

Regional/Multiple Unit Proposals

PROPOSAL 46 - 5 AAC 92.015(a)(4). Brown bear tag fee exemptions. Reauthorize resident brown bear tag fee exemptions in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

(a) A resident tag is not required for taking a brown bear in the following units:

(4) Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26(B), and 26(C)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Brown bear tag fee exemptions must be reauthorized annually. Reauthorizing the exemption allows residents, who have not purchased the \$25 brown bear tag, to take bears opportunistically.

Interior/Northeast Arctic Region (Region III) brown bear populations are healthy, and harvest is monitored through the brown bear sealing requirement. Eliminating all resident brown bear tag fees throughout Region III simplifies regulations, increases resident hunter opportunity, and is not likely to cause declines in these brown bear populations. This reauthorization would assist with our objective of managing Region III brown bear populations for hunter opportunity and would continue to allow hunters to take brown bears opportunistically. During regulatory years 2006–2014, 31% of brown bears harvested by resident hunters in Region III were taken incidentally to other activities compared with 13% statewide.

The Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) estimates that brown bear harvest accounts for approximately 6% of the bear populations. It is composed primarily of males and is sustainable. Where harvests are elevated (i.e., Units 20A, 20B, 20D, and portions of 26B), brown bear populations are managed by adjusting seasons and bag limits. The resident tag fees that were in place prior to 2010 appeared to have little effect on harvest rates in these areas.

ADF&G also recommends that the tag fee exemptions for subsistence registration permit hunts in Units 19A and 19B (downstream of and including the Aniak River drainage), 21D, and 24 should also be reauthorized to provide additional subsistence opportunity in these areas.

PROPOSED BY: Alaska Department of Fish and Game (HQ-F16-132)

Note: This proposal is scheduled for the Arctic/Western Region meeting as proposal 17 and the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region meeting as proposal 47.

PROPOSAL 47 - 5 AAC 92.990(26). Definitions. Change the definition of “edible meat” for game birds as follows:

"Edible meat" means, in the case of a big game animal, except a bear, the meat of the ribs, neck, brisket, front quarters, hindquarters, and the meat along the backbone between the front and hindquarters; in the case of a bear, the meat of the front quarters and hindquarters and meat along the backbone (backstrap); **for all game birds, the meat from the breast, back, thighs, legs;** [IN THE CASE OF SMALL GAME BIRDS, EXCEPT FOR CRANES, GEESE AND SWAN, THE

MEAT OF THE BREAST; IN THE CASE OF CRANES, GEESE, AND SWAN, THE MEAT OF THE BREAST AND MEAT OF THE FEMUR AND TIBIA-FIBULA (LEGS AND THIGHS);] however, "edible meat" of big game or small game birds does not include meat of the head, meat that has been damaged and made inedible by the method of taking, bones, sinew, incidental meat reasonably...

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Define edible meat for all game birds in Units 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26A, 26B, and 26C to reduce or eliminate wanton waste of migratory birds.

During the spring 2015 Alaska Migratory Bird Co-Management Council (AMBCC) meeting wanton waste language was adopted similar language for the spring/summer subsistence harvest season defining edible meat "human consumption" as: the meat from the breast, back, thighs, and legs. We would like to place the wings, gizzard and heart in the category of "human use" which would allow these part to be used by humans for non-edible purposes, e.g., trapping. However, the head, neck, feet, other internal organs and skin are optional.

The Central Kuskokwim Advisory Committee would like the fall hunt to be as consistent as possible with the spring/summer subsistence regulations proposed by the AMBCC for the 2016 season. This is the customary and traditional practices in our region and all the included areas addressed in this proposal.

PROPOSED BY: Central Kuskokwim Fish and Game Advisory Committee (EG-F16-092)

Note: The Board of Game deferred this proposal from the 2016 Statewide Regulations Meeting. It was previously numbered proposal 14. This proposal is scheduled for the Arctic/Western Region meeting as proposal 20 and the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region meeting as proposal 48.

PROPOSAL 48 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking game, exceptions; and 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions. Allow the use of crossbows in restricted-weapons hunts as follows:

In order to allow more opportunity for those hunters wishing to use a crossbow while hunting during special hunts like the roadside "targeted hunts" for moose in Southcentral and the Interior, or while hunting in specific game management areas or state refuges around the state where either muzzleloaders or shotguns and bow and arrow are the approved hunting tools, I would ask the Board of Game to include the use of crossbows as a fourth approved hunting tool.

In addition to those wishing to hunt with a crossbow, there are those older or smaller hunters who, for whatever reason, cannot use a bow and arrow that meets the existing requirements. A person who cannot draw and hold a bow and arrow can normally still use a crossbow if that tool was legal for use.

What I am proposing is that the category of crossbow be added to the list of approved hunting tools for those hunts in game management areas, state game refuges, and special hunts where either

a muzzleloader or shotgun is legal along with bow and arrow. For areas or hunts that are specified as bow and arrow only, nothing will change.

A crossbow has certain advantages over a bow and arrow and also has some major disadvantages compared to a bow and arrow. However, the two hunting tools are still relatively comparable in power and range. A crossbow does not even come close to a muzzleloader or shotgun in comparison. If a muzzleloader or a shotgun is legal to use, along with bow and arrow, then there are no practical concerns to not allow a crossbow along with bow and arrow in those areas or hunts which also allow a muzzleloader or shotgun.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? There are currently several state game management areas, state refuges, and special hunts statewide which support weapons restricted big game hunts. Most of these hunts prohibit the use of centerfire, high-powered rifles and specify that only muzzleloaders, shotguns using slugs, or bow and arrow (or some combination of the specified implements) are allowed. Hunters choosing to use muzzleloaders or bow and arrow must comply with existing regulation requirements for these hunting tools, i.e., things like muzzleloading caliber or the bow's draw weight.

These restrictions in areas or refuges or special hunts are done largely for safety reasons because all of the approved hunting tools are considered short-range compared to a highpowered rifle.

The Board of Game recently defined crossbows in regulation into their own category with requirements on power, bolt length, etc. This was done because crossbows as hunting tools are gradually increasing in hunting use for big game in Alaska during the general season and have become the fastest growing hunting tool in the Lower 48 for hunting animals like white-tailed deer and black bear. It was felt that a distinction between bow and arrow and crossbow was necessary.

Since crossbows are defined separately from bow and arrow, current regulations allowing the use of bow and arrow exclude the use of a crossbow for hunting during that same hunt.

PROPOSED BY: Howard Delo (EG-C15-037)

Note: This proposal is scheduled for the Arctic/Western Region meeting as proposal 19 and the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region meeting as proposal 49.

PROPOSAL 49 - 5 AAC 92.130. Restrictions to bag limit. Remove the bag limit restriction for resident relatives accompanying nonresident second degree of kindred as follows:

This new regulation does not solve any issues in the Arctic, Western, Interior or Eastern Arctic regions and Units 12, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26A, 26B, and 26C should be excluded from this regulation.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The new regulation, 5 AAC 92.130, adopted during the 2016 Statewide Regulation meeting is strictly allocative in nature and lacks a conservation basis. The regulation from the proposal reads as follows:

A guide required species under AS 16.05.407(a) taken by a nonresident personally accompanied by a resident relative under AS 16.05.407(a)(2) will count as the bag limit of both the nonresident and the resident relative who accompanies the nonresident.

This regulation was adopted without viable data on the number of nonresident second degree of kindred hunters and their harvest from the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) for the Arctic, Western, Interior and Eastern Arctic Region units. ADF&G presented data that was admittedly limited and inaccurate, and this data was used as a basis for carrying the amended proposal 51 during the 2016 board meeting cycle.

