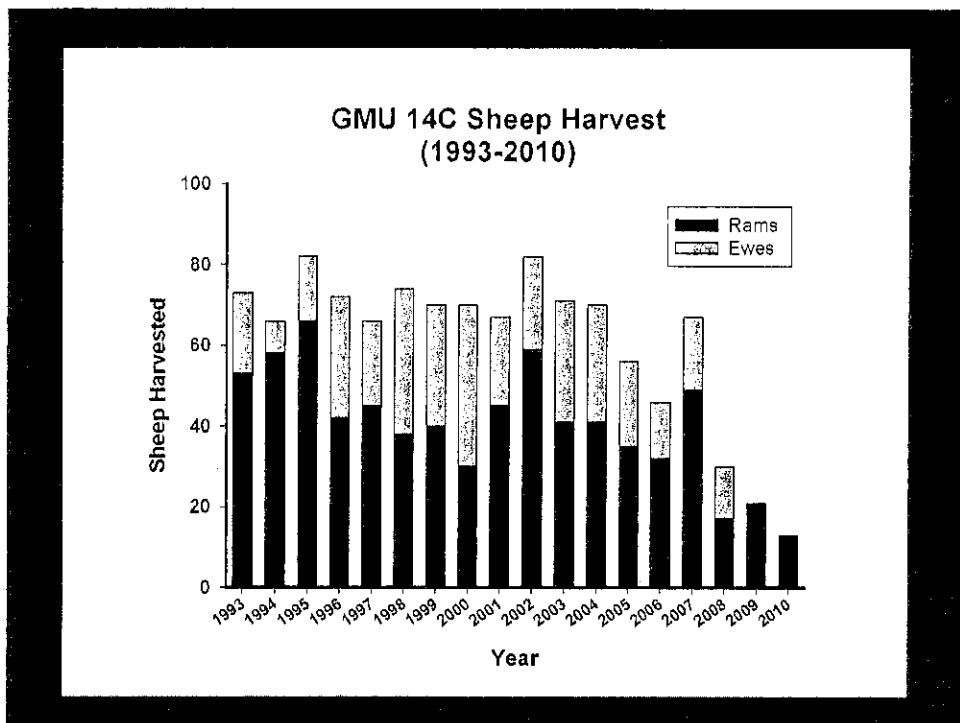
"Dall Sheep" ©2001 Martin W. Grosnick

## Dall Sheep

**Status:** Approximately 1170 sheep

**Harvest:** Drawing permits only,  
average 26 full curl sheep/year





## Dall Sheep

**Status:** Approximately 1170 sheep

**Harvest:** Drawing permits, full curl only,  
average 26 sheep/year  
(55 full curl permits, 87 bow only)

**Management Activities:**

- Annual aerial surveys
- *Last complete survey 2010*

**Issues:**

- Slowly increasing population numbers

**Proposals 133,134**



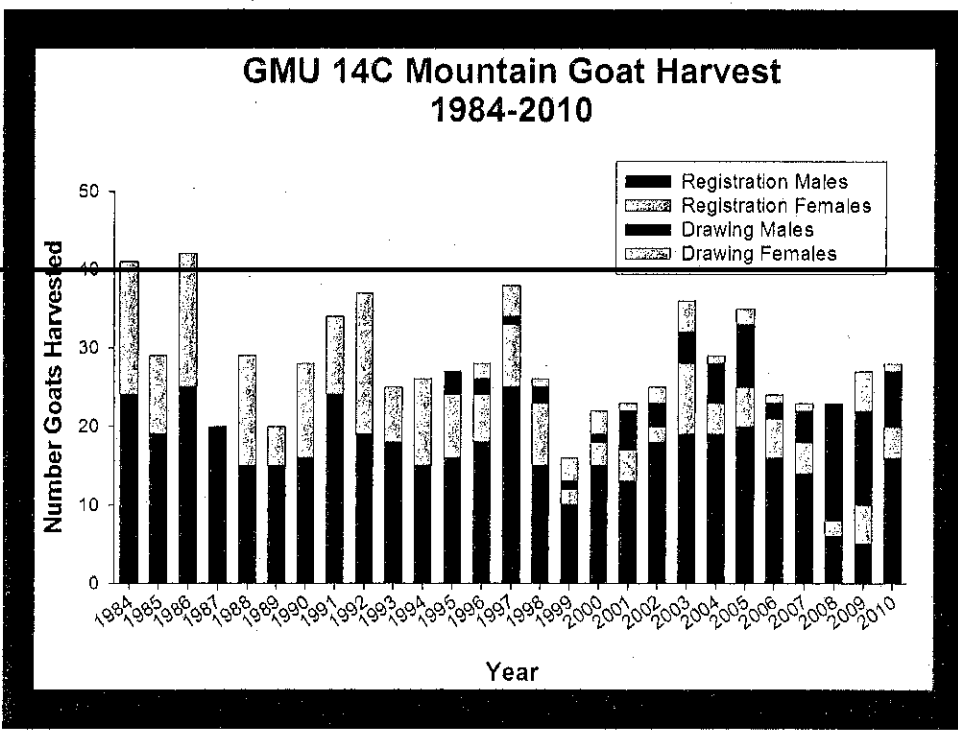
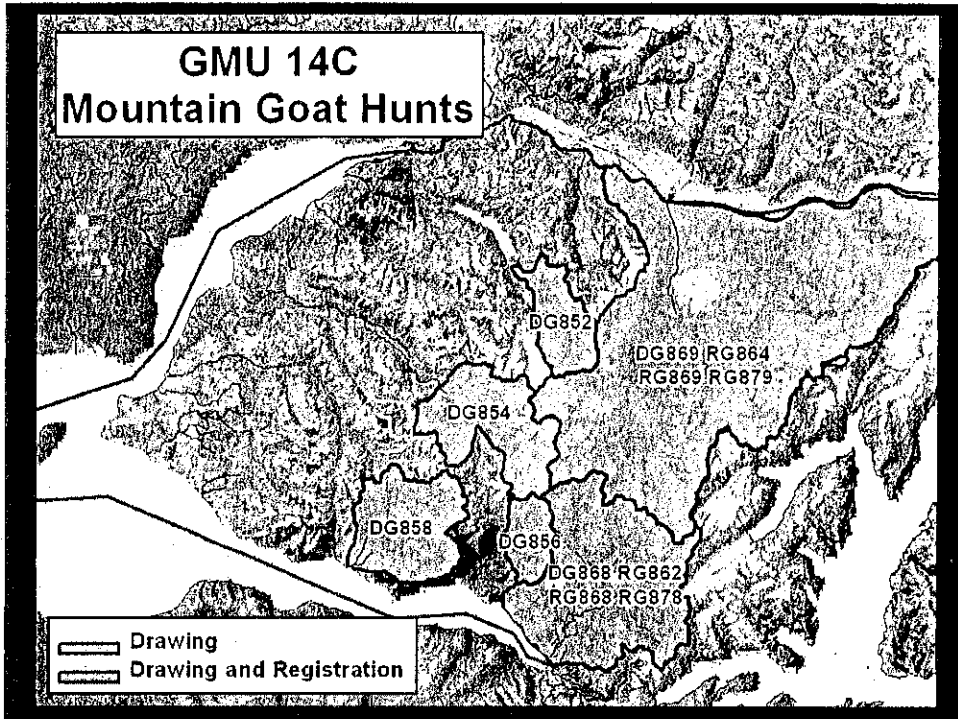
Photo by James Hager

## Mountain Goats

**Status:** Estimated 600-900 goats based on partial surveys

**Harvest:** Drawing and registration permits, average 22 goats annually, about 83% billies





## **Mountain Goats**

**Status:** Estimated 600-900 goats

**Harvest:** Drawing and registration hunts,  
~22 goats annually, ~80% billies

**Management Activities:** Aerial surveys  
incidental to sheep surveys

**Issues:**

- Lack of current population estimate
- Increased human winter activities

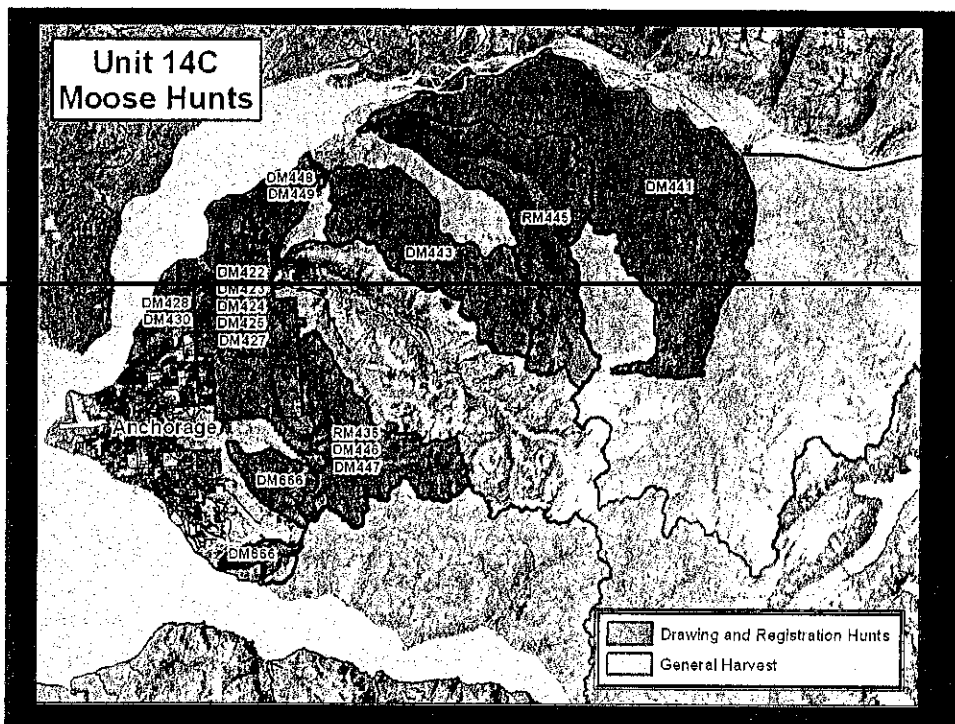
**Proposals 135,136**



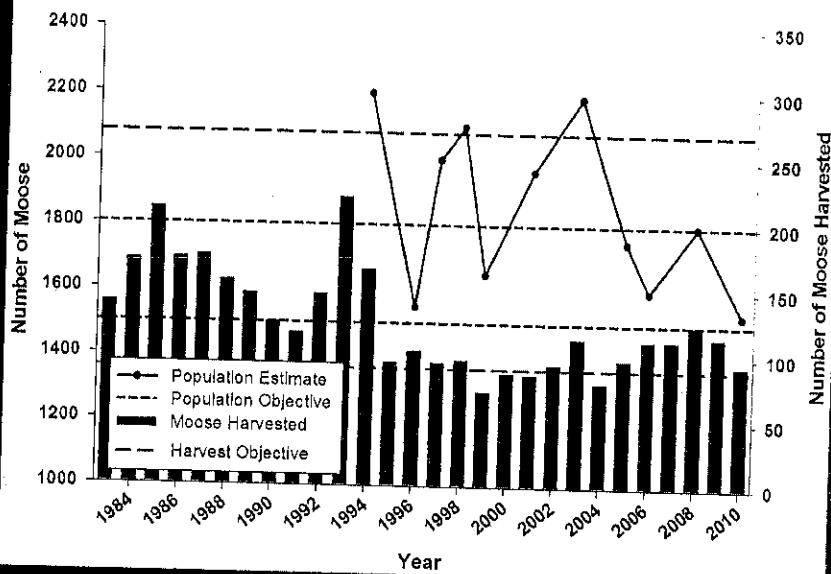
# Moose

**Status:** about 1500 moose  
30 bulls:100 cows  
28-68 calves:100 cows

- Harvest:**
- 15 Drawing permit hunts
  - 2 Registration permit hunts
  - General Harvest
  - Average 112 moose/year



**Unit 14C Moose Population Estimate and Harvest**



## Moose

### Management Activities:

- Annual composition counts
- Annual census on JBER, and upper Ship Creek Drainage
- Urban moose management

### Issues:

- Moose-vehicle collisions
- Over-browsing
- Habitat fragmentation and destruction

**Proposals 137-139,141-144, 228, 229**

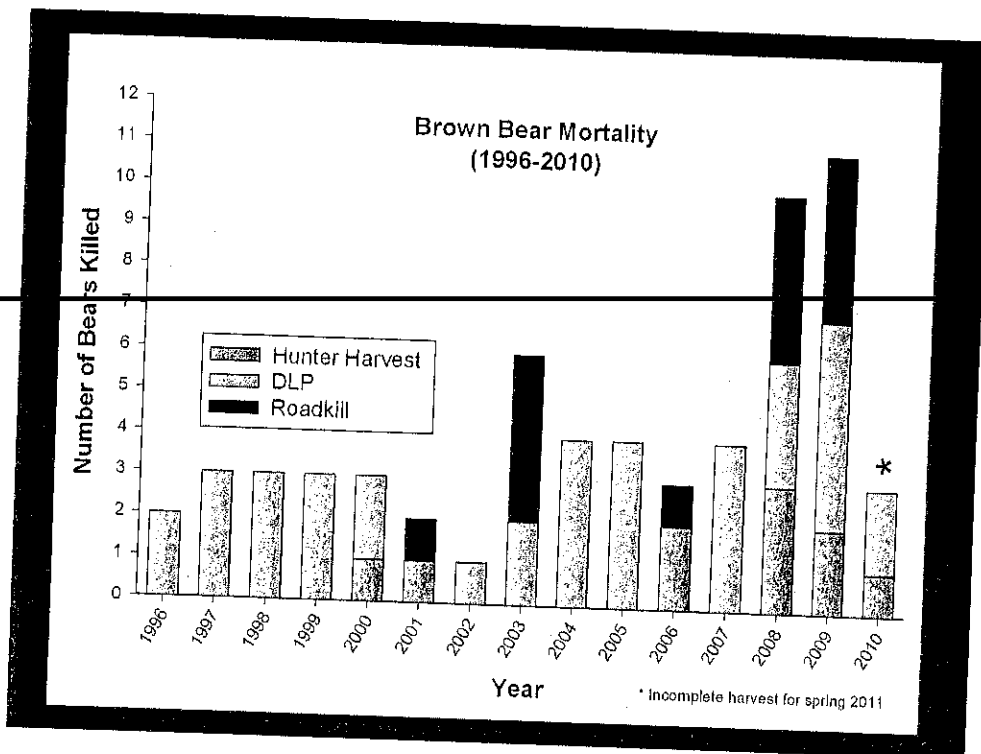
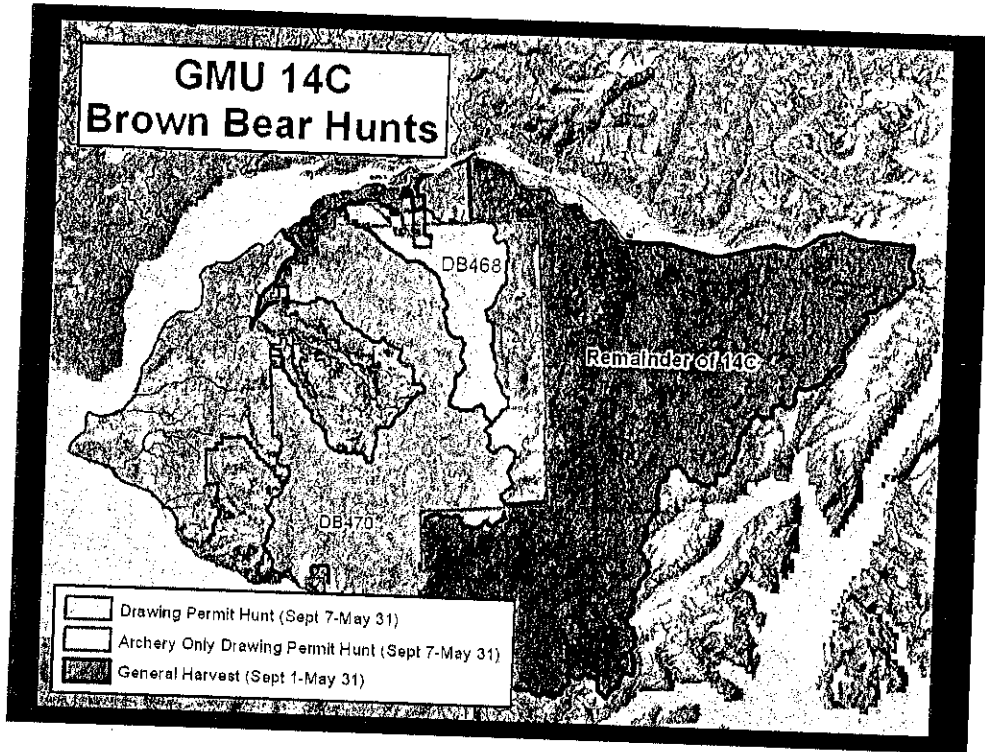


## **Brown Bears**

**Status:** 65+ brown bears

**Harvest:**

- Drawing permit and general harvest
- 6 bears/year average mortality



## Brown Bears

**Status:** 65+ brown bears (rough estimate)

**Harvest:** 6 bears/year average mortality

### Management/Research:

- Monitoring of urban brown bears

### Issues:

- Human/bear encounters
- Spawning salmon and moose calves in neighborhoods and city parks

**Proposal 132**



# Black Bears

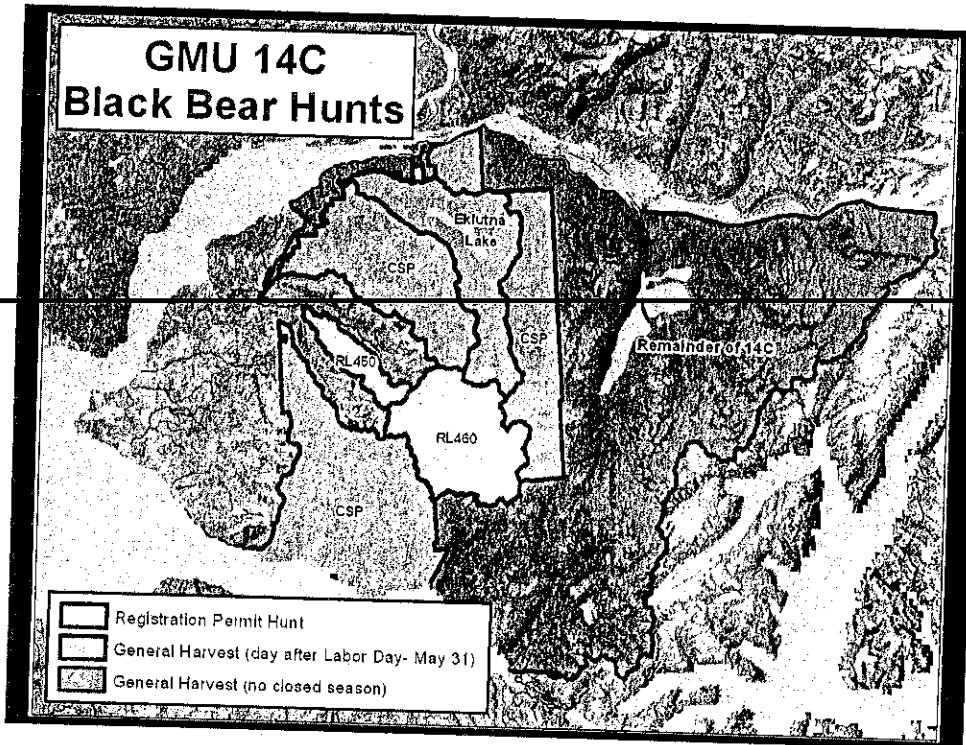
**Status:** 250-350 black bears

**Habitat:** 2,665 km<sup>2</sup>

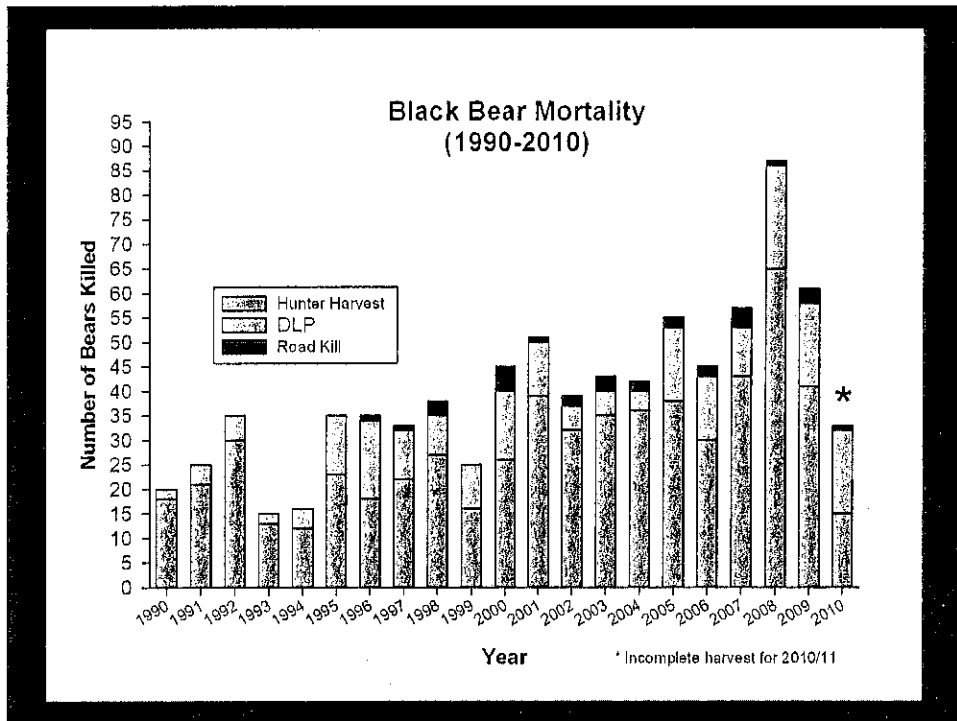
**Density estimate:** 90 bears / 1,000 km<sup>2</sup>

**Harvest:**

- Registration and general season hunts, (39 bears/year)
- DLPs and roadkills, (18 bears/year)







## Black Bears

**Status:** 250-350 black bears

**Harvest:** 39 bears/year plus DLPs (18/yr)

**Management/Research:**

- 2 Registration permit hunts
- Tracking urban bears
- Anchorage Bear Committee

**Issues:**

- Human/bear conflicts
- Garbage, birdseed, pet food

**Proposals 130-132**



## **Furbearers**

**Status (fall):** ~200-300 beavers, 25-35 wolves (estimated 4 packs), 22 wolverines

**Harvest:** ~10-30 beavers, 0-4 wolves, 10-28 marten, 0-6 wolverines, 0-6 river otters, 0-5 lynx

### **Management/Research:**

- Fur sealing
- Monitoring populations

### **Issues:**

- Urban beavers
- Wolf-human interactions
- Wolverine population status
- Trapping in urban areas and parks

**Proposals 128,129,140**

## Anchorage Resident Opinion Survey on Bear and Moose Population Levels and Management Strategies



2010

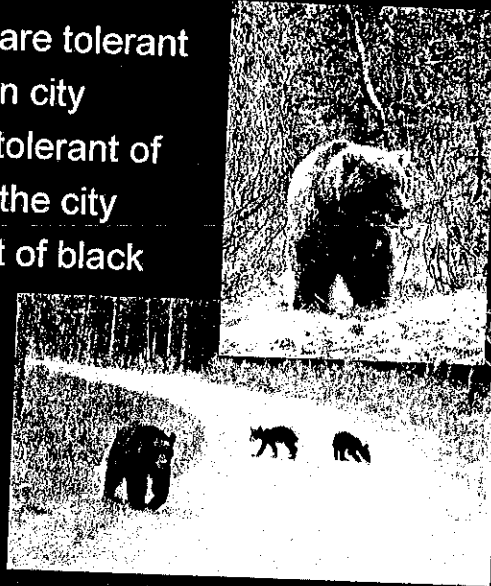
Conducted for ADFG by Responsive Management

### Wildlife Values and Knowledge of Wildlife

- Moose and bear population issues are important
- While some concerns, generally positive attitudes toward wildlife
- Wildlife is important part of community
- Majority indicate that wildlife encounters, despite the possible danger, make life interesting and special

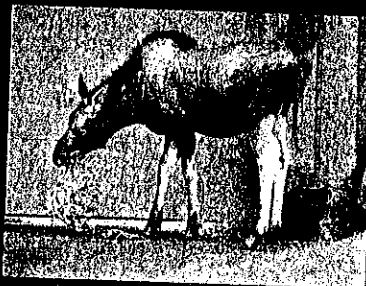
## Tolerance Towards Bears

- Majority of residents are tolerant of black bears living in city
- Half of residents are tolerant of brown bears living in the city
- Overall, more tolerant of black than brown bears.



## Tolerance Towards Moose

- Large majority of residents agree that while moose cause some problems, these problems make life in MOA more interesting and special.
- Most residents have enjoyed watching moose in the past 2 years.



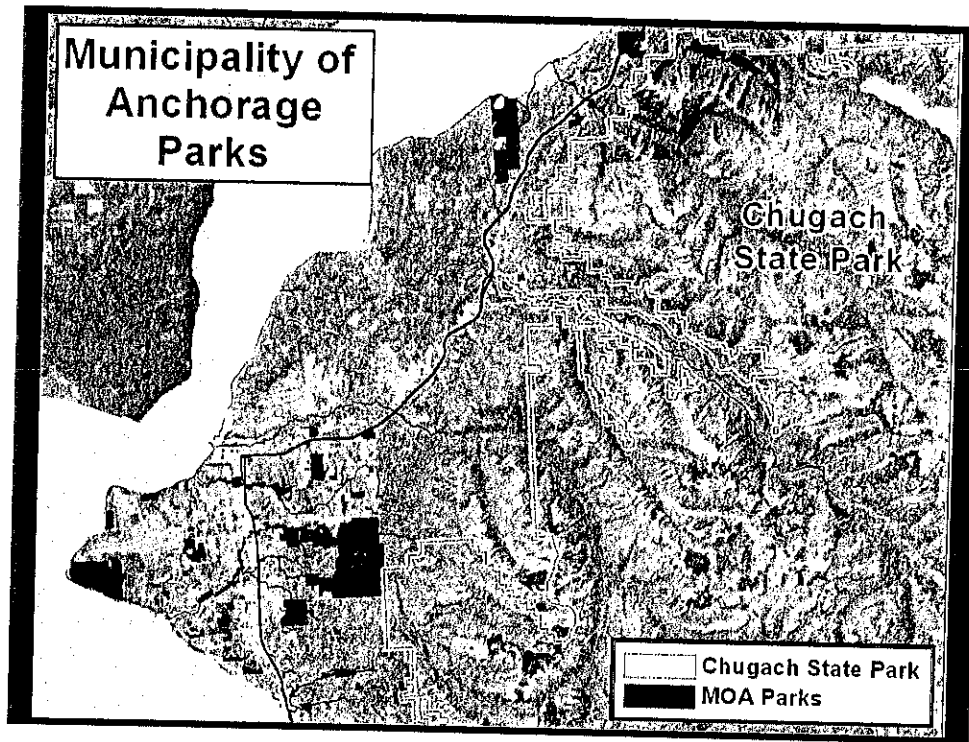
## Opinions on Population Numbers

- Do not want to see an increase in wildlife populations, but would like to see bears and moose numbers remain the same.



## Wildlife in Parks

- Acceptable to have bears in FBNP and CSP, but more so in CSP.
- Majority of people support legal regulated hunting in parks to control moose and bear numbers in MOA.
- The possibility of encountering moose and/or bears does not prevent the majority of residents from using trails and parks in Anchorage.
- Majority support temporary trail closures when risk of encountering brown bears is high.



## Negative Interactions and Damage Caused by Wildlife

- Black bear problems more common, but only reported by very few residents.
- Residents overwhelmingly agree that most problems with bears can be prevented by taking a few simple precautions.
- Majority support fines for not storing garbage properly.



## Opinions on Wildlife Management

- Majority oppose having wildlife authorities destroy some bears and moose yearly to reduce the populations.
- Large majority support having wildlife authorities destroy specific bears at their discretion when bears pose a threat to human safety.



