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**ALASKA BOARD OF GAME**

**Central and Southwest Region Meeting**

Wasilla, Alaska | January, 10-17, 2025

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PC307

**Name:** Kathryn Anderson

**Community of Residence:** Greenleaf, ID

**Comment:**

I am writing as a concerned US citizen, to oppose proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. Therefore, research demonstrates that killing wolves and bears is unnecessary.

Please reject these proposals.

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PC308

**Name:** Grace Ansani

**Community of Residence:** Illinois

**Comment:**

I write to oppose Proposal Numbers 33, 59, 75, 79.

State-sanctioned killing of wolves is a NOT necessary to control wolf populations, and is a wrong assumption in large carnivore management, but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

For Proposal 33 in Unit 17: Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

For Proposal 59 in Unit 11: It is unnecessary and reckless to extend the current wolf trapping season another two months. Traps are inhumane and indiscriminate--they injure and kill countless unintended animals annually, including endangered and threatened species. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

For Proposal 75 in Unit 16: It's ironic and unnecessary that the state wants to reduce the number of wolves that the public is uninterested in. Reducing the number of wolves here simply to do so and a waste of state resources.

For Proposal 79 in Unit 14A: Extending the wolf hunting season by one month simply to align with other areas is nonsensical and ADFG even acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species.

Sincerely,

Grace Ansani

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**Name:** Ayesha Anthony

**Community of Residence:** Texas

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

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**Name:** Dr. Stefan Archer

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

**Killing Wolves is Unnecessary**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit

their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC311

**Name:** Jennifer Archer

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from

pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC312

**Name:** Candi Ausman

**Community of Residence:** Fremont, CA

#### **Comment:**

Proposal 33: Oppose

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59: Oppose

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75: Oppose

Regarding aerial gunning of wolves, brown bears, and black bears at the borders of iconic wildlife viewing regions, including Denali National Park and Lake Clark National Park. The implementation of such measures not only raises ethical questions but also lacks scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness in increasing prey populations for hunters.

ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public. As a member of the general public I strongly disagree with this statement. I am very interested in the continued survival of these animals.

Proposal 79: Oppose

ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So Alaska should not continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices.

Thank you for your consideration. Please do the right thing

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PC313

**Name:** Inbal Ben Zichri

**Community of Residence:** Israel

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

**!Killing Wolves is Unnecessary!**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC314

**Name:** Stacey Birkby

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC315

**Name:** Doug Birkby

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC316

**Name:** Mëtzli Wolf, Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary

**Community of Residence:** Metaline Falls, Washington

**Comment:**

As the founder of Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary, I am writing to express my strong opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. These proposals not only threaten Alaska's iconic wildlife populations but also undermine ethical, sustainable, and scientifically sound wildlife management practices.

Proposal 33 – Same Day Airborne Killing (OPPOSE)

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same-day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17, a practice that flagrantly violates principles of fair chase and ethical hunting. Same-day airborne hunting provides an unfair advantage to hunters, denying animals a reasonable chance of escape and introducing unnecessary cruelty into wildlife management.

Even the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) opposes same-day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17. Their neutral stance on the same-day airborne killing of brown bears does not justify implementing a practice that prioritizes efficiency over humane and ethical treatment of wildlife. The legislature's prohibition on same-day airborne hunting reflects a broader understanding that such practices erode public trust in responsible wildlife stewardship.

Proposal 59 – Extended Wolf Trapping Season in Unit 11 (OPPOSE)

Trapping is an inherently inhumane practice that results in prolonged suffering and indiscriminate harm to non-target species, including endangered wildlife and pets. Proposal 59 seeks to extend the wolf trapping

season from October 15 to April 30 in Unit 11, unnecessarily increasing risks to non-target species and exposing them to injury or death.

ADFG's acknowledgment that this extension poses significant risks to non-target species should be sufficient grounds for rejection. Yet their support of this proposal prioritizes increased wolf kills over protecting Alaska's broader biodiversity. Such a decision is inconsistent with modern wildlife management principles and the state's ethical responsibilities to its wildlife and citizens.

#### Proposal 75 – ADFG Removal of Predators in Unit 16 (OPPOSE)

Proposal 75 would authorize the ADFG to conduct aerial, land-and-shoot, and ground-based killing of wolves, brown bears, and black bears in Unit 16 using helicopters and other equipment. This intensive predator control plan includes reducing the wolf population to as few as 35–55 wolves by killing an estimated 100 wolves annually for several years.

This proposal lacks robust scientific evidence that such extreme measures will achieve the stated goal of increasing prey populations for hunters. The ADFG has even acknowledged that poor pelt quality due to lice and declining public interest in wolf hunting make these efforts more about artificially reducing predator numbers than addressing any demonstrated ecological imbalance. Such actions ignore the importance of predators in maintaining healthy ecosystems and set a dangerous precedent for wildlife mismanagement.

#### Proposal 79 – Extended Trapping Season in Unit 14A (OPPOSE)

Proposal 79 proposes extending the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A by an additional month to April 30. As with Proposal 59, extending the season increases the likelihood of injuring or killing non-target species. The risks posed to endangered wildlife, pets, and even people are well-documented and should not be overlooked.

ADFG's support of this proposal, despite acknowledging these risks, is deeply concerning. Prioritizing convenience for trappers over the welfare of Alaska's wildlife and broader ecological integrity is short-sighted and irresponsible.

#### Conclusion

Alaska's wildlife deserves responsible, science-based management that respects ethical principles and ecological balance. Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79 fail on all these fronts. They prioritize lethal methods, weaken public trust in wildlife conservation, and threaten the natural diversity that makes Alaska a global leader in wilderness preservation.

I urge the Alaska Board of Game to reject these proposals in favor of humane, evidence-based wildlife management strategies that honor the role of apex predators in maintaining healthy ecosystems. Let us preserve Alaska's wildlife heritage for future generations, not destroy it through unsound and unethical practices.

Respectfully,

Mëtztl Wolf

Founder, Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary

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PC317

**Name:** Multiple Supporters , Blackmoon Wolfdog Sanctuary

**Community of Residence:**

**Comment:**

Public Comment in Opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79

As a supporter of Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary, I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. These measures promote inhumane and unethical practices that threaten Alaska's iconic wildlife and lack scientific justification.

Proposal 33 – Same Day Airborne Killing (OPPOSE)

Proposal 33 would allow the same-day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. This practice violates fair chase principles and gives hunters an unfair advantage, denying animals a chance to escape. Even the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) opposes same-day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17. Allowing this cruel method sets a dangerous precedent that undermines ethical hunting and wildlife management.

Proposal 59 – Extended Wolf Trapping Season in Unit 11 (OPPOSE)

Trapping is an inhumane and indiscriminate method of killing that injures and kills non-target species, including endangered animals and pets. Proposal 59 would extend the wolf trapping season in Unit 11 from October 15 to April 30, increasing risks to non-target species during sensitive times of the year. ADFG has admitted these risks, yet they still support the proposal, putting Alaska's ecosystems and wildlife at greater danger.

Proposal 75 – ADFG Predator Removal in Unit 16 (OPPOSE)

Proposal 75 would allow ADFG to use aerial, land-and-shoot, and ground-based methods to kill wolves, brown bears, and black bears in Unit 16, aiming to reduce the wolf population to as few as 35–55 wolves. This drastic approach lacks scientific evidence of its effectiveness and ignores the ecological importance of predators. It's deeply concerning that ADFG would resort to such extreme measures, especially when they've noted declining interest in wolf hunting due to poor pelt quality.

Proposal 79 – Extended Trapping Season in Unit 14A (OPPOSE)

Proposal 79 proposes extending the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A by one month to April 30, aligning it with neighboring units. Like Proposal 59, this extension increases the risk of injuring non-target species, including endangered wildlife and even pets. ADFG acknowledges these risks yet supports the proposal, prioritizing convenience for trappers over the safety of Alaska's ecosystems.

**Why These Proposals Must Be Rejected**

These proposals promote unnecessary and cruel killing methods that harm Alaska's wildlife and ecosystems. They prioritize the interests of a few over the broader environmental and ethical responsibilities we have to protect our natural world. Predators like wolves and bears play an essential role in maintaining ecological balance, and reducing their populations through inhumane methods is short-sighted and reckless.

I urge the Alaska Board of Game to reject Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. Instead, focus on humane, evidence-based wildlife management practices that honor Alaska's wildlife and protect its ecosystems for future generations.

Respectfully,

[Your Name]

Supporter of Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary

This comment was submitted by multiple people representing Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary. Their names and community of residence are listed here:

Rebecca van Koot, Oaxaca

Gina Jimenez, Rochester, NY

Dana Horne, Pittsburgh, PA

Shana Walker, Idaho

Stephanie Deirdre, St. Louis, MO

Emma England, Fair Grove, MO

Lori Tawasha, Metaline Falls, WA

Dana Naples, Forestville, CA

Julie Brenneis, Tacoma

Renee Quijano, Charlotte

Brandy Cacciamani, Michigan

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PC318

**Name:** Lisa Blanck

**Community of Residence:** Altamonte Springs, FL

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

There's low interest from Pilots, Hunters AND the General Public in this proposal.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species

Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

---



PC319

**Name:** JR Breuer

**Community of Residence:** Mijdrecht, The Netherlands

**Comment:**

Dear Board,

Please reconsider the aerial gunning of wolves and bears. Don't let unethical actions be part of Alaska hunting regulations. Read the story of Alaska Wolf 258. Downgrade hunting regulations and stop trapping.

Thanks in advance.

Sincerely yours,

JR Breuer

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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PC320

**Name:** Michael Brooke

**Community of Residence:** Prescott Valley, Arizona

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, 79!!

The conclusions being drawn in support of these proposals are not well supported, Extensive documented research supports that wolf populations don't inherently over produce, nor do they indiscriminately kill prey, and critically are not a threat to humans. Wolves and Bears are Apex predators that are Absolutely Vital to a Healthy and Thriving Environment, insuring that all collateral species are properly maintained and sustained.

Please, reconsider and re-evaluate your proposals and place these species in their rightful protective status for the management of the territory and its wildlife.

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PC321

**Name:** Nan Brunskill

**Community of Residence:** Liberty Twp, Ohio

**Comment:**

I oppose proposal 33. I oppose proposal 59. I oppose proposal 75. I oppose proposal 79.

I urge policymakers and wildlife management authorities to reconsider policies that promote or allow the killing of wolves. These iconic creatures play a critical role in maintaining balanced ecosystems, and their persecution is not only unnecessary but also counterproductive to ecological health and public interest.

Wolves are apex predators that help regulate prey populations, prevent overgrazing, and promote biodiversity. Numerous studies have demonstrated the positive ripple effects of wolf presence on ecosystems, including healthier forests and rivers, which benefit countless species, from birds to fish. Killing wolves disrupts these natural systems, often leading to unintended consequences, such as an overpopulation of deer or elk that damages vegetation and reduces habitat for other wildlife.