The Alaska legislature took deliberate steps to provide for the second degree of kindred exemption. This was presumably done to allow residents to share their hunting experiences with close family, rather than to require residents to act as guides who are not allowed to take game while with a client.

This regulation allocates additional harvest to nonresident hunters by preventing a resident from harvesting game and as such is punitive to resident hunters. Additionally, the board recognized at the time that this regulation was based on choosing what was more valuable, a guided nonresident or a resident sharing a hunt with a family member, but unfortunately chose to side with the guiding industry.

PROPOSED BY: Kyle Jones (EG-F16-080)

PROPOSAL 50 - 5 AAC 92.130. Restrictions to bag limit. Remove the bag limit restriction for resident relatives accompanying nonresident second degree of kindred for the Interior Region as follows:

Everyone who wishes to hunt in a nonsubsistence area should have equal opportunity to pursue the "guided" species of Alaska.

While I believe that proposal 51 should be repealed statewide, in the setting of an Interior board meeting, I propose that recently passed proposal 51 should not apply to this region.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Recently passed proposal 51, limiting residents along with their nonresident second degree of kindred, to a shared bag limit of one for any "guided" species, is an inappropriate reallocation of tags in favor of the guiding industry. Taking away an opportunity from only those do-it-yourself hunters of Alaska who enjoy hunting with nonresident family is not appropriate. Long-distance family bonds are hard enough to maintain without this extra burden, which may preclude some hunting trips from taking place. The real benefactors in this new regulation are clearly the guides, who are trying to cut out a larger portion of the resources for their own benefit.

PROPOSED BY: Chris Harper (EG-F16-037)

PROPOSAL 51 - 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose; and 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for caribou. Prohibit nonresident hunting of any prey species under intensive management in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region until harvest and population objectives are met as follows:

Nonresident hunting shall not be allowed for any prey species in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region under an intensive management (IM) predation control plan until the minimum IM population and harvest objectives for that prey species has been reached.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Nonresident hunting opportunity in areas under Intensive Management Predation Control Plans. IM predation control implementation plans to restore the abundance of prey species as necessary to achieve human consumptive use goals are intended to benefit resident Alaskans. Resident Hunters of Alaska supports IM efforts to achieve these goals.

We would like to see the Board of Game adopt regulations that match the intent of our IM law. No nonresident hunting should be allowed in any area of Region III for a prey species that is under a formal IM predation control plan to increase populations for the benefit of resident consumptive uses when the minimum IM population and harvest objectives for that prey species has not been reached.

PROPOSED BY: Resident Hunters of Alaska (EG-F16-102)

PROPOSAL 52 - 5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts; 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts; 92.069. Special provisions for moose drawing permit hunts; and 85.025. Hunting seasons and bag limits for caribou. Establish a ten percent nonresident drawing permit allocation cap in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region for Dall sheep, moose, brown bear, and caribou as follows:

Where we currently have or in future may have draw-only permit hunts for both residents and nonresidents in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region for Dall sheep, moose, brown/grizzly bear and caribou, the nonresident allocations should reflect constitutional intent to maximize the benefit to resident Alaskans and be no more than **“up to 10 percent maximum”** of the available number of permits.

All resident hunters will benefit from this solution by being given their constitutionally-mandated maximum benefit and opportunity to our game resources.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Nonresident draw permit allocations in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region. We would like the Board of Game to ensure that all current draw-only hunts for both residents and nonresidents, and any such hunts in the future, will have a clear and substantial resident preference opportunity to draw and to hunt.

Draw-only permit hunts for both residents and nonresidents reflect a need to limit the number of hunters afield for reasons that could be related to conservation, trophy quality, hunt aesthetics, crowding etc.

Whatever the rationale for a draw-only hunt for all user groups, and whatever the species, resident hunters should have a clear and substantial constitutional preference to draw a permit and an opportunity to hunt. Resident hunters don't currently have that preference, which is evident in the number of draw-only hunts for moose in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region that give equal opportunities to nonresidents to draw a permit.

If this issue is not addressed, we will continue to see unconstitutionally high and unfair nonresident allocations for draw-only hunts in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region that negatively affect resident hunter opportunity.

PROPOSED BY: Resident Hunters of Alaska (EG-F16-101)

Note: This proposal is scheduled for the Arctic/Western Region meeting as proposal 6 and the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region meeting as proposal 53.

PROPOSAL 53 - 5 AAC 85.025. Hunting seasons and bag limits for caribou. Clarify the resident general and subsistence hunting seasons and the nonresident general hunting seasons for caribou in Interior/Northeast Arctic and the Arctic/Western Regions as follows:

	Resident Open season	Nonresident Open season
...		
Unit 12, that portion west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway within the Tok River drainage	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u>	No open season.
1 bull		
Unit 12, that portion west of the Glenn Highway (Tok cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway, excluding the Tok River drainage		
1 bull by registration permit only; up to 100 bulls may be taken in combination with Unit 20(D), in that portion south of the Tanana River	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 12		
1 caribou may be taken by	(Winter season to be	No open season.

registration permit only during a winter season to be announced by emergency order

announced)
Subsistence

...

Unit 18

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 caribou by registration permit only; however, no more than 1 bull may be taken and no more than 1 caribou may be taken from Aug. 1—Jan. 31

Aug. 1—Mar. 15
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

No open season.

(14)

Unit 19(A), that portion within the Lime Village Management Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 caribou by registration permit only; however, no more than 1 bull may be taken and no more than 1 caribou may be taken from Aug. 1—Jan. 31

Aug. 1—Mar. 15
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

Units 19(A) and 19(B) within the Nonresident Closed Area

No open season.

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 caribou by registration permit only; however, no more than 1 bull may be taken and no more than 1 caribou may be taken from Aug. 1—Jan. 31

Aug. 1—Mar. 15
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

Remainder of Units 19(A) and 19(B)

No open season.

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 caribou by registration permit only; however, no more than 1 bull may be taken and no more than 1 caribou may be taken from

Aug. 1—Mar. 15
Subsistence

Aug. 1—Jan. 31

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

Unit 19(C)
1 bull

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

No open season.
Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Unit 19(D), except the drainages of
The Nixon Fork River
1 bull; or

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

1 caribou; or

Nov. 1—Jan. 31
Subsistence

5 caribou may be taken during
the winter season to be announced;
however, the commissioner may
close the season and immediately
reopen, by emergency order,
a season during which the bag
limit is less than 5 caribou

(Season to be
announced)
(Subsistence hunt only)

No open season.

Remainder of Unit 19(D)
1 bull

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

20(F), those portions south of
the Yukon River, and north and
east of a line formed by the
Richardson Highway from the
Unit 20(D) boundary to its
Intersection with the Steese
Highway, north along the
Steese Highway to its intersection
with the Elliot Highway, then
northwest along the Elliot
Highway to its intersection with
the Dalton Highway, then north
along the Dalton Highway to the
Yukon River, and Unit 20(D) that
portion north of the south bank of
the Tanana River

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter,
by youth hunt drawing permit;
up to 30 total permits may be
issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21
General season

1 caribou by registration permit only; or

Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Subsistence
Dec. 1—Mar. 31
Subsistence

1 caribou by targeted permit only, during a season that may be announced by emergency order within a portion of the area during Dec. 1—Mar. 31

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter, by youth hunt drawing permit only; up to 30 total permits may be issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21
General season

1 bull by registration permit only

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Remainder of Unit 20(B) **that lays outside the Fairbanks non-Subsistence area**

1 bull

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Unit 20(C)

No open season.

No open season.

Unit 20(D), that portion south of the Tanana River

No open season.

No open season.