## ADFG EDUCATION PROGRAM

### Safe Neighborhoods, Wild Bears

- 2008 – 2009: ABC, Alaska Waste, BP, MOA, ACE, Audubon AK, Defenders of Wildlife
  - Residential tipper cart program
- 2009: Dumpster Project



# NO CONTROLLED USE AREAS

## Proposal 138

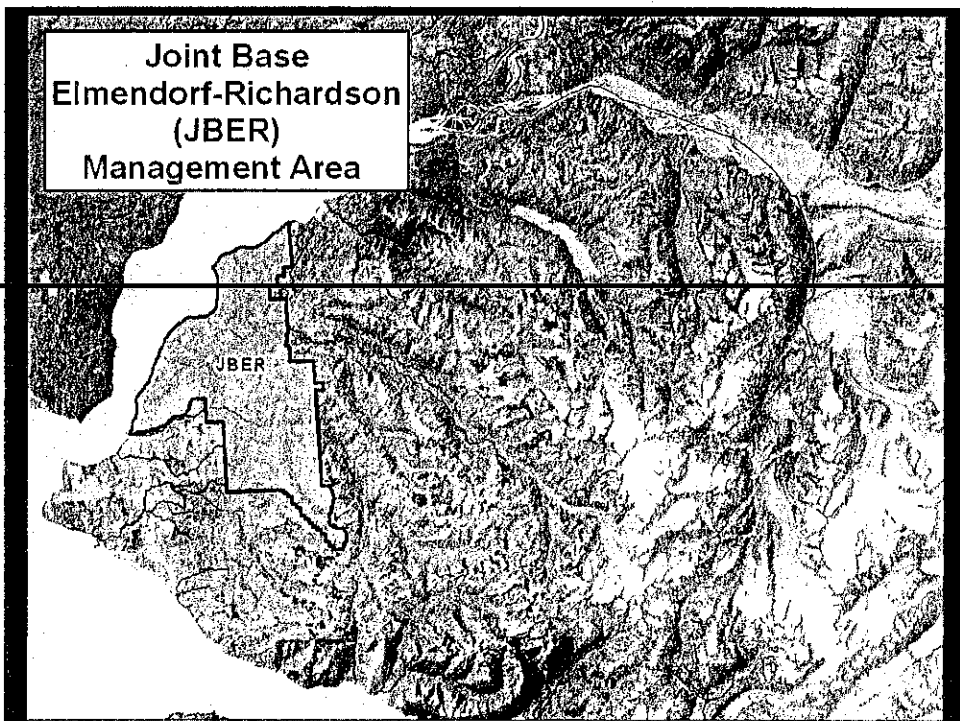
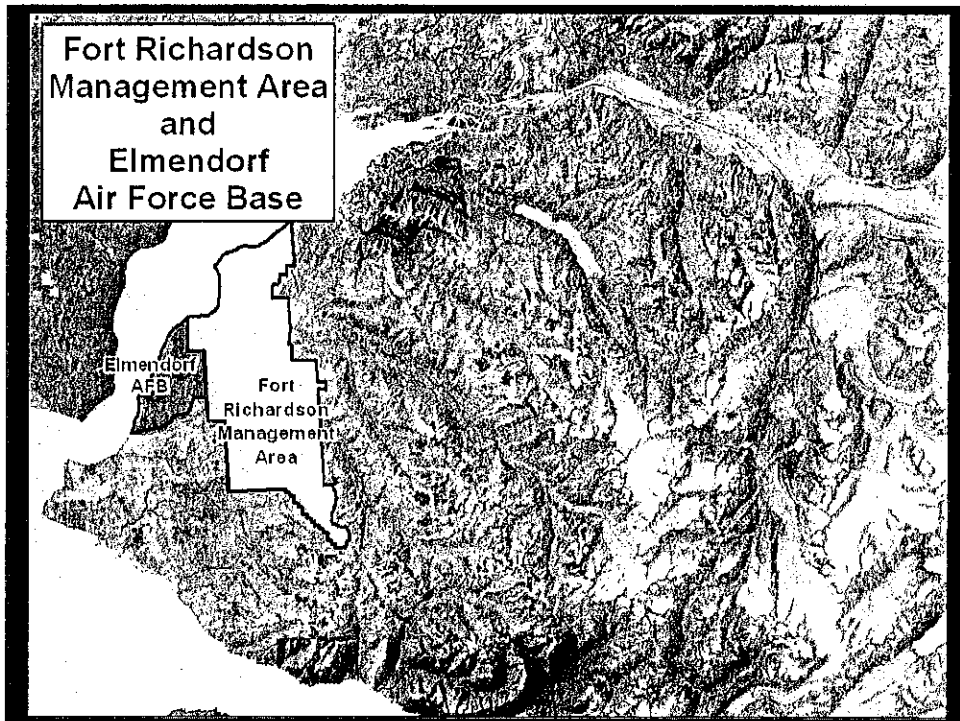
### Effect of Proposal:

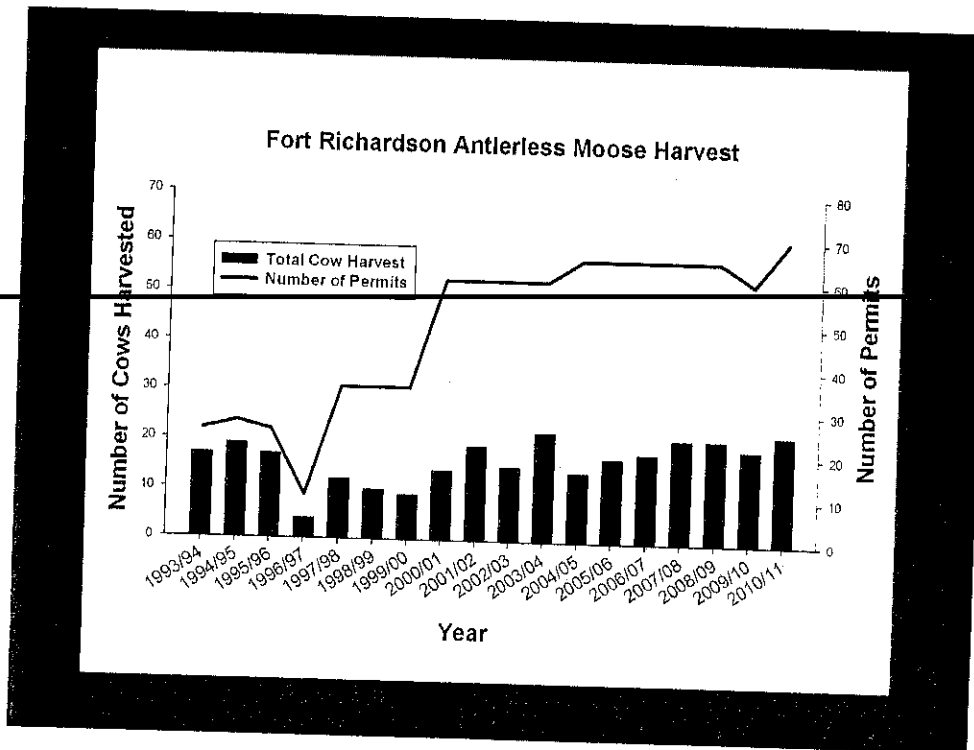
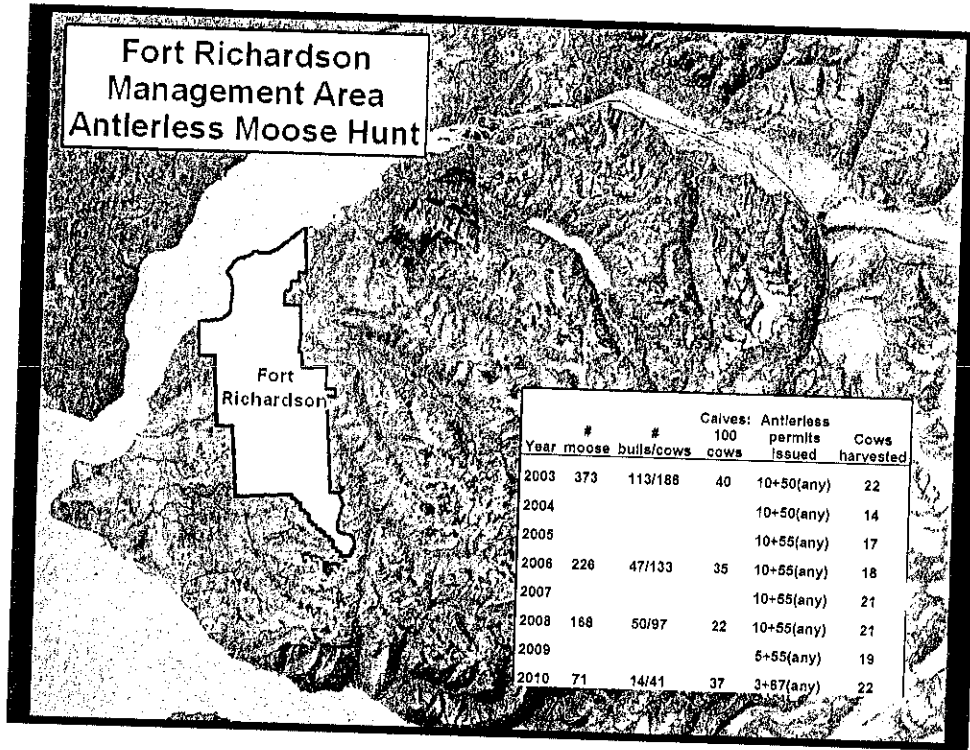
- Realign moose hunting on EAFB and Fort Richardson into the JBER Management Area
- Reauthorize existing antlerless hunt
- Update other references to the military lands.

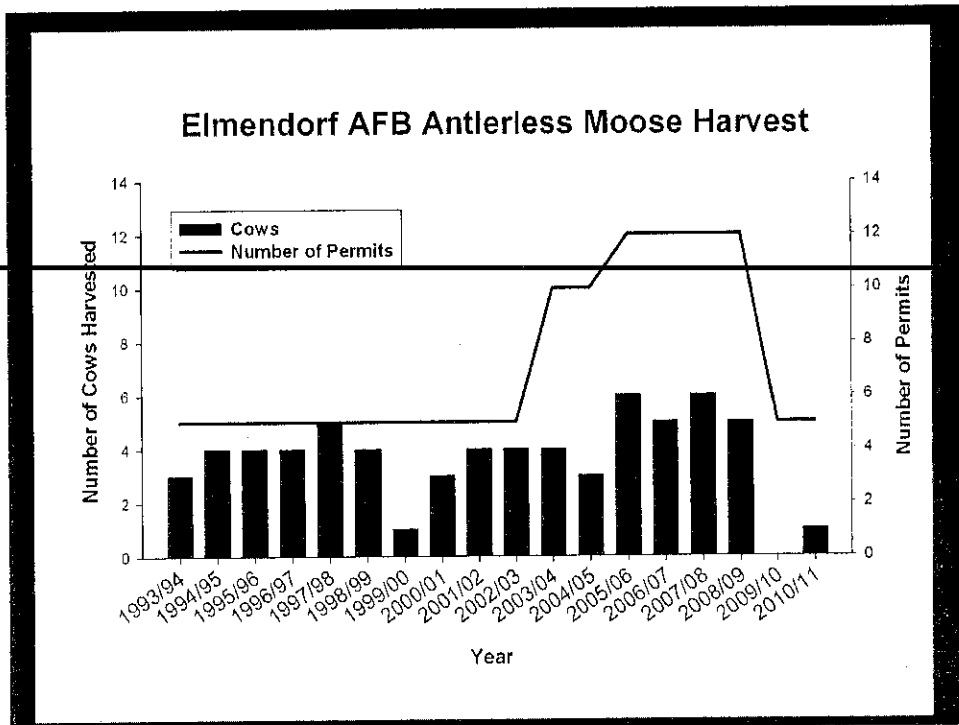
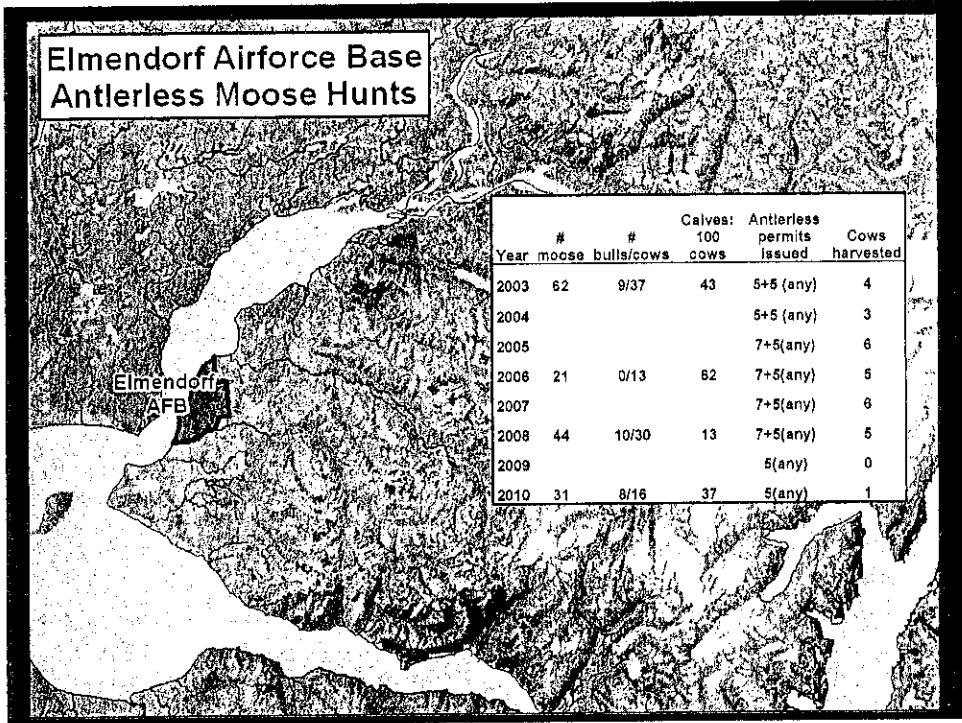
Department Recommendation: Adopt

Rationale: Department proposal









# Proposal 139

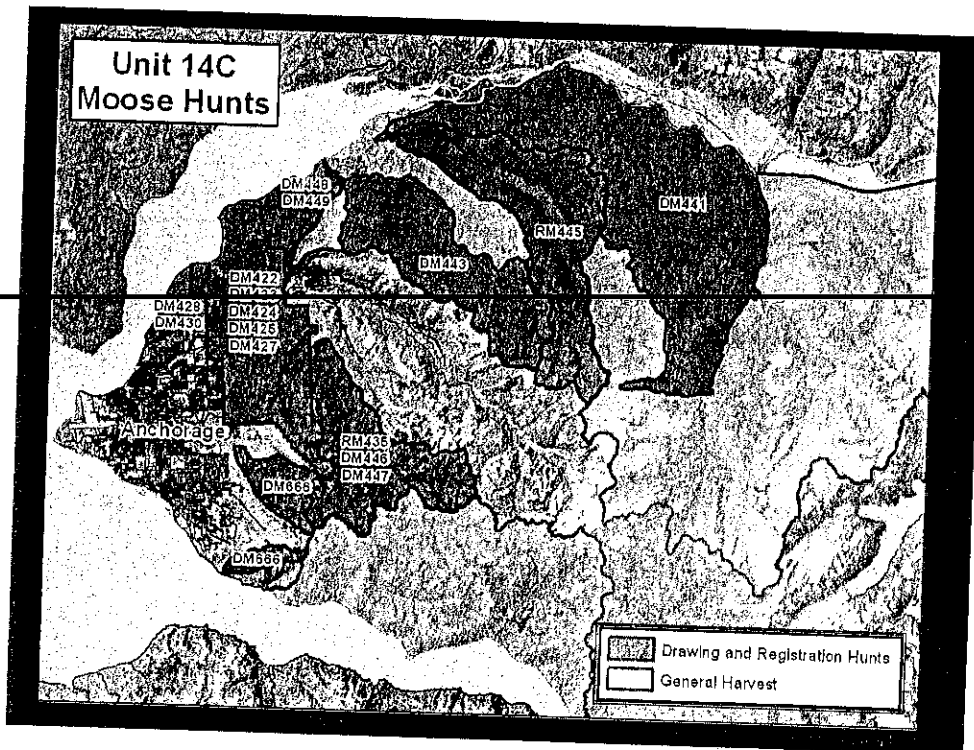
## Effect of Proposal:

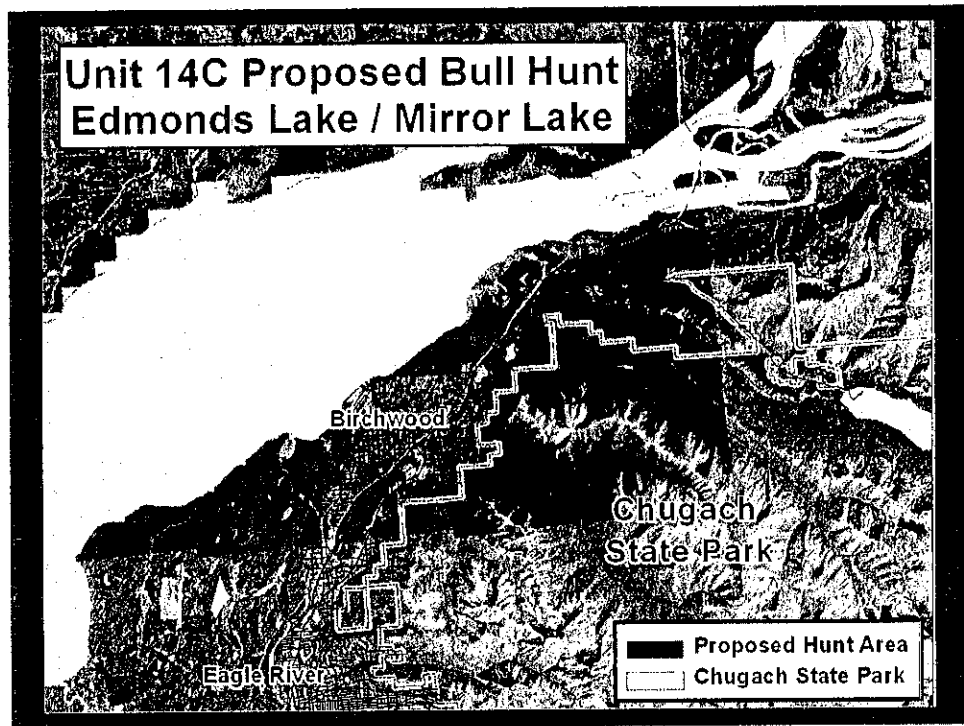
- Create a bow only, drawing permit Hunt for any bull moose in Edmonds Lake and Mirror Lake Parks.
- Maintain the ability to create an additional bow only, drawing permit hunt for the rest of the Remainder of Unit 14 (C).

Department Recommendation: Adopt

Rationale: Department Proposal

*Approved by Eagle River/Chugiak Parks and Recreation Board of Supervisors*





## Hunt Conditions

- Proficiency exam and hunter orientation
- Weekday hunt during park hours
- Construction of permanent stands or platforms prohibited
- Closed areas around ASD property and Mirror Lake Picnic grounds, private in-holdings, and trails.
- Entire carcass must be removed.
- Kill location must be marked and reported to ADFG and P&R.

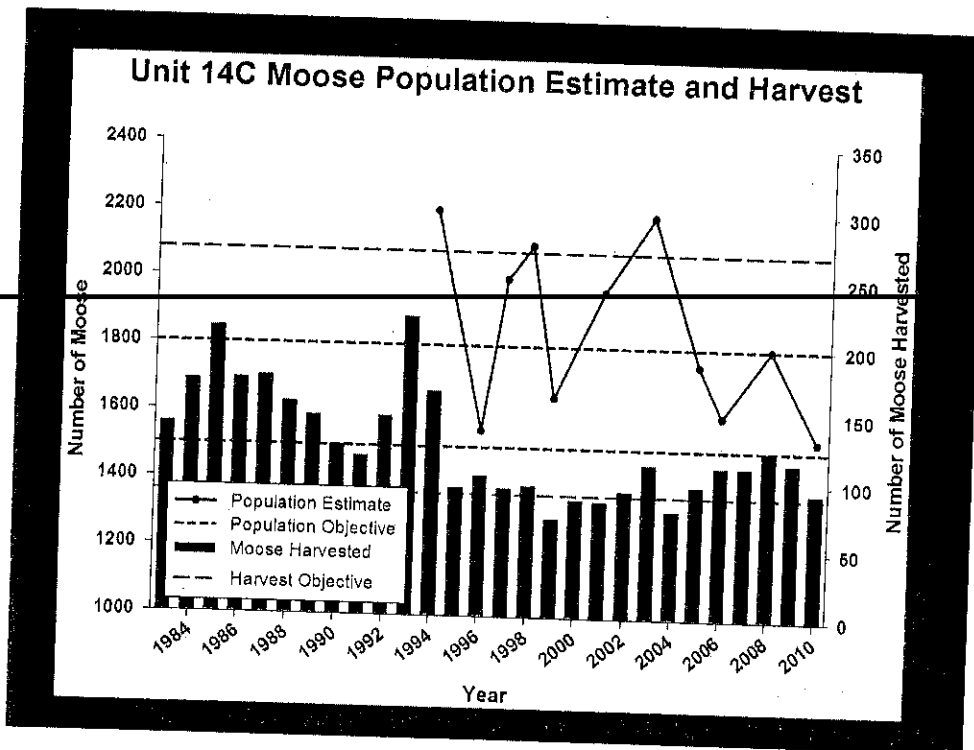
*Approved by Eagle River/Chugiak Parks and Recreation Board of Supervisors*

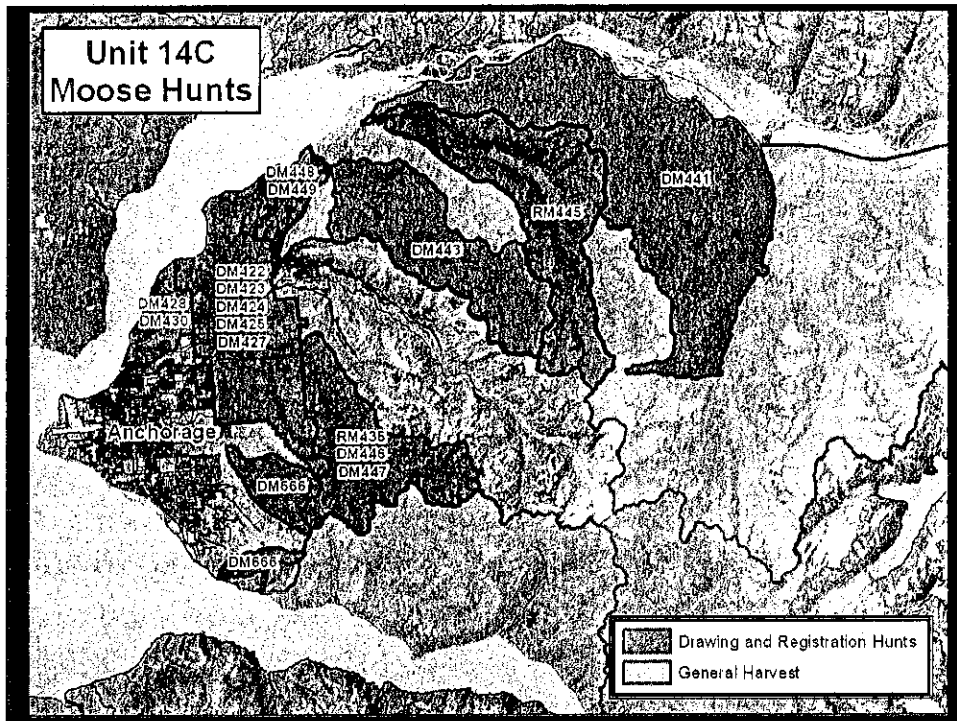
# Proposal 137

**Effect of Proposal:** Increase the harvest object for moose in Unit 14C to 110 - 310 moose, with the objective of decreasing moose population.

**Department Recommendation:** No recommendation

**Rationale:** Allocation Issue



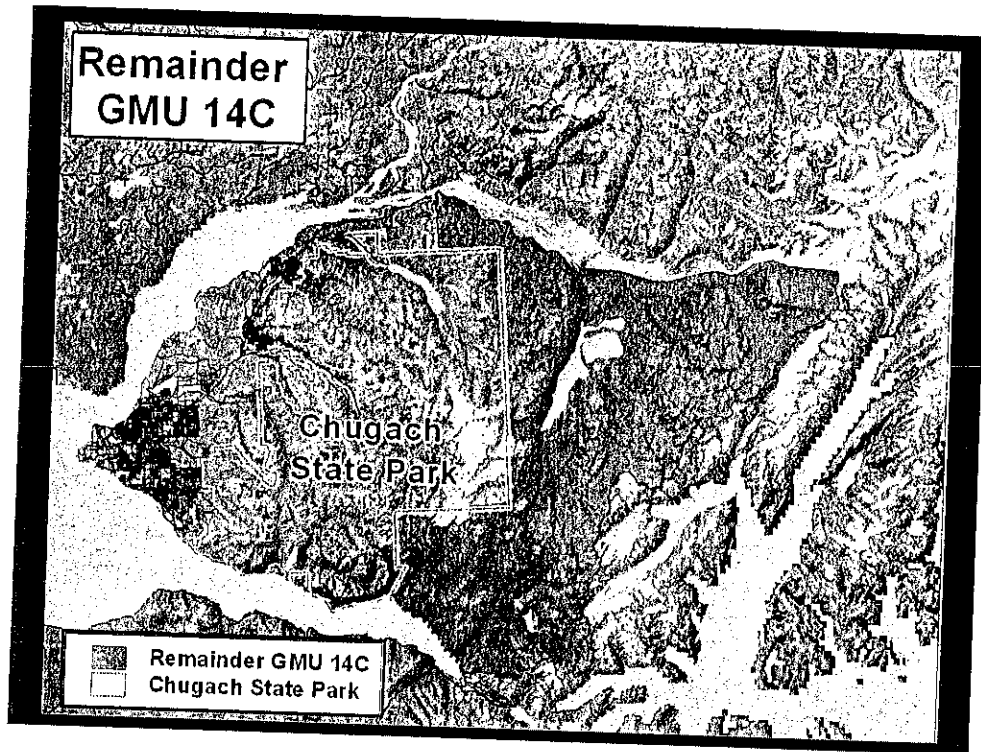


## Proposal 228

**Effect of Proposal:** Open a late season archer-only bull hunt in the Remainder of Unit 14C

**Department Recommendation:** Take no Action

**Rationale:** See proposal 139

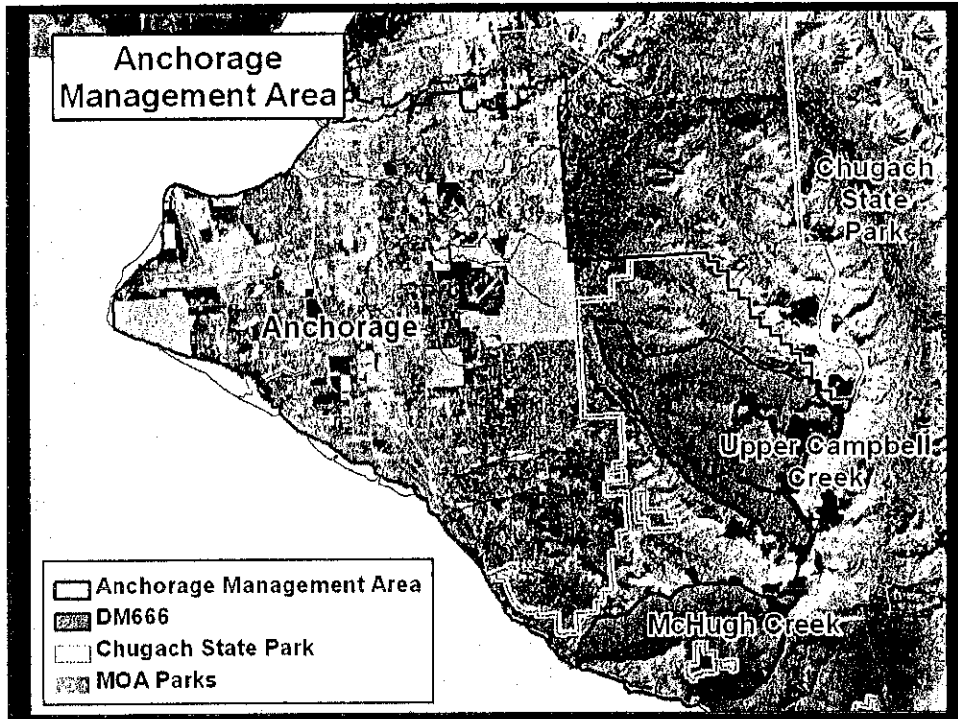


## Proposal 229

**Effect of Proposal:** Require the Department to issue at least 20 drawing permits for moose in the Anchorage Management Area, at least one for any bull. Expand the hunt area to include municipal city parks and upper Rabbit Creek area.