The argument that wolves pose a significant threat to livestock is often exaggerated. Studies show that wolves are responsible for a small fraction of livestock losses compared to factors like disease and weather. Non-lethal methods such as better fencing, guard animals, and range-riding programs have proven effective in reducing wolf-livestock conflicts without resorting to lethal measures.

Furthermore, killing wolves does not address long-term concerns. In fact, it can destabilize wolf packs, leading to increased conflicts with humans and livestock as fragmented packs behave unpredictably.

We must also consider the ethical and cultural significance of wolves. For many Indigenous communities, wolves symbolize balance, strength, and resilience. Killing them dishonors this deep cultural heritage. Additionally, public opinion increasingly supports the protection of wolves as awareness grows about their vital role in nature.

Instead of perpetuating outdated and ecologically harmful practices, I encourage investment in coexistence strategies and greater public education about the essential role wolves play. Preserving wolves is not only a moral and environmental imperative but also a step toward fostering coexistence between humans and wildlife for the benefit of future generations.

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PC322

**Name:** Michele Bullock

**Community of Residence:** Washington, U.S.

**Comment:**

I completely agree with the following stated by The Wolf Conservation Center and could not have written it better so copying here. I visit Alaska almost every year and know residents who feel the same way. While I believe in controlling populations for their health, there must be scientific based evidence to do so and it seems there is not, just fear mongering. I also believe in the right to hunt, but it must be fair and equally balanced with the rights of those who want to observe, not kill. I believe the wolf population in general control themselves. I support wolves and brown bears in Washington as well which is why backyard.

### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In your comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don’t decimate wild ungulate populations and they don’t pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC323

**Name:** Matthew Burnett

**Community of Residence:** Murray

**Comment:**

Oppose Proposal 33, Oppose proposal 59, oppose proposal 75, oppose proposal 79.

These measures to further remove protections from wolf and bear populations are disingenuous and provide yet another example of the catering to special interest groups at the expense of environmental and species protection. Caribou population is on the decline. There is no arguing this fact. So why doesn't the state halt human hunting of caribou ? According to Alaska's own game officials 22,000 caribou are harvested by humans every year. Common sense would dictate this is the place to start. If that doesn't work then they could discuss removing protection from other species. Of course we can speculate why this is not being strongly considered. The department is likely more afraid of angering it's hunting interests than performing it's mission.

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PC324

**Name:** Chantal Buslot

**Community of Residence:** Belgium

**Comment:**

I oppose following proposals

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or

chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?



PC325

**Name:** Kimberly Carignan

**Community of Residence:** Shaker Heights OH

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

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Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?



PC326

**Name:** Michaela Carter

**Community of Residence:** Prescott, Arizona

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79 for the following reasons.

#### Proposal 33 – I OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – I OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family

pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – I OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – I OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The killing of wolves is unnecessary. Wolves limit their own numbers and they don't decimate wild ungulate populations. Nor do they pose a threat to humans.

It is imperative that Alaska stop killing wolves and other predators who help ecosystems stay healthy. These practices are outdated and incorrect, and the state should not be sanctioning them.

Thank you.

Michaela Carter

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**Name:** Tara Clune

**Community of Residence:** Whitefish, MT

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE



PC327

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing wolves is unnecessary.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

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PC328

**Name:** Carol Collins

**Community of Residence:** DELAWARE

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species, but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Alaska Game Units, Credit ADFG

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can

participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species, but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management, but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations, and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC329

**Name:** Shirley Cooksley

**Community of Residence:** UK

#### **Comment:**

Proposal 33 Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets.

.Proposal 75.The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighbouring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

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PC330

**Name:** Becky Copper

**Community of Residence:** Gardner, MA

**Comment:**

I am writing to express my opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79.

Proposals 33 and 75, in particular, violate fair chase principles and provide hunters with an unfair advantage over the species they target. These proposals lack adequate evidence to support their anticipated outcomes, and do not sufficiently explain why they represent the best course of action or whether alternative options have been considered.

Both Proposals 33 and 75 propose extending the trapping season for wolves, a practice that is inherently inhumane and non-selective. Traps cause unnecessary suffering and result in the injury and death of countless non-target animals each year, including endangered and threatened species, as well as domestic pets. Furthermore, traps pose a risk to human safety, often injuring people who attempt to free trapped animals.

The notion that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary for population control is based on a widely-held but misguided assumption. Research has shown that wolves regulate their own populations through natural processes, negating the need for such management interventions.

I urge you to reconsider these proposals in favor of more humane and evidence-based approaches to wildlife management.

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PC331

**Name:** Sandra Couch

**Community of Residence:** Naperville

**Comment:**

I OPPOSE PROPOSALS 33, 59, 75, and 79.

33 allows the same day airborne wolves and brown bears killing in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. Yet the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department” Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. In their

comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown & black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units.

79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

I OPPOSE PROPOSALS 33, 59, 75, and 79.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices? The Alaska Board of Game will discuss a variety of proposals, several of which seek to increase the number of wolves killed, during their January 2025 meetings. These proposals blatantly disregard fair chase and ethics, incorrectly blame wolves for decline in caribou populations, and seek to liberalize both killing seasons and the methods people can use to kill wolves.

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PC332

**Name:** Jessica Crawford

**Community of Residence:** KS

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposal 33-Wolves & bears don't need to be killed at all. They definitely don't need gunned down from the air.

I oppose Proposal 59-Wolves don't need to be trapped. No animal for that matter need to be trapped it's cruel & they suffer. Also, people end up stepping into these traps as well & get hurt too.

I oppose Proposal 75-We don't need a special task force to kill wolves & bears to extinction. Need to learn to coexist.

I oppose Proposal 79-Once again wolves don't need to be killed off & traps are inhumane.

Wolves aren't like deer where populations too big let's thin it down. They're a pack that all have a place & job in the pack. Can't just gun down the Alpha's mate who has pups some where in a den or the wipe the

whole pack from the air for that matter. How you can listen to their heartbreaking howls of losing their mate or pack members/family & it not bother you is heartless.

Have you ever looked into what happened to Yellowstone when all the wolves were gone before they reintroduced them back? It took an impact on the whole park. The deer populations got too big, there weren't wolves to hunt the sick to keep the herds healthier. The deer ate a lot of the park that it affected the other animals that depended on it for homes or food themselves. Wolves help keep the balance for everything.

I've always wanted to visit Alaska to see the wolves roaming through the wild, but if they're just going to be hunted until there's no more then there's no point in going. This world is getting worse with its hate & greed that's just destroying everything. Most of it to line their pockets with deforestation stripping it for its lumber, oil, housing communities. Then when wildlife keeps running out of places to live the answer is to kill them off. It's so wrong.

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PC333

**Name:** Matilde Damian

**Community of Residence:** mexico city

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

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PC334

**Name:** Georgia Daskalos

**Community of Residence:** Texas

**Comment:**

Oppose proposals 33, 55, 75 & 79.

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PC335

**Name:** Mary Dietel

**Community of Residence:** Illinois

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 - I oppose the same day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears which violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59 - I oppose the use of traps at all, but especially elongating the trapping season even further. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

Proposal 75 - I oppose allowing department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment including helicopters.

Proposal 79 - I oppose extending the trapping season which poses a risk to non-target species.

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PC336

**Name:** Penelope DiMartino

**Community of Residence:** Virginia

**Comment:**

Proposals 33, 59,75,79

Measures proposed by Alaska Dept of Fish and Game raise ethical questions about the killing of wolves, bears and more. They lack scientific evidence supporting the effectiveness in increasing populations for hunters. If passed, these programs would have serious negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems where these animals play a pivotal role.

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PC337

**Name:** Dr. Kellen Dunn

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

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majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC338

**Name:** Dr. Neville Dunn

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

#### **Comment:**

#### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family

pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC339

**Name:** Christine Earl

**Community of Residence:** las vegas, nv

#### **Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC340

**Name:** Daniel Eastman

**Community of Residence:** Colorado

**Comment:**

Proposal 33, oppose. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59, oppose. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

Proposal 75, oppose. The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management, but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations, and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Proposal 79, oppose. Same reasons as 59. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

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PC341

**Name:** Lizzy Esau

**Community of Residence:** United States

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

This seems to be about nothing more than giving people more time to kill more wolves, otherwise, why extend? The current season is already too long, there is no need to extend. Beyond this, traps are already known to be inhumane and inherently nonselective. These are lives we are talking about. They injure and kill countless animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even people's pets.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. What is the reason that the "state" wants to decrease the wolf population in this are to 35-55 wolves that requires 100 wolves being killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum?

Alaska largely stopped killing wolves using aerial means due to the passage of the federal "Airborne Hunting Act" in 1972, which made it illegal to hunt wildlife from aircraft in most situations, leading to public pressure and restrictions on aerial wolf control programs within the state; this change was also influenced by growing concerns about the effectiveness and ethical implications of large-scale aerial wolf culling. So, why is AK seemingly returning to finding ways to kill wolves again, particularly when there's declining interest from the general public?

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Again, like proposal 59, this seems to be about nothing more than giving people more time to kill more wolves. Having one area align with another is not a good reason to kill animals. The current season is already too long, there is no need to extend. Beyond this, traps are already known to be inhumane and inherently non-selective. These are lives, in established families, that we are talking about. Traps injure and kill countless animals annually, in agonizing ways, including endangered and threatened species and even people's pets.



PC342

**Name:** Murphy Families

**Community of Residence:** US

**Comment:**

Prop 33- STRONGLY OPPOSE-

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage.

Prop 59- STRONGLY OPPOSE

Traps are extremely inhumane and should never be used. They also injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets.

Prop 75- OPPOSE

Declining interest from hunters is NOT a reason to nearly decimate this population of wolves.

Prop 79- STRONGLY OPPOSE

Extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species—please do not allow for this for obvious reasons as it has already been acknowledged as a high risk.

Wolves are a needed and necessary part of the ecosystem. They are not the reason for the decline of caribou. Climate changes and other human-caused events will keep everything in check. We need to stop micro managing and let nature be.

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PC343

**Name:** Elena Marie Fetch

**Community of Residence:** Branchburg

**Comment:**

I OPPOSE Proposal 33, Proposal 59, Proposal 75 & Proposal 79.

These proposals blatantly disregard fair chase and ethics, incorrectly blame wolves for decline in caribou populations, and seek to liberalize both killing seasons and the methods people can use to kill wolves.

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

Extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

The state of Alaska should not continue with these outdated and incorrect management practices.

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PC344

**Name:** Melissa Fitzgerald

**Community of Residence:** Montana

**Comment:**

OPPOSE PROPOSALS 33, 59, 75, 79

I OPPOSE proposal 33 that would allow aerial gunning of wolves, brown bears, and black bears at the borders of iconic wildlife viewing regions, including Denali National Park and Lake Clark National Park. The implementation of such measures not only raises ethical questions but also lacks scientific evidence supporting the effectiveness in increasing prey populations for hunters.