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit only; up to 100 bulls may be taken in combination with Unit 12 in that portion west of the Glenn Highway (Tok Cutoff) and south of the Alaska Highway, excluding the Tok River drainage

Aug. 10—Sept. 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

No open season.

Unit 20(E)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter, by youth hunt drawing permit only; up to 30 total permits may be issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21
General season

1 caribou by registration permit only; or

Aug. 10—Sept. 30

Subsistence

Dec. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

1 caribou by registration permit only, during a season for up to three days that may be announced by emergency order within a portion of the area during the period Oct. 20—Nov. 30; or

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

1 caribou by targeted permit only, during a season that may be announced by emergency order within a portion of the area during Dec. 1—Mar. 31

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter, by youth hunt drawing permit only; up to 30 total permits may be issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21

General season

1 bull by registration permit only

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

General season

Unit 20(F) south of the Yukon River and west of the Dalton Highway

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

Subsistence

[(GENERAL HUNT ONLY)]

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

General season

1 bull

Unit 20(F), north of the Yukon River

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou

Aug. 10—Mar. 31

Subsistence

[(GENERAL HUNT ONLY)]

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou

Aug. 10—Sept. 30

General season

(16)

Unit 21(A)
1 bull

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

General season

Unit 21(B), that portion north of the Yukon River and downstream from Ukawutni Creek	No open season.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 21(B) 1 caribou	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>General season</u>
Unit 21(C), that portion within the Dulbi River drainage and that portion within the Melozitna River drainage downstream from Big Creek	No open season.	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 21(C) 1 caribou	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>General season</u>
Unit 21(D), that portion north of the Yukon River and east of the Koyukuk River 2 caribou;	(Winter season to be announced)	No open season.
Remainder of Unit 21(D)		
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 5 caribou per day; as follows:		
up to 5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;	July 1—Oct. 14 <u>Subsistence</u>	
	Feb. 1—June 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	
up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken	Sept. 1—Mar. 31 <u>Subsistence</u>	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull; however, calves may not be taken		Aug. 1—Sept. 30 <u>General season</u>
Unit 21(E)	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	Aug. 10—Sept. 30 <u>General season</u>
1 caribou; however, 2 additional caribou may be taken during a winter season to be announced	(Winter season to be announced)	

(17)

Unit 22(A), that portion north of

the Golsovia River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day; as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14

Subsistence

Feb. 1—June 30

Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken

Sept. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be
taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30

General season

Unit 22(B), that portion west of
Golovnin Bay, and west of a line
along the west bank of the Fish
and Niukluk Rivers to the
mouth of the Libby River, and
excluding all portions of the
Niukluk River drainage upstream
from and including the Libby
River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day; as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

Oct. 1—Oct. 14

Subsistence

Feb. 1—Apr. 30

Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

Oct. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

up to 5 caribou per day; however,
calves may not be taken; during the
period May 1—Sept. 30, a season
may be announced by emergency
order; however, cow caribou may
not be taken April 1—Aug. 31; bull
caribou may not be taken Oct.
15—Jan. 31

(Season to be announced
by emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be
taken during the period Aug.

(Season to be announced
by emergency order)

1—Sept. 30, a season may be announced by emergency order

Remainder of Unit 22(B)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—June 30

Subsistence
Sept. 1—Mar. 31
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not be Taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30
General season

Unit 22(D), that portion in the Pilgrim River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken

Oct. 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—Apr. 30

Subsistence
Oct. 1—Mar. 31
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

up to 5 caribou per day; however, calves may not be taken; during the period May 1—Sept. 30, a season may be announced by emergency order; however, cow caribou may not be taken April 1—Aug. 31

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not be taken; during the period Aug. 1—Sept. 30, a season may be announced by emergency order

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

Unit 22(D), that portion in the Kuzitrin River drainage (excluding the Pilgrim River

drainage) and the Agiapuk River drainage, including the Tributaries

RESIDENT HUNTERS

5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14

Subsistence

Feb. 1—June 30

Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

Sept. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30

General season

Unit 22(E), that portion east of and including the Sanaguich River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14

Subsistence

Feb. 1—June 30

Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

Sept. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30

General season

Remainder of Unit 22

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day; however calves may not be taken; cow caribou may not be taken Apr. 1—Aug. 31; bull caribou may not be taken Oct. 15—Jan. 31

(Season to be announced by emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not

(Season to be announced

be taken; during the period Aug.
1—Sept. 30

by emergency order)

(18)

Unit 23, that portion north of
and including the Singoalik
River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—June 30
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken

Jul. 15—Apr. 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not be
taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30
General season

Remainder of Unit 23

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—June 30
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken

Sept. 1—Mar. 31
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not be
taken
(19)

Aug. 1—Sept. 30
General season

Unit 24(A), that portion south of
the south bank of the Kanuti
River, and that portion of Unit
25(D) drained by the west fork
Of the Dall River west of 150
W. long.
1 caribou

Aug. 10—Mar. 31

Aug. 10—Sept. 30

Remainder of Unit 24(A), and
Remainder of Unit 24(B)

Subsistence

General season

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day, as follows:
up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—June 30
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken

Jul. 15—Apr. 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not
be taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30
General season

Unit 24(B), that portion south of
the south bank of the Kanuti
River, upstream from and
including that portion of the
Kanuti-Kiloitna River drainage,
bounded by the southeast bank
of the Kodosin-Nolitna Creek,
then downstream along the east
bank of the Kanuti-Kilolitna
River to its confluence with the
Kanuti River

1 caribou

Aug. 10—Mar. 31
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 30
General season

Units 24(C) and 24(D)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however,
calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14
Subsistence
Feb. 1—June 30
Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however,
calves may not be taken

Sept. 1—Mar. 31
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull; however, calves may not
be taken

Aug. 1—Sept. 30
General season

(20)

Units 25(A), those portions east of the east bank of the East Fork Chandalar River extending from its confluence with the Chandalar River upstream to Guilbeau Pass, Unit 25(B), and Unit 25(D), excluding the drainage of the west fork of the Dall River west of 150_ W. long.

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

10 caribou

July 1—Apr. 30

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 bulls

Aug. 1—Sept. 30

General season

Remainder of Unit 25(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

10 caribou; however cow caribou may not be taken from May 16—June 30

July 1—June 30

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

2 bulls

Aug. 1—Sept. 30

General season

Remainder of Unit 25(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

10 caribou; however cow caribou may not be taken from May 16—June 3

July 1—June 30

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou; however cow caribou may not be taken from May 16—June 30

July 1—June 30

General season

Unit 25(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter, by youth hunt drawing permit only; up to 30 total permits may be issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21

General season

1 caribou by registration permit only; or

Aug. 10—Sept. 30

Subsistence

Dec. 1—Mar. 31

Subsistence

1 caribou by targeted permit only, during a season that may be announced by emergency order within a portion of the area during Dec. 1—Mar. 31

(Season to be announced emergency order)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 caribou, per lifetime of a hunter, by youth hunt drawing permit only; up to 30 total permits may be issued; or

Aug. 10—Aug. 21

General season

1 bull by registration permit only

Aug. 10—Sept. 20

General season

(21)

Unit 26(A), that portion of the Colville River drainage upstream from the Anaktuvuk River, and drainages of the Chukchi Sea south and west of, and including the Utukok River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day, as follows:

up to 5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;

July 1—Oct. 14

Subsistence

Feb. 1—June 30

Subsistence

up to 5 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken

Jul. 15—Apr. 30

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be taken

July 15—Sept. 30

General season

Remainder of Unit 26(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;

July 1—July 15
Subsistence

5 caribou per day; however, no more than 3 cows per day; cows accompanied by calves and calves may not be taken;

