

Alaska Board of Game

On-Time Public Comments

RC3



Southcentral Region Meeting

March 20-25, 2026

Kodiak, Alaska

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Name: Joshua Williamson, 4B'S Alaska

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Even when the deer limit was 3 per non resident, the average deer taken was 1 per person. The ADFG numbers show record abundance on the deer population. Also, Sitka blacktail Deer are a non native species hunted primarily on federal land!

Proposal 198: Oppose

There should be the normal amount of time to plan a trip and have your space on your hunt. The season running all the way through December is a great amount of time to accomplish all hunting seasons that go on throughout the winter

Proposal 199: Support

It is a non native species on primarily federal land, A lot of people was to use and rely on this animal to feed there families.

Proposal 200: Support

Gives people the opportunity to harvest more meat to take home.

Proposal 201: Support

2 Bucks is a good start! When the limit was dropped down the deer population near record abundance

Proposal 203: Support

Non native deer specie hunted on primarily federal land.

Proposal 204: Support

Non native deer specie hunted on primarily federal land

Proposal 205: Oppose

Once rules and regulations are changed in small areas/units it will start effecting the majority of areas.

Proposal 207: Oppose

.

Proposal 208: Oppose

Taking Does is an important part of managing the population.

Proposal 211: Support

Longer elk season would help with population control

Proposal 222: Oppose

Sealing horns is a good way to manage what's being taken but the bag limit shouldn't be 1 billy only. Average group of goats has 4 times the nanny's then Billy's for mature goats

Proposal 240: Oppose

No daylight in the winter to make a fox hunt worthwhile, bag limit at 2 is a healthy amount for the population given, fox have spread like wild fire.

Proposal 245: Oppose

With the purchase of trapping license!

Proposal 246: Oppose

With the use of trapping license and only for furbearers.

Proposal 247: Support

Still only a 2 fox bag limit, fair numbers!

Proposal 248: Oppose

With the purchase of a trapping license it should be fair game



PC2

Name: Chuck Adams

Community of Residence: Cody Wyoming

Comment:

Proposal 203: Support

As a nonresident, I hunted Kodiak deer every year for more than 30 years. In 2023, the new one deer rule made the cost and logistics of an August backpack bowhunt unrealistic. Too much money, too much travel, and too much planning for only one buck. I have not hunted Kodiak for three years, and I miss it. I have never seen another hunter in the Kodiak backcountry in the summer, and have always seen dozens of bucks per day. An increased nonresident bag limit would certainly not hurt deer numbers. Please make it financially and logistically feasible for me to enjoy multiple deer tags on the island I love. Thank you!



3909 Arctic Boulevard, Suite 500
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
Office: (907) 222-9500
Fax: (907) 222-9501

March 6, 2026

Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE: Letter of Opposition to Proposal 210 – Hunting seasons and bag limits for elk

Dear Members of the Board:

Afognak Native Corporation (ANC) respectfully submits this letter in opposition to Proposal 210 that speaks to hunting seasons and bag limits for elk, specifically because it proposes to reallocate elk permits away from Port Lions and Ouzinkie. This proposal frames Port Lions and Ouzinkie as “extremely difficult and costly to access communities”. Port Lions and Ouzinkie are homelands for many of our Shareholders, for Alaskans who live in these beautiful places either year-round or seasonally, and important communities in the Kodiak Island Region. It also inaccurately suggests that “The creation of RE752 and RE756 registration permits...reduc[ed] the overall number of draw tags” as it more accurate to state that these tags were reallocated to address the needs in the Kodiak Area (Unit 8).

These elk permits have provided crucial access to game in the Kodiak Area (Unit 8) for many Alaskan families who struggle with food security. For example, Port Lions has not had a grocery store for many years, yet the community has identified ways to develop their local farm, to explore partnerships in mariculture, and to identify efforts to advocate on behalf of their community members to secure food for their families. Ouzinkie faces many similar challenges with food security. Yet, what is important to note is that these efforts are always designed to benefit the families in Port Lions while helping others across the Kodiak Area and elsewhere in Alaska as well. The Port Lions Farm produces food for Port Lions and contributes excess to a regional food hub. In addition, game harvested with these and other permits is typically shared with families in Port Lions, Ouzinkie, and elsewhere in the Kodiak Area and Alaska, as well as with Elders in Port Lions, Ouzinkie, and elsewhere in the Kodiak Area and Alaska. This is all to say that the current regulations help to address food security in Alaskan communities where food security is a threat *and* benefit communities beyond Port Lions and Ouzinkie.