**Department Recommendation:** Do Not Adopt



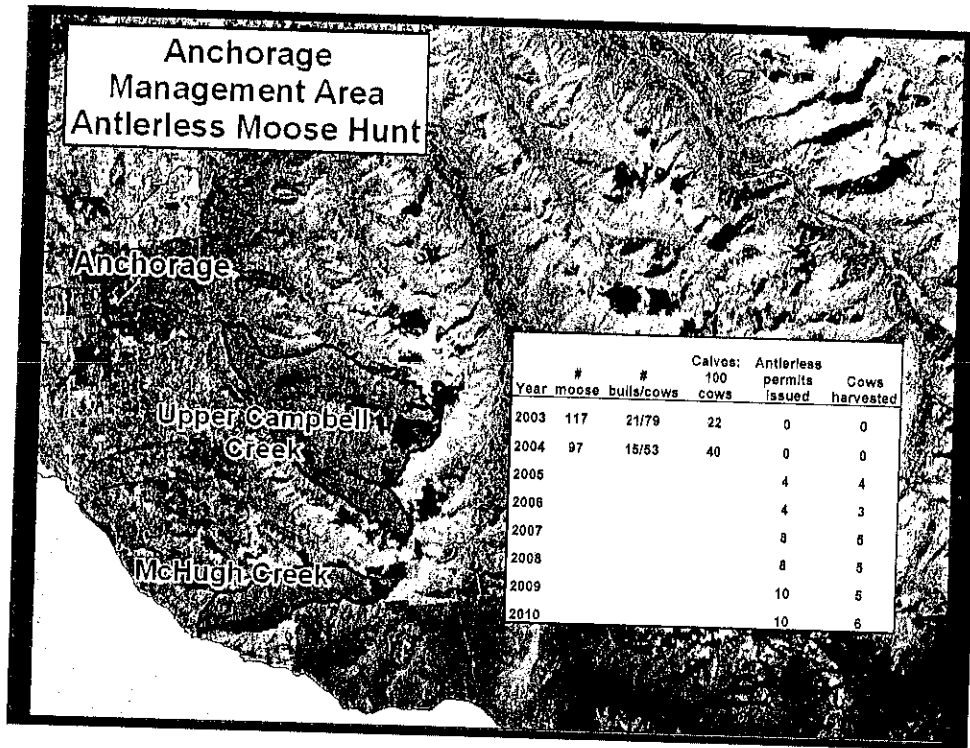


## Proposal 141

**Effect of Proposal:** Reauthorize the antlerless moose hunt in the Anchorage Management Area

**Department Recommendation:** Adopt

**Rationale:** Department proposal

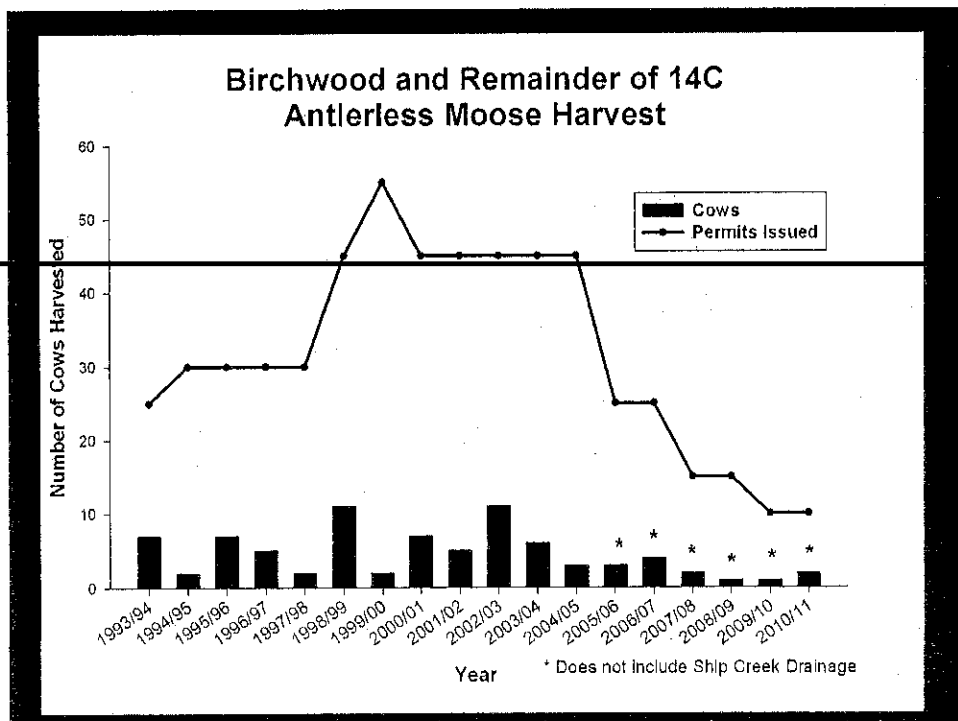
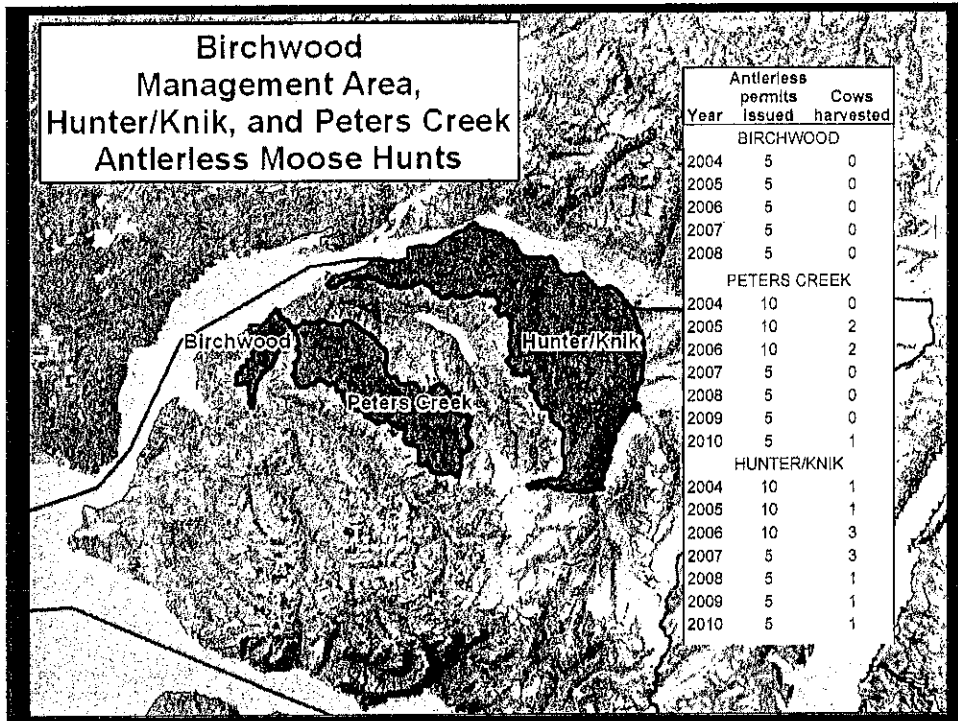


## Proposal 142

**Effect of Proposal:** Reauthorize the antlerless moose hunt in the Birchwood Management Area and the remainder of Unit 14C

**Department Recommendation:** Adopt

**Rationale:** Department proposal

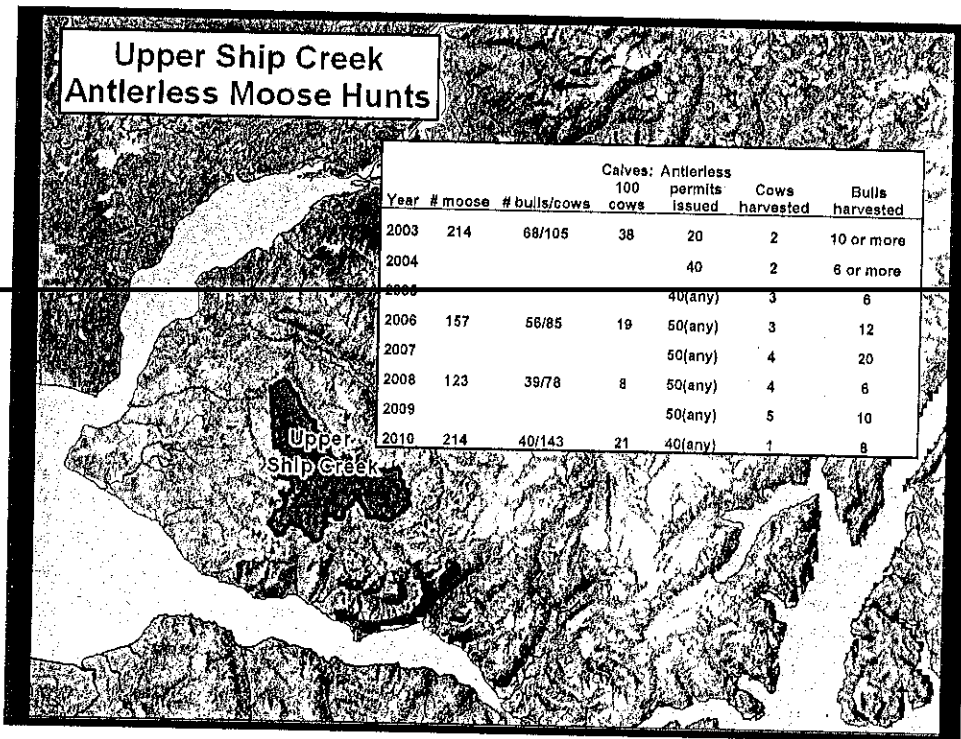


# Proposal 143

**Effect of Proposal:** Reauthorize the antlerless moose portion of the any-moose drawing permit hunt In the upper Ship Creek drainage in Unit 14C

**Department Recommendation:** Adopt

**Rationale:** Department proposal

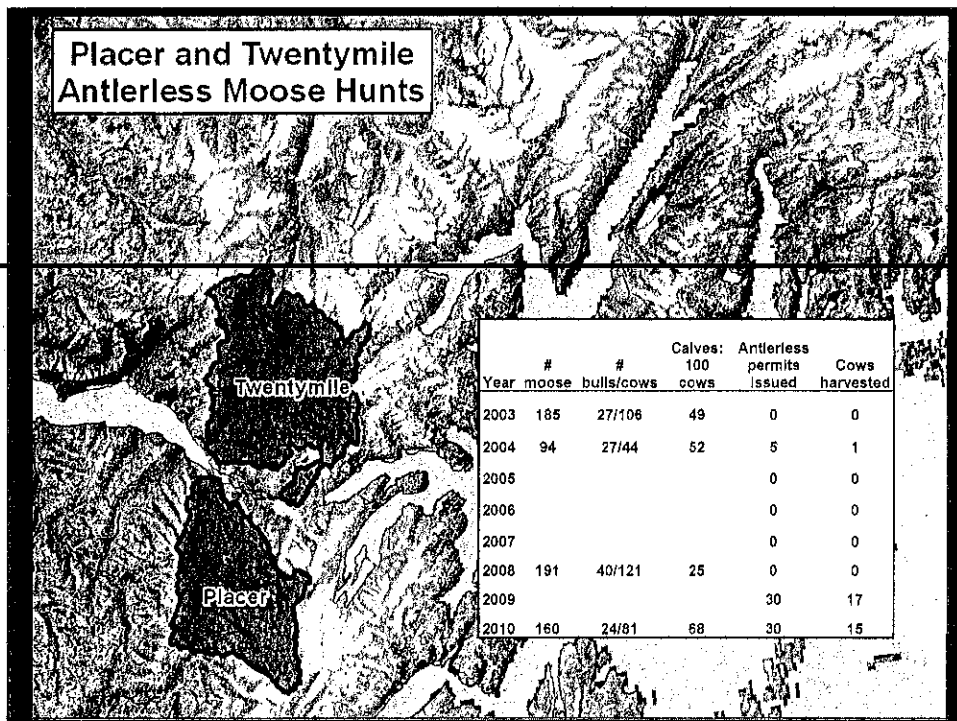


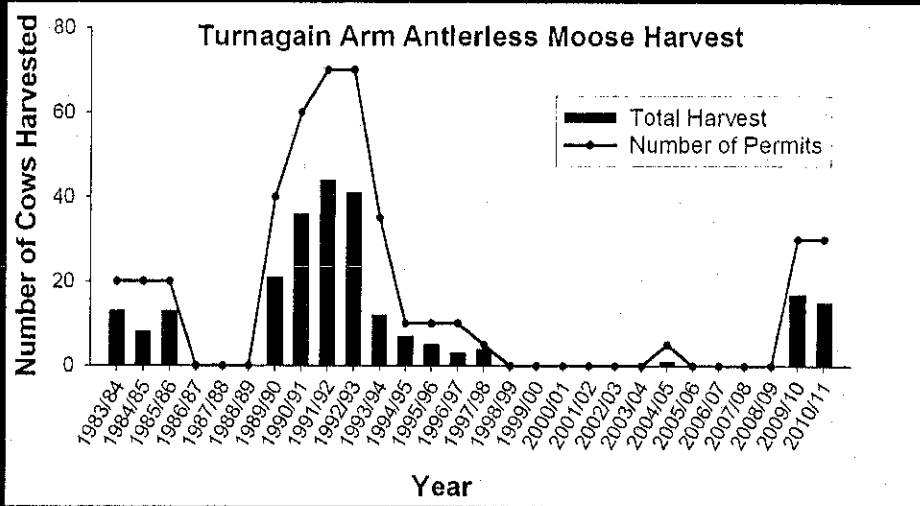
# Proposal 144

**Effect of Proposal:** Reauthorize the antlerless moose hunt in the Twentymile, Portage, and Placer drainages of Units 7 and 14C

**Department Recommendation:** Adopt

**Rationale:** Department proposal





## Proposal 133

**Effect of Proposal:** Eliminate ewe harvest, reduce permit numbers by 1/3. Eliminate nonresident permits.

**Department Recommendation:** No Recommendation

**Rationale:**

- Discretionary authority
- Allocation issue between residents and nonresidents

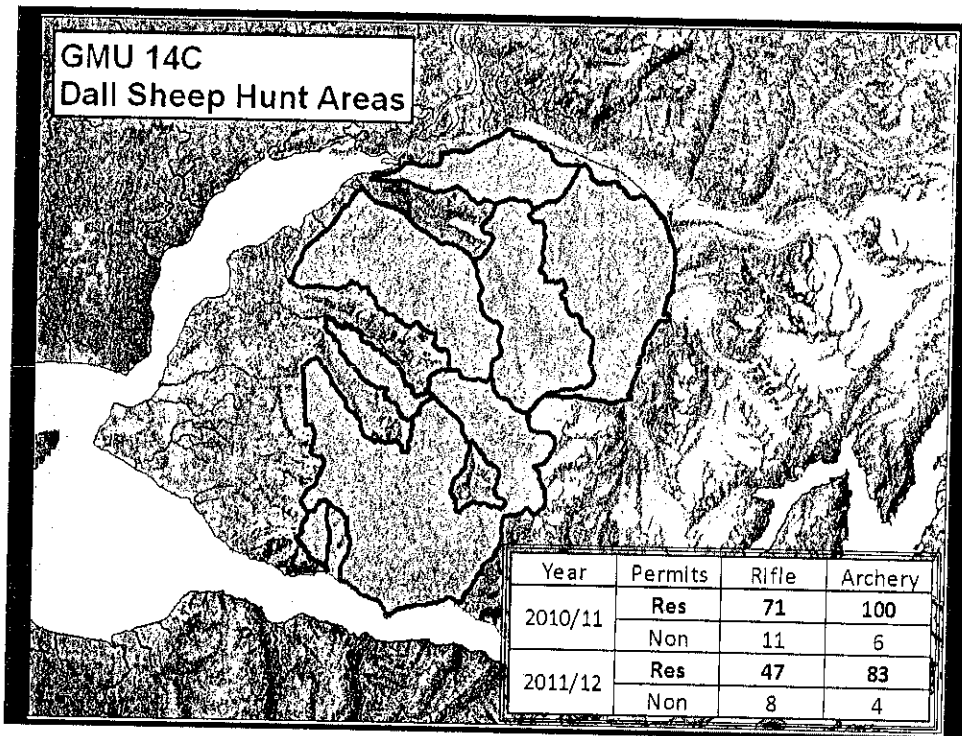
## Current Regulation

**Unit 14 (C), Eklutna Lake Management Area:**  
 1 sheep by drawing permit only, by bow and arrow only: up to 35 permits will be issued

**Remainder of Unit 14 (C):**  
 1 ram with full-curl horn or larger or 1 ewe by drawing permit only ; up to 240 permits will be issued; or 1 ewe by drawing permit only; up to 150 permits will be issued

1 sheep by bow and arrow only, by drawing permit only; up to 120 permits will be issued

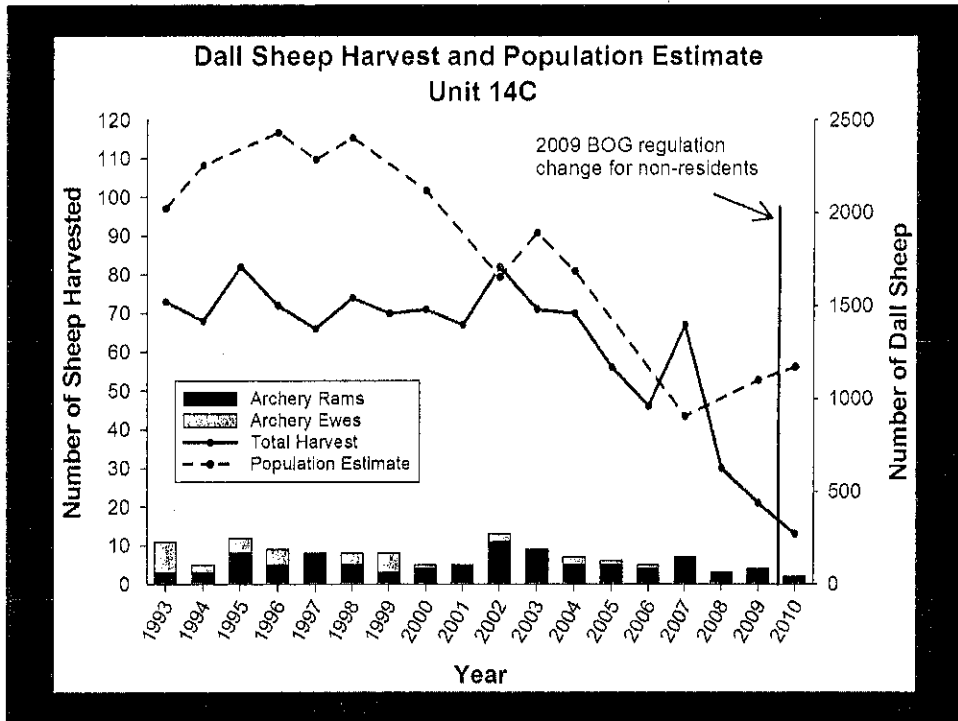
Location	Hunt	Res vs. Non	Number of		Season Dates
			Permits		
Central	DS123	Residents	1		Aug. 10-Sept. 30
Northeast	DS224	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS124	Residents	2		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS125	Residents	3		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS126	Residents	3		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
Northwest	DS130	Residents	5		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS230	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS131	Residents	5		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS231	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS132	Residents	5		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
	DS232	Nonresidents	1		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
Upper Eagle River	DS233	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS134	Residents	1		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS135	Residents	1		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
Southwest	DS136	Residents	7		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS236	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 10-Aug. 22
	DS137	Residents	7		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS237	Nonresidents	1		Aug. 23-Sept. 4
	DS138	Residents	7		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
	DS238	Nonresidents	1		Sept. 5-Sept. 17
West (Archery Only)	DS140	Residents	58		Oct. 1-Oct. 10
	DS240	Nonresidents	3		Oct. 1-Oct. 10
West Eklutna (Archery Only)	DS141	Residents	25		Sept. 6-Sept. 30
	DS242	Nonresidents	1		Sept. 6-Sept. 30



## 2011/2012 Sheep Permits

- Central (full curl): 1 res
- Northeast (full curl): 8 res, 1 non-res
- Upper Eagle River (full curl): 2 res, 1 non-res
- Northwest (full curl): 15 res, 3 non-res
- Southwest (full curl): 21 res, 3 non-res
- West (any sheep): 58 res, 3 non-res
- West Eklutna (any sheep): 25 res, 1 non-res





## Proposal 134

**Effect of Proposal:** Close Unit 14C to nonresident sheep hunting

**Department Recommendation:** Take no action

**Rationale:** Allocation issue

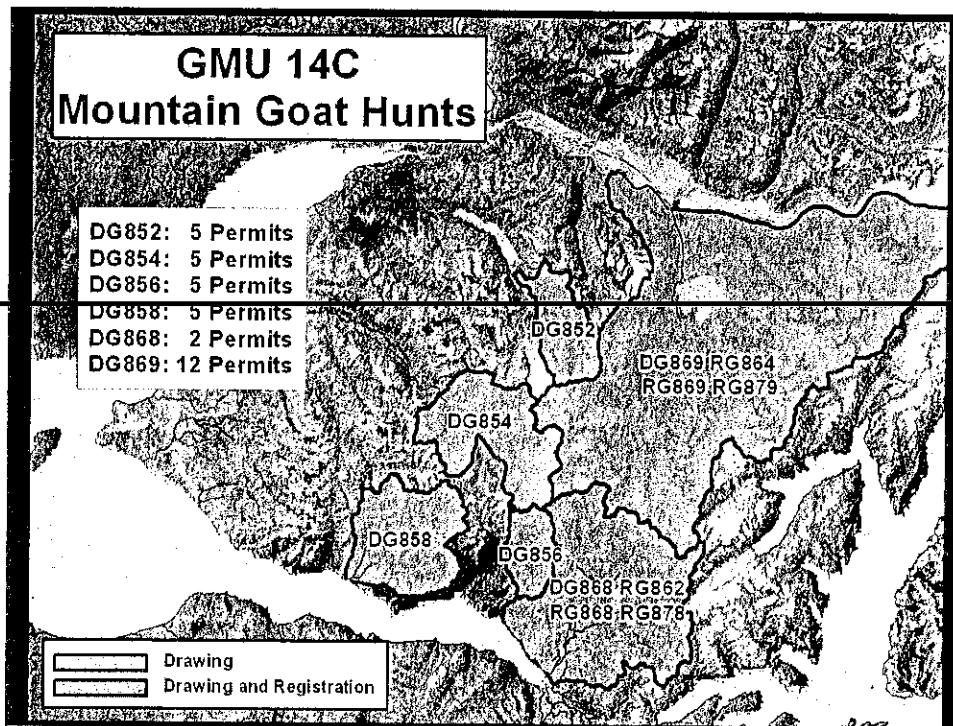
## Proposal 135

Effect of Proposal: Open a registration goat hunt for Unit 14C.

Department Recommendation: Do not adopt

Rationale:

- Increased number of available drawing permits in DG 852-858 hunt areas.



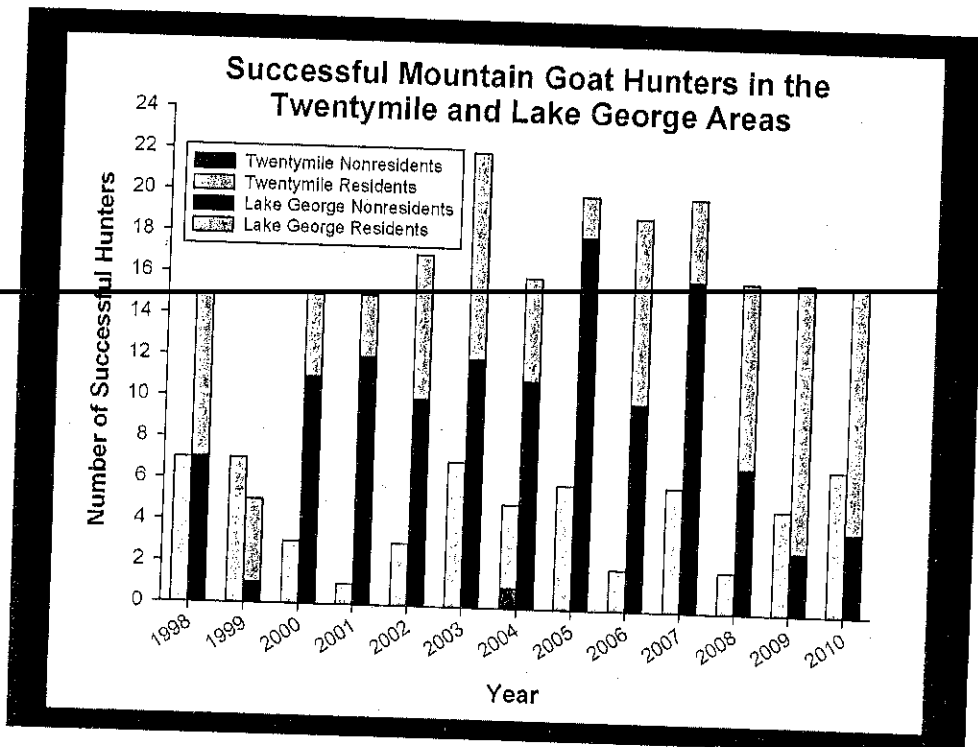
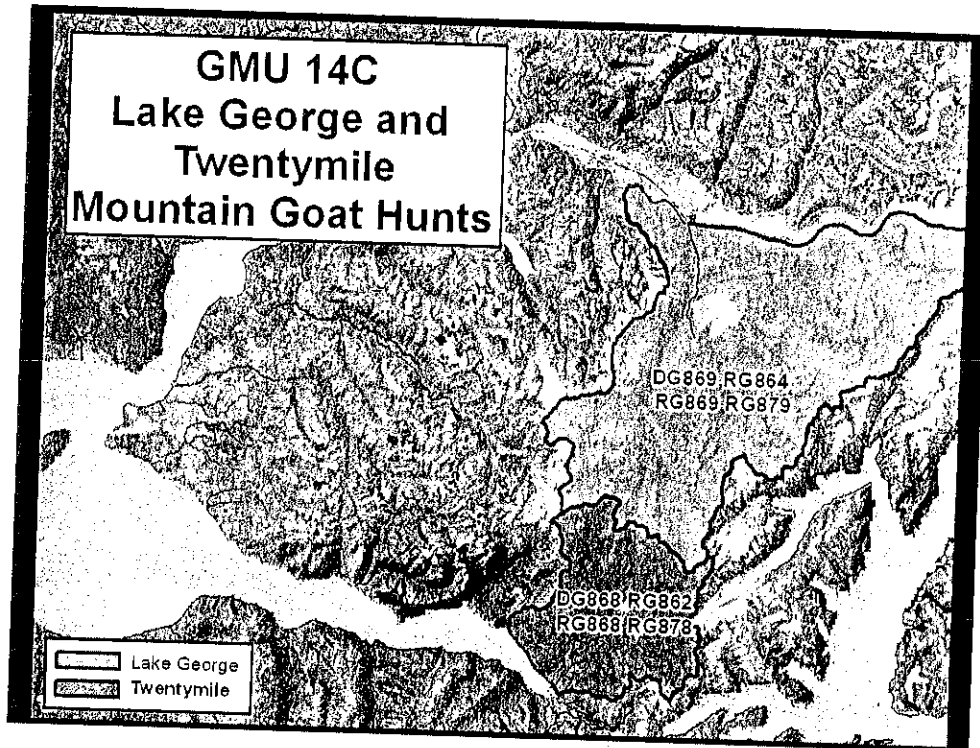
## **Proposal 136**

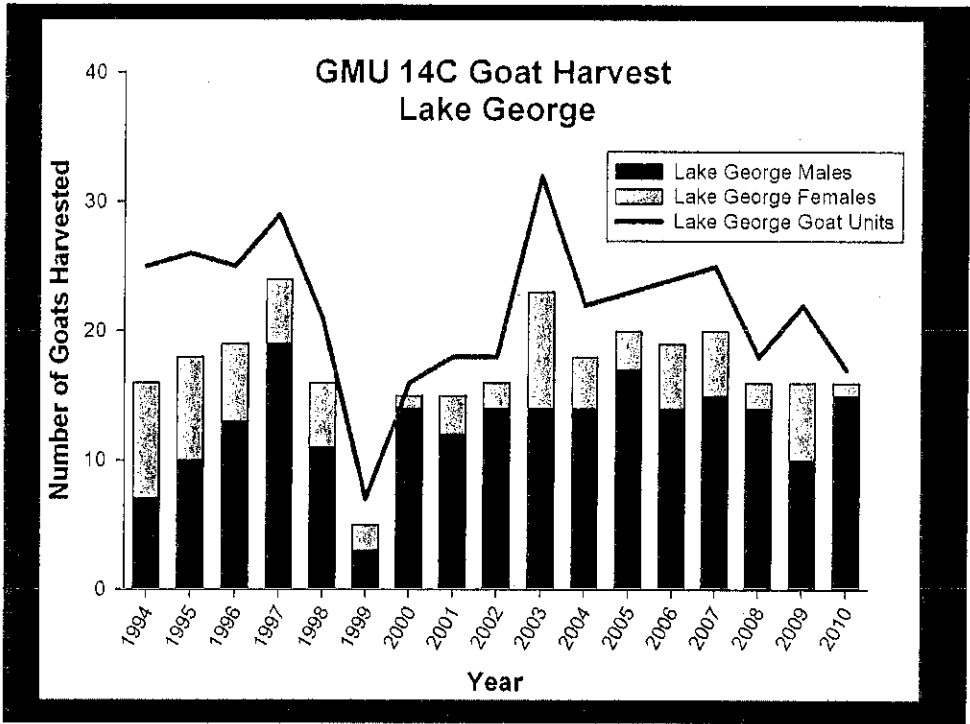
**Effect of Proposal:** Replace the current non-resident drawing permit hunts for mountain goats in the Lake George area of Unit 14C with a non-resident, registration permit hunt with a bag limit of one billy. Nonresident bag limit would be 8 billies.