July 16—Oct. 15
Subsistence

3 cows per day; however, calves may not be taken;

Oct. 16—Dec. 31
Subsistence

5 caribou per day; however, no more than 3 cows per day; calves may not be taken;

Jan. 1—Mar. 15
Subsistence

5 bulls per day; however, calves may not be taken;

Mar. 16—June 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; however, calves may not be taken

July 15—Sept. 30
General season

Unit 26(B), that portion north of 69° 30' N. lat. and west of the east bank of the Kuparuk River to a point at 70° 10' N. lat., 149° 04' W. long., then west approximately 22 miles to 70° 10' N. lat. and 149° 56' W. long., then following the east bank of the Kalubik River to the Arctic Ocean

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou per day; however, cow caribou may not be taken
May 16—June 30

July 1—June 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

5 caribou

July 1—Apr. 30
General season

Unit 26(B), that portion south of 69° 30' N. lat. and west of the Dalton Highway

5 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only

July 1—Oct. 10
Subsistence

July 1—Oct. 10
General season

from July 1—Oct. 10	May 16—June 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	May 16—June 30 <u>General season</u>
Unit 26(B), that portion south Of 69° 30' N. lat. and east of the Dalton Highway		
5 caribou; however, cow caribou may be taken only from July 1—May 15	July 1—July 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	July 1—June 30 <u>General season</u>
Remainder of Unit 26(B)		
5 caribou (22)	July 1—Apr. 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	July 1—Apr. 30 <u>General season</u>
Unit 26(C)		
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 10 caribou; however, only bull caribou may be taken June 23—June 30	July 1—Apr. 30 <u>Subsistence</u> June 23—June 30 <u>Subsistence</u>	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 2 bulls		Aug. 1—Sept. 30 <u>General season</u>

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Amend the resident “general season” status in codified to subsistence for residents on caribou populations that have a positive customary & traditional use (C&T) finding. The statutory definition of subsistence hunting makes all Alaskan residents eligible to take, hunt, and possess game with a positive C&T.

General seasons apply to nonresident seasons, seasons in nonsubsistence areas, drawing hunts, and season on game species that do not have a positive finding of C&T.

PROPOSED BY: Al Barrette (EG-F16-085)

Note: This proposal is scheduled for the Arctic/Western Region meeting as proposal 5 and the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region meeting as proposal 54.

PROPOSAL 54 - 5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear. Change “general season” to “subsistence hunt” for Interior/Northeast Arctic Region black bear hunts having positive customary and traditional use findings as follows:

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open season	Nonresident Open season
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Units 12, 18, 19, 20 outside the Fairbanks nonsubsistence area, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25,

No closed season.
[GENERAL SEASON]
Subsistence

No closed season.
(General hunt only)

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Change the resident “general season” status in codified to subsistence for residents taking black bears. Black bears in all these units have a positive finding of customary and traditional use, with one exception, and that is the bears that are within the Fairbanks nonsubsistence area.

PROPOSED BY: Al Barrette (EG-F16-083)

PROPOSAL 55 - 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. Clarify the resident general and subsistence hunting seasons and the nonresident general hunting seasons for moose in Units 12, 19, 20, 21, and 24 as follows:

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open season	Nonresident Open season
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...

Unit 12, that portion including all drainages into the west bank of the Little Tok River, from its headwaters in Bear Valley at the intersection of the unit boundaries of Units 12 and 13 to its junction with the Tok River, and all drainages into the south bank of the Tok River from its junction with the Little Tok River to the Tok Glacier

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull per harvest report by community harvest community harvest permit only; however, no more than 100 bulls that do not meet antler restrictions for other resident hunts in the same area may be taken in the entire community harvest area during the Aug. 24—Aug. 28 and Sept. 8—Sept. 17 seasons; or

Aug. 24—Aug. 28
Sept. 8—Sept. 17
Dec. 1—Dec. 31
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antler or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Aug. 24—Aug. 28

General season

Sept. 8—Sept. 17

General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 8—Sept. 17

General season

Unit 12, remainder of that portion in the Tok River drainage upstream from the Tok Cutoff Bridge

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with spike-fork antlers spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Aug. 24—Aug. 28

Subsistence

Sept. 8—Sept. 17

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 8—Sept. 17

General season

Unit 12, that portion lying East of the Nabesna River and south of the winter trail running southeast from Pickerel Lake to the Canadian border

Sept. 1—Sept. 30

Subsistence

Sept. 1—Sept. 30

General season

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Unit 12, that portion within the Nabesna River drainage west of the east bank of the Nabesna River upstream from the southern boundary of the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

12 bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side, by registration permit only

Aug. 20—Sept. 17
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side, by registration permit only

Aug. 20—Sept. 17
General season

Remainder of Unit 12

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull

Aug. 24—Aug. 28
Sept. 8—Sept. 17
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or Antlers with 4 or more brow on one side

Sept. 8—Sept. 17
General season

...

Unit 19(A), that portion within the Lime Village Management Area

2 bulls per regulatory year; up to 28 bulls may be taken by Tier II subsistence hunting permit only; up to 14 permits may be issued

Aug. 10—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

No open season.

Nov. 20—Mar. 31
(Subsistence hunt only)

Unit 19(A), that portion downstream from and including the George River drainage, and downstream from and excluding the Downey River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 antlered bull by Tier II permit only; up to 300 permits may be issued

Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS		No open season.
Remainder of Unit 19(A)	No open season.	No open season.
Unit 19(B) within the Nonresident Closed Area		
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull with spike-fork or 50- inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines one side	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u>	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: Remainder of Unit 19(B)		No open season
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull with spike-fork or 50- inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u>	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side		Sept. 5—Sept. 20 <u>General season</u>
Unit 19(C)		
RESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side; or	Sept. 1—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u>	
1 bull by registration permit only	Feb. 1—Feb. 28 <u>Subsistence</u>	
NONRESIDENT HUNTERS: 1 bull with 50-inch antlers or with 4 or more brow tines on one side		Sept. 1—Sept. 20 <u>General season</u>
Unit 19(D), that portion in the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area		
1 antlered bull by registration	Sept. 1—Sept. 25	No open season.

permit

Subsistence

Unit 19(D), that portion between and including the Cheeneetnuk and Gagaryah River drainages, excluding that portion within 2 miles of the Swift River

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 antlered bull; or

Sept. 1—Sept. 20

Subsistence

1 antlered bull by registration permit

Sept. 1—Sept. 25

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 1—Sept. 20

General season

Remainder of Unit 19(D)

1 antlered bull; or

1 antlered bull by registration

Sept. 1—Sept. 20

Sept. 1—Sept. 25

Subsistence

No open season.

No open season.

(18)

...

Unit 20(B), that portion within the Minto Flats Management Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; or

Aug. 21—Aug. 27

(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull with spike-fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 3 or more brow tines on one side; or

Sept. 8—Sept. 25

Subsistence

1 antlerless moose by registration permit only

Oct. 15—Feb. 28

(Subsistence hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow

Sept. 8—Sept. 25

General season

tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 8 permits may be issued

.....

Unit 20(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 20(D), that portion lying south of the north bank of the Tanana River and east of the west bank of the Johnson River, except that portion within the Robertson River drainage south of the confluence of the east and west forks, and within one mile west of the west fork

1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Subsistence

No open season.

Unit 20(D), that portion within the Robertson River drainage south of the confluence of the east and west forks, and within one mile west of the west fork

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 15
General season

...