Let's get real.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach the minimum. Show me the scientific evidence that this is necessary.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

In your comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks

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PC345

**Name:** Emily Flowers

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

I am commenting on proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79.

I am opposed to all of these proposals listed because of how they unnecessarily harm the wolf population.

I don't think I'm alone in saying that wolves are beautiful creatures and to allow people to "control" their populations when wolves are able limit their own numbers is simply ridiculous.

Traps in general are in and of themselves purely harmful to any animal, along with just being non-selective and inhumane.

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**Name:** Siobhan Fogarty

**Community of Residence:** St Mary

**Comment:**

Public Comment in Opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79

As a supporter of Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary and Yamnuska Wolfdog Sanctuary, I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. These measures promote inhumane and unethical practices that threaten Alaska's iconic wildlife and lack scientific justification.

**Proposal 33 – Same Day Airborne Killing (OPPOSE)**

Proposal 33 would allow the same-day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. This practice violates fair chase principles and gives hunters an unfair advantage, denying animals a chance to escape. Even the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) opposes same-day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17. Allowing this cruel method sets a dangerous precedent that undermines ethical hunting and wildlife management.

**Proposal 59 – Extended Wolf Trapping Season in Unit 11 (OPPOSE)**

Trapping is an inhumane and indiscriminate method of killing that injures and kills non-target species, including endangered animals and pets. Proposal 59 would extend the wolf trapping season in Unit 11 from October 15 to April 30, increasing risks to non-target species during sensitive times of the year. ADFG has admitted these risks, yet they still support the proposal, putting Alaska's ecosystems and wildlife at greater danger.

**Proposal 75 – ADFG Predator Removal in Unit 16 (OPPOSE)**

Proposal 75 would allow ADFG to use aerial, land-and-shoot, and ground-based methods to kill wolves, brown bears, and black bears in Unit 16, aiming to reduce the wolf population to as few as 35–55 wolves. This drastic approach lacks scientific evidence of its effectiveness and ignores the ecological importance of predators. It's deeply concerning that ADFG would resort to such extreme measures, especially when they've noted declining interest in wolf hunting due to poor pelt quality.

**Proposal 79 – Extended Trapping Season in Unit 14A (OPPOSE)**

Proposal 79 proposes extending the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A by one month to April 30, aligning it with neighboring units. Like Proposal 59, this extension increases the risk of injuring non-target species, including endangered wildlife and even pets. ADFG acknowledges these risks yet supports the proposal, prioritizing convenience for trappers over the safety of Alaska's ecosystems.

**Why These Proposals Must Be Rejected**

These proposals promote unnecessary and cruel killing methods that harm Alaska's wildlife and ecosystems. They prioritize the interests of a few over the broader environmental and ethical responsibilities we have to protect our natural world. Predators like wolves and bears play an essential role in maintaining ecological balance, and reducing their populations through inhumane methods is short-sighted and reckless.

I urge the Alaska Board of Game to reject Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. Instead, focus on humane, evidence-based wildlife management practices that honor Alaska's wildlife and protect its ecosystems for future generations.

Respectfully,

Siobhan

Supporter of Black Moon Wolfdog Sanctuary and Yamnuska Wolfdog Sanctuary

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PC347

**Name:** James Frattarola

**Community of Residence:** florida

**Comment:**

I am totally opposed to proposal: 33,59, 75, and 79. Wolves, like all animals self regulate. They hunt what they need to survive unlike the two legged kind. I am not a greenie or tree hugger, but do believe in the wild. I know you have read studies of what do for the protection of the natural environment, so do you think man can manage what tens of thousands of years has done better? Leave them alone! When they do make a mistake, compensate the parties where damage was done. It would exponentially more cost effective than aircraft, snowmobiles, gas, salaries, medical and workers comp insurance needed for the studies and manpower to do what nature does for free. Thank you, Jim Frattarola

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PC348

**Name:** Pam Freilich

**Community of Residence:** Dunbarton

**Comment:**

#33 - Opposed - The Alaskan Fish & Game has stated their opposition to air-borne killing and it violates "fair chase"

#59 - Opposed - No need for an extended season and the traps are inhumane and target other wildlife and pets--a risk voiced by the Alaskan Fish & Game

#75 - Opposed - This area includes Denali National Park, and would result in many loss tourist income to the park -- this land belongs to all Americans and we should not be killing the wildlife there!

#79 - Opposed - Once again no need to increase trapping --both terribly inhumane and targets non-target species putting them at risk

All of the above mentioned proposals involve the killing of wolves. Science continues to show us that wolves are a keystone species and have great ecological value! They not only selectively cull weak members of the ungulate family, but also create food for other animals. Science also states that they be able to help reduce CWD, (Chronic Wasting Disease), as they tend to cull weak members of their prey.

Wherever they have been re-introduced, one incredible example in Yellowstone, where wolves created a trophic cascade, creating healthy plant and animal environment throughout the park! Please do not wait until the wolves in Alaska are near extinction, like in Yellowstone, and realize now and help stop the wanton-waste killing, and consider what science shows us that they are a very ecologically valuable species!

Incredibly grateful for your time and consideration!

Pam Freilich

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PC349

**Name:** Marissa Galan

**Community of Residence:** Minnesota

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. Hunting is necessary for the survival of some people, but the unfair "sport" advantage is not necessary and allows for the deaths of keystone species when we are in the middle of the sixth mass extinction. Our planets wildlife should be under conservation and regeneration for the balance of our natural ecosystem and essentially, the survival of our planet.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

In documentation that trapping of wolves allows for many other animals - some endangered and protected - to be snared and trapped, as well as pets and the danger to humans trying to release animals, I oppose the extension of hunting of wolves, to not only protect this keystone species, but to also protect all other wildlife and humans.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

The states desire to decrease wolf and bear populations is not taking into account the laws of nature and various scientific studies on the importance of these species, as well as their ability to regulate their own populations with available food sources. Alaska does not need to participate in the killing of wildlife - human interference with our ecosystem is causing a mass extinction.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

As stated above: In documentation that trapping of wolves allows for many other animals - some endangered and protected - to be snared and trapped, as well as pets and the danger to humans trying to release animals, I oppose the extension of hunting of wolves, to not only protect this keystone species, but to also protect all other wildlife and humans.

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PC350

**Name:** Larisa Garski

**Community of Residence:** Illinois

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposal 33 because same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

I oppose Proposal 59 because traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

I oppose Proposal 75 because of its focus on improving pelt quality. Killing more wolves due to concerns about general public interest in hunting strikes me as foolish and unnecessary.

I oppose Proposal 79 because trapping is largely ineffective in terms of wildlife management and poses an unnecessary risk to a variety of species. Further, trapping is needlessly cruel and outdated practice.

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PC351

**Name:** Chrys Ghiraldini

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Alaska Game Units, Credit ADFG

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?



PC352

**Name:** Mark Gillono

**Community of Residence:** batavia, il

#### **Comment:**

#### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments,

ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Killing Wolves is Unnecessary! The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

"The human appetite for animal flesh is a driving force behind virtually every major category of environmental damage now threatening the human future - deforestation, erosion, fresh water scarcity, air and water pollution, climate change, biodiversity loss, social injustice, the destabilization of communities and the spread of disease." - The World Watch Institute



PC353

**Name:** Barbara Greenwood

**Community of Residence:** California

**Comment:**

I oppose the following proposals, several of which to increase the number of wolves of wolves skilled. Oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC354

**Name:** Nancy Gregory

**Community of Residence:** Littleton

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposal 75. As we know, Alaska's predator program does not increase human moose harvest. ADFG should not have full reign to implement an aerial gunning plan in Unit 16 because it would then have the authority to develop an Operational Plan for aerial gunning that is not open to public comment which is unacceptable. Additionally, large carnivore management in Alaska is a reversion to very outdated management concepts and occurs without effective monitoring programs that are designed to scientifically evaluate impacts on predator populations or identify causal relationships between predator control and pre-population dynamics.

I strongly oppose Proposal 59 which is asking for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. This is needless. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. As you are well aware, traps are extremely inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

I strongly oppose Proposal 33 which seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

I strongly oppose Proposal 79 which requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks. That is unacceptable!

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**Name:** Debi Griepsma

**Community of Residence:** California

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 OPPOSE seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

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PC356

**Name:** Eva Grzelak

**Community of Residence:** New York

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose proposals #33, 59, 75 and 79.

State sanctioned killing of wolves has not been shown to increase deer /moose /caribou populations. It is cruel. Possibly birth control is an option ; killing shouldn't be

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PC357

**Name:** Colby Hamilton

**Community of Residence:** New York

**Comment:**

To whom it may concern:

While I am a resident of New York my aunt and her family called home for many years. My cousin Seneca is an Anchorage native. So I have a degree of connection to your great stake.

I am writing in opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. These proposals unfairly target Alaska's wolf population and put in danger their important role in the ecosystem, as well as harm our national parks system.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

I urge the state to take a smarter, healthier approach to a deeply important issue that impacts our world far beyond the Alaskan borders.

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PC358

**Name:** Robert Harris

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Dear Alaska Board of Game:

I am writing to express my strong opposition to several proposals that would significantly impact wolf populations at the borders of two National Parks. These are:

Proposal 33 – To allow same day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears.

Proposal 59 – To extend the wolf trapping season in Unit 11.

Proposal 75 – To add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan, thereby allowing employees to conduct arial, land and shoot, and ground-based killing of wolves, black bears, and brown bears.

Proposal 79 – To extend the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A.

All of these measures are not only completely unethical and immoral and violate the rules of fair chase; but they are also scientifically unsound. There is no scientific evidence that killing wolves increases prey populations. Studies have clearly shown that Alaska’s predator control programs, which seeks to boost moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do NOT effectively do this. That is, in large part, because wolves are NOT the cause of these declining prey populations. The idea that killing wolves leads to increased prey populations and makes humans safer is just plain wrong, as has been shown in one scientific study after another.

In addition, my family and I have visited Denali Nation Park and we were in awe of its beauty and especially its wildlife. We now shudder to think about the serious and negative impacts these proposals will have on its ecosystem.

Please vote “NO” on all of these proposals.

Sincerely,

Robert Harris

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PC359

**Name:** Claudia Hasenhuttl

**Community of Residence:** Oregon

**Comment:**

Dear Board of Game,

Please OPPOSE Proposals #33, 59, 75, and 79. The implementation of such measures not only raises ethical questions but also lacks scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness in increasing prey populations for hunters. Research has clearly demonstrated that wolves limit their own numbers, and they don't pose threats to human safety. Predators such as grizzlies and wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations, instead, they make them stronger and healthier. The methodologies proposed to be implemented are unfair to say the least and some are outright barbaric, and all pose a great risk to non-target species as well. Please stop using outdated and incorrect management practices!