**Department Recommendation:** Amend and adopt

## **Proposed Amendments**

- Amend regulation to include Twentymile goat hunt area
- Establish the non-resident bag limit based on a percentage of annual harvest quota instead of a stagnant number



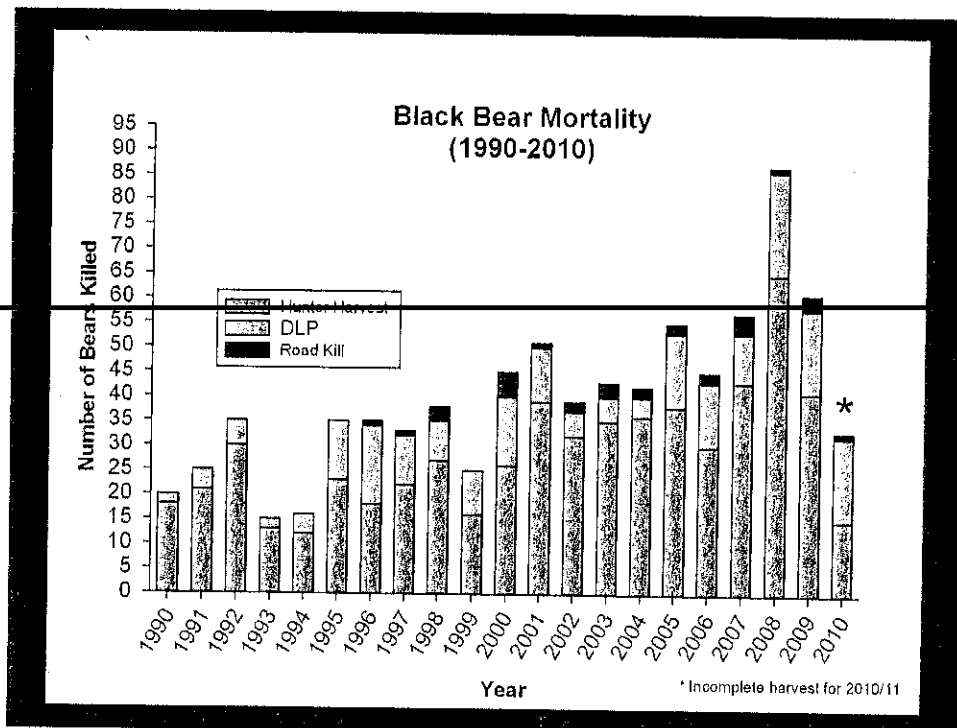
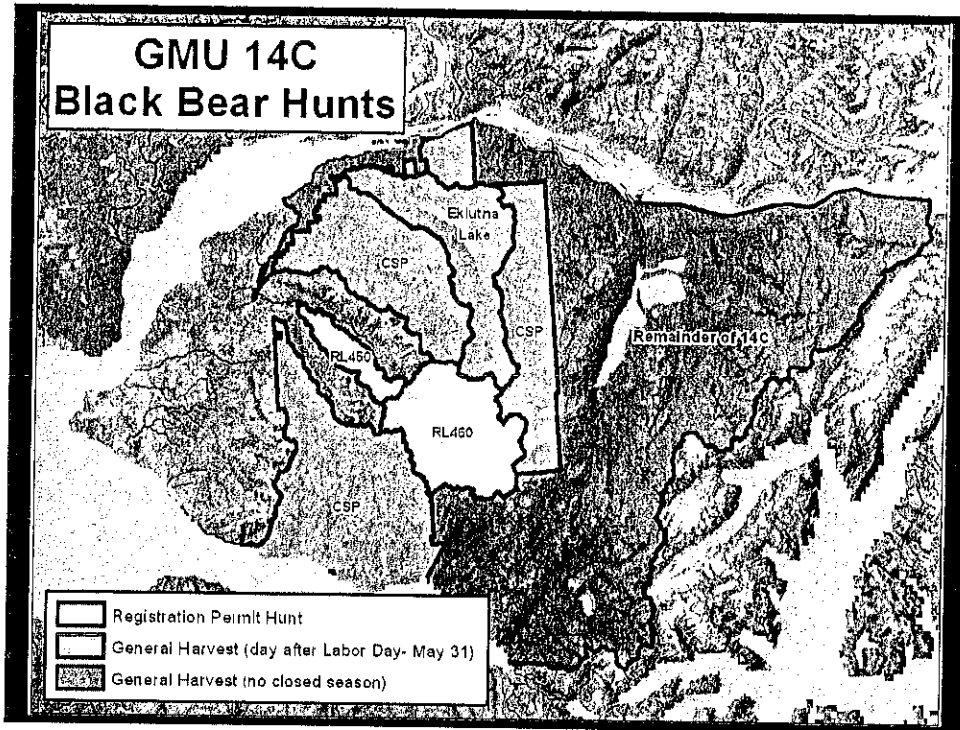


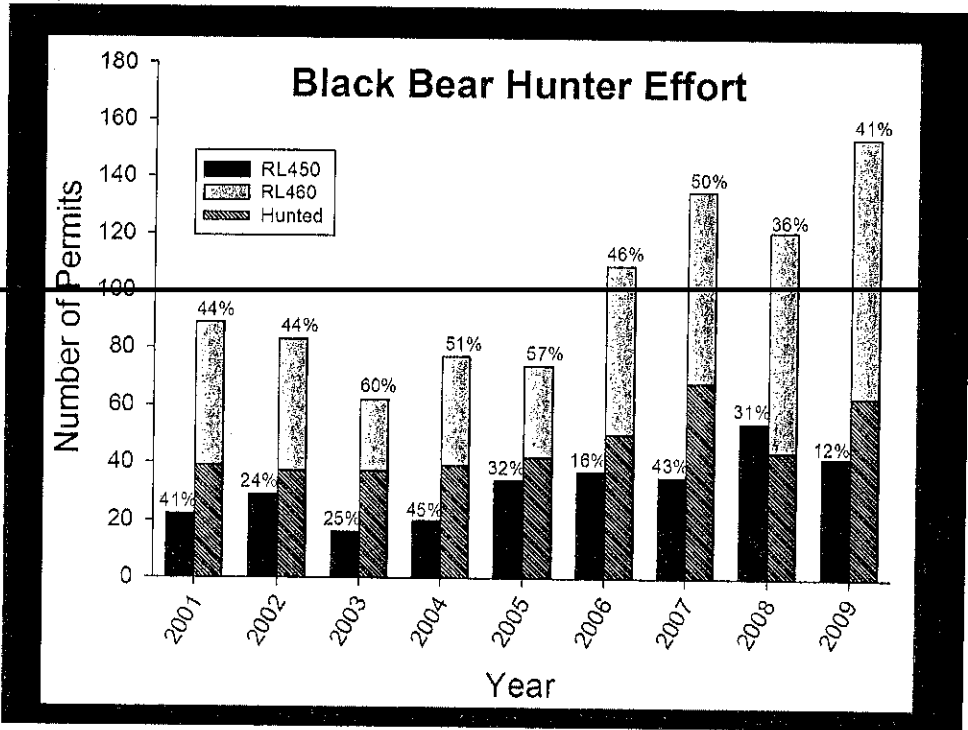
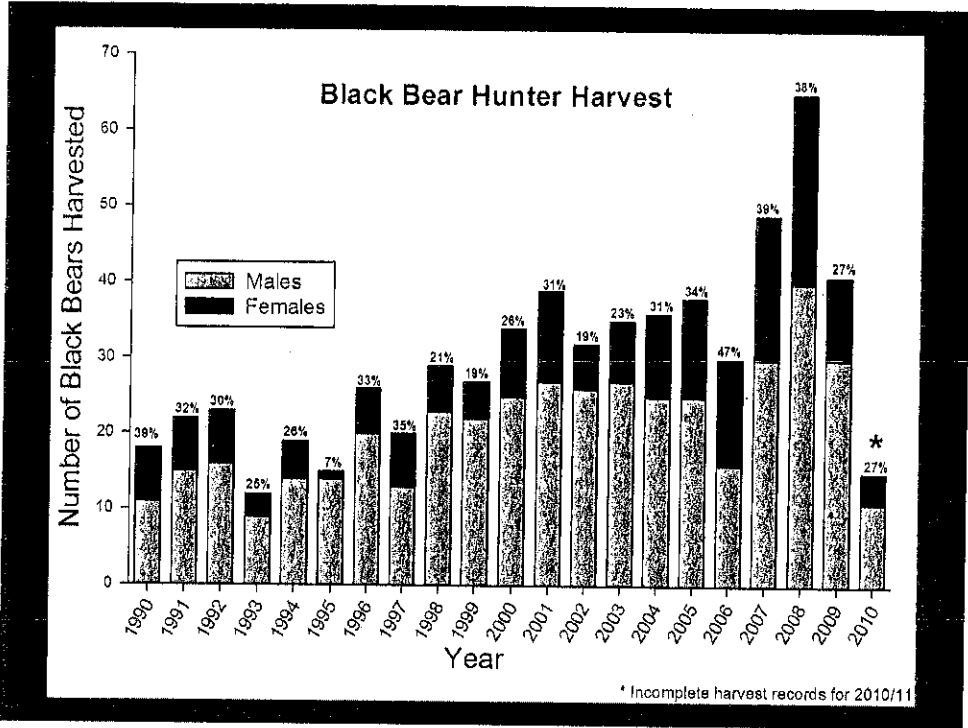
## Proposal 130

**Effect of Proposal:** Increase the bag limit for black bears in Unit 14C from 1 to 3 bears a year.

**Department Recommendation:** No recommendation

**Rationale:** Limited biological concern



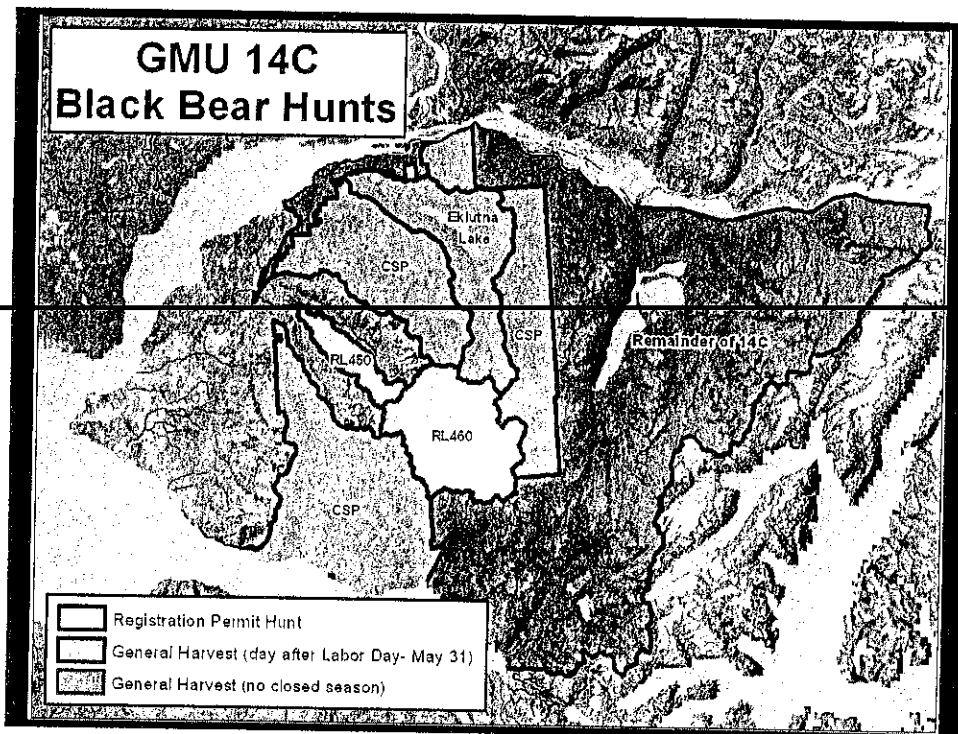


# Proposal 131

**Effect of Proposal:** Increase the bag limit for black bears in the Remainder of Unit 14C from 1 to 3 bears.

**Department Recommendation:** Take no action

**Rationale:** See Proposal 130.





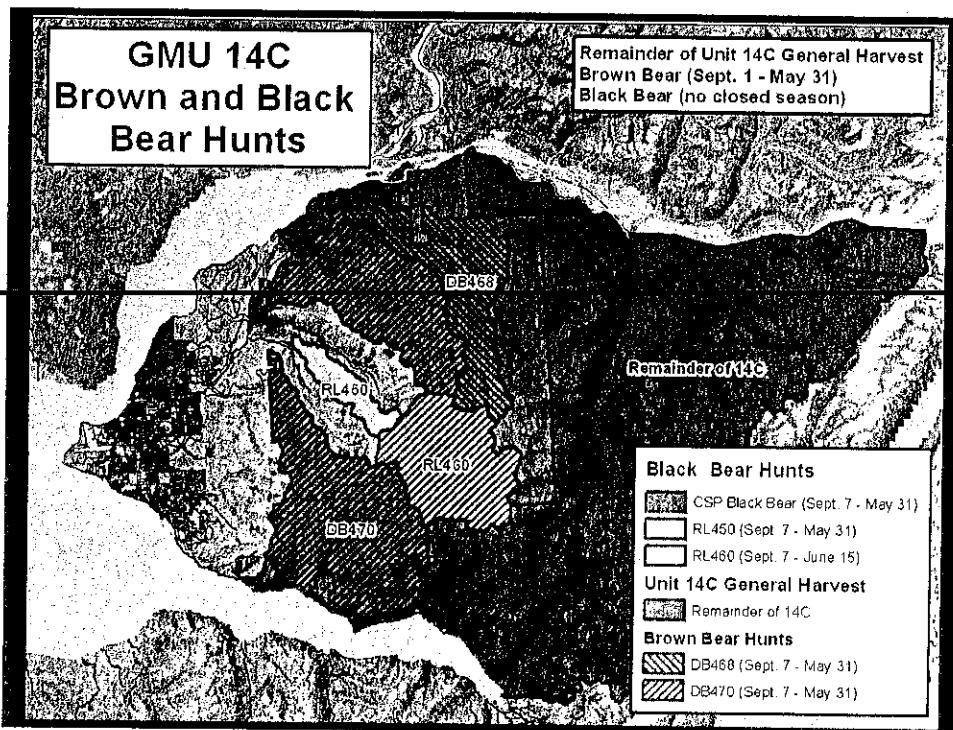
# Proposal 132

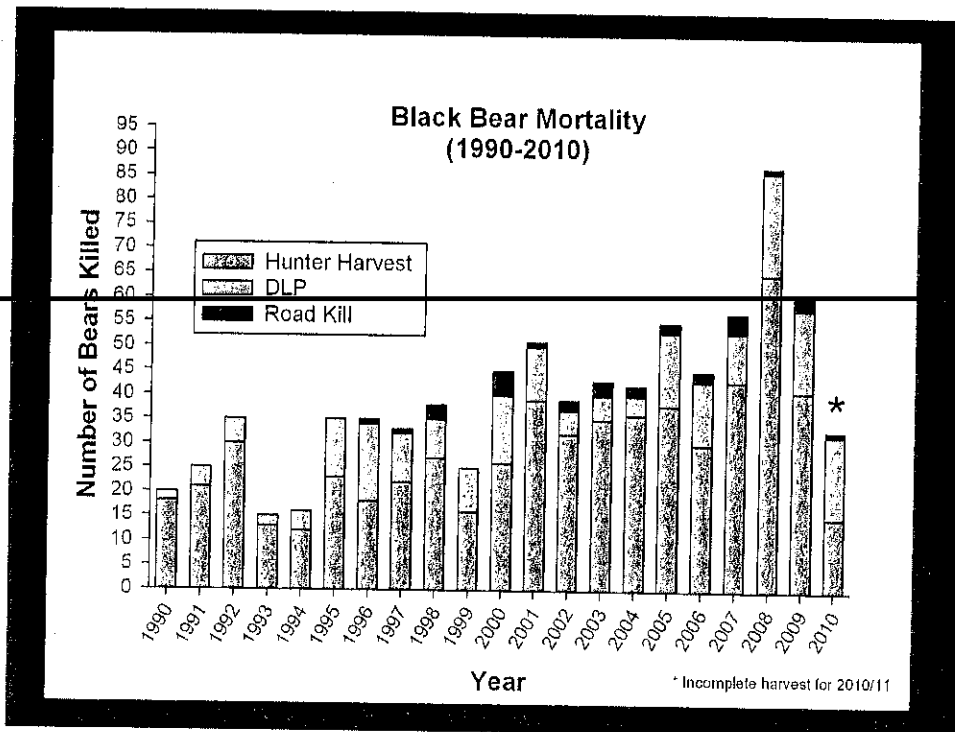
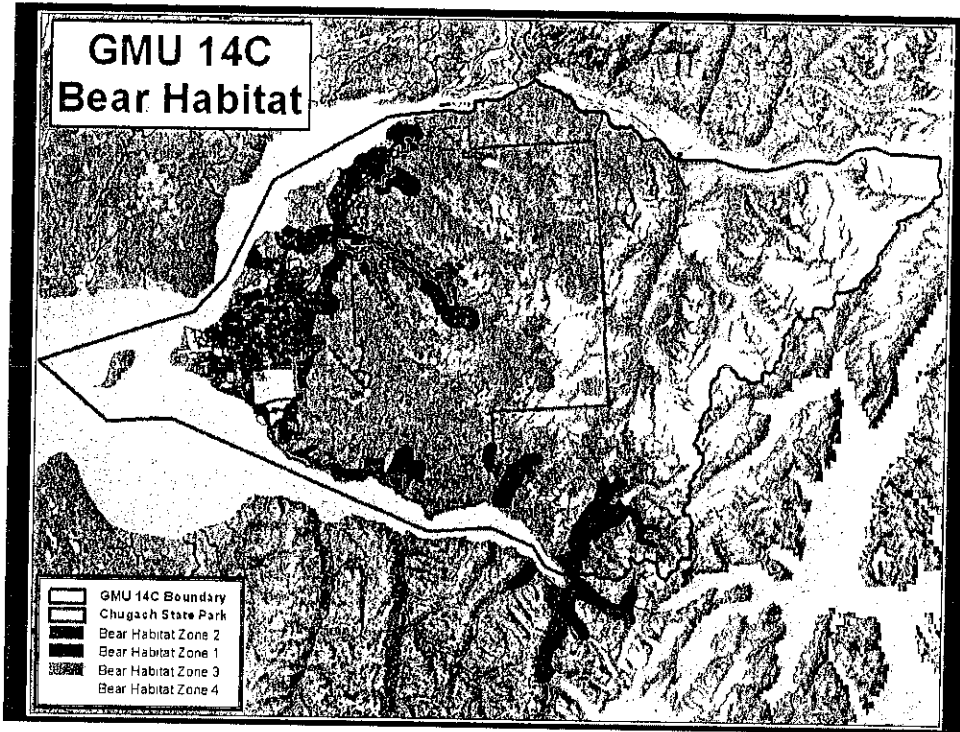
**Effect of Proposal:** Increase available harvest for black and brown bears in Unit 14C

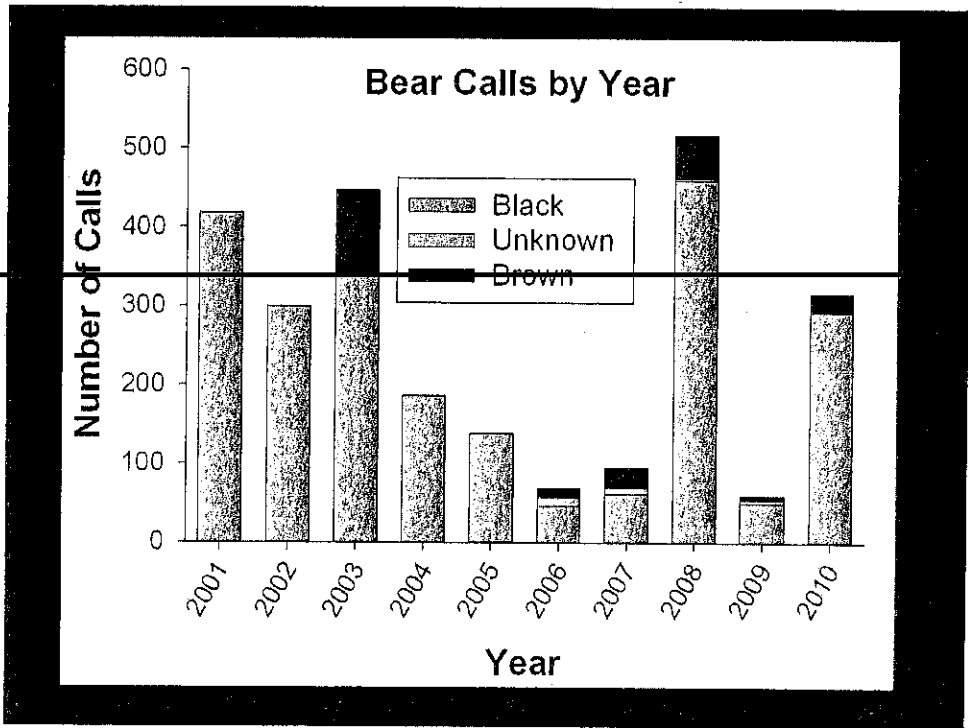
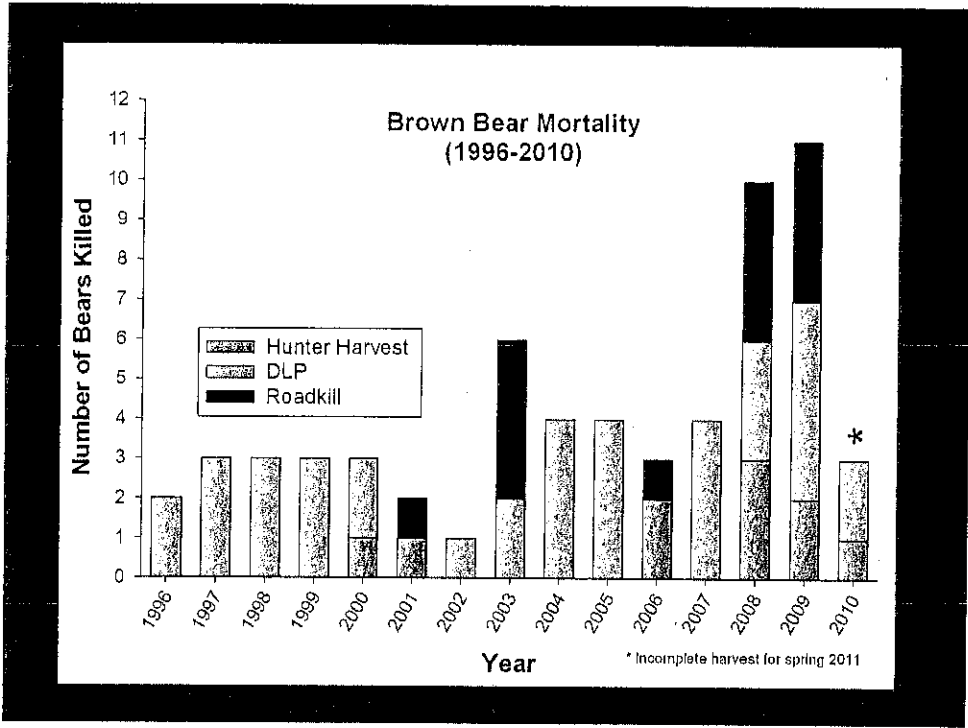
**Department Recommendation:** Do not adopt

**Rationale:**

- Extensive opportunity to hunt bears already exists







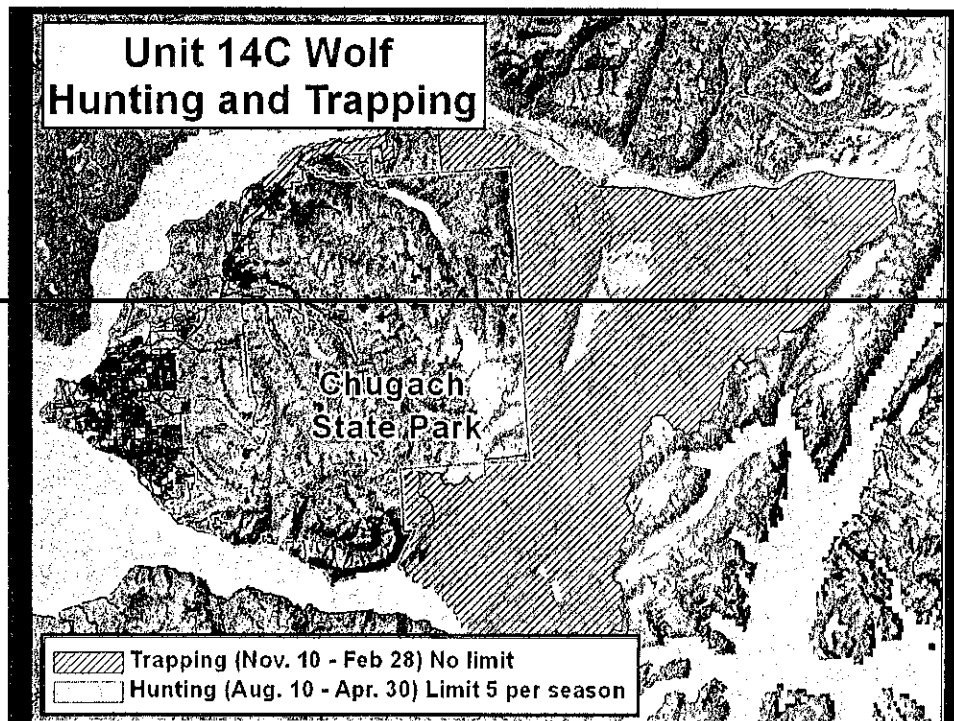
## Proposal 140

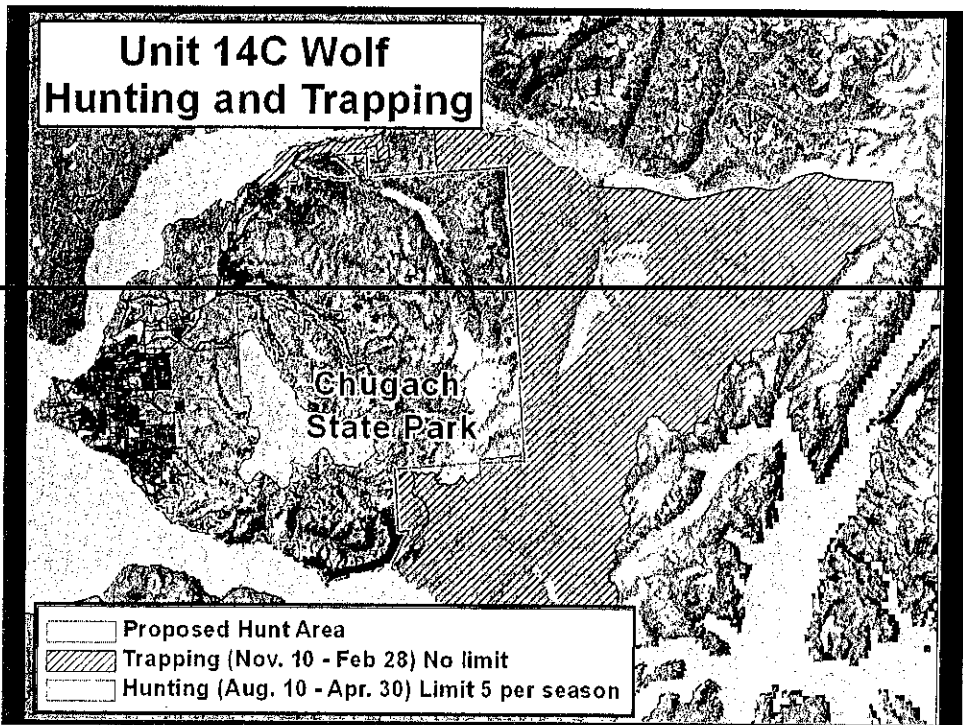
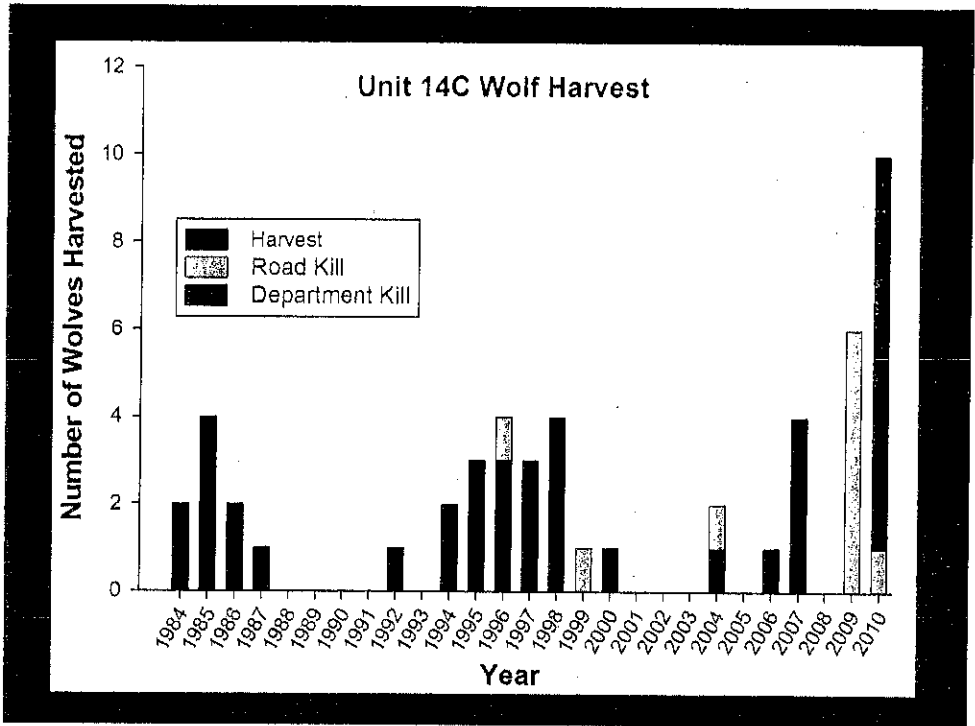
**Effect of Proposal:** Open all of Unit 14C to wolf hunting with no closed season and a bag limit of two wolves per day.