Unit 20(D), that portion within the Healy River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 spike-fork bull or;
1 bull

Aug. 15—Aug. 28
Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 20
General season

Unit 20(D), that portion lying north of the north bank of the Tanana River and draining into the Volkmar River east to include the Billy Creek drainage, excluding that portion within the Healy River drainage

Sept. 1—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Sept. 1—Sept. 20
General season

1 bull

Remainder of Unit 20(D)
1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Subsistence

Sept. 1—Sept. 15
General season

Unit 20(E), that portion within the Ladue River Controlled Use Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull per regulatory year; only as follows:

1 bull by registration permit only; or 1 bull by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits may be issued

Aug. 24—Aug. 28 **Subsistence**
Sept. 8—Sept. 17 **Subsistence**
Nov. 1—Dec. 10
(General hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side registration permit only

Sept. 8—Sept. 17
General season

Unit 20(E), that portion

draining into the Middle Fork
of the Fortymile River
upstream from and including the
Joseph Creek drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull

Aug. 24—Aug. 28 **Subsistence**
Sept. 8—Sept. 17 **Subsistence**

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers
or antlers with 4 or more
brow tines on one side

Sept. 8—Sept. 17
General season

Remainder of Unit 20(E)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull by registration
permit only

Aug. 24—Aug. 28 **Subsistence**
Sept. 8—Sept. 17 **Subsistence**

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or
Antlers with 4 or more brow
tines on one side by registration
permit only

Sept. 8—Sept. 17
General season

Unit 20(F), that portion
drained by the Yukon River
downstream from, but
not including, the Hess Creek and
Tanana River drainages

1 bull per regulatory year

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Subsistence
Dec. 1—Dec. 15
Subsistence

No open season.

Unit 20(F), that portion drained
by the Tanana River
1 bull

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Subsistence

No open season.

Remainder of Unit 20(F)
1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 15
Subsistence

No open season.

(19)

Unit 21(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 antlered bull

Sept. 5—Sept. 25

Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on or more brow tines one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 21(B), that portion within the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River drainage and outside a corridor extending two miles on either side of and including the Nowitna River

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull

Aug. 22—Aug. 31 **Subsistence**
Sept. 5—Sept. 25 **Subsistence**

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Remainder of Unit 21(B)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit only; or

Aug. 22—Aug. 31
Sept. 5—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull by drawing permit only; up to 300 permit may be issued in Unit 21(B)

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 300 permits may be issued in Unit 21(B)

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 21(C)

Unit 21(C) that portion within the Dulbi River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull, by registration permit only; or

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull, by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits may be issued in Unit 21(C)

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side, by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits may be issued in Unit 21(C)

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Remainder of Unit 21(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 21(D), that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit only; or

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull by drawing permit only; up to 320 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 24, that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit; up to 80 permits may

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

be issued in combination with Unit 24, that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

Remainder of Unit 21(D)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit only; or

Aug. 22—Aug. 31
Sept. 5—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull by drawing permit only; up to 600 permits may be issued in Unit 21(D) outside the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area; or

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 600 permits may be issued in Unit 21(D) outside the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 21(E)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 antlered bull by registration permit only

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 100 permits may be issued; up to 30 percent of the permits may be issued to hunters using a registered guide

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

...

(22)

Unit 24(A), that portion in the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull, by drawing permit up to 70 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 25(A), that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
General season

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 70 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 25(A), that portion within the Dalton Highway Corridor Management Area

Remainder of Unit 24(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side,

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 24(B) all drainages of the Koyukuk River upstream from the Henshaw Creek drainage, excluding the North Fork of the Koyukuk River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Remainder of Unit 24(B)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull; or
1 antlered bull
by registration permit only

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
Dec. 15—Apr. 15
(Subsistence hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or
antlers with 4 or more brow tines
on one side

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Unit 24(C), that portion within
the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit
only; or

Sept. 1—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull by drawing permit only;
up to 320 permits may be
issued in combination with
Units 21(D) and 24(D), those
portions within the Koyukuk
Controlled Use Area; or

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

1 antlered bull
by registration permit only

Dec. 15—Apr. 15
(Subsistence hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers
or antlers with 4 or more brow
tines on one side by drawing permit
only; up to 80 permits may be
issued in combination with
Units 21(D) and 24(D), those
portions within the Koyukuk
Controlled Use Area

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

Remainder of Unit 24(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration
permit only; or

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
(Subsistence hunt only)

1 bull by drawing permit only;
up to 450 permits may be

Sept. 5—Sept. 25
General season

issued in combination with
Unit 24(D) outside the Koyukuk
Controlled Use Area; or

1 antlered bull by
registration permit only

Dec. 15—Apr. 15
(Subsistence hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:
1 bull with 50-inch antlers
or antlers with 4 or more brow
tines on one side by drawing permit;
up to 450 permits

Sept. 5— Sept. 25
General season

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Amend the resident “general season” status in codified to subsistence for residents on moose population that have a positive customary and traditional use (C&T) finding. The statutory definition of subsistence hunting makes all Alaskan residents eligible to take, hunt, and possess game with a positive C&T.

General seasons apply to nonresident seasons, seasons in nonsubsistence areas, drawing hunts, and seasons on game species that do not have a positive finding of C&T.

PROPOSED BY: Al Barrette (EG-F16-115)

PROPOSAL 56 - 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep. Clarify the resident general and subsistence hunting seasons and the nonresident general hunting seasons for Dall sheep as follows:

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open season	Nonresident Open season
...		
Unit 19(A), 19(B), and 19(D) 1 ram with full curl horn or larger	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u>	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 <u>General season</u>
Unit 19(C) 1 ram with full curl horn or larger; or 1 sheep with 3/4 curl horn or less; the take of rams with both horns broken, lambs or ewes with lambs, is prohibited; by registration permit only	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 <u>Subsistence</u> Oct. 1—April 30 (Subsistence hunt only)	Aug. 10—Sept. 20 <u>General season</u> No open season
Unit 24(B), that portion		

with the John River drainage upstream from Till Creek, and that portion within the Glacier River drainage

Aug. 1—Apr. 30
Subsistence

No open season.

3 sheep

Remainder of Unit 24(B)
1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Unit 25(A)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger may be taken only from Aug. 10 through Sept. 20; up to 3 sheep may be taken by registration permit only Oct. 1—April 30

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence
Oct. 1—Apr. 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger.

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Remainder of Unit 25
1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence

Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

Unit 26(A), that portion west of the Etivluk River drainage

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 sheep by registration permit only

No open season.
(Subsistence hunt only)

ALL HUNTERS:

1 ram with full-curl horn or larger by drawing permit only provided that the harvestable surplus is greater than 9 in combination with that portion

No open season.

No open season.

of Unit 23 in the DeLong Mountains

Unit 26(A), that portion east of and including the Etivluk River drainage, excluding Gates of the Arctic National Park

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

3 sheep by registration permit only Aug. 1—Apr. 30
(Subsistence hunt only)

ALL HUNTERS:

1 ram with full-curl horn or larger Aug. 10—Sept. 20 Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence **General season**

Unit 26(B), that portion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park

3 sheep Aug. 1—Apr. 30 No open season
Subsistence

Remainder of Units 26(A) and 26(B)
1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger

Aug. 10—Apr. 30 Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence **General season**

Unit 26(C)

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger may be taken only from Aug. 10 through Sept. 20; up to 3 sheep may be Taken by registration permit Oct. 1—April 30 Aug. 10—Sept. 20
Subsistence
Oct. 1—Apr. 30
Subsistence

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 ram with a full-curl horn or larger Aug. 10—Sept. 20
General season

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Amend the resident “general season” status in codified to subsistence for residents on sheep populations that have a positive

customary and traditional use (C&T) finding. The statutory definition of subsistence hunting makes all Alaskan residents eligible to take, hunt, and possess game with a positive C&T.