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Claudia Hasenhuttl

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PC360

**Name:** Pamela Haun

**Community of Residence:** Wasilla, Alaska

**Comment:**

12/23/2024

To the Board of Game and Southwest Region, regarding the Wasilla, Alaska Areas. Regarding the following proposals being considered by the Gaming Board: Proposals: 33-NO, 59-NO, 75-NO, 79-NO. In the best interests of the wilderness areas, other wildlife, Wolves and Bears, habitats and hunting grounds, and birds in the Wasilla, Alaska Areas. Our wildlife need wildlife areas to live from human beings destruction of their habitats and hunting ground. The wildlife in these areas do not need construction of buildings, roads, or rerouting of rivers, streams, ponds, wetlands or destruction of forests, plants and ecosystems.

Thank you for this opportunity to speak up to the Board of Game and Southwest Regions regarding the Wasilla, Alaska Areas and about rejecting/NO all proposals for changes for Wolves, Bears, and all Wildlife Habitats and Wildlife Hunting Grounds including Birds and Other Wildlife and Ecosystems in the proposal lands in Alaska. NO to any or all permits to physically change or reroute any waters presents on these lands.

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PC361

**Name:** Michele Hayward

**Community of Residence:** Bedford

**Comment:**

I deeply oppose Proposal 33, 59, 75 & 79; the expansion of aerial hunting of bears and wolves via helicopter roundups and shooting.

This disgraceful and completely unjustified method of hunting ignores any form of sportsmanship. It has already taken the lives of far too many keystone predators; causing untold environmental damage.

It should be banned, not expanded!

175 brown bears; 20 of which were cubs; 5 five black bears and 19 wolves have been murdered so far, yet you now want to see 80% of these species obliterated!

You claim to be doing this to 'protect' moose and caribou herds, yet you allow them to be hunted!

Why do you fail to see the impact of this noisy and highly destructive proposal on non-target species? Helicopters are incredibly intrusive. They spook wildlife with their intense and constant noise, and displace or even kill animals and insects caught in their vortex.

By killing these beautiful animals you also stop the trophic cascade that benefits the entire region, right on the doorstep of designated Wilderness in Denali and Lake Clark national parks. Wolves weed out the sick and remove disease from the ecosystem, such as Chronic Wasting Disease, which is currently thriving in places where top predators are being vilified. By regulating prey and leaving food for scavengers, fauna, and flora thrives in a multitude of ways. The resulting trophic cascade sees nature expanding and diversifying; repairing damage such as erosion by encouraging root growth, slowing fast flowing rivers by enabling beavers to return, who in turn allow rivers to meander - not surge. When wolves are removed, all of these processes stop and the land becomes degraded.

By wiping out predators you are opening up the herds to disease, as the weak and sick will be left to infect the wider herd. Climate change will also severely reduce their numbers, yet you clearly want a helicopter playground for hunters to become established; further adding to climate breakdown. Helicopters produce 950 pounds of CO2 per hour - 80 times that of a car!

In addition to all of this, the area will be littered with lead ammo, further impacting and poisoning non-target species.

How can you justify any of this? You should be protecting ALL animals, not eradicating predators in order to hunt THEIR prey, from which they take just a tiny percentage.

Stop the carnage now!

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PC362

**Name:** Eileen Hennessey

**Community of Residence:** MA

**Comment:**

I would like to voice my strong opposition to the following proposals to escalate opportunities for hunters to kill endangered wolves along, with brown and black bears.

I OPPOSE:

Proposal 33

Proposal 59

Proposal 75

Proposal 79

Wholesale slaughter of endangered wolves, as well as brown and black bears, through inhumane means, including aerial killing, is, archaic barbaric, unethical and unnecessary, as wolves regulate themselves. These essential apex predators are also vital in balancing the ecosystem, are NOT responsible for decimating wild ungulate populations and do NOT pose threats to human safety. Their protection should trump pandering to hunters who simply seek to kill more animals, as well as state leaders and agencies seeking to rid wolves from the state for their own agendas. The majority of Americans, including myself, fully support the protection and preservation of our nation's endangered wolves and bears. These important animals belong to all of us and must be preserved for future generations. I call on you to acknowledge the positive affects these essential species have on the environment and the wildlife who depend on their presence. Thank you for your consideration.

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PC363

**Name:** Anne-Marie Hewitt

**Community of Residence:** Fairbanks

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods, and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their targets.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and indiscriminate. They injure, maim and kill countless non-target animals each year, including endangered and threatened species, and even pets. Additionally, traps often injure people when release of a trapped animal is attempted.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Killing wolves is unnecessary. Research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves do not decimate wild ungulate populations, and they do not pose threats to human safety. Current Alaskan management practices are outdated and incorrect.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

See comments for proposal 59.

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PC364

**Name:** Jane Hoffman

**Community of Residence:** Greensboro, VT

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposals 33 and 59 and 75 and 79.

Proposal 33 would authorize the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to conduct aerial gunning of wolves, brown bears, and black bears at the borders of iconic wildlife viewing regions, including Denali National Park and Lake Clark National Park. The implementation of such measures not only raises ethical questions but also lacks scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness in increasing prey populations for hunters.

Studies have shown that Alaska's predator control programs, aimed at boosting moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do not effectively increase human moose harvests. Additionally, these programs would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems.

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PC365

**Name:** Joseph Hoffman

**Community of Residence:** Bozeman, MT

**Comment:**

I am writing to request opposition to proposals 33, 59, 75 & 79. Wolf hunting is political decision not a science based one since wolves self regulate their populations.

My family would love to take trips to Alaska to see your majestic wildlife and wilderness. We recently watched a documentary, A Good Wolf, and have been distressed to hear about your barbaric wolf hunting policies. We will not travel to Alaska and instead visit the Canadian parks and wilderness. We will also communicate to all our friends and neighbors the wolf murdering policies.

Sincerely,

Joseph Hoffman

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PC366

**Name:** Natalie Holtzclaw

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC367

**Name:** Marlene Hood

**Community of Residence:** Dallas, OR

**Comment:**

I strongly OPPOSE proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. I believe these are unfair and horrendous tactics in the killing of wolves and other wildlife. Please ban all of these practices. Sincerely, Marlene Hood

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## Public Comment on Proposals 33, 59, 75, 79

Dear Alaska Board of Game,

As a biology major who has studied animal behavior (specifically wolves and dogs) and has taken classes like Ecology and Issues in Conservation Biology, I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. Overall, I don't believe there is a need for wolves to be killed to manage prey populations. Wolves don't necessarily reduce prey populations (although, they can decrease local prey populations a little bit ("Wolves, Big Game, and Hunting – 8.001")). After all, according to *Wolves on the Hunt: Behavior of Wolves Hunting Wild Prey*, by Daniel MacNulty, Douglas Smith, and L. David Mech, it is common for over 80% of hunting attempts by wolves not to succeed, and Colorado State University states that such a high failure rate would likely not lead to a decrease in big game prey populations ("Wolves, Big Game, and Hunting – 8.001"). Also, wolves are not the sole reason a prey population might decrease, other factors such as competition, disease, and weather are also important to consider. However, wolves can influence where prey populations can be found since prey populations may change where they migrate based on where wolves are present.

I oppose Proposal 33 because it supports methods of hunting that are **not** fair chase. Anything that violates fair chase is **not ethical** hunting—it is cruel. Passing Proposal 33 would allow the Board of Game to manage prey populations using **unethical** hunting methods on the predator populations when there are ethical ways of hunting available, i.e. fair chase methods, which we should implement as stewards of our earth. I believe the Board of Game should set an example and set higher standards (**more ethical standards**) for themselves, than resulting in an option that is unethical.

I oppose Proposal 59 and Proposal 79 because, after doing quite a bit of research on traps in general, different types of traps, and how traps impact wildlife, I believe wholeheartedly that trapping is incredibly unethical. As a biology major, I studied wolf behavior and know they are sentient beings who can experience pain and recognize that they are suffering. A well-known biologist, ethologist, and behavioral ecologist—Mark Bekoff—who initially used traps for his research, decided **against** using traps and instead planned to wait to perform research that might usually utilize traps until more humane methods were developed (Fox and Papouchis V). Through my own research, I've learned of the immense suffering traps cause the target species for many reasons, including that animals can languish a long time with painful snares around their necks or metal leg-holds biting into their feet. Additionally, traps can cause quite a bit of suffering to non-target animals (including beloved pets) and humans since traps are indiscriminate. Traps are an outdated hunting tool that with our new-found knowledge about wildlife, wildlife behavior, and traps should no longer be used. Even live-holding traps can inflict suffering since the animal can suffer from dehydration/starvation/freeze to death (which are incredibly cruel ways to die). There is no reason to extend the time traps can be used when they cause so much suffering already and they are indiscriminate!

I oppose Proposal 75 because it is not backed scientifically by any recent research I've read. What is the purpose of having a minimum population of wolves and making sure they remain that way? Wolves are essential to having healthy prey populations. While they can target healthy



animals, they do focus on unhealthy animals (“Wolves and Disease—8.006”). Additionally, wild canines seem to not suffer from Chronic Wasting Disease and could be a way to combat it. What reason is there to keep them at a human-decided minimum? What scientific evidence led to this specific range of “35-55 wolves”? This number does not appear to be supported by any scientific evidence, and population management of wildlife should *at least* be guided by scientific evidence, otherwise, how do we know if we’re actually helping or hurting wildlife populations?

Thank you for taking the time to read my comment,  
Lindsay Hoppestad



## Works Cited

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- Fox, Camilla H., and Christopher M. Papouchis, editors. *Cull of the Wild: A Contemporary Analysis of Wildlife Trapping in the United States*. Animal Protection Institute, 2004.
- Mech, L. David, et al. *Wolves on the Hunt: The Behavior of Wolves Hunting Wild Prey*. University of Chicago Press, 2021.



PC369

**Name:** Tammy Houdlette

**Community of Residence:** Maine

**Comment:**

I wanted to comment on my opposition to proposal 59, 33, 75, and 79. I assume you receive comments from people that do not live in Alaska, and probably many of you feel that “outsiders” should not have any say, but people that visit Alaska for the sole purpose of being able to see wolves or whales in the wild provide significant income to your state. I urge you to consider increasing protection for wolves, not decreasing protection so that the hunters are happy. Aerial gunners, increasing the trapping and hunting season, decreasing wolves pack numbers, allowing poison or fire, are all things I wish you would oppose. Wolves bring money to your state, many like myself are passionate about seeing and protecting them. Your tourism industry will be impacted when your wildlife keeps decreasing in numbers. Wolves should be protected and considered valuable. Thank you for your consideration of these comments.

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PC370

**Name:** Kim Hover

**Community of Residence:** Montana

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Alaska Game Units, Credit ADFG

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?