**Department Recommendation:** Amend and adopt

**Rationale:**

- Low current harvest rates.
- Available area open for wolf hunting without risking population decline.

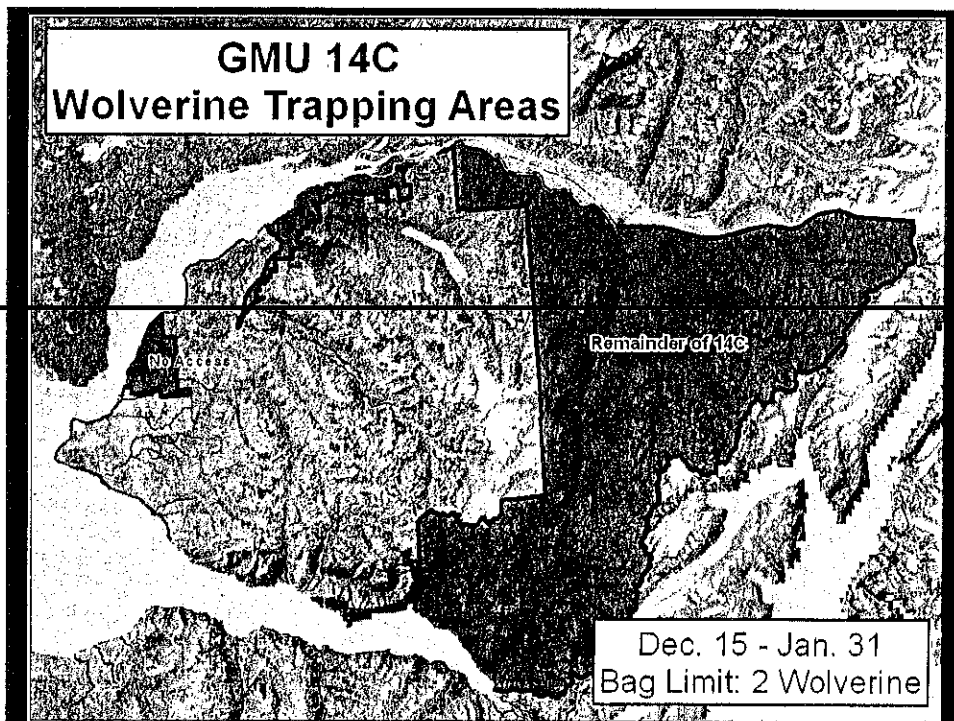




# Proposal 128

Effect of Proposal: Close wolverine trapping in Units 6 and 14C

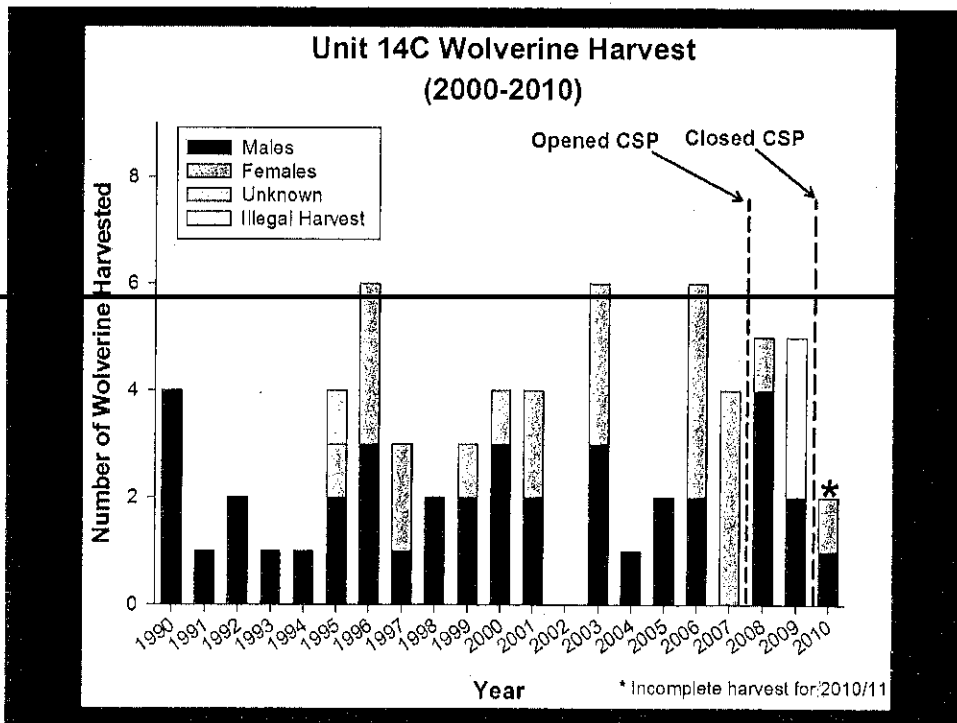
Department Recommendation: Do not adopt



# Proposal 128

## Population estimates

- 2 aerial surveys (1995, 2008)
- 1995: 18 wolverines
- 2008: 22 wolverines
- High confidence intervals
- Similar to densities in GMUs 7 & 13



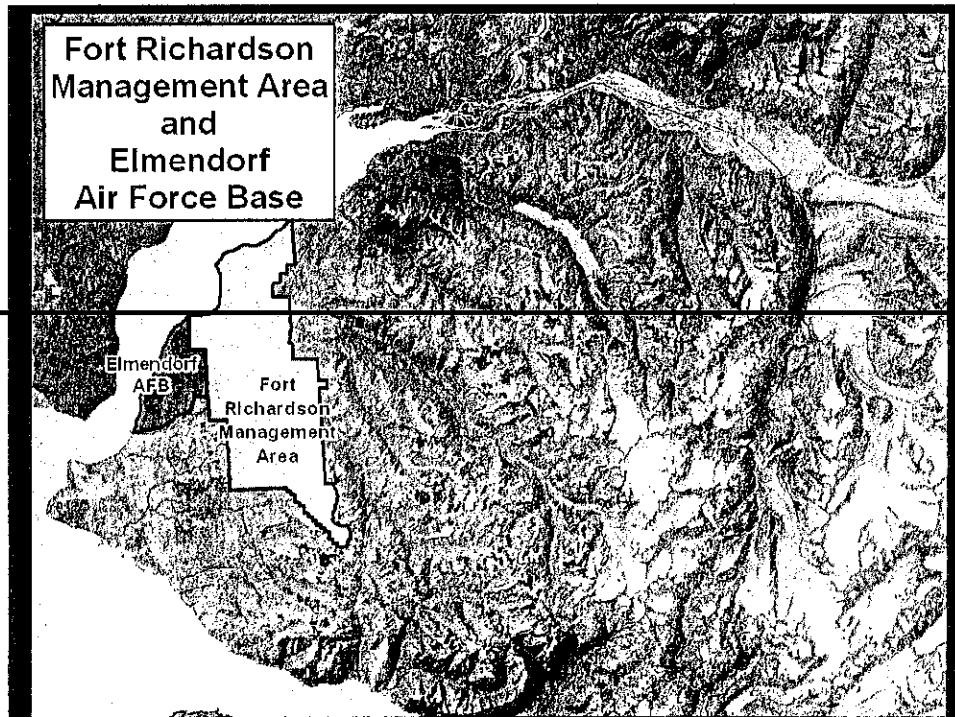
## Proposal 129

**Effect of Proposal:** Change trapping regulations to reflect alignment of Fort Richardson and Elmendorf Air Force Base into Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER).

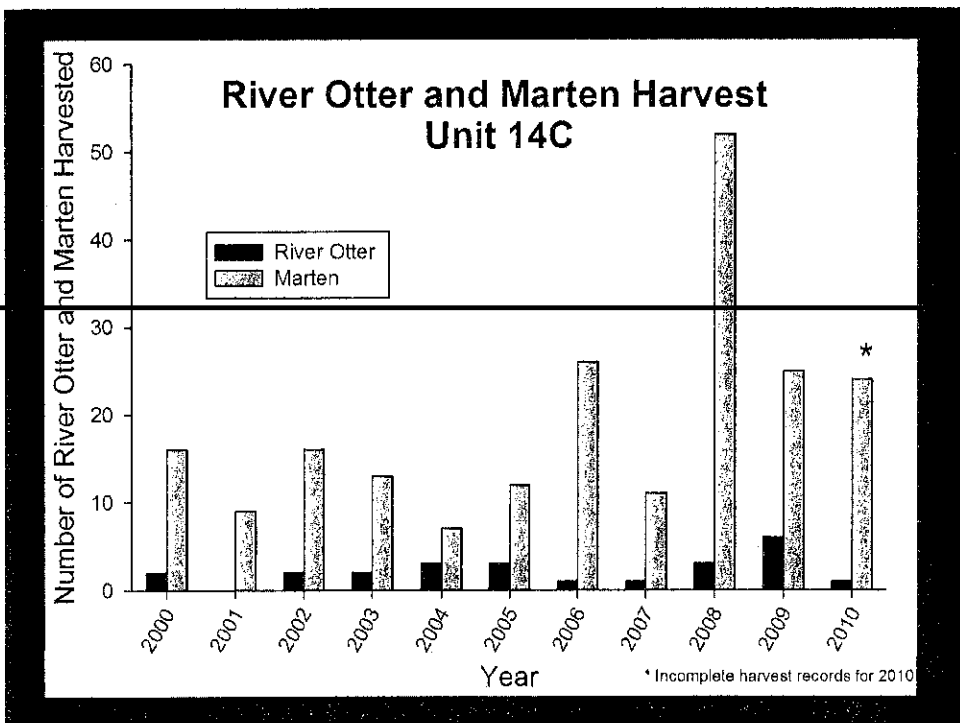
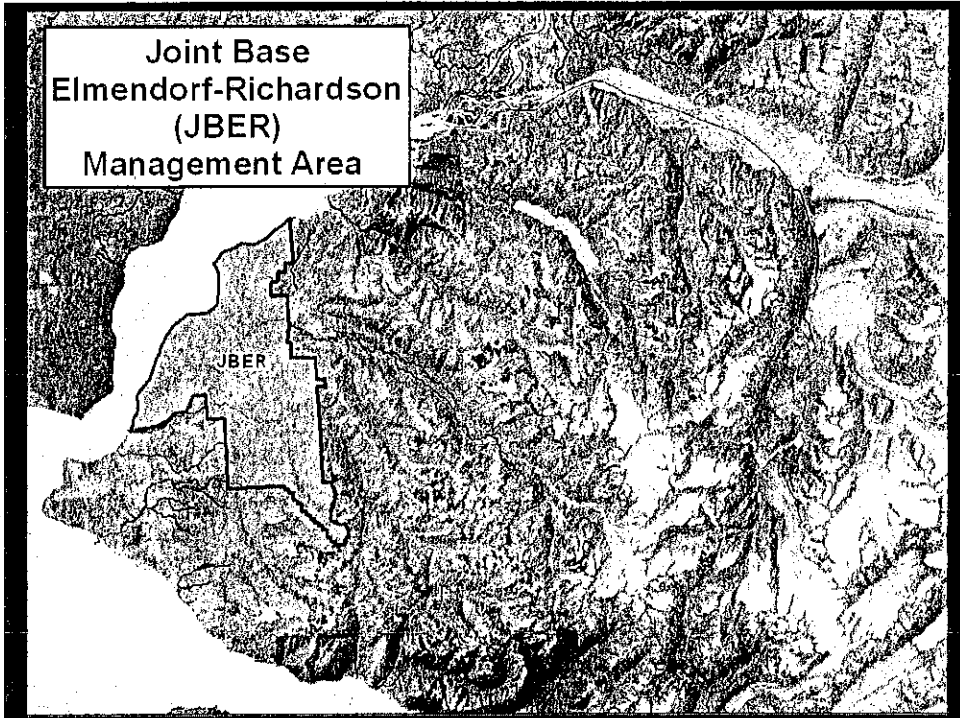
- Add marten, fox, and river otter to species open to trapping

**Department Recommendation:** Adopt

**Rationale:** Department proposal







RC 43

Alaska Board of Game  
Southcentral (Region II) Meeting  
March 26-30, 2011

Support

Comment

Oppose

123. Open an archery season for black bear in Unit 6.

		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Seward AC - AC 017
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124. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6A.

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015		
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125. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6B.

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015		
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Support

Comment

Oppose

126. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6C.

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015		
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127. Establish a bag limit for pheasant and modify the bag limit for grouse and ptarmigan in Unit 6.

		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Seward AC - AC 017
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128. Close wolverine trapping in Units 6 and 14C.

Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Marybeth Holleman PC 045		Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Seward AC - AC 017
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129. Change trapping regulations to reflect alignment of Fort Richardson Army Installation and Elmendorf Air Force Base into Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER). Provide the additional opportunity for marten, otters and fox to be trapped on JBER lands.

Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		
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Support

Comment

Oppose

130. Increase the bag limit for black bear in Unit 14C.

Defenders of Wildlife PC 016  
Anchorage AC - AC 003  
Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004

Linda Shaw PC 004  
Chugach State Park Citizens'  
Advisory Board PC 005  
James Green PC 006  
DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor  
Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007  
Tina Brown PC 009  
Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010  
The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015  
Marybeth Holleman PC 045

131. Increase the bag limit for black bear in Unit 14C.

Anchorage AC - AC 003  
Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004

Linda Shaw PC 004  
James Green PC 006  
Tina Brown PC 009  
Friends of Chugach State Park PC  
010  
The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015  
Defenders of Wildlife PC 016  
Marybeth Holleman PC 045

132. Increase the amount available for black and brown bear harvest in Unit 14C.

Anchorage AC - AC 003  
Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004

Linda Shaw PC 004  
Chugach State Park Citizens'  
Advisory Board PC 005  
DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor  
Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007  
Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010  
The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015  
Defenders of Wildlife PC 016  
Marybeth Holleman PC 045

Support

Comment

Oppose

133. Modify the Dall sheep hunt in Unit 14C. Gary Munoz PC 032 Anchorage AC - AC 003		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
134. Close Unit 14C to nonresident sheep hunting. Gary Munoz PC 032 Susitna Valley AC - w/Am AC 002 Anchorage AC - AC 003	Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005	Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
135. Open a registration goat hunt in Unit 14C. Gary Munoz PC 032		Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
136. Open a separate goat registration hunt for nonresidents in Unit 14C. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Gary Munoz PC 032		Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015

Support

Comment

Oppose

Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Anchorage AC - AC 003
137.	Change the harvest objective for moose in Unit 14C.	
Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		Linda Shaw PC 004 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Marybeth Holleman PC 045
138.	Realign moose hunting on Elmendorf Air Force Base and Fort Richardson Army Installation into the Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER) Management Area, reauthorize the existing antlerless hunt, create a management area for Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson (JBER), and update other references to the military reservation.	
Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		
139.	Create a bow only, drawing permit hunt for any bull moose in Edmonds Lake and Mirror Lake Parks (one hunt area) and maintain the ability to create an additional bow only, drawing permit hunt for the rest of the Remainder of Unit 14C.	
Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		
140.	Open a year-round season wolf hunting season and increase bag limit in all of Unit 14C.	
Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		Linda Shaw PC 004 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015

Support

Comment

Oppose

		Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Marybeth Holleman PC 045
141. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in the Anchorage Management Area in Unit 14C. Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		
142. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in the Birchwood Management Area and the remainder of Unit 14C. Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		
143. Reauthorize the antlerless portion of the any-moose drawing permit in the upper Ship Creek drainage in Unit 14C. Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004		

Support

Comment

Oppose

144. Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in the Twentymile/Portage/Placer hunt area in Units 7 and 14C.

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		
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145. Lengthen the archery and muzzle loader season for deer in Unit 8:

Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Kodiak AC - AC w/AM 009 Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012		
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146. Clarify that the bag limit for elk in Unit 8 includes wounded elk that are not recovered.

Kodiak AC - AC 009		Anchorage AC - AC 003
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147. Open an archery season for Elk in Unit 8.

Kodiak AC - AC w/AM 009		Anchorage AC - AC 003
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148. Open an archery and muzzleloader season for goat in Unit 8.

Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kodiak AC - AC 009
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149. Change the season date for trapping beaver in Unit 7 and 15.

Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - w/Am AC 016		US Dept. of the Interior, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 Homer AC - AC 008 Seward AC - AC 017
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Support

Comment

Oppose

150. Increase the bag limit for black bear in Units 15 and 7. Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Seward AC - AC 017
151. Increase the black bear bag limit in Units 7 and 15. US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Homer AC - w/Am AC 008 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Pen AC - w/Am AC 016		Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Seward AC - AC 017
152. Increase the number of hunting tags for brown bear in Unit 15. US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Ahtna Tene PC 038
153. Modify the harvest objective for brown bear under intensive management in Unit 15C. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 Brian Blossom w/Am PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012		Linda Shaw PC 004 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016

Support

Comment

Oppose

Central Peninsula AC - AC 016			
154. Establish a registration brown bear hunt in Unit 15: Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Homer AC - AC 008 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	
155. Change the season and bag limit for coyote in Units 7 and 15. Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Alaska Trappers Association PC 023	Linda Shaw PC 004 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Seward AC - AC 017	
156. Change the registration permit distribution for goats in Unit 15C. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Native Village of Port Graham PO 003 English Bay Native Corporation PC 047 Homer AC - AC 008		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	
157. Change the moose antler restriction for Unit 15. Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Seward AC - AC 017 (split vote)	Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	

Support

Comment

Oppose

158. Extend the moose season in Unit 15. Homer AC - AC 008		Seward AC - AC 017 (split vote)
159. Change the antler restrictions in Unit 5. Brian Blossom PC 017 Seward AC - w/Am AC 017	Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017
160. Change the antler restrictions in Unit 5. Brian Blossom PC 017 Seward AC - w/Am AC 017		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
161. Require sealing on moose antlers in Unit 15 and 7. Brian Blossom PC 017 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	Anchorage AC - AC 003
162. Establish check stations for moose hunters in areas of Unit 15. Brian Blossom PC 017 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Seward AC - AC 017
		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Seward AC - AC 017

Support

Comment

Oppose

163. Modify the population and harvest objectives for moose in Unit 15(A).

Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Homer AC - AC 008 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017	US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012	Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005
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164. Modify the bag limit for general season moose hunts in Unit 15(A).

US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012	Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Seward AC - AC 017 Seward AC - AC 017	Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005
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165. Re-authorize the antlerless moose season in the Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area of Unit 15A.

Cooper Landing AC - AC 005	Seward AC - AC 017	Anchorage AC - AC 003
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166. Change the antler restrictions in Unit 15.

	Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
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167. Change the moose season dates in Unit 15C.

Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Cooper Landing AC - AC 005	Anchorage AC - AC 003 Seward AC - AC 017
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168. Re-authorize the antlerless moose season in a portion of Unit 15C.

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Homer AC - AC 008		Brian Blossom PC 017
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Support

Comment

Oppose

Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017		
169. Change the antler restrictions, close nonresident hunting, and increase predator permits in Units 7 and 15. Brian Blossom PC 017 Homer AC - AC 008 Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012 Seward AC - AC 017	Cooper Landing AC - AC 005	Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
170. Incorporate controlled burns and crushing program into a management plan for Units 7 and 15. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017		Seward AC - AC 017
171. Change the bag limit for wolves in Units 7 and 14. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Brian Blossom w/Am PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 Seward AC - AC 017

Support

Comment

Oppose

172. Allow aerial taking of wolves in Unit 15 under intensive management.  Brian Blossom PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		
173. Apply the following conditions for intensive management in Unit 15A and change the allocation of moose permits.  Brian Blossom w/Am PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012		Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005  Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017
174. Approve a habitat based intensive management plan for Unit 15A.  Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Brian Blossom w/Am PC 017 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Homer AC - AC 008	US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012	Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005

Support

Comment

Oppose

Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017		
175. Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Units 15 and 7:  Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Kenai/Soldotna AC - w/Am AC 012	James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Seward AC - AC 017
176. Allow the use of artificial light to hunt predators in Unit 15.  Anchorage AC - AC 003 Seward AC - AC 017		Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016
177. Close a portion of Unit 7 to trapping:  Kelly Miller PC 011 Michelle Tenny PC 014 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Girdwood 2020 PC 019 Kate Sandberg PC 022 US Dept. of Agriculture PC 025 Kevin Desmond PC 027		John Bridges PC 008 Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016

Support

Comment

Oppose

<p>Carol Jo Sanner PC 028 Margaret S Tyler PC 029 William Lazarus PC 030 Jonnie Lazarus PC 031 Denise Saegh PC 035 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Cooper Landing AC - w/Am AC 005</p>		
<p>178. Allow the use of motorized vehicles in Unit 15C to retrieve meat. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005</p>		<p>Brian Blossom PC 017 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
<p>179. Eliminate the Resurrection Creek Closed Area. Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Homer AC - AC 008</p>	<p>Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004</p>	<p>Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012</p>
<p>180. Eliminate the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area in Unit 15C. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Homer AC - AC 008</p>		<p>Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Brian Blossom PC 017 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC 016</p>
<p>181. Eliminate the motor vehicle restriction in Unit 15C. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004</p>	<p>Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012</p>	<p>Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Brian Blossom PC 017</p>



Support

Comment

Oppose

		Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
182. Eliminate the motor vehicle restriction in Unit 15C. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004	Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012	Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Brian Blossom PC 017 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
183. Allow Handicapped individuals to use ATVs in the Lower Kenai CUA. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012		Backcountry Hunters and Anglers, Alaska Chapter PC 002 Brian Blossom PC 017 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016
184. Replace the deer hunter survey with deer harvest reports in Units 6 and 8. Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Kodiak AC - AC 009 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Anchorage AC - AC 003
185. Modify the black bear bag limit for Region II. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
186. Allow same day airborne hunting of black bear at bait stations in Region II. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. w/Am PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Anchorage AC - AC 003		Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai

Support

Comment

Oppose

<p>Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>		<p>National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016</p>
<p>187. Establish a black bear trapping bag limit in Region II. Alaska Frontier Trappers Association w/Am PC 040 Billie, Travis, and David Young w/Am PC 048 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - w/Am AC 004 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>		<p>Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Linda Shaw PC 004 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 James Green PC 006 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007 Tina Brown PC 009 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Marybeth Holleman PC 045</p>
<p>188. Change the bag limit for coyote in Region II. Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Billie, Travis and David Young PC 048 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005</p>	<p>Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012</p>	<p>Linda Shaw PC 004 Tina Brown PC 009 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 10 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Marybeth Holleman PC 045</p>

Support

Comment

Oppose

189. Implement a no closed season and no bag limit for coyotes in Region II. Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
	Alaska Trappers Association PC 023 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005	Linda Shaw PC 004 Tina Brown PC 009 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Billie, Travis and David Young PC 048 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
190. Modify the Dall sheep hunts for all Ufits in Region II. Anchorage AC - AC 003		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016

Support

Comment

Oppose

191. Review and potentially repeal discretionary hunt conditions and procedures applied to permit hunts in the Southcentral Region, Units 6, 7, 8, 14C and 15.

<p>Anchorage AC - AC 003          Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004</p>		<p>Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005          DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007          Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010          The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015          Marybeth Holleman PC 045          Kodiak AC - AC 009          Kodiak AC - AC 009          Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
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192. Restrict trapping near trails and roads in all Region II and Region IV Units.

<p>Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010          The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015          Marybeth Holleman PC 045          Tad Fujioka PC 049          Central Peninsula AC - w/Am AC 016          Nushagak AC - AC 019</p>		<p>Alaska Trappers Association PC 023          Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040          Lee S. Peterson PC 042          Billie, Travis and David Young PC 048          Anchorage AC - AC 003          Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004          Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road AC - AC 006          Kodiak AC - AC 009          Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012          Lake Illiamna AC - AC 014          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Seward AC - AC 017</p>
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Support

Comment

Oppose

193. Modify the bag limits for waterfowl in Region II and Region IV

<p>Tad Fujioka w/Am PC 049 Homer AC - AC 008 Seldovia AC - AC 011</p>	<p>The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Seward AC - AC 017</p>	<p>Gary Keller PC 018 Liliana Naves PC 020 Thomas C. Rothe PC 021 Cynthia &amp; Donald Lietzau PC 033 Tyler Welker PC 034 Andrew Ramey PC 036 Lance Raymore PC 037 Warren Brown PC 039 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
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194. Change the regulations for waterfowl in Region II and Region IV.