General seasons apply to nonresident seasons, seasons in nonsubsistence areas, drawing hunts, and season on game species that do not have a positive finding of C&T.

PROPOSED BY: Al Barrette (EG-F16-088)

PROPOSAL 57 - 5 AAC 92.008. Harvest guideline levels. Establish a nonresident sheep harvest cap of 12% for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

I am asking the board to put a cap on nonresidents being allowed to hunt each year for sheep in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region at 12% of the total harvest looking at a three-year average.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Nonresident hunting opportunity for Dall sheep.

As an Alaska resident, I would like to see the Board of Game show preference towards their fellow Alaskans when sheep numbers are down like they are now.

PROPOSED BY: Jacques Etcheverry (EG-F16-062)

PROPOSAL 58 - 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep; and 92.008. Harvest guideline levels. Establish a 25% cap on nonresident harvest of Dall sheep and make all general hunts for nonresidents draw hunts in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Establish a maximum cap of 25% total harvest for Dall sheep by nonresident hunters participating in units currently open for general season harvest in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region. Additionally, make all general season sheep hunts for nonresidents drawing only.

This 25% harvest cap would be on a Unit by unit basis. That is, no unit will have a nonresident harvest that exceeds 25% of the total Dall sheep harvest for that particular unit. For example, if the average harvest of Dall sheep in Unit 19C is ~100 rams, then the maximum harvest for nonresidents in that particular unit would be no greater than ~25 rams.

The 25% harvest would be based off of the previous five years average total harvest of Dall sheep in each particular unit. For example: Unit 19C has seen an average total harvest of ~82 rams/year for (2010-2014). Thus, the total nonresident harvest would be restricted to no more than 20 rams (25% of 82).

Additionally, all general season hunts open to nonresidents would become “drawing hunts.” Each unit with a general season hunt would become a drawing for nonresidents only. (Current regulations would not change for resident hunters). The amount of tags available to nonresidents would be based off of two things; A: The nonresident harvest cap for each particular unit, and B: The nonresident success rate for that particular unit. For example: If Unit 19C has a maximum

allowable nonresident harvest of 20 rams and the nonresident success rate for that unit is 65%. Then this would allow for 31 nonresident tags to be available for that particular unit. Drawings would be available for all units which currently have open non-resident general season hunts for Dall sheep.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently, Alaska resident hunting opportunities for Dall sheep have diminished due to diminished populations of Dall sheep and less areas/units open to general harvest of Dall sheep. This has led to increased competition/crowding from guided nonresident hunters due to a lack of available legal full curl Dall rams. As a result, it is necessary for the Board of Game to decrease the number of Dall sheep harvested by nonresident hunters. Additionally, the amount of nonresident hunters present in the field need to be reduced in order to mitigate the increased crowding and competition during sheep season.

PROPOSED BY: Luke Graham (EG-F16-023)

PROPOSAL 59 - 5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts. Establish a ten percent nonresident sheep permit allocation for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

A 90/10 allocation should be put in place for sheep. A maximum of 10% the resource should go to nonresidents but 10% is not guaranteed and a minimum of 90% should go to Alaska residents. All nonresidents will be put on permits and can apply to get a permit out of the 10% pool.

All general hunts that require permits due to low game numbers should follow this 90/10 rule. All sheep should be on this 90/10 rule. This should be a statewide regulation but since the Board of Game rejected this request we will have to start with Interior/Northeast Region and the Arctic/Western Regions until the next statewide meeting.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? A 90/10 percent sheep allocation needs to be adopted in the Interior/Northeast Region. Other states have similar policies in place and the Board of Game (board) seems to feel comfortable ignoring resident requests for this preference. A minimum of 90% of the resource would go to residents and a maximum of 10% would go to nonresidents but 10% is not guaranteed.

The number of sheep hunters (resident and nonresident) from the past three years should be averaged and nonresidents would be allowed to apply for permits on 10% of that total number. **EXAMPLE:** If the average of those hunters (**hunters that actually hunted sheep**) was 1,500, then the Department of Fish and Game should issue 150 permits for nonresidents. 10% of 1,500 = 150 This 10% would apply to guided hunts and next of kin - all nonresidents. Instead of listening to the requests for resident preferences the board makes sure the guiding industry loses nothing. The sheep numbers have diminished, the experience has diminished, and the success has diminished for residents. Nonresidents harvested 45% of the sheep statewide last year! Who is responsible for this?

PROPOSED BY: Jeff Barney (EG-F16-098)

PROPOSAL 60 - 5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts. Establish a ten percent nonresident sheep permit allocation for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Establish a 90/10 percent resident/nonresident sheep permit allocation. The Board of Game should only allow 10% of sheep permits to be purchased by nonresidents with 10% being the ceiling and not guaranteed. This 10% allocation should be calculated on an average of resident and nonresident sheep hunters from the previous three years. This 10% allocation should include both next of kin and guided hunts.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Board of Game (board) needs to address the overcrowding issue for sheep hunters, declining ram numbers (especially quality rams), and most especially, the over-harvest of Dall sheep by nonresidents. **In 2015, nonresidents harvested 45% of the total rams harvested statewide.** This is not acceptable, nor is it sustainable, and the board should implement allocation rules that give Alaska residents a minimum of 90% of the resource.

There have been two sheep surveys conducted by Dr. Brinkman of the University of Alaska per request and funding by the board: a random survey and a non-random survey. These Brinkman surveys overwhelmingly showed that nonresident hunters are the problem—100% on the non-random survey and 77% on the random survey expressed this. These incredibly high percentages were both ignored and disregarded. Instead of listening to the people, the Board of Game produced its own proposal (207)—one that was never asked for by the public in the proposal process, is completely unenforceable, hampers numerous Alaskans and helps the guides and their clients.

Members of the board have been quoted saying that Alaska residents need to “*share the burden*” with nonresidents if they are to reduce the numbers of sheep hunters. This is unreasonable and inappropriate when **45% of the rams harvested statewide are by nonresidents.** The board needs to value residents over nonresidents and manage our resources according to our state constitution which clearly and distinctly states that our game resources will be managed sustainably and for the benefit and use by and for Alaskans. These sheep, and all fish and game resources within the state, are owned collectively by the residents of the State of Alaska. They are not owned by any specific group, by guides, or by residents of other states. They are owned by us—the residents of Alaska, and we expect them to be managed for our benefit and those of future Alaskans. Nowhere in our state constitution does it state that our game populations will be managed for residents of other states. Nowhere does it state that our game populations will be managed so that individuals or organizations can make money or a living off of our game resources. Nowhere does it state that the State of Alaska owes anybody a job. And nowhere does our constitution state that residents need to “share the burden” of management with nonresidents. Our Alaska State Constitution does state, however, that our resources will be managed sustainably “for the maximum benefit of its people.” We, the residents of Alaska, are “its people.” Having a 90/10 allocation so residents are a higher priority would help meet this mandate and edict.

This 90/10 concept has been presented to the board numerous times and by a variety of people, yet the board has always favored nonresidents and opposed giving residents a higher allocation. This is simply not right. Nor is it acceptable. The board should listen to what was expressed in its surveys, should listen to the concerns brought forward by residents who do not have financial interests in the management of this resource, and should manage our game resources as mandated

by our Alaska state constitution—for its people. If the board is unsure of how that would work or what that actually looks like, any other state in the union could be used as a model or example.