PC371

**Name:** Maureen Hackett, Howling For Wolves

**Community of Residence:** Minnesota

**Comment:**

Proposal 33- OPPOSE

Same day aerial gunning violates fair chase principles and give wolf eliminators an unfair advantage and is cruel.

Proposal 59 - OPPOSE

Longer trapping in section 11 will have even more non-targeted animals killed. Trapping in general leads to injuries and sometimes death in pets and injuries humans. Trapping wolves is also horrific!

Proposal 75- OPPOSE

There is no scientific or ethical justification in reducing wolf numbers in general and in particular to unit 16. As the public interest is decreasing---that should be celebrated and not supplemented by government wolf killing.

Proposal 79- OPPOSE

Extending trapping timeline in section 14A is another misguided and terrible attempt to eliminate wolves. Alaska's agency needs to protect wolves for future generations instead of encouraging more wolf killing. There is no legitimate need for indiscriminate wolf killing. For wolf conflicts with livestock there can be nonlethal preventative methods used. Otherwise, these wolf killing plans are due to misguided and selfish hunter's interest in maintaining their ability to kill game species. The purpose of having wildlife and biodiversity is for human health too including mental health. As you continue to lower wolf numbers of wolves, you are risking the biodiversity of Alaska's wild places. Are you really willing to continue to dwindle the genetic diversity of wolves and risk their health and thus in turn the health of your game species and finally humans? Please oppose all of these proposals.

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PC372

**Name:** Kerrilee Hunter

**Community of Residence:** Newburgh

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 - OPPOSE

These proposals give unfair advantage to humans and, in the case of trapping, endanger nontarget species including humans. There is no need to use more traps, provide more opportunity for aerial hunting, or extend the hunting season.

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PC373

**Name:** Madeleine Inman

**Community of Residence:** California

**Comment:**

I oppose Prop 33 or any management plan that involves airborne killing or same day airborne killing of wolves or brown bears. I oppose prop 59 which is a longer season to trap wolves, it's simply inhumane and will injure and kill other animals needlessly. I oppose prop 75 using aerial land and shoot or ground based killing of kill wolves, brown bears and black bears. I oppose prop 79 to extend the wolf trapping season. Please don't pass legislation on Prop 33, 59, 75 and 79. This amounts to slaughter of a species which is not harming the local habitat.

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PC374

**Name:** Jenifer Johnson

**Community of Residence:** Marietta, GA

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose proposals 33,59,75, and 79. The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. Please do away with outdated and incorrect management practices!

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PC375

**Name:** Linda Johnson

**Community of Residence:** California

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – PLEASE OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – PLEASE OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – PLEASE OPPOSE

ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public, but the concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers.

Proposal 79 – PLEASE OPPOSE

Again, Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC376

**Name:** Stephanie Johnson

**Community of Residence:** grand marais minnesota

**Comment:**

I oppose proposals # 33 59 75 79

In the new science studies in Minnesota and other states have shown now that culling and hunting wolves is counterproductive...expanded time and methods are now outdated. I think Alaska should revere its wildlife and conserve instead of "managing" To have such a vast array of wolves is now important and distinct, Alaska should be known for its respect for its wildlife and treatment of such.

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PC377

**Name:** Arlene Kaplan

**Community of Residence:** Spring, TX

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC378

**Name:** Diana Kekule

**Community of Residence:** Oregon

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

Studies have shown that Alaska's predator control programs, aimed at boosting moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do not effectively increase human moose harvests. Additionally, these programs would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems.

By participating in this process, you contribute to the protection of Alaska's wolves and the preservation of two National Parks. Thank you for standing with us in advocating for ethical and science-based wildlife management practices.

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**Name:** Joanne Kendrick

**Community of Residence:** Plano, TX

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Wolves don’t decimate wild ungulate populations and they don’t pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC380

**Name:** Aaron Kenna

**Community of Residence:** Alaska

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to permit the same-day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 currently prohibits shooting or assisting in the shooting of a free-ranging wolf or wolverine on the same day a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize predator control programs involving airborne or same-day airborne shooting if they determine, based on information from the Department of Fish and Game (ADFG), that it is warranted.

Allowing same-day airborne killing undermines fair chase principles and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG remains neutral on permitting same-day airborne killing of brown bears but opposes it for wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season in Unit 11. Currently, the season runs from November 10 to March 31, but this proposal would lengthen it to October 15 to April 30, effectively providing more time to trap and kill wolves. Traps are inhumane, nonselective, and often cause unnecessary suffering to countless non-target animals, including endangered species, pets, and even people. ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season would increase the risk to non-target species, yet they support the proposal despite these significant concerns.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 aims to add the removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to the Intensive Management Plan for Unit 16. If passed, this would authorize the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) to use aerial, land-and-shoot, and ground-based methods to kill wolves and bears, employing state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state’s goal is to reduce the wolf population in this area to between 35 and 55 animals, claiming that approximately 100 wolves must be killed each year for several years to reach this target. ADFG justifies this by stating that there is low interest from hunters due to a high prevalence of lice among wolves in Unit 16 (which results in poor pelt quality) and a lack of interest from pilots, as they can participate in same-day airborne hunting in other units. Consequently, ADFG argues that killing wolves may be necessary due to declining public interest in hunting.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A until April 30, allowing trappers more time to target wolves and aligning the season with those of neighboring units. Although ADFG acknowledges that extending the season may pose risks to non-target species, they support the proposal despite these concerns.

Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The notion that state-sanctioned wolf killings are necessary to control wolf populations is a commonly held belief in large carnivore management. However, research shows that wolves naturally regulate their

own populations. Wolves do not decimate wild ungulate populations, nor do they pose significant threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to rely on outdated and flawed management practices?

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PC381

**Name:** Diana Keyser

**Community of Residence:** aspen, colorado

**Comment:**

I oppose proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79

Airborne killing violates fairchase method and gives unfair advantage to people who hold the guns. Airborne killing is an abuse of privilege.

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective, killing countless of nontargeted animals, including endangered species and family pets

ADGF should up-hold the interests of all species, and killing untargeted animals "by mistake" is not acceptable.

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PC382

**Name:** Victoria Khazzam

**Community of Residence:** Stamford, CT

**Comment:**

I OPPOSE Proposal 33

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

I OPPOSE Proposal 59

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

I OPPOSE Proposal 79

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

I OPPOSE Proposal 75

Studies have shown that Alaska's predator control programs, aimed at boosting moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do not effectively increase human moose harvests. Additionally, these programs would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

Submit a Public Comment

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PC383

**Name:** Hugh Killin

**Community of Residence:** Newtown, CT

**Comment:**

I am commenting to OPPOSE Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79.

Killing wolves and other predators to manage prey ungulate populations is an ineffectual and expensive process.

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PC384

**Name:** Dr. Trevor Kingston

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family

pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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**Name:** Megan Kingston

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

#### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a



PC385

predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don’t decimate wild ungulate populations and they don’t pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC386

**Name:** Carol and Robert Kinter

**Community of Residence:** Matanuska-Susitna

**Comment:**

Dear ADFG,

We ask you to vote “No” on Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. These proposals would allow more hunting, trapping, and killing of wolves, and expand the methods that can be used to kill them. Alaska should be protecting our wildlife, not supporting their slaughter. We want Alaska to leave wolves alone already! They don’t pose a safety risk to people; in fact, they actively avoid people.

Alaska is also trying to justify more killing of wolves by blaming them for a decline in caribou and moose populations, but there is no evidence for this. According to ADFG’s own website, in the past, adult cow survival rates have hovered around 85% or higher, but has declined to 75% in recent years. It states:

“So far, biologists have been unable to identify a single cause. From what they have been able to determine, predation, natural mortality due to weather, hunter harvest, and other causes are all factors in cow deaths, but none of these seem to be happening at exceptionally high rates. Biologists also monitor for disease, and there is no evidence that sickness is behind the decline, either.”

ADFG should take it’s own advice by focusing on what would actually impact herd populations:

“This leads us to focus on one of the few things that we can change: a concerted effort to improve caribou survival, especially cow survival, by reducing human harvest.”

We are strongly against state-sanctioned killing of wildlife and even more so when it’s completely unnecessary as in this case. Please vote “No” on all four of these awful Proposals.

Thank you.

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PC387

**Name:** David Kolbenschlag

**Community of Residence:** Nort Port fl

**Comment:**

I oppose the following proposals: 33,59,75,79. There are no scientific facts to kill wolves. Studies have shown that the wolf killings do not increase the herds of creatures like caribou. Wolves have always had rich place in the balance of nature. Humans destroy that balance. Please just leave the wolves alone to live their natural lives.

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PC388

**Name:** Aleks Kosowicz

**Community of Residence:** Abrams, WI

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

This proposal to allow same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17 violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over the target species and, additionally, disrupts the natural habits/habitats of non target species.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

A proposal that asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11 fails to recognize that traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective, injuring and killing countless nontarget animals annually-- including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. Extending the target season increases the numbers of non target victims (which are already too many) as well.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

The proposal to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. Large carnivore management research, however, demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers, they don't decimate wild ungulate populations, and they don't pose a threat to human safety. This research combined with the fact that the practices detailed in the culling of these animals, again, also disrupt the natural behaviors of non target species, there is simply no rationale to approve this proposal.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

As in Proposal 59, the request to extend the wolf trapping season by one month in Unit 14A risks adding too many more non-target species to the numbers already injured and/or lost.

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PC389

**Name:** Kirsten Krueger

**Community of Residence:** Stafford, VA

**Comment:**

I oppose several anti-wolf measures under consideration, including Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. Proposals 33 and 75 violate fair chase and ethical hunting standards. Proposals 59 and 79 would increase wolf trapping season lengths and raise risks levels for nontarget species as well as humans. Proximal arguments aside, for some unknown reason ADFG perpetuate the demonstrably false concepts that wolves are in need of population control; that wolves decimate ungulate populations; and that wolves

pose a threat to human safety. Defensible wildlife management leaves such biased and fossilized thinking to the last century and before then, where it needs to stay. Science-based management where the facts are used is always better for the animals and habitats under management. If management standards were based on scientifically-established precepts, no one would be proposing to gun down wolves using helicopters, nor trapping them, much less increasing the season length of this inhumane, indefensible practice.

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PC390

**Name:** Jeannie Lee

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC391

**Name:** Tiffany Lee

**Community of Residence:** Virginia

**Comment:**

OPPOSE the following:

Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79.

There is NO scientific evidence that the aerial gunning of wolves, brown bears, and black bears (which is a cowardly and unethical way to "hunt") increases prey populations for hunters. Studies have however shown that Alaska's predator control programs in fact do NOT effectively increase human moose harvests.

The above proposals would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems. The necessity of predator populations for thriving ecosystems is a long-established fact with countless

studies and highly regarded scientific evidence. Human interference is the #1 cause of declining natural resources and the extinction of entire species.

True hunters want to keep the sport ethical and free of interference from proposals lacking scientific support.