<p>The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Tad Fujioka PC 049 Homer AC - AC 008 Seldovia AC - AC 011 Sitka AC - AC 018</p>	<p>Ahtna Tene PC 038</p>	<p>Gary Keller PC 018 Liliana Naves PC 020 Thomas C. Rothe PC 021 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Cynthia &amp; Donald Lietzau PC 033 Tyler Welker PC 034 Andrew Ramey PC 036 Lance Raymore PC 037 Warren Brown PC 039 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Kodiak AC - AC 009 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
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Support

Comment

Oppose

195. Modify the salvage requirements for black bear for Regions II and IV: Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 010		Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015
196. Eliminate black bear sealing requirements where harvest tickets or registration permits are required and provide necessary harvest data. Ahtna Tene PC 038 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road AC - AC 006 Central Peninsula AC - AC 010	Seward AC - AC 017 (split vote)	Homer AC - AC 008 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Seward AC - AC 017 (split vote)
197. Allow same day airborne hunting of black bear at bait stations in Region II and Region IV. Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Kenai/Soldotna AC - AC 012 Central Peninsula AC - AC 010		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016 US Dept. of the Interior; National Park Service PC 046 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015
198. Change the bag limit for coyote in Units 13, 14, and 16. Ahtna Tene PC 038 Billie, Travis and David Young PC 048	Alaska Trappers Association PC 023	Linda Shaw PC 004 Tina Brown PC 009 Friends of Chugach State Park PC

Support

Comment

Oppose

Anchorage AC - AC 003 Central Peninsula AC - AC 015		010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
199. Implement various hunt conditions and change hunter education to reduce meat spoilage for Region II and Region IV.		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Ahtna Tene PC 038 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Homer AC - AC 008 Kodiak AC - AC 009 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Nushagak AC - AC 019
200. Modify the time period for harvesting big game after being transported in Units 6-11 and 13-17.  Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Homer AC - AC 008 Kodiak AC - AC 009 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017

Support

Comment

Oppose

201. Modify the time period for harvesting big game after being transported in Units 6-11 and 13-17.

Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Ahtna Tene PC 038		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Homer AC - AC 008 Kodiak AC - AC 009 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Seward AC - AC 017
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214. Establish a statewide requirement for second-degree-kindred relatives taking nonresidents on certain big game hunts. (This proposal will also be considered at the Region IV – Central / Southwest meeting)

Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Smokey Don Duncan w/Am PC 024 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Upper Lynn Canal AC - AC 010 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Sitka AC - AC 018 Nushagak AC - AC 019 Delta Junction AC - AC 001		Ahtna Tene PC 038 Anchorage AC - AC 003
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215. Re-adopt regulations establishing a bonus point system. (This proposal will also be considered at the Region IV – Central / Southwest meeting)

Alaska Frontier Trappers Association PC 040 Billie, Travis, and David Young w/Am PC 048 Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Homer AC - AC 008 Seldovia AC - AC 011 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016	Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015	Smokey Don Duncan PC 024 Tad Fujioka PC 049 Dan Dunaway PC 051 Sitka AC - AC 018 Delta Junction AC - AC 001
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Support

Comment

Oppose

216. Prohibit the feeding of Dall sheep. Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Ahtna Tene PC 038 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Upper Lynn Canal AC - AC 010 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Delta Junction AC - AC 001		Anchorage AC - AC 003
217. Make it unlawful for persons to falsify information on harvest records. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. w/Am PC 00 Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Ahtna Tene PC 038 Marybeth Holleman PC 045 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Homer AC - AC 008 Central Peninsula AC - AC 016 Nushagak AC - AC 019 Delta Junction AC - AC 001		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Matanuska Valley AC - AC 004
218. Allow Alaska Wildlife Troopers the authority to seize animals under certain circumstances. Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Friends of Chugach State Park PC		Anchorage AC - AC 003 Cooper Landing AC - AC 005 Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road AC - AC

Support

Comment

Oppose

<p>010          The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015          Ahtna Tene PC 038          Marybeth Holleman PC 045          Nushagak AC - AC 019          Delta Junction AC - AC 001</p>		<p>006          Upper Lynn Canal AC - AC 010          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
<p>219. Prohibit the alteration of Dall sheep horns before sealing.</p>		
<p>Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001          Friends of Chugach State Park PC 010          The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015          Ahtna Tene PC 038          Marybeth Holleman PC 045          Delta Junction AC - AC 001</p>		<p>Anchorage AC - AC 003          Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road AC - AC 006          Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>
<p>220. Provide authority to the Alaska Wildlife Troopers to inspect taxidermy businesses.</p>		
<p>The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015          Ahtna Tene PC 038          Upper Lynn Canal AC - AC 010          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Copper River/PWS AC - AC 015          Sitka AC - AC 018</p>		<p>Anchorage AC - AC 003          Cooper Landing AC - AC 005          Tok Cutoff/Nabesna Road AC - AC 006          Denali AC - AC 007          Central Peninsula AC - AC 016          Nushagak AC - AC 019          Delta Junction AC - AC 001</p>
<p>221. Prohibit the use of Taser-type devices without permits.</p>		
<p>Ahtna Tene PC 038          Sitka AC - AC 018</p>		<p>Smokey Don Duncan PC 024          Anchorage AC - AC 003          Central Peninsula AC - AC 016</p>

**Proposal 190**

**Change Sheep hunting  
In Region II**

**No Recommendation  
R IV Proposal 115 failed  
GMU 14C proposal 133**

**Proposal 190**

- ~~•Eliminate all ewe hunting~~
- Full Curl only
- Reduce all permits by 1/3
- Resident only for permit hunts  
with less than 10 permits

**No Recommendation**

## **Proposal 190**

- ewe hunting only in archery hunts (14C)
- Full curl only all hunts except archery
  - Reduce all permits by 1/3
- Eliminates non residents for most of Region II permit hunts

## **Proposal 185**

**Establish a regional Bag limit of 5  
black bear annually**

**No Recommendation**

## **Proposal 185**

- **Complicates regulations**
- **May encourage hunters away from bear reduction areas**

**No Recommendation**  
**RIV proposal 108 failed**

## **Proposal 186**

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**Allow SDA hunting of black bear at registered bait stations**

**No Recommendation**

## **Proposal 186**

**Previously SDA take of black bear  
limited to Intensive Management areas  
with active predator control programs**

**No Recommendation  
R IV proposal 105 passed as amended**

## **Proposal 186**

~~**Kenai Peninsula-limited access by  
air, mostly float plane**~~

**PWS-mostly float plane**

## **Proposal 187**

**Establish trapping season, bag limit  
and methods and means for black  
bear**

**Take No Action**

## **Proposal 187**

**Trapping bag limit-10 bears in Region II**

**Trapping season in all areas open to  
hunting?**

**Bucket snares, Guns, Archery,**

**Muzzleloader, Spear**

**72 Hour Snare check**

## **Proposal 187**

**October 2010 Board considered  
Department proposal to establish  
bear trapping seasons**

**Deferred action to 2012  
RIV proposal 106 failed**

## **Proposal 230**

**Clarify and modify the guiding  
requirements for taking black bear  
over bait**

**No Recommendation  
RIV proposal 107 passed  
Similar language to Region III**



## **Proposal 230**

**Four options presented:**

### **Option I**

**2 stations maintained per client**

**Guide accompany client to field**

**Radio communication**

## **Proposal 230**

### **Option II**

**Guide contract allows**

**2 stations maintained per client**

**Guide accompany client to field**

**Radio communication**

**Proposal 230**

**Option III**

**Remove 5 AAC 92.044 (b) (6)**

**Proposal 230**

**Option IV**

**10 stations maintained per guide  
Guides and assistants share  
maintenance**

## **Proposal 230**

**Region IV proposal 107  
Amended with Region III language**

**No Recommendation**

## **Proposal 189**

**Increase Bag limit for coyote to  
“no limit”**

**Take No Action  
See Proposal 155 (Kenai)  
RIV proposal 112 amended to  
mirror RIII regulations**

## **Proposal 189**

**Increase Bag limit for coyote to  
“no limit”**

**Currently 10 per day in all Region  
II units**

## **Proposal 188**

~~Change Coyote hunting to  
“no closed season”  
“no limit”~~

**Take No Action  
See proposals 155, 189, 112**

## **Proposal 188**

**Statewide there are  
3 seasons  
4 bag limits  
2009 proposal for no closed season  
failed**

## **Proposal 191**

**~~Discretionary Hunt Conditions~~**

**No Recommendation  
Defer to Statewide meeting  
RIV proposal 122 failed**

**Combined Region II and  
Region IV proposals**

**Proposal 192**

~~Restrict Trapping along all roads  
and trails in region II and IV~~

**Do Not Adopt  
RIV portion failed**

## **Proposal 192**

**Similar proposals repeatedly  
submitted**

**Consider on case by case basis**

**Similar to Chugach SP reg.**

## **Proposal 193**

**Modify waterfowl bag limits  
goldeneye restrictions**

**Do Not Adopt  
RIV portion failed**

## **Proposal 194**

**Waterfowl guiding for region II  
and region IV**

**Do Not Adopt  
RIV portion failed**

## **Proposal 195**

**Modify black bear salvage  
requirements**

**Take no Action for Region II  
RIV portion failed**



## **Proposal 195**

**Currently year round salvage of  
black bear hide and skull  
Meat from Jan 1-May 31  
Where sealing is required**

## **Proposal 196**

~~**Eliminate black bear sealing**~~

**Do Not Adopt for Region II**

## **Proposal 196**

**Harvest ticket is not a replacement  
for information collected on sealing  
documents.**

**Harvest in most parts of Region II  
is high enough to maintain sealing**

## **Proposal 196**

**~~Record harvest on Kenai 09-10~~**

**Record harvest in 14C 08-09**

**Record harvest in 6D 08-09**

## **Proposal 197**

**Allow SDA take of black bear at  
bait stations**

**Take No Action for Region II  
See proposal 186**

## **Proposal 198**

**Change the bag limit for coyotes to  
“unlimited”**

**Take No Action for Region II  
See proposals 189,188**

## **Proposal 199**

**Hunter Education to reduce meat  
spoilage**

**Take No Action for Region II  
RIV portion NA**

## **Proposal 200**

**Make it illegal to take big game by  
“transported” hunters the same  
day they flew**

**No Recommendation  
RIV portion failed**

## **Proposal 200**

### **5 AAC 92.085 (8)**

**“a person who has been airborne may not take or assist in taking a big game animal until after 3:00am following the day in which the flying occurred;...”**

**Includes all Commercial Transporters  
Boats, ATVs, Horses, other  
transportation means**

## **Proposal 200**

### **~~5 AAC 92.085 (8) Exceptions:~~**

**(A) deer**

**(C) “a person flying on a regularly scheduled commercial airline, including commuter airline”;**

**(D) caribou in GMU 22**

## **Proposal 201**

**Extend the prohibition for hunters  
the same day they were  
transported till 3 pm the following  
day**

**No Recommendation**

**RIV portion failed**

## **Proposal 201**

**5 AAC 92.085 (8)**

**“a person who has been airborne may not take or  
assist in taking a big game animal until after 3:00 a.  
m. following the day in which the flying  
occurred;....”**

**Includes all Commercial Transporters**

**3:00 pm the following day**

**Proposal 118 (deferred)**

**Guide Client Agreements required  
For 14C goat NR goat hunts**

**Adopt  
R IV Proposal 118 passed**

Statewide proposals

## **Proposal 216**

**Prohibit the feeding of Dall Sheep**

**No Recommendation**

## **Proposal 216**

~~**Bird Point attracts sheep for  
several reasons;**~~

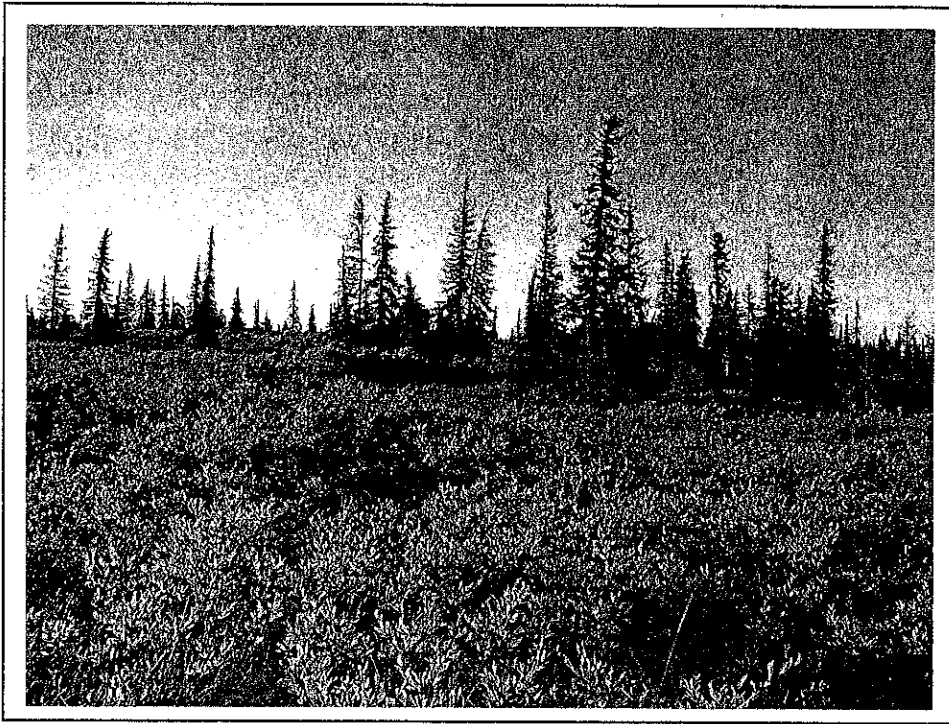
~~**Natural mineral lick**~~

~~**Roadside vegetation**~~

~~**Road salt**~~

~~**Salt blocks placed by public**~~





5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat. (a) ...

Units and Bag Limits (7)	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
<p>...</p> <p>Unit 14(C), the drainages of Eagle River, Bird Creek, Glacier Creek, and the East Fork of the Eklutna River</p>	<p>Sept. 1 – Oct. 15 (General hunt only)</p>	<p>Sept. 1 – Oct. 15</p>
<p>1 goat by drawing permit only; up to 150 permits may be issued; the taking of nannies with kids is prohibited</p>		
<p>Remainder of Unit 14(C)</p>		
<p>RESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 goat by registration permit only; however, goats may be taken from Aug. 16 through Aug. 31 by bow and arrow only; the taking of nannies with kids is prohibited</p>	<p>Aug. 16 – Nov. 30 (General hunt only)</p>	
<p>NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 goat by registration permit only, and by bow and arrow only; the taking of nannies with kids is prohibited; or</p>		<p>Aug. 16 – Aug. 31</p>
<p>1 goat by <u>registration</u> [DRAWING] permit only; [UP TO 150 PERMITS MAY</p>		<p>Sept. 1 – Oct. 15</p>

BE ISSUED;] the taking  
of nannies with kids  
is prohibited;

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# Southcentral (Region II)

## RC 46

### March 26-30, 2011 Supplemental Proposals

Support	Comment	Oppose
224 Increase black bear bag limit in units 7 and 15.  Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003 Homer Advisory Committee w/Am AC 008		Linda Shaw PC 004 The Alaksa Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016
225 Introduce late season archery registration sheep hunts in units 7 and 15.  Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Central Peninsula Advisory Committee AC 016 Seward Advisory Committee AC 017
226 Liberalize wolf hunting methods and bag limits in Units 7 and 15.  Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003 Central Peninsula Advisory Committee AC 016		Linda Shaw PC 004 James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 US Dept. of the Interior; Kenai National Wildlife Refuge PC 012 The Alaska Wildlife Alliance PC 015 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016

227 Make Kodiak goat registration permits more readily available.

Tony Russ PC 050 Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Kodiak Advisory Committee AC 009
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228 Open an archery season for moose in 14C.

Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003 Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee AC 004		Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc. PC 001 Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005
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229 Increase available moose tags in the Anchorage management Area.

Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003 Matanuska Valley Advisory Committee AC 004		Chugach State Park Citizens' Advisory Board PC 005 DNR; Division of Parks and Outdoor Rec; Chugach State Park PC 007
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230 Clarify and modify guided black bear baiting requirements in Region II.

Anchorage Advisory Committee AC 003		James Green PC 006 Tina Brown PC 009 Defenders of Wildlife PC 016
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RC47

**Hope Village Council  
(Hope, Inc.)**

March 29, 2011

Hon. Cliff Judkins, Chair  
Alaska Board of Game

Re: Resurrection Creek Closed Area

Dear Mr. Chairman:

Thank you for the opportunity to have these late comments comments. I am the vice-chair of the Hope Village Council, sometimes referred to as Hope, Inc. I was elected at the annual meeting in October. Every person who voted (24) either was a moose hunter or, like me, helped butcher up the moose for a roast or two, or eats moose that someone else killed. I'm a bird hunter, and regularly hunt the slopes of the Palmer Creek drainage for ptarmigan while my wife looks for King Boletus mushrooms. My house sits next to a corral with eight horses that are used by the family of long time Hope guide Billy Miller to hunt moose (Billy is still willing at 85 but he has lost his eyesight). Also elected as president at the fall meeting of the Hope Village Council was was Jim Skogstad, whom some of you know. I apologize for the community not offering comment before this. Mr. Skogstad and I talked about this over lunch and he fully supports the following comments:

Some of you may recall that I served on the Board of Game from 1989-1992. ~~There is at least one person still at your table today who was there when I was chairman during 1991-1992. If that person has a good memory, he will tell you that I never brokered a deal in private and would often move a final resolution because I knew that is where the Board wanted to go, and then vote against it.~~

To my knowledge, the last serious debate about the Resurrection Creek Closed Area occurred when I was chairman. Dick Burley and Ben Nageak voted along with Beverly Maher to open the area. I remember Dick saying "the problem with closed areas is that you can never open them." Since you got rid of that zone by the Denali Park entrance, I don't think that is true, but there are some closed areas that are probably larger than the facts actually warrant.

The swing vote in 1992 to keep the Resurrection Creek Closed area the same was Sidney Huntington. You all know that Sidney is no posey sniffer, but Sidney had it right. The only thing that the Resurrection Creek Closed Area actually closes is the Palmer Creek/Resurrection Creek roads to road hunting. The Resurrection Creek Road is almost all private property anyway. At the same time, there is a healthy population of bulls that move out of the closed area in the early fall up into the upper Resurrection Creek area, including the Resurrection Pass and American Pass watersheds. Those bulls are available to anyone who wants to walk-in or go in on horseback. Sidney also commented that a late hunt didn't make sense because the only good time to do it the bulls would be in rut.

Six years ago when I came before the Board to discuss the closed area, Mike Fleagle was the chair. He granted me the grace of three minutes and Mr. Spraker asked me if it was possible to view moose in rut in the Palmer Creek drainage during September. I was kind of surprised by the question, and just answered with the obvious "of course." But, that isn't really the demographic that uses Palmer Creek. For over 30 years, it was almost exclusively local residents hiking, running mountain trails (two women in Hope train year round for the Mount Marathon race by running Palmer Creek Road every day unless the avalanches have blocked the road). My wife and I have picked bushels of Boletus mushrooms off that road in the fall. On any given day until the snow falls, there are at least 20 people or more from Hope up there doing all that off road. It has always been a classic user conflict. It still is a user conflict with black bear hunting. Masny residents talk about being startled in a berry patch by three guys walking through in camouflage gear, but no serious bear hunter shows up there anyway (Dane Crowley would not even think of it). I have never seen a black bear carcass in the Palmer Creek drainage.

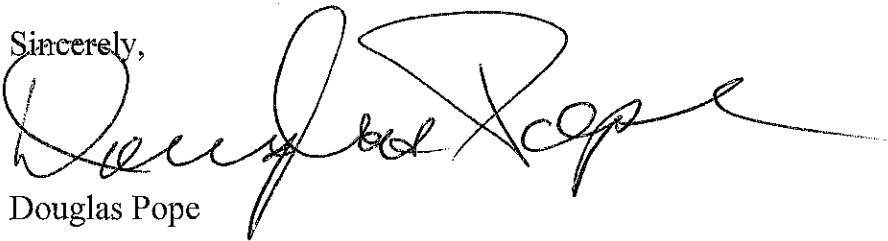
The new development in the Palmer Creek area are the little old Asian ladies with shopping bags and a big knife deep in the woods looking for mushrooms. There were dozens of them in Hope this fall. Van loads would empty out on Palmer Creek Road. It is one thing to dodge the occasional bullet of a bear hunter at the head of Palmer Creek Road. It is entirely different proposition for dozens of folks to be dodging bullets in the first 5 miles where the moose are.

With all due respect for the Department, it doesn't know how many moose are actually harvested around Hope. The Hope Road is open to road hunting and that is where all the good browse is right now because of the large scale salvage logging for beetle killed spruce that has occurred in the last five years. The number taken from the Hope Road is therefore reasonably accurate (there is a lot of road kill in the Hope Junction Area). However, there is a high incidence of poaching on Palmer Creek Road. Every year

a resident finds at least one recent carcass in the Palmer Creek drainage from a poached moose. I attribute this to the lack of a good sign in the proper place, and I intend to remedy that as part of my official duties this summer. I don't know what the 10 year count is, but I do know that the Department has no idea what it is because they haven't really thought about it.

The Hope Village Council respectfully asks that the Board reconsider its decision to open the Resurrection Creek Closed Area. In my capacity as a resident of Hope, I vow to Ted Spraker to open better communication lines. I know how much of a commitment it is to serve on the Board of Game and we need to be bringing information to you, Ted. I am available today and tomorrow to answer any questions. My cell phone number is 907-230-8988. If I am out of the room and there is a desire to ask questions, please have staff call me or text on my cellphone and I can be there in 10 minutes. My e-mail address is [dpope@alaska.net](mailto:dpope@alaska.net) and I get e-mail on my phone, so you can alert me that way too. Lastly, since I can't talk, hello to Ben and Ernie. Thank you for the opportunity.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Douglas Pope". The signature is fluid and cursive, with a large loop at the beginning and a long horizontal stroke extending to the right.

Douglas Pope

cc. Jim Skogstad



RC 48

**DRAFT FOR EXTERNAL REVIEW****Alaska Department of Fish and Game****Community Subsistence Harvest Caribou Permit  
Program - Copper Basin****Hunt Administration**

As required by a July 2010 Alaska Superior Court decision (3KN-09-178CI), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will administer and manage community subsistence harvest (CSH) programs. Hunt administration will be in accordance with the department's statutory and regulatory authority, including managing this common use resource for sustained yield according to laws regarding the subsistence preference passed by the Alaska State Legislature. Participation in the Copper Basin CSH program does not affect federal subsistence hunting opportunity.

**Copper Basin Caribou CSH Permit Application Process**

According to regulations found at 5 AAC 92.072 *Community Subsistence Harvest Hunt Area* and at 5 AAC 92.052 *Discretionary Permit Hunt Conditions and Procedures*, the ADF&G commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, may issue community-based subsistence harvest permits and harvest reports for big game species where the Alaska Board of Game has established a community harvest hunt area. The CSH permit program allows a community or group of 25 or more to select, from their group members, individual harvesters who may possess particular expertise in hunting to harvest wildlife resources on behalf of the community or group.

The hunt conditions in this Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit program are made only for the purposes of notifying the group/pool of users of how to use the caribou in a manner consistent with the customary and traditional use pattern described in the board's 2006 finding *Game Management Unit 13 Caribou and Moose Subsistence Uses* (2006-170-BOG), as well as to ensure an orderly administration of the CSH permit program and hunt. ADF&G does not use such determinations for resource allocation or hunt eligibility.

A community or group may possess only one (1) Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit at any given time and group members may subscribe to only one (1) Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit per regulatory year. The Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit expires at the end of the regulatory year for which it was issued. Renewal of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit is the responsibility of the community or group.

### ***Deadline for Application***

It is the department's intent that applications for a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit will be available from ADF&G by March 15 of the calendar year of the hunt. Applications must be returned to ADF&G and postmarked or faxed no later than 5:00 PM on May 1 of the calendar year of the hunt. If May 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the application is due no later than 5:00 PM on the next business day.

Incomplete applications will be void. Send or fax completed applications to your local ADF&G office, or to the Anchorage ADF&G office (see "For More Information," below).

There is no limit to the number of communities or groups that may apply for a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit and there is no limit to the number of hunters who may participate in a community or group, except that there must be 25 or more verified members.

### ***The Community or Group Coordinator***

In addition to permit hunt conditions and procedures found in 5 AAC 92.050, the community or group applying for a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit must designate a coordinator as part of the application process. The coordinator certifies that the information presented in a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit application is true and correct to the best of the coordinator's ability; monitors and reports on compliance with the conditions of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit; and serves as the primary point of contact, among other duties.

ADF&G will issue one (1) Copper Basin Community Caribou Harvest Permit to each coordinator.

### ***Hunter Registration***

In the application materials, each Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit coordinator must provide a list of group members who will be hunting under the terms and conditions of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit hunt, the names of their household members, as well as other required information. Group coordinators can add additional participants by contacting ADF&G.

According to 5 AAC 92.990 (23) *Definitions*, a “household” means that group of people domiciled in the same residence.

### ***Copper Basin CSH Caribou Harvest Tickets and Report Cards***

ADF&G will issue one (1) Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest ticket/report card to each person on the community or group’s list. In addition to licensing and hunter education requirements, each hunter must have (1) Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest ticket in the hunter’s actual possession for each caribou that hunter takes or attempts to take under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt. By subscribing to a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt, a hunter certifies that he or she will comply with all applicable conditions.

Hunters and their household members who subscribe to a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt will not be eligible to receive a Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest ticket/report card if they have:

1. Registered or applied for any other state caribou drawing, CSH, or registration permit hunt outside of GMU 13; or
2. Applied for any state moose drawing, CSH, or registration permit hunt statewide, or if they have obtained a general season moose harvest ticket; or
3. Failed to comply with ADF&G reporting requirements in the previous year.

A person subscribing to a Copper Basin CSH hunt can hunt for caribou only in GMU 13 under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit, and for moose only in the Copper Basin CSH hunt area (see “Hunt Area,” below).

Hunters must comply with all state hunting regulations and statutes, including, but not limited to, recording their Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest ticket numbers on the back of the hunting license, carrying the Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets in the field, and validating the Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets immediately upon killing a caribou and before leaving the kill site. The Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets must be in the hunter’s actual possession until the caribou has been delivered to the location of processing for human consumption.

Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets come with harvest reports attached to them. The report portion need not be carried in the field, but must be mailed or delivered to ADF&G within 5 days of taking the bag limit, or within 15 days of the close of the final season, even if the hunter did not hunt or did not take a caribou.

### ***Copper Basin CSH Permit Hunt Area, and Area Open to Caribou Hunting***

The Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area includes all of GMUs 11 and 13 and a portion of GMU 12 (see below). However, due to conservation concerns for adjacent caribou herds, only GMU 13 is open to caribou hunting under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit. Furthermore, a person subscribing to a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit hunt can hunt for moose only in the Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area.

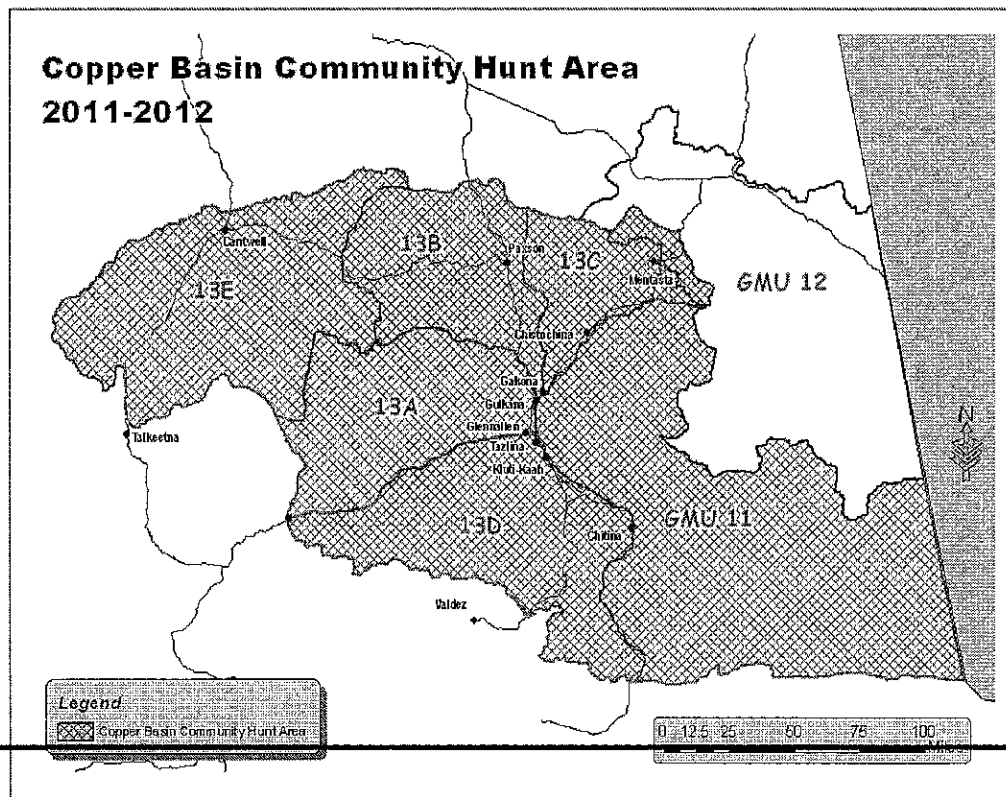
In 2006-170-BOG, the board has found that “subsistence uses involve an intimate and exclusive relationship between the user and a very particular set of places generally in close proximity to the hunter’s residence.” The board findings furthermore say that the pattern of use by Copper Basin community residents “differs markedly from the use patterns found in Alaska’s urban areas.”

The Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area is described in 5 AAC 92.074 (d):

The Gulkana, Cantwell, Chistochina, Gakona, Mentasta, Tazlina, Chitina, and Kluti Kaah [Copper Basin] Community Harvest Area includes all of:

1. That area draining into the Copper River from the north side of Miles Glacier, and east of the easternmost bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier north to the Slana River, then along the east bank of the Slana River to Suslota Creek, then south of the south bank of Suslota Creek to Noyes Mountain; and
2. That portion including all drainages into the west bank of the Little Tok River, from its headwaters in Bear Valley at the intersection of the unit boundaries of GMUs 12 and 13 to its junction with the Tok River, and all drainages into the south bank of the Tok River from its junction with the Little Tok River to the Tok Glacier, and that area westerly of the easternmost bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier north to the confluence with the Slana River, then along the east bank of the Slana River to Suslota Creek, and that area of the Slana River drainage north of the south bank of Suslota Creek; and
3. The drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; and
4. The drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; and
5. The drainages into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; and
6. The drainages into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; and
7. The drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; and
8. The drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; and
9. The drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; and

10. The drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluences with the Talkeetna and Chulitna rivers; and
11. The drainages into the north and east bank of the Talkeetna River, including the Talkeetna River, to its confluence with Clear Creek, the eastside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that unnamed creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost fork of the Chickaloon River; and
12. The drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River below the line from lake 4408; and
13. The drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River.



### *Open Seasons*

In 2006-170-BOG, the board found that the subsistence pattern is characterized by traditional fall and winter hunting seasons. Unless modified under ADF&G emergency order authority, there are two (2) open seasons for a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit hunt. The seasons for the Copper Basin CSH permit hunt are as follows:

1. August 10 through September 20; and

2. October 21 through March 31.

### ***Bag and Retention Limit***

Unless modified under ADF&G emergency order authority, the bag limit is one (1) caribou per harvest ticket/report. No more than one (1) caribou may be retained per household.

The board has established that up to 300 caribou can be taken under the Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit program. The Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit hunt may be closed by emergency order to ensure that no more than 300 caribou are taken.

### ***Designated Hunters***

The CSH permit program allows a community or group of 25 or more to designate, from within the group members as named in the application, individual harvesters who may possess particular expertise in hunting to harvest wildlife resources on behalf of the members of the community or group.