PROPOSED BY: Jake Sprankle (EG-F16-068)

PROPOSAL 61 - 5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts. Establish a ten percent nonresident sheep permit allocation for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

I would like the Board of Game to establish an allocation system for all Dall sheep drawing permit hunts. Residents would get 90% of the permits, with non-residents up to 10%, but not guaranteeing that 10%.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The Board of Game needs to address the problems resident hunters have with sheep hunting opportunities. Over the years our sheep populations and hunting areas have been declining or at best staying the same. This has created a situation that has disenfranchised the resident hunter and actually decreased their numbers. If nothing is done now, the future does not look good for resident hunters. We must start now to insure the resident hunter has the opportunity to hunt Dall Sheep. This can be done by starting an allocation system on all drawing permit hunts. This has been proposed before and it has always been opposed or delayed waiting to address it in the future. Well now is the future.

PROPOSED BY: Leonard Jewkes (EG-F16-086)

PROPOSAL 62 - 5 AAC 92.008. Harvest guideline levels. Establish a ten percent nonresident sheep harvest allocation cap and change all nonresident sheep hunts to drawing permit hunts in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Amend 92.008 by adding a new subsection to read:

(5) Dall sheep: the annual harvest of Dall sheep by nonresident hunters in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region shall be managed so that in any given three-year period the average annual harvest does not exceed 10 percent of the total sheep harvest.

Or:

(5) Dall sheep: the annual harvest of Dall sheep by nonresident hunters in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region shall be managed so that in any given three-year period the average annual harvest does not exceed XX sheep.

All nonresident sheep hunts in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region will be draw-only hunts with an allocation set subunit by subunit under 5 AAC 92.008 so that harvest levels do not exceed 10% of the total the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region sheep harvest based on using the last three years of historical nonresident participation and harvest data for each subunit.

This solution is preferable to a nonresident draw-only participation allocation because much lower levels of participation for nonresident guided sheep hunters still may lead to harvests of up to 30%,

which we firmly believe contradicts the intent of our constitution for a maximum benefit to resident Alaskans. The sheep resource and all resident sheep hunters will benefit if our solution is adopted.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Unlimited nonresident sheep hunting opportunity and high nonresident sheep harvest rates in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region. Nonresident guided sheep hunters take 60-80% of the Dall sheep harvest in some areas of the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region and 40% of the harvest statewide.

Concurrently, we have known sheep population declines and trends over the past 30 years that show decreased sheep hunting success rates and fewer rams harvested for all user groups, along with average age of harvested rams going down in some areas.

Unlimited nonresident sheep hunting opportunity is causing a wide array of problems, from lost opportunity for residents (e.g. Units 13D/14A) to conflicts and crowding afield due to substantial nonresident guided sheep hunter competition.

The Board of Game (board) tends to focus on the crowding and conflict concerns surrounding sheep hunting, which is all well and good, except the board emphasizes misleading statistics in determining just what user group is causing the bulk of the problem. One such statistic often heard from board members is that nonresident guided sheep hunters are “only 20%” of total sheep hunters statewide, implying that it is resident sheep hunters causing the bulk of the crowding and conflicts.

But if you look at what is really happening in the field, these “statistics” don’t match reality. When two resident sheep hunters go hunting they are considered two sheep hunters. When a nonresident guided sheep hunter goes hunting, he or she is considered as one hunter. But when we actually see that nonresident guided hunter in the field, we don’t just see one person, we see a guide and often a packer with the guided hunter. We see base camps and aircraft, cook tents etc.

In certain areas of the Interior, nonresident guided hunters also make up much more than 20% of the total number of hunters. In Unit 19C nonresident guided hunters make up more than 50% of the total sheep hunters. In Unit 20A nonresident guided sheep hunters make up 30% of the total sheep hunters. Looking at sheer numbers in the field, it is clear that nonresident guided sheep hunters and their associated guides and packers and other guide staff comprise the bulk of the crowding in these areas.

Unlimited nonresident sheep hunting opportunity also limits the availability of access for resident unguided hunters in many areas. Commercial air carriers often will not fly a resident unguided hunter into areas where that carrier services guides and their clients.

If this issue is not addressed, we will continue to see unconstitutionally high nonresident sheep harvest and participation rates and unfair competition with resident sheep hunters, as well as access limitations for resident sheep hunters.

PROPOSED BY: Resident Hunters of Alaska (EG-F16-100)

PROPOSAL 63 - 5 AAC 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions. Remove the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Repeal the regulation passed by board-generated proposal #207 for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region (Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B and 26C).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The board-generated proposal #207 restricting use of aircraft for sheep hunting was a bad one. It has added a regulatory pollution to sheep hunting. It has discriminated against resident sheep hunters disproportionately compared to guided nonresident hunters. It has increased crowding at the beginning of sheep season. It has affected the safety of flying in sheep country. It has not solved the problem of declining sheep numbers. It is difficult to enforce. It is unnecessary because there is a federal law against the activity (disturbing wildlife with an aircraft), which the Board of Game (board) has sought to prohibit. The regulation has prompted a large volume of antagonism toward the board because of their arrogance in passing this regulation over the considerable objections of many of the larger advisory committees and many resident hunters. The board in their statement of intent (record copy #38 from the March 2016 Fairbanks meeting) did not mitigate the effect of the anxiety produced in ethical resident pilot/sheep hunters by #207. The regulation still reads the same and any pilot charged with violating this regulation is assumed guilty until he proves his innocence.

PROPOSED BY: John Frost (EG-F16-106)

PROPOSAL 64 - 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep; and 92.050. Required permit hunt conditions and procedures. Restrict the harvest of Dall sheep in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region to one every five years as follows:

I'm asking the Board of Game to mirror the Unit 7 and 15 mountain goat guidelines on harvest but re-word for Dall sheep for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region:

"If a hunter harvests a sub-legal ram (determined by ADF&G horn sealing) that hunter is prohibited from hunting Dall sheep (harvest or permit) for five years. (I think this is fair, based on the four-year wait for anyone after harvesting a Tok Management Area ram).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Sub-legal Dall sheep harvest. Statewide sub-legal harvest is about ten percent of the total harvest; this needs to be addressed. Hunters (myself included) need to take the time and make sure the ram in front of us is 110 percent legal before pulling the trigger (no more iffy ones). I see this as a good thing for our sheep herds.

PROPOSED BY: Jacques Etcheverry (EG-F16-055)

PROPOSAL 65 - 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep. Remove the nonresident bag limit restriction of one sheep every four years for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

As long as newly-passed proposal 30 from the 2016 Statewide Regulations meeting is not amended or repealed entirely, I propose that for the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region: Any nonresident who is in a waiting period for hunting Dall sheep may apply for a Dall sheep permit and hunt for Dall sheep, as long as that person voluntarily gives up the opportunity to hunt any other species of big game in Alaska during that regulatory year.

The advantages of this proposal are:

- 1 - Those few nonresident sheep hunters whose strong desire above all else is to hunt sheep with Alaskan family may be allowed to do so, while giving up access to other species.
- 2 - Benefit of less competition to all other types of big game hunts, as well as excluding these nonresidents from drawing coveted tags of other species that same year.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The recently passed proposal 30, limiting nonresidents to one ram in a four-year period, will be both ineffective in its supposed goals of increasing ram numbers and imparts favoritism upon the sheep guiding business. This new regulation realistically only applies to those nonresidents who hunt with Alaskan family, as repeat guided Dall sheep hunters within a four-year period are virtually nonexistent. Likewise, since nonresidents who hunt with Alaskan family only get a minority of nonresident tags, the number of rams "saved" for others is not significant.

The real driving force behind Dall sheep population trends, including ram numbers, is natural mortality including non-human predation and winter severity. Limiting such a small number of nonresidents, along with their Alaskan kin, is not only ineffective and unscientific, but is inherently biased toward both residents with no outside family, and sheep hunting guides.