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PC392

**Name:** Forrest Lesak

**Community of Residence:** South Pasadena CA

**Comment:**

Oppose I Oppose the proposals 33 59 75 and 79 because it makes the state want to kill more innocent wolves and it hurts my mental health.

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PC393

**Name:** Roy Locke

**Community of Residence:** Dover, NH

**Comment:**

Please do not kill the wolves. The wolves helped us out early on, gave us an edge, a bit of a cheat code.. if you will. Oh and I will! They keep the game in check, make them stronger and healthier. They will help us manage nature and our future on this planet. Without them we are doomed.

Please do not kill the wolves. Please.

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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PC394

**Name:** Jackie Lunz

**Community of Residence:** Maryland

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79

Wolves are an integral part of the ecosystem and deserve to be protected, not hunted.

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PC395

**Name:** Shane Manuel

**Community of Residence:** North Carolina

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposal 33 and 75. I'm a hunter and fisherman myself. I don't see the need for an Ariel slaughter of wolves and bears. I also don't see the need for senseless killing of animals that that aren't for consumption either. I can understand hunting for food and harvesting the hides as well as food. But to simply kill animals for "convenience" is ridiculous. Eat what you kill or DON'T kill it. I also oppose the proposals for longer wolf trapping seasons in 79 and 59 proposals. Many people visit Alaska to get AWAY and see the wildlife and reconnect with nature. Killing all the major wildlife attractions WILL affect the tourism. It's just a lose lose for you Alaska. This is the last wild frontier. Please don't destroy this!

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PC396

**Name:** Joe Marsala

**Community of Residence:** JBER

**Comment:**

33 - Oppose - Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

59 - Oppose - Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets.

75 - Oppose - The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers.

79 - Oppose - Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

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PC397

**Name:** Joel Masket

**Community of Residence:** Thousand Oaks, CA

**Comment:**

I have provided below my comments per proposal but wanted to share some general comments that apply to all the proposals (proposals 33,59,75 and 79). I have always perceived that most people who live in Alaska share a deep respect for the land and animals who inhabit it. I understand there is a tradition that involves hunting the native species for food, clothing and in extreme cases protection. However, I was shocked to see from these proposals a desire to kill wolves and bears for nothing more than the crime of

simply existing and proposing to use the most heinous and cruel methods available, including shooting from the air and the slow, painful death resulting from traps. I assume that Alaska benefits from a robust tourism business, and I also assume that people who travel to Alaska, do so to see both the pristine natural settings and the incredible wildlife who inhabit them. I can already see video of a terrified wolf running for its life across a snowy field as a helicopter swoops down and a hunter shoots it with a high-powered rifle. I wonder what scenes like these will do for Alaska's tourism efforts. And, please don't think for a minute that this dark little secret will stay secret for very long. There are enough of us who are so fed up with what states like Alaska, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho are doing to slaughter their wolf and bear populations. Wolves and bears are intelligent, social beings. They feel pain, fear and love. It's so easy to kill indiscriminately. They have a tough enough life just surviving the elements, without having to fear death from above or to strangle slowly to death from a neck snare. How about doing the right thing, the noble thing, the human thing and give these incredible animals a chance at survival.

Proposal 33: Oppose. Shooting wolves, bears and any animal from the air is unethical and violates the "fair chase" philosophy that any ethical hunter would follow. It is like shooting fish in a barrel. No ethical hunter would conduct such an heinous act and it is surprising that any government agency would propose such.

Proposal 59: Oppose. Trapping by its nature is completely unethical and inflicts undue pain and suffering on whatever animal is caught. Not only do you run the risk of implementing a cruel, tortuous practice against wolves and bears, but other non-target animals may also become trapped and die this horrible death. Therefore, extending this immoral practice is ludicrous and beyond cruel - not something I would expect from the people of Alaska.

Proposal 75: Oppose. Wolves have nearly been hunted out of existence in the past and it would appear that this proposal is looking to do much the same. Wolves play such a key role in the ecosystem as an apex predator, it is hard to understand why this proposal is even being considered. My question for the state agencies proposing this measure is whether they have purposely decided to shun all research and factual evidence about the importance of apex predators like wolves and bears.

Proposal 79: Oppose. Any use of trapping is cruel, inhumane and not worthy of any type of state government support. To inflict such cruel and unnecessary pain and suffering on these animals betrays a deep-seated and unjustified hatred for these animals that is hard to understand.

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**Name:** Sandra Materi

**Community of Residence:** Wyoming

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE



Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments,

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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**Name:** Sheryl Mayfield

**Community of Residence:** Port Angeles WA

**Comment:**

oppose proposals # 33 and 59 and 75 and 79. Please don't expand predator control programs near Denali and Lake Clark National Parks as well as other areas. I am especially concerned about wolves. I am planning a vacation to Alaska next summer and these ideas make our family not want to visit your state

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PC399



PC400

**Name:** Kyle McAdam

**Community of Residence:** New Hampshire

**Comment:**

#33 Oppose. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

#59 Oppose. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

#75 Oppose.

#79 Oppose. Poses a risk to non-target species

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PC401

**Name:** Joan Mccoy

**Community of Residence:** Ct

**Comment:**

I oppose proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

Thank you, joan mccoy

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PC402

**Name:** Shelley Mckee

**Community of Residence:** Licking Co

**Comment:**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices? 33, 59, 75, 79

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PC403

**Name:** John McLain

**Community of Residence:** USA

**Comment:**

Dear Board of Game Central and Southwest Region,

I oppose Proposal 33. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

I oppose Proposal 59. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species and needs to act accordingly.

I oppose Proposal 75. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public. This is not a good reason for additional ADFG hunting.

I oppose Proposal 79. ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species and should respond accordingly.

Thank you,

J. McLain

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PC404

**Name:** Colleen McMullen

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

I oppose the following proposals:

33

59

75

79

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit

their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

So why does Alaska continue to promote outdated and incorrect management practices?

Killing wolves is unnecessary and harmful to Alaska's wild ecosystem.

Thanks for your consideration

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PC405

**Name:** Tony Menechella

**Community of Residence:** Frankfort, KY

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

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Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices? I have been to your beautiful state several times, and this is just stupid and backwards!!!



PC406

**Name:** Aneta Migioia

**Community of Residence:** NJ

**Comment:**

33, 59, 75, 79 OPPOSE. Aerial gunning of wildlife is inhumane and unethical!!!!



PC407

**Name:** P Miller

**Community of Residence:** Missouri

**Comment:**

### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

These proposals blatantly disregard fair chase and ethics, incorrectly blame wolves for decline in caribou populations, and seek to liberalize both killing seasons and the methods people can use to kill wolves.

### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

What if the roles were reversed? How would you like to spend your last moments/hours/days on the planet like this!?

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

"We cannot have peace among men whose hearts delight in killing any living creature." ~ Rachel Carson "There are consequences upon the soul for every unloving action.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

"Until man learns to respect and speak to the animal world, he can never know his true role on earth." ~ Vangelis

"Every time you do intentional harm to another being, or cause or allow it to be done, it reflects back on you tenfold. EVERY. TIME."

KILLING WOLVES IS UNNECESSARY!! See my first comment.

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PC408

**Name:** Vicki Moffat

**Community of Residence:** Marton, New Zealand

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 - Oppose

Proposal 59 - Oppose

Proposal 75 - Oppose

Propose 79 - Oppose

I oppose all 4 proposals on the grounds that there is no scientific basis for any of these proposals. I don't live in Alaska or the US but as a Kiwi who is an eco-tourist the reason we as international tourists come to these wild places is to see in real time the apex predators that we see regularly in nature docs and other platforms such as Facebook. The economic importance of this eco-tourism cannot be underestimated and is an important economic boost to not just the National Parks but all the communities surrounding them. A live Wolf, Bear, Wolverine is far better ongoing money spinner than a dead one. Surely Fish and Wildlife Management should be protectors and supporters of the wildlife they are tasked to protect not kowtow to parties that have an agenda that does not support this protection. If DOC NZ (Department of Conservation New Zealand) tried this in New Zealand there would be an uproar. Our iconic wildlife are the key to our identity and we would never knowingly endanger them to the detriment of their ongoing survival.

I don't understand the gun mentality and the lack of respect for all of the creatures on this beautiful Earth especially Alaska and the United States magnificent apex predators.

All of these amazing animals have an important place in the circle of life that is this planet. We as humans are only a small part of this circle.

Please reconsider these proposals and stand up for your wildlife instead bowing to the wishes of shortsighted people with deep pockets.

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PC409

**Name:** Edward Morgan

**Community of Residence:** St. Johnsbyury

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

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Alaska Game Units, Credit ADFG

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC410

**Name:** Janet Moyles

**Community of Residence:** Colorado

**Comment:**

Proposal 33

I oppose.

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59

I oppose.

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75

I oppose.

ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public. Untrue and unfounded.

Proposal 79

I oppose.

ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

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PC411

**Name:** Susan Nadell-Gintel

**Community of Residence:** Los Angeles

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75,79 and all proposals that present danger to our wildlife. They have been written without any consideration to our environment and the preservation of our precious and often endangered wildlife. These proposals are inhumane and yes, even vicious. The unnecessary killing of these majestic animals is cruel. I want my child to grow up in a world that includes wolves and brown bears. They deserve to exist without fear and short-sighted humans interfering with their health and welfare. Instead, please consider killing these proposals. Leave our wildlife alone!

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PC412

**Name:** Jennifer Nitz

**Community of Residence:** Montana

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposal 33. Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne "take" (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

I oppose Proposal 59. Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to nontarget species. This would be irresponsible and inhumane.

I oppose Proposal 75. Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan.

I oppose Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A.

The idea that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is an assumption in large carnivore management, but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. To adopt any of these proposals would prove Alaska is using outdated and incorrect management practices.

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PC413

**Name:** Kathleen Obre

**Community of Residence:** USA

**Comment:**

To Whom It May Concern:

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

I oppose Proposal 33 because same-day airborne killing of wolves and brown bears undermines fair chase principles, granting hunters an unethical and unfair advantage. This practice is inhumane, stripping these animals of any chance to evade predation, and reflects poorly on us as humans when we resort to such methods. While ADFG opposes same-day airborne killing of wolves and remains neutral on brown bears, this inconsistency highlights the lack of justification for such a significant deviation from ethical wildlife management norms.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

I oppose Proposal 59 because extending the wolf trapping season in Unit 11 would significantly increase the risks to non-target species, including protected wildlife and domestic pets, due to the indiscriminate nature of traps. Trapping is inherently inhumane, causing immense suffering to animals caught, whether targeted or not. What does it say about us as humans if we sanction such cruelty under the guise of wildlife management? ADFG's acknowledgment of these risks but continued support for the proposal is insufficient to justify the expansion.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

I oppose Proposal 75 because adding aggressive predator removal measures, including aerial and ground-based killing of wolves, brown bears, and black bears, to the Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan is excessive and ethically indefensible. Reducing wolf populations to an arbitrary target through mass killing is inhumane, treating these sentient beings as mere obstacles rather than valuable parts of the ecosystem. Such measures disregard compassion and reflect poorly on humanity's role as stewards of the natural world.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

I oppose Proposal 79 because extending the wolf trapping season in Unit 14A unnecessarily heightens risks to non-target species and increases the likelihood of harm to endangered animals, domestic pets, and even humans. Trapping is a cruel and non-selective method that causes immense suffering, often leaving animals to die slowly and painfully. Supporting this proposal further normalizes such inhumane practices, raising serious questions about what kind of society we are if we endorse this level of cruelty in our treatment of wildlife.