The beneficiary is responsible for all harvest and permit reporting as required on a Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest ticket/report form.

### ***Terms and Conditions for Customary and Traditional Uses of Nelchina Caribou***

In 2006-170-BOG, the board found that the subsistence pattern is characterized by thorough use of most of the harvested animal. Therefore, the permittee must salvage for human consumption, from caribou taken under a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit hunt:

1. All edible meat from the frontquarters, hindquarters, ribs, neck, and backbone, as well as the heart, liver, kidneys, and fat; and
2. Prior to October 1, meat of the frontquarters, hindquarters, and ribs must remain naturally attached to the bones until delivered to the place where it is processed for human consumption.

In 2006-170-BOG, the board found that the subsistence pattern is characterized by meaningful communal sharing. Therefore, the written report must contain a complete description (date, location, number of participants, amount of meat shared, and so forth) of at least one communal sharing event featuring caribou harvested under the terms of a Copper Basin CSH hunt recorded in the written report.

## ***Terms and Conditions for Observation of the Customary and Traditional Use Pattern***

The edible products of caribou taken under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt must be used for human consumption and may not be sold or offered for sale. In order to comply with 5 AAC 92.072 (c) (1) (F), the department must ensure that the applicable customary and traditional use patterns described in 2006-170-BOG are observed by subscribers, including meat sharing. Subscribers will be required to certify that they have read, understood, and will voluntarily attempt to observe the practices described in 2006-170-BOG, key aspects of which, for convenience, are summarized below:

1. Participation in the consistent pattern of noncommercial taking, use, and reliance on Nelchina caribou, moose and other local wild foods. The existing pattern of use has been established over many generations and is focused on the total aggregate of fish, wildlife, and plant resources in the Copper Basin CSH area.
2. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that follows a seasonal use pattern of year-round harvest effort in the area, with harvests of moose and caribou by community members in both the fall and winter hunts, when legally permissible.
3. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources in the Copper Basin CSH area that includes methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, especially taking advantage of the maximum opportunity to harvest, as efficiently as possible, a variety of usable species in the Copper Basin CSH area.
4. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources that occurs in the Copper Basin CSH area due to close ties to the area and a familiarity with the terrain and associated history of the Copper Basin CSH area.
5. Use of means of processing and preserving wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that have traditionally been used by past generations, including use of all of the parts required to be removed from the field under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit.
6. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that includes the handing down of knowledge of hunting skills, values, and lore about the Copper Basin CSH area from generation to generation. The board considered it critical to the perpetuation of the customary and traditional use pattern to provide opportunities for the young and old to participate in subsistence activities; the board also found it extremely

important to stress the need to pass on skills and knowledge associated with use of all parts of the harvested animal.

7. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area in which the harvest is shared throughout the community, including customary trade, barter, and gift-giving.

In order to observe this pattern, a portion of the edible products of caribou taken under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt should be primarily shared, in a meaningful way, with community or group members as named on the Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit application. Hunters should also demonstrate a pattern of meaningful communal sharing that provides first for the needs of the community or group elders and disabled, as identified by the community or group. In addition, hunters who have harvested their first caribou should give a portion to other members of the community or group.

8. Participation in the pattern that includes taking, use, and reliance for subsistence purposes not only on Nelchina caribou and moose, but also on a wide variety of wild resources in the Copper Basin area.

## ***Reporting***

Successful hunters must validate Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets immediately upon killing game and prior to leaving the kill site. All participants must comply with reporting requirements. Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest tickets come with harvest report cards attached to them. The report portion need not be carried in the field, but hunters must mail or deliver Copper Basin CSH caribou harvest reports to ADF&G within 5 days of taking the bag limit, or within 15 days of the close of the final season, even if the hunter did not hunt or did not take a caribou.

Failure to report through the harvest ticket/report vehicle may jeopardize sustained yield management of the Nelchina caribou herd; therefore, failure to report according to this schedule shall result in citation and/or placement of individual hunters and/or harvest ticket/report holders on the state "failure to report" (FTR) list.

All caribou taken by Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunters within the CSH permit area will count against any established harvest quota for the population and area for which a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt has been authorized, regardless of whether taken under federal or state regulations.

In order for the department to ensure that permittees have complied with all regulations addressing the terms and conditions of their Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit, as well as the customary and



traditional use pattern described in 2006-170-BOG, and in order to gather additional data on subsistence uses, the community or group coordinator must submit an annual written report, which summarizes the group's member households' required reporting information. The report must be postmarked by April 30, or before a subsequent Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit application can be accepted; however, additional supplemental reports can be submitted after April 30 and prior to applying for future community subsistence harvest hunts. If no report is received, the group will be ineligible to participate in future community subsistence harvest hunts.

The written report must include, at a minimum:

1. A list of the names and harvest ticket numbers for those individuals whose bag limits were filled under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit; and
2. A list of the names and harvest ticket numbers of the beneficiaries whose bag limits were filled by a designated hunter under the terms of a Copper Basin Caribou CSH permit; and
3. The number of caribou taken in federal subsistence hunts by those hunters also subscribing to a Copper Basin Caribou CSH hunt; and
4. A specific description of how the community or group observed the customary and traditional use pattern described in 2006-170-BOG. The department will provide a reporting form to assist with this section of the report; however, a summary narrative is also required that includes a description of at least one meaningful communal sharing event.

Some information in these reports may be subject to state confidentiality laws.

### ***For More Information***

Send completed applications to your local ADF&G office. There is a complete listing of office addresses at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=contacts.main>.

You can also mail your application to the Anchorage ADF&G office at:

ADF&G Copper Basin Community Subsistence Hunt  
333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage, AK 99518

You can access information about hunting in the area at the ADF&G website: [www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov)

### ***Certification Statement***

Based upon the Joint Boards subsistence procedures found in 5 AAC 99.010, the Board of Game has identified particular characteristics of customary and traditional use patterns of Nelchina caribou and moose, and has recognized these uses were established by Ahtna Athabascan communities within the Copper River basin, and were later adopted by other Alaska residents. The board has published these characteristics in 2006-170-BOG. In order to comply with 5 AAC 92.072 (c)(1)(F), the department is including this certification statement.

By affixing my signature below, I agree that I have read and understood the customary and traditional use patterns for uses of Nelchina caribou, moose, and other wild resources described in 2006-170-BOG, and furthermore, that I agree, to the best of my ability, to observe the customary and traditional use patterns found therein.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Providing false information on this application is subject to a maximum penalty of either a \$10,000 fine or 1 year imprisonment, or both, per 5 AAC 92.020, 5 AAC 92.062, AS 16.05.420, AS 16.05.925, and AS 11.56.210. If requested by ADF&G or Alaska Wildlife Troopers to provide additional information to support answers on your application, you must comply or you will be cited.

**DRAFT**



## 2011 - 2012 Copper Basin Community Harvest Group Application

**USE BLACK BALLPOINT PEN ONLY. You MUST PRINT NEATLY within the boxes and use ALL CAPITALS.**  
Due to the use of scanning technology, failure to do so could lead to your application being rejected.

**Group Name**

--

**Group Mailing Address**

--

<small>CITY</small>	<small>STATE</small>	<small>ZIP CODE</small>

**Group Coordinator**

<small>FIRST NAME</small>	<small>MI</small>	<small>LAST NAME</small>	<small>SUFFIX (JR., SR., ETC.)</small>	<small>MM</small>	<small>DD</small>	<small>YYYY</small>

<small>ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID</small>

<small>HOME PHONE NUMBER</small>

<small>CELL PHONE NUMBER</small>

All contact information provided is subject to public disclosure. DO NOT SUBMIT Unlisted Phone Numbers.

<small>EMAIL ADDRESS</small>

GROUP COORDINATOR'S SIGNATURE	DATE
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**Secondary Group Contact**

<small>FIRST NAME</small>	<small>MI</small>	<small>LAST NAME</small>	<small>SUFFIX (JR., SR., ETC.)</small>	<small>MM</small>	<small>DD</small>	<small>YYYY</small>

<small>ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID</small>

<small>HOME PHONE NUMBER</small>

<small>CELL PHONE NUMBER</small>

All contact information provided is subject to public disclosure. DO NOT SUBMIT Unlisted Phone Numbers.

Group Number <b>2011-</b> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/> - <input style="width: 20px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>
Community Harvest Program Type <input type="checkbox"/> Moose <b>OR</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Caribou

- To ADF&G Staff:
- 1) Have Group Coordinator complete the form above
  - 2) Group Name, Mailing Address, and Group Coordinator sections must be completed and signed before proceeding
  - 3) Group Coordinator must specify whether this application is for the Moose or Caribou program. If necessary they can fill out an additional application and apply for both programs.
  - 4) A Group Number can be retrieved from:  
WinfoNet > Traditional Use Permits > Copper Basin Community Harvest
  - 5) Photocopy this form and provide copy to Group Coordinator

REVISION 20110315



# 2011 - 2012 Copper Basin Community Harvest Participant Application

USE BLACK BALLPOINT PEN ONLY. You MUST PRINT NEATLY within the boxes and use ALL CAPITALS. Due to the use of scanning technology, failure to do so could lead to your application being rejected.

You must contact your Group Coordinator to get your Group Number and Program Type

Group Number  
 2011-   -

Community Harvest Program Type  
 Moose OR  Caribou

Fish and Game staff do not have a way to look up Group Numbers

If you are applying for both moose and caribou hunts you must fill out separate applications

### HOUSEHOLD MAILING ADDRESS

CITY       STATE   ZIP CODE

HOME PHONE NUMBER    -

All contact information provided is subject to public disclosure-do NOT submit unlisted phone numbers.

### Head of Household

FIRST NAME       MI  LAST NAME       SUFFIX: (JR., SR., ETC.)   DATE OF BIRTH MM   DD   YYYY

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID

I hereby certify that I am the applicant and all of the information I have provided in this application is true and correct. I understand some of this information is subject to public disclosure.



Signature (REQUIRED) \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

### Other Household Members Over The Age Of 10

FIRST NAME       MI  LAST NAME       SUFFIX: (JR., SR., ETC.)   DATE OF BIRTH MM   DD   YYYY

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME       MI  LAST NAME       SUFFIX: (JR., SR., ETC.)   DATE OF BIRTH MM   DD   YYYY

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME       MI  LAST NAME       SUFFIX: (JR., SR., ETC.)   DATE OF BIRTH MM   DD   YYYY

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID



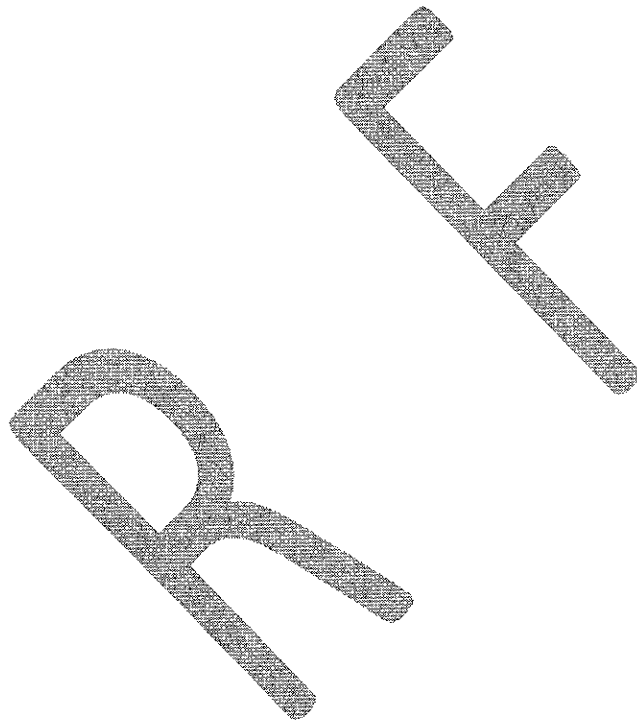
SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

Providing false information on this application is subject to a maximum penalty of either a \$10,000 fine or 1 year Imprisonment, or both, per 5 AAC 92.020, 5 AAC 92.062, AS 16.05.420, AS 16.05.925 and AS 11.56.210. If requested by ADF&G or Alaska Wildlife Troopers to provide additional information to support answers on your application, you must comply or you will be cited. Revised 20110315



If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write: ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 ; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203; Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240.

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers: (VOICE) 907-465-6077; (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648; (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646; (FAX) 907-465-6078; For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the ADF&G Division of Wildlife Conservation at



RC 49

**DRAFT FOR EXTERNAL REVIEW****Alaska Department of Fish and Game****Community Subsistence Harvest Moose Permit  
Program – Copper Basin****Hunt Administration**

As required by a July 2010 Alaska Superior Court decision (3KN-09-178CI), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will administer and manage community subsistence harvest (CSH) programs. Hunt administration will be in accordance with the department's statutory and regulatory authority, including managing this common use resource for sustained yield according to laws regarding the subsistence preference passed by the Alaska State Legislature. Participation in the Copper Basin CSH program does not affect federal subsistence hunting opportunity.

**Copper Basin Moose CSH Permit Application Process**

According to regulations found at 5 AAC 92.072 *Community Subsistence Harvest Hunt Area* and at 5 AAC 92.052 *Discretionary Permit Hunt Conditions and Procedures*, the ADF&G commissioner, or the commissioner's designee, may issue community-based or group subsistence harvest permits and harvest reports for big game species where the Alaska Board of Game has established a community harvest hunt area. The CSH permit program allows a community or group of 25 or more to select, from their group members, individual harvesters who may possess particular expertise in hunting to harvest wildlife resources on behalf of the community or group.

The hunt conditions in this Copper Basin Moose CSH permit program are made only for the purposes of notifying the group/pool of users of how to use the moose in a manner consistent with the customary and traditional use pattern described in the board's 2006 finding *Game Management Unit 13 Caribou and Moose Subsistence Uses* (2006-170-BOG), as well as to ensure an orderly administration of the CSH permit program and hunt. ADF&G does not use such determinations for resource allocation or hunt eligibility.

A community or group may possess only one (1) Copper Basin Moose CSH permit at any given time and group members may subscribe to only one (1) Copper Basin Moose CSH permit per regulatory year. The Copper Basin Moose CSH permit expires at the end of the regulatory year for which it was issued. Renewal of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit is the responsibility of the community or group.

### ***Deadline for Application***

It is the department's intent that applications for a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit will be available from ADF&G by March 15 of the calendar year of the hunt. Applications must be returned to ADF&G and postmarked or faxed no later than 5:00 PM on May 1 of the calendar year of the hunt. If May 1 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, then the application is due no later than 5:00 PM on the next business day.

Incomplete applications will be void. Send or fax completed applications to your local ADF&G office, or to the Anchorage ADF&G office (see "For More Information," below).

There is no limit to the number of communities or groups that may apply for a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit and there is no limit to the number of hunters who may participate in a community or group, except that there must be 25 or more verified members.

### ***The Community or Group Coordinator***

In addition to permit hunt conditions and procedures found in 5 AAC 92.050, the community or group applying for a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit must designate a coordinator as part of the application process. The coordinator certifies that the information presented in a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit application is true and correct to the best of the coordinator's ability; monitors and reports on compliance with the conditions of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit; and serves as the primary point of contact, among other duties.

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ADF&G will issue one (1) Copper Basin Community Moose Harvest Permit to each coordinator.

### ***Hunter registration***

In the application materials, each Copper Basin Moose CSH permit coordinator must provide a list of group members who will be hunting under the terms and conditions of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit hunt, the names of their household members, as well as other required information. Group coordinators can add additional participants by contacting ADF&G.

According to 5 AAC 92.990 (23) *Definitions*, a "household" means that group of people domiciled in the same residence.



### ***Copper Basin CSH Moose Harvest Tickets and Report Cards***

ADF&G will issue one (1) Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket/report card to each person on the community or group's list. In addition to licensing and hunter education requirements, each hunter must have (1) Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket in the hunter's actual possession for each moose that hunter takes or attempts to take under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt. By subscribing to a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt, a hunter certifies that he or she will comply with all applicable conditions.

Hunters and their household members who subscribe to a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt will not be eligible to receive a Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket/report card if they have:

1. Registered or applied for any other state caribou drawing, CSH, or registration permit hunt outside of GMU 13; or
2. Applied for any state moose drawing, CSH, or registration permit hunt statewide, or if they have obtained a general season moose harvest ticket; or
3. Failed to comply with ADF&G reporting requirements in the previous year.

A person subscribing to a Copper Basin CSH hunt can hunt for moose only in the Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area, and for caribou only in GMU 13 (see "Hunt Area," below).

Hunters must comply with all state hunting regulations and statutes, including, but not limited to, recording their Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket numbers on the back of the hunting license, carrying the Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets in the field, and validating the Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets immediately upon killing a moose and before leaving the kill site. The Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets must be in the hunter's actual possession until the moose has been delivered to the location of processing for human consumption.

Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets come with harvest reports attached to them. The report portion need not be carried in the field, but must be mailed or delivered to ADF&G within 5 days of taking the bag limit, or within 15 days of the close of the season, even if the hunter did not hunt or did not take a moose.

### ***Copper Basin CSH Permit Hunt Area, and Area Open to Moose Hunting***

The Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area includes all of GMUs 11 and 13 and a portion of GMU 12 (see below). In 2006-170-BOG, the board has found that "subsistence uses involve an intimate and exclusive relationship between the user and a very particular set of places generally in close proximity to

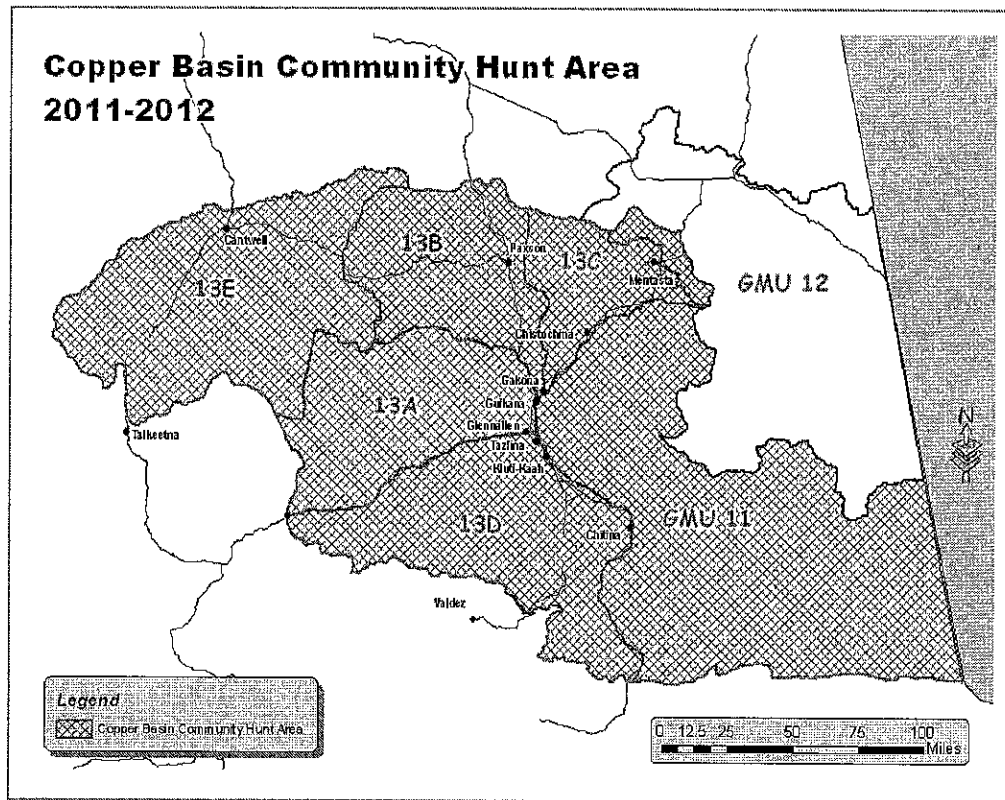
the hunter's residence." The board findings furthermore say that the pattern of use by Copper Basin community residents "differs markedly from the use patterns found in Alaska's urban areas."

The Copper Basin CSH permit hunt area is described in 5 AAC 92.074 (d):

The Gulkana, Cantwell, Chistochina, Gakona, Mentasta, Tazlina, Chitina, and Kluti Kaah [Copper Basin] Community Harvest Area includes all of:

1. That area draining into the Copper River from the north side of Mile Glacier, and east of the easternmost bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier north to the Slana River, then along the east bank of the Slana River to Suslota Creek, then south of the south bank of Suslota Creek to Noyes Mountain; and
2. That portion including all drainages into the west bank of the Little Tok River, from its headwaters in Bear Valley at the intersection of the unit boundaries of GMUs 12 and 13 to its junction with the Tok River, and all drainages into the south bank of the Tok River from its junction with the Little Tok River to the Tok Glacier, and that area westerly of the easternmost bank of the Copper River and drained by all tributaries into the west bank of the Copper River from Miles Glacier, north to the confluence with the Slana River, then along the east bank of the Slana River to Suslota Creek, and that area of the Slana River drainage north of the south bank of Suslota Creek; and
3. The drainages into the Delta River upstream from Falls Creek and Black Rapids Glacier; and
4. The drainages into the Nenana River upstream from the southeast corner of Denali National Park at Windy; and
5. The drainages into the Susitna River upstream from its junction with the Chulitna River; and
6. The drainages into the east bank of the Chulitna River upstream to its confluence with Tokositna River; and
7. The drainages of the Chulitna River (south of Denali National Park) upstream from its confluence with the Tokositna River; and
8. The drainages into the north bank of the Tokositna River upstream to the base of the Tokositna Glacier; and
9. The drainages into the Tokositna Glacier; and
10. The drainages into the east bank of the Susitna River between its confluences with the Talkeetna and Chulitna rivers; and
11. The drainages into the north and east bank of the Talkeetna River, including the Talkeetna River, to its confluence with Clear Creek, the eastside drainages of a line going up the south bank of Clear Creek to the first unnamed creek on the south, then up that unnamed creek to lake 4408, along the northeast shore of lake 4408, then southeast in a straight line to the northernmost fork of the Chickaloon River; and
12. The drainages into the east bank of the Chickaloon River below the line from lake 4408; and

13. The drainages of the Matanuska River above its confluence with the Chickaloon River.



### *Open Seasons, Bag Limits, Antler Restrictions*

The open season for the Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt is August 10–September 20.

The board has established that up to 70 bull moose that do not meet moose antler restrictions (“any bulls”) can be taken under the Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt. There is no limit to the number of moose meeting general season antler restrictions (see below) that can be taken under the Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt.

Unless modified by ADF&G administrative authority, the bag limit is one (1) bull moose per Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket/report.

When a certain number of bulls (as set by ADF&G) in any antler configuration are taken under a Copper Basin CSH moose hunt from individual areas, the antler restriction will revert to the general season antler restriction for that area for the remainder of the season. The general season antler restrictions are as follows:

<b>Area</b>	<b>Season Dates</b>	<b>Antler Restrictions</b>
Unit 11	August 10–September 20	Spike/fork, or 50" antlers, or 3 or more brow tines.
Unit 13	August 10–September 20	Spike/fork, or 50" antlers, or 4 or more brow tines.
Portion of Unit 12	August 24–August 28 and September 8–September 17	Spike/fork, or 50" antlers, or 4 or more brow tines.

### ***Designated Hunters***

The CSH permit program allows a community or group of 25 or more to designate, from within the group members as named in the application, individual harvesters who may possess particular expertise in hunting to harvest wildlife resources on behalf of the members of the community or group.

The beneficiary is responsible for all harvest and permit reporting as required on a Copper Basin CSH moose harvest ticket/report form.

### ***Terms and Conditions for Customary and Traditional Uses of Copper Basin CSH***

#### ***Moose***

In 2006-170-BOG, the board found that the subsistence pattern is characterized by thorough use of most of the harvested animal. Therefore, the permittee must salvage for human consumption and use, from moose taken under a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit hunt:

1. All edible meat from the frontquarters, hindquarters, ribs, neck, and backbone, as well as the head, heart, liver, kidneys, stomach, and hide; and
2. Meat of the head, frontquarters, hindquarters, and ribs must remain naturally attached to the bones until delivered to the place where it is processed for human consumption.

In 2006-170-BOG, the board found that the subsistence pattern is characterized by meaningful communal sharing. Therefore, the written report must contain a complete description (date, location, number of participants, amount of meat shared, and so forth) of at least one communal sharing event featuring moose harvested under the terms of a Copper Basin CSH hunt recorded in the written report.

### ***Terms and Conditions for Observation of the Customary and Traditional Use Pattern***

The edible products of moose taken under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt must be used for human consumption and may not be sold or offered for sale.

In order to comply with 5 AAC 92.072 (c) (1) (F), the department must ensure that the applicable customary and traditional use patterns described in 2006-170-BOG are observed by subscribers, including meat sharing. Subscribers will be required to certify that they have read, understood, and will voluntarily attempt to observe the practices described in 2006-170-BOG, key aspects of which, for convenience, are summarized below:

1. Participation in the consistent pattern of noncommercial taking, use, and reliance on Nelchina caribou, moose and other local wild foods. The existing pattern of use has been established over many generations and is focused on the total aggregate of fish, wildlife, and plant resources in the Copper Basin CSH area.
2. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that follows a seasonal use pattern of year-round harvest effort in the area, with harvests of moose and caribou by community members in both the fall and winter hunts, when legally permissible.
3. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources in the Copper Basin CSH area that includes methods and means of harvest characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost, especially taking advantage of the maximum opportunity to harvest, as efficiently as possible, a variety of usable species in the Copper Basin CSH area.
4. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources that occurs in the Copper Basin CSH area due to close ties to the area and a familiarity with the terrain and associated history of the Copper Basin CSH area.
5. Use of means of processing and preserving wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that have traditionally been used by past generations, including use of all of the parts required to be removed from the field under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit.
6. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area that includes the handing down of knowledge of hunting skills, values, and lore about the Copper Basin CSH area from generation to generation. The board considered it critical to the perpetuation of the customary and traditional use pattern to provide opportunities for the young and old to participate in subsistence activities; the board also found it extremely important to stress the need to pass on skills and knowledge associated with use of all parts of the harvested animal.

7. Participation in the pattern of taking or use of wild resources from the Copper Basin CSH area in which the harvest is shared throughout the community, including customary trade, barter, and gift-giving.

In order to observe this pattern, a portion of the edible products of moose taken under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt should be primarily shared, in a meaningful way, with community or group members as named on the Copper Basin Moose CSH permit application. Hunters should also demonstrate a pattern of meaningful communal sharing that provides first for the needs of the community or group elders and disabled, as identified by the community or group. In addition, hunters who have harvested their first moose should give a portion to other members of the community or group.

8. Participation in the pattern that includes taking, use, and reliance for subsistence purposes not only on Nelchina caribou and moose, but also on a wide variety of wild resources in the Copper Basin area.

## ***Reporting***

Successful hunters must validate Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets immediately upon killing game and prior to leaving the kill site. All hunters must comply with reporting requirements. Copper Basin CSH moose harvest tickets come with harvest report cards attached to them. The report portion need not be carried in the field, but hunters must mail or deliver Copper Basin CSH moose harvest reports to ADF&G within 5 days of taking the bag limit, or within 15 days of the close of the season, even if the hunter did not hunt or did not take a moose.

Failure to report through the harvest ticket/report vehicle may jeopardize sustained yield management of the Copper Basin CSH area moose population; therefore, failure to report according to this schedule shall result in citation and/or placement of individual hunters and/or harvest ticket/report holders on the state "failure to report" (FTR) list.

All moose taken by Copper Basin Moose CSH hunters within the CSH permit area will count against any established harvest quota for the population and area for which a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt has been authorized, regardless of whether taken under federal or state regulations.

In order for the department to ensure that permittees have complied with all regulations addressing the terms and conditions of their Copper Basin Moose CSH permit, as well as the customary and traditional use pattern described in 2006-170-BOG, and in order to gather additional data on subsistence uses, the community or group coordinator must submit an annual written report, which summarizes the

group's member households' required reporting information. The report must be postmarked by April 30, or before a subsequent Copper Basin Moose CSH permit application can be accepted; however, additional supplemental reports can be submitted after April 30 and prior to applying for future community subsistence harvest hunts. If no report is received, the group will be ineligible to participate in future community subsistence harvest hunts.

The written report must include, at a minimum:

1. A list of the names and harvest ticket numbers for those individuals whose bag limits were filled under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit; and
2. A list of the names and harvest ticket numbers of the beneficiaries whose bag limits were filled by a designated hunter under the terms of a Copper Basin Moose CSH permit; and
3. The number of moose taken in federal subsistence hunts by those hunters also subscribing to a Copper Basin Moose CSH hunt; and
4. A specific description of how the community or group observed the customary and traditional use pattern described in 2006-170-BOG. The department will provide a reporting form to assist with this section of the report; however, a summary narrative is also required that includes a description of at least one meaningful communal sharing event.

Some information in these reports may be subject to state confidentiality laws.