PROPOSED BY: Chris Harper (EG-F16-036)

PROPOSAL 66 - 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep. Open an archery-only hunting season for Dall sheep in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Provide for an August 1—9 archery (conventional bows only) sheep season in all areas of the Interior and Eastern Arctic region (Units 12, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B & 26C) that are open for general (harvest tag) hunts (not for any drawing hunt areas).

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Most states in the lower 48 have long early archery seasons before firearms seasons because they recognize that these seasons give extra opportunity to hunt with very low impact on the species being hunted. Alaska does not have many special archery seasons. Allowing an early archery sheep season would increase hunting opportunity for both resident hunters and guided nonresident hunters. It might provide some relief of overcrowding in the first week of traditional sheep hunting season. It might spread out the season for air taxi operators and transporters.

PROPOSED BY: John Frost

(EG-F16-109)

PROPOSAL 67 - 5 AAC 92.044. Permit for hunting bear with the use of bait or scent lures.

Lengthen the season for bear baiting in the Interior/Northeast Region as follows:

We are allowed to register bait stands on April 1, but cannot bait until April 15. The new regulation would state, you may register and place bait in the field on April 1.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like the Board of Game to change the date of placing bear bait in the field from April 15 to April 1. We are allowed to register April 1, so it makes no sense to have to wait until April 15. With the early spring we had this year, there were already bears out by April 1 and delaying baiting doesn't make sense and some places using a snowmachine to haul bait makes it easier than an ATV.

PROPOSED BY: Michael Cronk

(EG-F16-048)

PROPOSAL 68 - 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. Change the “any bull” or “one bull” bag limits to “any antlered bull” for all moose hunts in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Change the bag limit for all “any bull” or “one bull” moose hunts to “any antlered bull” in those units within the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Targeting 3–6 month old moose calves during an “any bull” or “one bull” season. Identifying the sex of “young-of-the-year” moose calves is very difficult, consequently the probability of shooting the wrong sex is high, which may also contribute to wanton waste of wrong-sex kills. Moose cows aggressively defend young calves and therefore pose a safety issue for hunters shooting calves. A 3–6 month old moose calf provides a minimal amount of edible meat for the hunter. There are currently moose hunts with bag limits restricted to antler size as well as “any bull” and “one bull” hunts thereby increasing the complexity of the hunting regulations. This proposal would simplify those regulations. Antlerless hunts are already restricted to protect calves and cows accompanied by calves for safety reasons. This safety concern is just as valid for male calves. Cows will protect their male calves just as diligently as they will their female calves.

PROPOSED BY: Delta Fish and Game Advisory Committee

(EG-F16-051)

PROPOSAL 69 - 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. Lengthen the archery-only hunting seasons for moose in Unit 20 and open an archery-only hunting season for moose in all of Unit 20 as follows:

Extend the current archery only, antlered moose hunts in Unit 20 by five days from the current September 26—September 30 to September 26—October 5 and allow all of Unit 20 an archery only season for antlered moose from September 26—October 5.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Extend moose season end dates in Unit 20 for an archery only, antlered moose hunt.

PROPOSED BY: Nicholas Muche, Zachri Kendl, and Kyle Moll (EG-F16-063)

PROPOSAL 70 - 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. Open a resident disabled veteran hunting season for moose in the Interior/Northeast Arctic region as follows:

I propose those hunters meeting the criteria be allowed to hunt/harvest moose under the following guidelines: For resident veterans only, for the Interior/Northeast Arctic region, any unit/sub-unit with a healthy moose population, bull/cow ratio, qualified veterans would be allowed to harvest any moose, with the exception of calf or cow with calf/calves. In areas with a poor balance/ratio of bull to cow or vice versa, the individual would be allowed to harvest whichever sex the Alaska Department of Fish & Game deemed to be best/proper. No antler restrictions would apply. Qualified veterans must be 100% service connected disabled, with a purple heart and receiving special monthly compensation (SMC) from the Veterans Affairs. Proxy hunting for these individuals would not be allowed.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I am requesting a change in the State of Alaska hunting regulations for the benefit of a special group of combat disabled veterans. This group is 100% service connected disabled, with a purple heart and receiving SMC from the Veterans Affairs. SMC is payment for loss of or loss of use of a hand or foot, etcetera. This would be an effort to mitigate the obstacles encountered by the aforementioned group in their efforts to harvest moose.

This group of individuals who would participate in these hunts would not be very large, perhaps 50 to 75 around the state. If hunts can be provided for these individuals in areas with a healthy moose population, my hope is that there would be little impact on other hunters and that this group would have a greater outdoor opportunity and a successful hunt given their disabilities.

PROPOSED BY: Michael Coots (EG-F16-034)

PROPOSAL 71 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking game; exceptions; 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions; and 92.990. Definitions. Allow the use of crossbows in archery hunts in Unit 20 for hunters over 60 as follows:

Alaska residents 60 years or older in possession of a permanent identification card are authorized/allowed to use a crossbow in any archery designated hunt in Unit 20.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? I would like to propose that Alaska residents 60 years and older upon receiving their permanent hunting/fishing/trapping license via the identification card be authorized to use a crossbow in any archery designated hunt in Unit 20. It is difficult if not impossible for the elderly to pull back and hold a 60-pound bow. Allowing the use of crossbows would ensure the opportunity to continue archery hunting with age and increase the probability of better shot placement and more humane kills. Crawling up on game

to within 30 yards is difficult for the elderly and the use of crossbows would allow them to make effective kills at 60 yards. Thank you for your consideration of this proposal.

PROPOSED BY: Jim Sackett (EG-F16-029)

Note: AS 16.05.783 only allows same day airborne for taking of wolves as part of a predator control program authorized by the board. The same restriction does not apply to coyotes.

PROPOSAL 72 - 5 AAC 92.095. Unlawful methods for taking furbearers; exceptions, and 92.110. Control of predation by wolves. Allow the harvest of wolf and coyote by land and shoot with a trapping license in the Interior/Northeast Arctic Region as follows:

Allow land a. shoot means for harvesting of wolves and coyotes in Units 12, 13, 19, 20, 21, 24, 25, 26B, and 26C on a trapping license for both residents and nonresidents during the regular trapping season.

This addresses both predator harvest and prey sustainable yield levels and at the same time bringing a new revenue source to the Alaska Department of Fish & Game.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? The issue is to allow an effective means of harvesting wolves/coyotes by land and shoot methods. This is a known and historically practiced way of managing the ever-burgeoning predator populations. We are in a current severe decline of our sheep resources statewide as well as other ungulates and this offers an efficient means of harvesting wolves and coyotes in the winter months even if the snow levels and frozen rivers don't allow access.

PROPOSED BY: Coke Wallace (EG-F16-070)

PROPOSAL 73 - 5 AAC 92.090. Unlawful methods of taking fur animals. Allow the use of dogs to hunt coyote in Unit 20 as follows:

Dogs may be used to hunt coyotes in Unit 20.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Allow the use of dogs to hunt coyotes in Unit 20. The trapper questionnaire and management reports suggest coyote populations are stable across their current range. Hunting seasons and bag limits are very liberal and yet sustain stable populations of coyotes. Alaska's vast area and small human population is protection enough to preserve healthy coyote populations for decades. If adopted, there will be an increase the quality of coyotes harvested in prime condition and in the opportunity to hunt coyotes. If nothing is done, coyote hunting will continue to be underutilized. Those who will benefit are hunters who wish to hunt coyotes with dogs and hunters of small game that are preyed upon by coyotes. Those who are likely to suffer are those opposed to hunting coyotes with dogs and those wishing to have more coyotes.

PROPOSED BY: Delta Junction Fish and Game Advisory Committee (EG-F16-022)