Thank you for your time.

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PC414

**Name:** Rachel OBrien

**Community of Residence:** Landrum, SC USA

**Comment:**

To Those Who are Hearing Public Comments in reference to  
Proposals 33,59,75 and 79 - my opposition to all proposals

"The implementation of such measures not only raises ethical questions but also lacks scientific evidence supporting their effectiveness in increasing prey populations for hunters." Please ensure that all scientific data for pro and con are given full consideration before making a final decision. It is too easy to just breeze through the paperwork without giving the information thorough consideration thereby just maintaining the status quo. Every proposal needs to be evaluated individually and more importantly on its current and especially future merit. In doing so, I believe you will find "The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. "

Thank out for giving this you full consideration.

Sincerely,

Rachel OBrien

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PC415

**Name:** Linda Olson

**Community of Residence:** Duluth, MN.

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposal 33. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. What next - drones and heat-seeking missiles?

I oppose Proposal 59. Trapping is inherently inhumane and nonselective. It kills many more animals than those targeted. There is no defensible reason to extend the season for it.

I oppose Proposal 75. If there is low interest from both hunters and pilots, why should the public pay to remove a keystone species?

I oppose Proposal 79. Again, there is no humane or necessary reason to extend the wolf trapping season. Those who argue that wolves decimate other wildlife such as caribou or threaten humans are wrong. Wolves do not need their numbers regulated, particularly by using cruel, outdated methods.

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PC416

**Name:** Terry Olson

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

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Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

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Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

**Killing Wolves is Unnecessary**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit

their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC417

**Name:** Gus Olson

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC418

**Name:** Victoria Oltarsh

**Community of Residence:** Nyack, New York

**Comment:**

I implore you to protect wolves and bears. Killing them is heartless and disrespectful to the importance of these top predators and undermines the strong family bonds these highlight intelligent animals possess. I have read innumerable environmental studies that interfere with the health and natural balance of bears and wolves, the web of life greatly affects the health of all herbivores and even flora and fauna. I emphatically oppose Proposal 33, Proposal 59, Proposal 75, and Proposal 79.

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PC419

**Name:** James and Martha Owens

**Community of Residence:** Sika

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

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#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC420

**Name:** Ron P.

**Community of Residence:** Ketchikan

**Comment:**

To even suggest support of the destruction of Alaska's wolf or bear population to any degree indicates a lack of basic understanding about natural food chains in addition to foolish notion that humans must dominate on every square inch of land.

I trust the people of this state except its penny-ante, upwardly mobile politicians to make the right choices regarding this issue. Even those among us who are solely motivated by wealth understand how this will directly affect every industry here other than cowardly airborne "hunters". Please oppose 33,59,75, and 79.

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PC421

**Name:** Shannon Patrick

**Community of Residence:** Fairbanks

**Comment:**

I oppose Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79.

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne "take" (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says "A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department"

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a

majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Please follow the science and do the right thing.

Thank you.

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**Name:** Nina Perino

**Community of Residence:** Palm Harbor, FL, United States

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposal 33, Proposal 59,

Proposal 79 and Proposal 75.

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC422



PC423

**Name:** Deborah Phillips

**Community of Residence:** New York

**Comment:**

For proposals 33, 59, 75, 79: As a previous Alaska resident and frequent visitor, I would like to state my opposition to these proposed changes. These changes are being proposed not from a modern wolf management perspective but from an uninformed, archaic, and incorrect assumption that predator populations grow beyond what the territory can tolerate and as a consequence ungulate populations suffer. These outdated and dangerous assumptions couldn't be farther from the truth and is in fact detrimental to both healthy ungulate populations and the surrounding ecologies. Predators, particularly wolves, manage their own populations based on available resources and basic pack behavior. Additionally, research has shown that ungulate populations are not impacted by predatory behavior but more by the extractive industries that destroy their habitats. Any suggestions otherwise are obsolete and need to be revised to consider basic facts. Wolves and other predators are essential and more valuable alive than dead and shouldn't be managed with the purpose of exploiting them for commercial purposes (pelts) or to erroneously boost ungulate populations. Please do not implement these proposed changes.

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PC424

**Name:** Callie Pillow

**Community of Residence:** Knox

**Comment:**

33 oppose, 59 oppose, 75 oppose, 79 oppose

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC426

**Name:** Shiloh Piper

**Community of Residence:** Juneau

**Comment:**

Regarding Proposal 33, 59, 75, and 79- respectfully, it is all unnecessary. Humans need not to intervene for population control over wolves, due to their own ecological equilibrium that is provided by the environment itself. I inherently believe it is for the sake of entertainment by the sounds of supposed reasonings for proposals. I would ask to heavily reconsider. Thank you for the opportunity for others to speak up on this matter.

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PC427

**Name:** Jean Public

**Community of Residence:** Flemington, NJ

**Comment:**

i objec to all your proposals. public land must listen to all 335 millions of us in america because they beong to us. alaska public land belongs to 335 million americans, not just alaskans. i object to these wolf killin proposals fully. proposals 33, 59, 75, 79 are rotten and need to be thrown in the wastebasked. stop all the killing on public lands in alaska. protect and preserve that is what we want. we ant protect and preserve. the use of word conserve implies you will allow killing and damag to environment at some later time so stop using that workd. protect and preserve is what we are fully for

btw, it is absolutely outrageous that you would during christmas and new years holiday time submit this outrageously written proposal which is also quite confusing so the average person. i do wish to reiterate that i am particularly against 33, 59,75, 79 and wonder why you would put circls for 80other proposals on the aenda. are you nuts at this agency or are you tryin to pull a fast one on american owners of public land in alaska

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PC428

**Name:** Mary Ramirez

**Community of Residence:** Texas

**Comment:**

Opposed to Proposals 33, 55, 75, and 79.

It's abhorrent to me that inhumane (aerial/airborne/take) killing of wolves is being considered. Very inhumane and completely cruel! Why must humans decide what is the best way for nature to do it's thing? What about the circle of life, let nature care of itself.

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PC429

**Name:** Silvsna Ricapito

**Community of Residence:** Gilboa, NY

**Comment:**

I am urging that Props 33, 59, 75, and 79 be opposed.

Prop 33 Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Prop 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Prop 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

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PC430

**Name:** Axel and Beth Richardson

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC431

**Name:** Alicia Richno

**Community of Residence:** Kodiak

**Comment:**

I am commenting on my oppose to proposals 33,59,75, and 79. There proposals are barbaric and will significantly decrease many indigenous species that are already largely hunted down such as the brown bears and wolves. It's bad enough Alaska has such outdated laws and practices that are supposedly there for the management of population of species, but they are unnecessary and do not actually serve any true purpose. The only ensure the decrease of species such as the wolves and other species in consequence. Trapping and killing is often a slow, painful, and terrifying death for these creatures who have done nothing wrong except be born in an area which they are allowed to be killed that. It's time for Alaska modernize and update their laws and there is no perfect time like now, and the best way to start is to prevent even more sanctioned slaughter. Please oppose proposals 33,59,75 and 79. Opposing them will will do more good then you can believe.

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PC432

**Name:** Arthur Rossino

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC433

**Name:** Isabel Sadurni

**Community of Residence:** Alaska

#### **Comment:**

The Alaska Board of Game MUST OPPOSE Proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79 which seek to increase the number of wolves killed, during their January 2025 meetings. These proposals blatantly disregard fair chase and ethics, incorrectly blame wolves for decline in caribou populations, and seek to liberalize both killing seasons and the methods people can use to kill wolves.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

#### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there’s low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there’s declining interest from the general public.

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Thank you for consideration of the above.

Isabel Sadurni

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PC434

**Name:** Cathy Savage

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC435

**Name:** Michael Savage

**Community of Residence:** New York

**Comment:**

STOP KILLING WOLVES. I strongly oppose 33, 59, 75, and 79. It would be great if you could stop proposing dumb ideas that people then have to rally around to save innocent animals. The rationale for these proposals is completely unsound, not based in science, and is harmful.

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PC436

**Name:** Bethany Schilder

**Community of Residence:** Las Vegas, NV

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Killing Wolves is unnecessary, The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research

demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC437

**Name:** Elsy Shallman

**Community of Residence:** Loxahatchee

**Comment:**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

I'm opposed to proposal numbers: 33, 59, 75 and 79

Thank you,

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PC438

**Name:** Rose Shulman

**Community of Residence:** Traphill, NC

**Comment:**

33, 59, 75, 79

oppose

wildlife killing is unnecessary

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PC439

**Name:** Jessica Simons

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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**Name:** Robert Smith

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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**Killing Wolves is Unnecessary**

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their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

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PC441

**Name:** Richard Stromberg

**Community of Residence:** Glacier View

**Comment:**

I have a cabin above mile 90.2 of the Glenn Highway and I am opposed to proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79.

In the past, I have spoken with board members about game, especially moose, and their response is myopic - we can go in and kill more bears and wolves. This shows callous disregard for the true problem predators: human hunters and poachers.

What is needed is more presence of fish and game officers to catch and dissuade poachers. These trails are crawling with four wheelers and some of those are taking moose out of season. Get out early, issue citations and confiscate firearms and vehicles.

The other solution sorely needed is to eliminate the spike fork hunt for about five years. This has been done in the past with positive results. Tell people to suck it up and wait for the populations to recover. I and my neighbors haven't been able to hunt on our own land in more than a dozen years due to the poor management results from your status quo.

Killing fellow predators is immoral. It is the presence of wolves, bears, lynx, wolverines that make Alaska wild. Your approach to take out these predators turns the state into a large petting zoo or stockyard.

Pause the spike fork hunt and go after poachers!

Regards,

Rich Stromberg

Glacier View

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**Name:** Claire Sullivan

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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**Killing Wolves is Unnecessary**

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their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC443

**Name:** Henry Sullivan

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

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Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from

pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

**Killing Wolves is Unnecessary**

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

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PC444

**Name:** Amanda Taylor

**Community of Residence:** Los Angeles CA

**Comment:**

I vigorously OPPOSE:

Proposal 33

Proposal 59

Proposal 75

Proposal 79

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is outdated, cruel and ignorant. Wolves are apex predators who support the health of entire eco systems. If their numbers are too low, the entire habitat struggles. Reintroducing wolves to Yellowstone National Park rebalanced elk and deer populations, allowing the willows and aspen to return to the landscape. The end to overgrazing stabilized riverbanks and rivers recovered and flowed in new directions. Songbirds returned as did beavers, eagles, foxes and badgers.

ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks. Um - [REDACTED] !?!

ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public. Um - again [REDACTED]?!?!

STop this insanity - you do NOT need to "control" wolf and bear populations by extending the hunting/trapping season.

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PC445

**Name:** Tamara Knebel, The Wolf Den (on X(Twitter))

**Community of Residence:** Lakewood, Washington State

**Comment:**

Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79: I am emphatically opposed to any of this being voted into law in Alaska. Wolves are running on the edge of extinction anyway, and now you propose to legalize what amounts to wholesale slaughter of the ones who are left. Not only that but you intend to profit of the murder of this animals. Perhaps you can stop thinking about how much you can make, and think about how much it will cost us all.

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PC446

**Name:** Ellen Till

**Community of Residence:** US

**Comment:**

Prop 33- OPPOSE-

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Prop 59- OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

Prop 75- OPPOSE

Declining interest from hunters is NOT a reason to nearly decimate this population of wolves. Full stop.

Prop 79- OPPOSE

Extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species—please do not allow for this for obvious reasons as it has already been acknowledged as a high risk.

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PC447

**Name:** Daniel Toohey

**Community of Residence:** Dayton

**Comment:**

Hello,

Please follow the latest science.

Studies have shown that Alaska's predator control programs, aimed at boosting moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do not effectively increase human moose harvests. Additionally, these programs would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems.

The concept that the state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is a widespread assumption in large carnivore management. Research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves do not over hunt wild ungulate populations and they do not pose threats to human safety.

I do not support proposal numbers 33, 59, 75, & 79.

Thank you,

Daniel Toohey

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PC448

**Name:** Jeremy Trimm

**Community of Residence:** CA

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

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PC449

**Name:** Jennifer Valentine

**Community of Residence:** ny

**Comment:**

for Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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for Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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PC450

**Name:** Deborah Van Damme

**Community of Residence:** Nevada

**Comment:**

I adamantly OPPOSE Proposals 33, 59, 75, 79

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It is urgently necessary to preserve the rapidly dwindling wildlife populations and natural lands/wildlife habitats, even INCREASE wildlife territories. Human over-population, destruction of natural habitats and cattle ranching are some of the primary reasons for global warming and the destruction of planet

Earth. WE MUCH LEARN TO COEXIST with wildlife, NOT murder them. I OPPOSE PROPOSALS 33, 59, 75, 79.

Thank you!

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PC451

**Name:** Corey Vaughan

**Community of Residence:** Rileyville, VA

**Comment:**

I am against the killing of wolves and other target species in proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. I am additionally against proposal 59 due to its potential of injuring and killing nontarget species.

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PC452

**Name:** Dr. Frank Webb

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

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Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

Wolves are absolutely ESSENTIAL to our balanced ecosystem and they control their own numbers biologically. We must protect our precious, iconic and endangered wolves at all costs. Wolves are also cash magnets for states and they bring in millions in tourism – people want to see wolves alive and thriving in the wild. Use science and non-lethal methods of wildlife management!

So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC453

**Name:** Meredith Webb

**Community of Residence:** Anchorage

#### **Comment:**

#### Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne “take” (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says “A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department”

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

#### Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

#### Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf population in this area to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

#### Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

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#### Killing Wolves is Unnecessary

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety.

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So why does Alaska continue to get away with outdated and incorrect management practices?

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PC454

**Name:** Elizabeth Wheat

**Community of Residence:** Green Bay, WI

**Comment:**

Proposal 33: OPPOSE

Proposal 59: OPPOSE

Proposal 75: OPPOSE

Proposal 79: OPPOSE

As an Associate Professor in Public and Environmental Affairs and Political Science, I strongly oppose these proposals and Alaska's predator control policy targeting wolves and bears, particularly the aerial hunting. This strategy is not supported by the scientific data nor is it an effective population management technique.

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PC455

**Name:** Patricia Williamson

**Community of Residence:** NJ

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 seeks to allow the same day airborne "take" (killing) of wolves and brown bears in Unit 17. Alaska Stat. § 16.05.783 says "A person may not shoot or assist in shooting a free-ranging wolf or wolverine the same day that a person has been airborne. However, the Board of Game may authorize a predator control program as part of a game management plan that involves airborne or same day airborne shooting if the board has determined based on information provided by the department"

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. ADFG is neutral on allowing same day airborne killing of brown bears and they oppose same day airborne killing of wolves in Unit 17.

Proposal 59 asks for a longer wolf trapping season in Unit 11. The current season runs from November 10 – March 31, but the proposal asks for a new season extending from October 15 – April 30 in order to give people more time to kill more wolves. Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.

Proposal 75 seeks to add ADFG removal of wolves, brown bears, and black bears to Unit 16 Intensive Management Plan. This would allow department employees to conduct aerial, land and shoot, or ground-based killing of wolves and black bears and brown bears using state-owned, privately-owned, or chartered equipment, including helicopters, under AS 16.05.783. The state wants to decrease the wolf

population in this are to 35-55 wolves and claim that 100 wolves must be killed annually, for several years, in order to reach this minimum. ADFG claims that there's low interest from hunters because a majority of the wolves in Unit 16 have lice (which results in poor pelt quality) and low interest from pilots because they can participate in same day airborne hunting in other units. Therefore, ADFG argues that they may need to kill wolves because there's declining interest from the general public.

Proposal 79 requests an extension of the wolf trapping season by one month to April 30 in Unit 14A, to give trappers more time to kill wolves and to align the trapping season with neighboring units. In their comments, ADFG acknowledges that extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species but they support the proposal despite these risks.



PC456

**Name:** Dallas Winfrey

**Community of Residence:** Winder, Georgia

**Comment:**

I strongly oppose Proposal 33. Same day lethal targeting is nothing but an unethical slaughter of any particular species. When humans use this against themselves, it is known as genocide. I see no difference between genocide and Proposal 33.

I strongly oppose Proposal 59. First off, all trapping methods should be outlawed for the indiscriminately brutally outdated cruelty. One species should never devise such methods of unspeakable pain and suffering to their own kind or other cognitive lifeforms. Life, as we know it, is very, very rare from Earth's standpoint. With that said, why purposely inflict such a brutal death to any species that has endured the last 6+ mass extinction on Earth.

I strongly oppose Proposal 75. I am quite certain that the majority of Americans are in opposition to Proposal 75. I find it appalling to imagine that a government official is considering to waste monies on devising practices of death. Proposal 75 is a despicable proposal that is void for the appreciation of wildlife.

I strongly oppose Proposal 79. To extend the social-pathic practice of trapping is a dark and deep blow to any species in the region. I find it disturbing that proposal 79 is even in considerations. This proposal is void of any respect to all mobile forms of life.

Thank you for considering my oppositions and have a good day.

Sincerely, Dallas Winfrey

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PC457

**Name:** Cynthia Pansing, Wolf Conservation Center

**Community of Residence:** West Stockbridge, MA

**Comment:**

I oppose proposals 33, 59, 75 and 79. There is no evidence that aerial gunning and severe wildlife management practices such as these that are directed at wolves and bears will do anything to increase prey populations for hunters. There is strong evidence (from Yellowstone Park, etc.) that wolves and bears play vital roles in the ecosystem and, left on their own, will do more to help ensure a healthy habitat where deer and other prey populations thrive. Thank you.

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PC458

**Name:** Melissa Newton, Wolf Conservation Center

**Community of Residence:** El Cerrito

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE

Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species.

Proposal 59 – OPPOSE

Traps are inhumane and inherently nonselective. They injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal.

Proposal 75 – OPPOSE

Extending aerial killing for state employees merely extends the same issues as hunters employing the method. This method is unnecessary and doesn't make sense- if people are not killing local predators, then that should be enough justification that those predators do not need to be killed.

Proposal 79 – OPPOSE

Extending the trapping season poses a risk to non-target species and humans for the same reasons that proposal 59 should not be approved.

Studies have shown that Alaska's predator control programs, aimed at boosting moose, caribou, and deer populations for hunters, do not effectively increase human moose harvests. Additionally, these programs would have serious and negative impacts on the Denali and Lake Clark ecosystems.

The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. It doesn't make sense for the state of Alaska to continue to use outdated and incorrect management practices which keep the state in a cycle of ignorance.



PC459

**Name:** Muhammad Kalonji, Wolf Conservation Center

**Community of Residence:** Mentor OH

**Comment:**

Proposal 33 – OPPOSE Proposal 59 – OPPOSE Proposal 75 – OPPOSE Proposal 79 – OPPOSE:

My reasoning is wolves are cute little friendly creatures like big dogs and if you kill them, you're absolutely insane.

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PC460

**Name:** Lisa La Grande, Wolf Conservation Center, South Salem, NY

**Community of Residence:** Westchester County, NY

**Comment:**

Proposal 33: same day killing - BRUTAL AND UNCONSCIONABLE

Proposal 59 - STOP TRAPPING WOLVES - STOP THE BLOODLUST

Proposal 75: obviously, the interest or lack of interest of the general public doesn't give license to kill because of 'lack of interest'. Perhaps the general public should learn about these magnificent animals who do NO HARM to anyone.

Proposal 79: perhaps persons who kill for sport should spend time in wolf sanctuaries and hopefully have a change of heart. Wouldn't that be more productive??

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PC461

**Name:** Paul Wolfsberg

**Community of Residence:** Cantwell

**Comment:**

There is no scientific evidence to support these proposals (33, 59, 75, 79) nor their possible success.

The proposals are cruel and immoral and seeks to contribute to the destruction of the state's natural heritage by persecuting and slaughtering predators such as wolves who are merely trying to survive in very difficult circumstances for the sick pleasure of hunters.

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PC462

**Name:** Aura Wright

**Community of Residence:** Myrtle Point, Oregon

**Comment:**

Proposal 33, 59, 75 and 79. The concept that state-sanctioned killing of wolves is necessary to control wolf populations is one of the most widespread assumptions in large carnivore management but research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. I oppose all 4 of the above referenced proposals.

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PC463

**Name:** V.A. Yingling

**Community of Residence:** Maryland

**Comment:**

As a wildlife advocate, I am voicing my concern and strong opposition to Proposals 33, 59, 75, and 79. Wolves don't decimate wild ungulate populations and they don't pose threats to human safety. Same day airborne killing violates fair chase methods and gives hunters an unfair advantage over their target species. Trapping is inhumane and inherently nonselective. Traps injure and kill countless nontarget animals annually, including endangered and threatened species and even family pets. Traps often injure people too when attempting to release a trapped animal. The belief that state-sanctioned wolf kills are necessary to control wolf populations is harmful and wrong; research demonstrates that wolves limit their own numbers.

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