### ***For More Information***

Send completed applications to your local ADF&G office. There is a complete listing of office addresses at <http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=contacts.main>.

~~You can also mail your application to the Anchorage ADF&G office at:~~

ADF&G Copper Basin Community Subsistence Hunt  
333 Raspberry Road  
Anchorage, AK 99518

You can access information about hunting in the area at the ADF&G website: [www.adfg.alaska.gov](http://www.adfg.alaska.gov)

### ***Certification Statement***

Based upon the Joint Boards subsistence procedures found in 5 AAC 99.010, the Board of Game has identified particular characteristics of customary and traditional use patterns of Nelchina caribou and moose, and has recognized these uses were established by Ahtna Athabascan communities within the

Copper River basin, and were later adopted by other Alaska residents. The board has published these characteristics in 2006-170-BOG. In order to comply with 5 AAC 92.072 (c)(1)(F), the department is including this certification statement.

By affixing my signature below, I agree that I have read and understood the customary and traditional use patterns for uses of Nelchina caribou, moose, and other wild resources described in 2006-170-BOG, and furthermore, that I agree, to the best of my ability, to observe the customary and traditional use patterns found therein.

\_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Providing false information on this application is subject to a maximum penalty of either a \$10,000 fine or 1 year imprisonment, or both, per 5 AAC 92.020, 5 AAC 92.062, AS 16.05.420, AS 16.05.925, and AS 11.56.210. If requested by ADF&G or Alaska Wildlife Troopers to provide additional information to support answers on your application, you must comply or you will be cited.







**Additional Household Members Over The Age Of 10**

FIRST NAME										MI	LAST NAME										MM	DATE OF BIRTH DD		YYYY	

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID									



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME										MI	LAST NAME										MM	DATE OF BIRTH DD		YYYY	

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID									



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME										MI	LAST NAME										MM	DATE OF BIRTH DD		YYYY	

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FIRST NAME										MI	LAST NAME										MM	DATE OF BIRTH DD		YYYY	

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ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID									



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

FIRST NAME										MI	LAST NAME										MM	DATE OF BIRTH DD		YYYY	

ALASKA DRIVERS LICENSE (DL) NUMBER or STATE ID									



SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**When you have completed this form return it to:**

Revised 20110313

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) administers all programs and activities free from discrimination based on race, color, national origin, age, sex, religion, marital status, pregnancy, parenthood, or disability. The department administers all programs and activities in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, Title II of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, and Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972.

If you believe you have been discriminated against in any program, activity, or facility please write: ADF&G ADA Coordinator, P.O. Box 115526, Juneau, AK 99811-5526 ; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 4401 N. Fairfax Drive, MS 2042, Arlington, VA 22203; Office of Equal Opportunity, U.S. Department of the Interior, 1849 C Street NW MS 5230, Washington DC 20240.

The department's ADA Coordinator can be reached via phone at the following numbers: (VOICE) 907-465-6077; (Statewide Telecommunication Device for the Deaf) 1-800-478-3648; (Juneau TDD) 907-465-3646; (FAX) 907-465-6078; For information on alternative formats and questions on this publication, please contact the ADF&G Division of Wildlife Conservation at

REFR

RC 50

**PROPOSAL XX-5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking game; exceptions:**

(2) with the use of [an Electronic Control Device (Taser-type device) except under permit through the Department of Fish and Game,] a poison or substance that temporarily incapacitates game, except with the written consent of the board; however, the use of a poison for taking deleterious exotic wildlife within a building, vessel, port, vehicle, or aircraft, is authorized without board approval when using Department of Environmental Conservation registered pesticides in their approved manner under 18 AAC 90;

**ISSUE:** Electronic Control Device (ECD) Taser-type device use and carry by the general public for the purposes of personal protection is legal in Alaska and the units are relatively easy to obtain and affordable. Many state and federal law enforcement personnel also carry ECD for arrest-related human restraint. Due to the recent rise in both substantiated and unsubstantiated reports of ECD use on wildlife, and the subsequent public and wildlife safety concerns relating to this use, the Department of Fish and Game requests this amendment to current regulation.

ADF&G Division of Wildlife Conservation is currently authorizing some members of its research and management staff to carry ECD for wildlife work and has an industry standard training program, field-use protocols and Standard Operating Procedures (SOP iii-735). DWC is continuing to research and field test ECD equipment to further refine the equipment and its use under field conditions. It is conceivable that ECD use could someday be authorized for properly trained non-ADF&G agency and organization personnel under permit through the department.

A prohibition of unauthorized use will:

- allow ADF&G to further study the effects of ECD usage on wildlife without encouraging use by the general public and outside agency personnel unfamiliar with wildlife behavior, hazing protocols and procedures.
- reduce the risk of improper and/or unethical use of ECD on wildlife by the public and other agency personnel unfamiliar with wildlife behavior and hazing methodology.
- not affect use by anyone for emergency taking of game under Defense of Life or Property 5 AAC 92.410 in emergency situations.

**WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?** Electronic control device technology has been and will continue to be utilized by the public and agency personnel unfamiliar with ECD use and an exposed animal's behavior post-application. New technology used for new and innovative uses for the taking of game may create unnecessarily high levels of risk for the user, the public at large and the animal.

**WILL THE QUALITY OF THE RESOURCE HARVESTED OR PRODUCTS PRODUCED BE IMPROVED?** N/A

**WHO IS LIKELY TO BENEFIT?** All people interested in having safe and effective technology and methodology for control of nuisance wildlife.

**WHO IS LIKELY TO SUFFER?** No one.

**OTHER SOLUTIONS CONSIDERED?** Status Quo.

**PROPOSED BY:** Department of Fish and Game

**LOG NUMBER:**

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DRAFT

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<b>STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE</b>		<b>NO</b> III-735	<b>PAGE</b> 735-1
		<b>ISSUED</b> February 1, 2010	<b>EFFECTIVE</b> February 1, 2010
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>TASER ELECTRONIC CONTROL DEVICE USE/SAFETY</b>	<b>APPROVED BY:</b> Tom Lawson Director	
<b>CHAPTER</b>	<b>ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES</b>	<i>Tom Lawson</i>	

**PURPOSE**

This policy sets forth TASER brand Electronic Control Device (ECD) equipment safety standards for the Department of Fish and Game.

**DISTRIBUTION**

Posted on the Administrative Information Center at the following web address:  
<http://intra.dfg.alaska.local/QRHome/Admin/QRAsops.html>

**RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. As set forth in SOP III-700, each Division Director, Regional Supervisor, Project Leader and employee shall be accountable for the enforcement of this SOP. All field personnel, who are to be issued a Taser ECD and related equipment, will be given industry standard Taser use and safety instruction before issuance; project leaders will be responsible for ensuring field staff is properly trained and proficient with ECDs and related equipment. Training must be provided by a Taser Inc. certified instructor to industry and agency standards. Division instructors must be trained by a Taser Inc. certified Advanced, Master or Senior Master Instructor to industry and agency standards.
2. The Project Leader shall coordinate with a Taser certified instructor and shall be responsible to ensure all ECDs and related equipment used in conjunction with an employee's job performance conforms to industry and State Standards. All Taser ECDs and related equipment will be maintained in a safe and satisfactory working condition and will be performance checked before being taken into the field according to industry standards.
3. Employees who are directed to work with inadequate or unsafe ECDs shall report these conditions to their immediate supervisor and project director. The employee shall not be directed to perform that work until the situation is corrected, except in emergency conditions as determined by their supervisor.

**GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES**

1. Employees will be issued ECDs only after their satisfactory completion of industry standard training and demonstration of knowledge and proficiency with the equipment.
2. Agency staff ECD exposures will be voluntary and will only be performed by an industry certified Advanced, Master or Senior Master instructor during the course of regular training and according to industry standards.
3. Only commercially manufactured Taser ECDs and related equipment issued by the Department may be used. No modifications may be made to any Taser ECD or related equipment unless preformed or authorized by the staff Taser instructor or factory repair facility.
4. Tasers will be used in the field and will meet the following safety requirements:

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME  
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

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- a. Dealing with defense of life or property kills, bear relocation, or other bear-related incidents will be governed by the Division of Wildlife Conservation's policy on nuisance wildlife.
- b. Although Taser equipment is generally considered to be non lethal, safe and discretionary use will be practiced at all times by employees authorized to carry and use ECDs. Employees will consider all options, alternatives and contingency plans to prepare for ineffective deployment when deploying ECD equipment.
- c. All standard safety rules that apply to general firearms handling will apply to ECD equipment:
  1. Keep the cartridge port of the ECD pointed in a safe direction at all times. Do not put your hand in front of a cartridge-loaded ECD at any time.
  2. Treat the ECD as if it were loaded at all times.
  3. Keep safety on and finger off trigger until ready to deploy.
  4. Unholster the ECD only when use of the equipment appears prudent and only when you can utilize it safely. As soon as the potential for use has passed, re-holster the ECD.
  5. Taser ECDs are susceptible to damage from excessive moisture. Store and carry ECD and cartridges in a manner which allows the device to stay reasonably dry.
  6. Always remove the cartridge before handing a Taser ECD to someone else.
  7. When receiving a Taser from someone else always check that the cartridge is removed and selector switch is "OFF."
  8. NEVER point a Taser at any person, except that a certified trainer may perform a voluntary exposure for training purposes with the proper consent forms signed by the student and his or her supervisor or project leader.
  9. Tasers should always be readily accessible when in situations where encounters with wildlife are likely and mitigation efforts may be possible.
- d. Make sure Tasers are functioning properly before short or long term storage and that all factory recommendations are adhered to. Coordinate storage recommendations through the agency Taser instructor and/or Taser instructor.
- e. Spark test the equipment each time it will be carried to ensure proper functioning.
- f. Employees should report to their supervisor a situation concerning ECDs where horseplay, inability to use, or lack of knowledge might be endangering fellow workers and/or the public.
- g. Check the Taser periodically during the day to make sure it is dry and clean of foreign particles. Taser cartridge ports should be cleaned after each day of use.
- h. Annual Taser ECD refresher training for staff authorized to carry will be coordinated through the ADFG Advanced or Master Instructor.
- i. Each deployment of an ECD by an employee will be documented on a form provided by the department. Each deployment report will be submitted within 7 days to the DWC Taser Instructor designated by the DWC Director. The purpose of the form will be to document the positive and negative aspects of ECD use in wildlife work and continuously improve safety training, policy, and procedure.



<b>STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME</b>		<b>NO III-XXX</b>	<b>PAGE XXX-1</b>
		<b>Drafted 12/ 3/10</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE 00/00/00</b>
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ECD Field Use and Safety Procedures</b>		
	Field use recommendations		

**PURPOSE**

Government agencies authorized to engage in wildlife research and management related mitigation response actions are obligated to develop safety procedures and policies relative to those activities and provide for a range of methods and means as broad as possible for their staff's discretionary use in those actions. It is to the responding agency staff member's advantage in any mitigation action that they are equipped with the most effective and efficient range of tools, weapons and training as is feasible to allow for a continuum of force as the situation and policies dictate. This policy sets forth Electronic Control Device (ECD) and related equipment field use safety and procedural standards for the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation.

**DISTRIBUTION**

All manual holders.

**DEFINITIONS**

**Electronic Control Device (ECD):** a device which is designed to override the body's motor nerve system thereby causing skeletal muscle contractions thus disabling the subject's ability to move about or stand simultaneously affecting the subject's sensory nerve system by causing short-term pain and discomfort.

**Non-lethal:** a method or means that does not cause death or injury which leads to death and that is used against or on a subject for the purpose of eliciting a response. Examples: human voice, sirens, visual stimuli.

**Less-lethal:** a method or means that MAY cause death or injury which leads to death when used against or on a subject for the purpose of eliciting a response. Examples; anything fired from a firearm at or in the direction of a subject, traps.

**Lethal:** a method or means that is designed and used to cause death or injury which leads to death in the subject. Example: rifled or smooth bore solid firearms ammunition.

**Aversive conditioning (AC)** is a structured behavior modification program designed to pair an animal's undesirable activity/behavior with a negative event in order to "teach" the animal that a certain activity or behavior is undesirable.

**Hazing** is a response to an immediate situation by the use of deterrents to move an animal out of an area or discourage an undesirable activity. Further application not implied.

**GENERAL SAFETY GUIDELINES**

1. Employees will be issued ECD's only after satisfactory adherence to all current administrative training procedures outlined in State of Alaska Department of Fish and Game Taser SOP iii – 735.
2. All standard safety rules that apply to general firearms handling apply to ECD's.
3. ECD is not intended to replace current and established capture and/restraint or hazing methods but rather is to be considered an alternative and discretionary method to be used for short term wildlife incapacitation, hazing, and aversive conditioning and for staff safety.
4. Unless the staff member's intent is to euthanize an animal while it is under effects of ECD, the animal must have at least one avenue of escape which is clearly visible and easily accessible to the animal post-application.
5. When an ECD is being utilized for hazing, that use should be associated with human presence and/or activity when feasible and practical. For example: use human voice association or ensure the animal is fully engaged in an undesirable activity or behavior before attempting the conditioning. For animal aversive conditioning, consistent human response to the animal's undesirable activity is very important.

6. Caution must be used to reasonably ensure that all people and domestic animals are clear of the subject animal's line of sight and any possible escape routes before ECD is used to incapacitate or haze.
7. Reasonable caution and discretion must be used to ensure subject animal will not immediately enter an adjacent roadway as an escape route post ECD application.
8. The ECD should not be regarded as a total replacement for other standard issued safety equipment including chemical restraint, capsaicin sprays or conventional firearms but rather is to be regarded as one of a number of personal safety tactical options.
9. When dealing with an incident, the responding staff member will use their discretionary authority to select a tactical non-lethal, less-lethal or lethal option which is proportionate to the level of threat.
10. ECD's should not be used on an animal that has been sprayed with CS or PAVA incapacitant spray (which contains flammable solvents) or other flammable liquids, unless there is an immediate threat to human life. There is a risk of combustion which could result in serious injury or death when an animal has been exposed to flammable liquids prior to electrical contact. These might include, but are not limited to "bear spray", combustible fuels, motor oils etc.
11. All actions in which an ECD is utilized must be recorded in the central database which is administered by the ADFG lead instructor or designee.
12. Annual Taser ECD refresher training for staff authorized to carry will be coordinated through the ADFG instructor/armorer.

Nothing in this policy overrides the fundamental legal and/or ethical duty of ADFG staff to conserve wildlife and protect human life and safety in accordance with local, State and Federal laws and administrative policies.

DRAFT


<b>STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME</b>	<b>NO III-XXX</b>	<b>PAGE XXX-1</b>
	<b>Drafted 12/ 3/10</b>	<b>EFFECTIVE 00/00/00</b>
<b>SUBJECT</b>	<b>ECD Field Use and Safety Procedures</b>	
	<b>Field use recommendations</b>	

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3. ECD is not intended to replace current and established capture and/restraint or hazing methods but rather is to be considered an alternative and discretionary method to be used for short term wildlife incapacitation, hazing, and aversive conditioning and for staff safety.
4. Unless the staff member's intent is to euthanize an animal while it is under effects of ECD, the animal must have at least one avenue of escape which is clearly visible and easily accessible to the animal post-application.
5. When an ECD is being utilized for hazing, that use should be associated with human presence and/or activity when feasible and practical. For example: use human voice association or ensure the animal is fully engaged in an undesirable activity or behavior before attempting the conditioning. For animal aversive conditioning, consistent human response to the animal's specific undesirable activity is very important.

6. Caution must be used to reasonably ensure that all people and domestic animals are clear of the subject animal's line of sight and any possible escape routes the animal may use before ECD is used to incapacitate, haze or condition.
7. Reasonable caution and discretion must be used to ensure subject animal will not immediately enter an adjacent roadway as an escape route post-ECD application.
8. The ECD should not be regarded as a total replacement for other standard issued safety equipment including chemical restraint, capsaicin sprays or conventional firearms but rather is to be regarded as one of a number of personal safety tactical options.
9. When dealing with an incident, the responding staff member will use their discretionary authority to select a tactical non-lethal, less-lethal or lethal option which is proportionate to the level of immediate threat or long-term public safety risk.
10. ECD's should not be used on an animal that has been sprayed with CS or PAVA incapacitant spray (which contains flammable solvents) or other flammable liquids, unless there is an immediate threat to human life. There is a risk of combustion which could result in serious injury or death when an animal has been exposed to flammable liquids prior to electrical contact. These might include, but are not limited to "bear spray", combustible fuels, motor oils etc.
11. All actions in which an ECD is utilized must be recorded in the central database which is administered by the ADFG lead instructor or designee.
12. Annual Taser ECD refresher training for staff authorized to carry will be coordinated through the ADFG instructor/armorer.

Nothing in this policy overrides the fundamental legal and/or ethical duty of ADFG staff to conserve wildlife and protect human life and safety in accordance with local, State and Federal laws and administrative policies.


**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game**  
**2011-~~XX~~-BOG**  
**Subunits 9C and 9E (Northern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd)**  
**Intensive Management Supplemental Findings**  
**March ~~XX~~, 2011**

RC 51

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff, Alaska residents and other users of caribou in Subunits 9C and 9E. These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.108 and 5AAC 92.125.

1. The Northern Alaska Peninsula (NAP) caribou herd in Subunits 9C and 9E has been identified by the Board as a herd that is important for providing high levels of human consumptive use. The Board established an intensive management population objective of 6,000 - 15,000 caribou and an intensive management harvest objective of 800 - 1,500 caribou annually for the NAP.
  2. The population size of the Northern Alaska Peninsula (NAP) caribou herd in Subunits 9C and 9E is currently estimated to be 2,000 – 2,500 caribou, which is lower than the intensive management population size objective of 6,000 – 15,000 caribou. The population size objective had not been achieved during the past 8 years.
  3. The harvestable surplus of NAP caribou in Subunits 9C and 9E, as described in 5 AAC 92.106(3)(A), is currently estimated at zero, which is less than the harvest objective of 800 – 1,500. The harvest objective has not been achieved during the last 14 years.
  4. The NAP caribou population in Subunits 9C and 9E remains depleted due, in part, to poor calf survival. Since 2007 more than 60% of the caribou calves on Refuge lands managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. The remaining 40% of the caribou calves on state lands that are traditional calving areas for the NAP herd. The poor survival of calves on all lands has resulted in low calf recruitment, which is measured in the fall using calf:cow ratios. Fall calf:cow ratios in the NAP have ranged between 7 to 18 calves per 100 cows since 2003.
  5. The low NAP caribou calf recruitment in Subunits 9C and 9E has resulted in a low bull:cow ratio (25 bulls per hundred cows), a lack of harvestable caribou, and a complete hunting closure since 2005. The absence of caribou harvest from the NAP has resulted in a failure to provide for human needs including subsistence needs.
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6. Recovery of the NAP in Subunits 9C and 9E will be prolonged unless action is taken to improve calf survival and recruitment. Because the majority of calves are born on Refuge lands managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service management actions designed to significantly increase calf survival should be conducted on both state and Refuge lands.
  7. The population and harvest objectives have not been achieved; at least in part, because wolf and brown bear predation have been important causes of mortality in the population. Objectives are unlikely to be achieved in the foreseeable future unless predator control is conducted.
  8. Increases in caribou recruitment and abundance in the NAP are achievable utilizing the recognized and prudent active management technique of predator control, as has recently been shown for the adjacent Southern Alaska Peninsula caribou herd.
  9. Reducing predation can reasonably be expected to achieve a sex and age structure that will sustain the population, provide for harvest, and allow growth toward objectives.

10. Recent actions by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to prevent the State of Alaska from exercising its authority to manage wolf predation on Unimak Island on US Fish and Wildlife Service lands that are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge to correct the severe population decline of the Unimak Caribou Herd demonstrate the likelihood that the US Fish and Wildlife Service will continue to prevent the State of Alaska from actively managing wolf predation to restore subsistence harvest opportunity on Refuge lands and prevent the State of Alaska from fulfilling its mission to conserve, protect, and enhance wildlife resources within the State of Alaska.
11. Given the importance the NAP for subsistence use and human consumptive use and the lack of cooperation demonstrated by the US Fish and Wildlife Service to restore harvest opportunity on Unimak Island, the Board requests that the Department act as quickly as possible to reduce wolf predation on caribou on all lands in the range of the NAP herd including lands in Subunits 9C and 9E.
12. Because active management to reduce wolf predation using fixed-wing aircraft or helicopters is limited to state lands and any efforts on Refuge lands are likely to be ground based efforts by hunters and trappers under general hunting and trapping regulations, the program is not expected to achieve the same level of success in increasing caribou survival and recruitment compared to the implementation of a program to actively manage wolf predation on both state and Refuge lands.
13. Despite the reduced expectation of success in improving the overall calf survival and recruitment in the herd if active management of wolf predation is limited to state lands, an increase in caribou survival and recruitment may be achieved for a group or groups of caribou while occupying state lands.
14. The objective of the Northern Alaska Peninsula predation management program is to achieve a sex and age structure that will sustain a group or groups of caribou within the range of the NAP herd, to restore harvest, and to maintain the herd at a size that will allow for future population growth towards identified population and harvest objectives.
15. The immediate goal of the Northern Alaska Peninsula predation management program is to reduce the number of wolves on state lands to improve caribou survival and recruitment in any group or groups of caribou within the Northern Alaska Peninsula predation management area, and to attempt to achieve some reduction in wolf numbers on Refuge lands through increased trapping and hunting harvest opportunity.

Vote: ~~X-X-X~~  
~~March XX, 2011~~  
Wasilla, Alaska

Cliff Judkins, Chairman  
Alaska Board of Game

**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game**  
**2011-~~XX~~-BOG**  
**Unit 16 Predation Control Area for Moose**  
**Intensive Management Supplemental Findings**  
**March ~~XX~~, 2011**

RC 52

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff; Alaska residents and users of moose in Game Management Unit 16. These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.108.

1. The moose in Unit 16B have been identified by the Board as a population that is important for providing high levels of human consumptive use. The Board established an intensive management population objective of 6,500 - 7,500 moose and an intensive management harvest objective of 310 - 600 moose annually for Unit 16B.
2. The most recent population size estimate for the moose in Unit 16B indicates that the population contained 5,800 moose, which is lower than the intensive management population objective of 6,500 - 7,500 moose.
3. The harvestable surplus of moose in Unit 16B, as described in 5 AAC 92.106(3)(A), is currently estimated to be 250 moose annually, which is less than intensive management harvest objective established by the Board of 310 - 600 moose annually.
4. The moose population in Unit 16B likely declined due to deep snow that was wide-spread and persisted for several months during the winters of 1983 and 1989. These deep snow events resulted in poor survival and low calf recruitment during those years, which instigated the population's decline. Poor calf recruitment currently limits population recovery and is not limited by range limitations evidenced by good pregnancy rates, high twinning rates, calf weights, and rump-fat measurements.
5. Predation on moose calves in Unit 16B is an important factor limiting population growth and recovery. Fall calf:cow ratios range between 11 - 19 calves:100 cows in 2008 to 2010. Research studies into the causes of moose calf mortality in Unit 16B have identified predation by black bears and brown bears as the primary factor limiting calf survival and recruitment.
6. The active wolf predation reduction program has resulted in an increased overwinter survival of moose in Unit 16B. ~~Overwinter survival of moose calves increased from 60 percent prior to the start of wolf control activities to 88 percent after wolf control was initiated in 2004. Survival of yearlings and adults is also very high and exceeds pre-control levels.~~
7. Because adult moose that rut and calve in Unit 16B migrate into Unit 16A during winter months, it is necessary to manage wolf populations in Unit 16A to reduce predation on moose during winter months when there is a need to increase moose harvest opportunity in Unit 16B.
8. The low calf survival and recruitment in Unit 16B has resulted in a decrease in the number of harvestable moose, a complete closure of the nonresident season in 2001-2010, and season and bag-limit restrictions for resident hunters. The reduced bull recruitment and bull numbers have resulted in a failure to provide for human needs.
9. The intensive management harvest objectives for moose in Unit 16B will not be achieved in the near future unless action is taken to improve calf survival and recruitment.

**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game**  
**2011-XX-BOG**  
**Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B (Mulchatna Caribou Herd)**  
**Intensive Management Supplemental Findings**  
**March XX, 2011**

RC 53

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff; Alaska residents and users of caribou in Subunits 9B, 17B, and 17C. These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.108.

1. The Mulchatna Caribou Herd (MCH) in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B has been identified by the Board as a herd that is important for providing high levels of human consumptive use. The Board established an intensive management population objective of 30,000 - 80,000 caribou and an intensive management harvest objective of 2,400 - 8,000 caribou annually for the MCH.
2. The most recent minimum population size estimate for the MCH indicates that the herd contained between 30,000 and 40,000 caribou in 2008, which is at the lower limit of the intensive management population objective of 30,000 - 80,000 caribou.
3. The harvestable surplus of MCH caribou in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B, as described in 5 AAC 92.106(3)(A), is currently estimated to be 1,050 caribou annually, which is less than intensive management harvest objective established by the Board of 2,400 - 8,000 caribou annually.
4. The cause of the decline of the MCH caribou population in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B is not known with certainty but was likely due to weather-related and/or density-dependant factors that resulted in range limitations and disease that caused low pregnancy, low calf production and low calf survival. The poor recruitment also affected a shift in the population's age structure toward older-aged individuals that was not conducive for population growth. The density-dependant factors affecting population growth has become a less important in limiting population growth as the number of MCH caribou declined as evidenced by improved nutritional indices. Nutritional indices (pregnancy rates, calf weights, and the prevalence of disease) have improved as the number of caribou in the MCH declined, and the population's age structure has progressively improved.
5. The importance of predation in affecting population growth and recovery has increased as population size decreased. The poor survival of calves and calf recruitment currently observed can be reasonably attributed to the influence of predation on caribou calves. ~~Fall calf:cow ratios in the MCH have averaged 22 calves:100 cows since 2005.~~
6. The low MCH caribou calf recruitment in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B has resulted in a low bull:cow ratio (17 bulls per hundred cows in 2010), a decrease in the number of harvestable caribou, a complete closure of the nonresident season in 2009, and season and bag-limit restrictions for resident hunters. The reduced bull recruitment and bull numbers have resulted in a failure to provide for human needs.
7. The intensive management harvest objectives for the MCH in Units 9B, 17, 18, and 19B will not be achieved in the near future unless action is taken to improve calf survival and recruitment.
8. Increases in caribou recruitment and abundance in the MCH are achievable utilizing the recognized and prudent active management technique of predator control.
9. The population and harvest objectives have not been achieved, at least in part, because wolf and brown bear predation have been important causes of mortality in the population. Objectives are unlikely to be



achieved in the foreseeable future unless predator control is conducted.

10. Reducing predation can reasonably be expected to achieve a sex and age structure that will sustain the population, provide for harvest, and allow growth toward objectives.

Vote: ~~X~~ ~~X~~ ~~X~~

March ~~XX~~, 2011

Wasilla, Alaska

Cliff Judkins, Chairman  
Alaska Board of Game

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

### BOARDS SUPPORT SECTION

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RC 54

TO: Alaska Board of Game

FROM: Kristy Tibbles, Executive Director, Boards Support Section

DATE: March 28, 2011

SUBJECT: Agenda Change Request to consider changes to 92.005 – Policy for changing board agenda

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The Department of Fish and Game -- Boards Support Section would like to request the Board of Game address the ACR policy at the Statewide 2012 meeting.

Under regulation, the deadline for submitting Agenda Change Requests to the Board of Game is 45 days prior to each board meeting. This deadline provides a short time frame for the Executive Director to meet the 30 day legal deadline to notify the public of proposed regulatory changes. In the past, there have been situations that nearly prevented Boards Support Section from meeting the 30 day public notice requirement for reasons including unexpected delays with the printing services and publication of the notices. The Department of Law, Legislation and Regulations Section encourages a longer time frame, greater than 45 days prior to a meeting, to ensure the public is adequately noticed.

In addition, the Board may want to review the conditions under which ACRs may be submitted. If the board approves the agenda change request, I would like to discuss the policy with the Board's process committee and include any other changes to the ACR policy that may be recommended by the committee.

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**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME  
Southcentral Region Meeting  
March 26-30, 2011**

**MISCELLANEOUS BUSINESS AGENDA**

ACR – by Dave Lorrington re: Falconry/small game (RC 1)	[Dale Rabe]
ACR – by ADF&G re: Community Harvest Permits (RC 1)	[Dale Rabe]
ACR – by ADF&G/Boards Support re: ACR policy (RC 54)	[Kristy Tibbles]
Copper Basin Community Harvest Hunt Conditions	[Lisa Olson]
Support Budget Request for NASP/Archery program	[Cliff Judkins]
Senate Bill 114 – An act creating the Holitna River Range (RC 26)	[Cliff Judkins]
Advisory Committee Comments	[Cliff Judkins]
Board Findings on Predator Control Programs (RCs 51, 52, 53)	[Corey Rossi]

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