Further, the notion that all subsistence elk hunting should be relegated primarily to hunts on Raspberry Island (RE706) is problematic and unnecessarily places subsistence and sport hunting interests in opposition when many Alaskan families, including those in the Kodiak Area, participate in both. The notion that a pool of tags has a low draw success rate should not be the only factor considered in permit reallocation. In fact, the current regulation takes need into account in addition to demand by reallocating permits.

ANC respectfully urges the Board to reject Proposal 210 and to maintain the current regulation as it meets multiple critical needs for the Kodiak Area and the State of Alaska. Please contact me with questions about this letter of opposition at (907) 222-9587 or malia@afognak.com.

Sincerely,

Dr. Malia Villegas
Senior Vice President of Community Investments
Afognak Native Corporation



PC4

Name: Alaska Trappers Association

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Alaska Trappers Association
PO Box 82177
Fairbanks, AK 99708
ATTN: BOG COMMENTS
2/23/26

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman and members of the Board:

On behalf of over 1200 members of the Alaska Trapper's Association, I wish to share our opinion on specific proposals that you will be considering at your upcoming March meeting for the Southcentral Region.

Proposal #75 would require an online trapping education course for trapping in the Southcentral Region. ATA does not support the concept of mandatory training for trappers. It would simply be another level of bureaucracy forced onto an activity that has adequate training available. New trappers tend to pursue the information that is currently available from numerous sources, including ATA. In the course of that pursuit they typically get information on all aspects of the avocation, including ethics.

If this proposal were to get serious consideration, it should be at a railbelt/road system level. If it were to ever be adopted, ATA would be the appropriate entity to develop and administer the program.

Proposals #141, 142, 143 and 144 would all serve to lengthen the period during which lynx trapping would be allowed in Units 7 and 15. ATA supports the potential increase in harvest opportunity but defers to the judgment of the BOG regarding which, if any, proposal to adopt.

Proposals 145, 146, 147 and 149 would establish trapping buffers at specific locations and along specific trails in Unit 7. This proposal is trying to ride the coattails of an earlier agreement regarding several Mat-Su trails. It's far reaching and doesn't demonstrate necessity.

Justifications and support are sketchy and undocumented. The proposed solution is bigger than the perceived problem. The previous closure of several campgrounds was supposed to be a compromise. These proposals demonstrate that there is really no compromise. The entities making these proposals will continue to identify more and more places that they wish to see restricted. It's becoming apparent that such proposals are simply intended to curb trapping. ATA doesn't rule out the logic of specific closures in high use areas with established histories of

problems but we oppose these never ending, far reaching, frivolous, widespread, nuisance closure proposals.

Proposal #148 would require the posting of signs at all points of access to active trapping in Unit 7. ATA is opposed to this far reaching proposal. Many traplines are discreet and are in places where nobody but the trapper goes. Implementation of a signage requirement would eliminate the discreet nature and would invite attention. ATA encourages signing where interaction might occur but this blanket proposal is unnecessary.

Proposal #150 would require identification tags on traps and snares in Unit 7. ATA is opposed to this perennial proposal (see our Position Statement attached). This requirement would be a nuisance to legitimate trappers and would present a significant opportunity for abuse. It would create a temptation for people to disturb sets. It would also create an opportunity for ill-intended people to maliciously move traps and tags around. Irresponsible trappers would not abide by such a requirement anyway. ATA encourages trappers in traveled areas to mark traplines. Properly done, that practice would eliminate any purpose for marking individual equipment.

Proposals #151 and 152 would close beaver trapping in the Deep Creek and Anchor River drainages in Unit 15 for five years. ATA supports this proposal if ADF&G thinks it is necessary. It might be more appropriate to close the area until such time that ADF&G feels that it can support some beaver harvest.

Proposal #153 would close all beaver trapping in the Anchor River drainage for five years. This proposal will be moot after a decision on #s 151 and 152. ATA would not support it as a stand alone proposal anyway due to invalid rationale.

Proposal #241 would open a year-round season for trapping mink in Unit 8. ATA is opposed to such a waste of a fur resource during the period when the fur is not prime.

Proposal #242 would extend the trapping season for river otter in Unit 8 to end on April 15. ATA would support the additional harvest opportunity offered by extension of the season if the resource is sustainable but a season to April 15 would probably result in fur that is beyond prime. The end of the season should be determined based on when fur degradation (ie, fur singe) takes place.

Proposal #243 would require snares set in the Kodiak road system area to include breakaway mechanisms. As we commented last cycle, breakaway mechanisms could be a workable solution to encounters with deer and bears. Breakaway mechanisms have been developed for accidental moose catches in wolf snares. We can support the proposal but not until an appropriate mechanism has been developed.

Note that last cycle, ATA agreed to participate in an outreach program to address the situation. We were committed to such a program when COVID interrupted the possibility of public meetings. By the time COVID had run its course, interest and arrangements had waned. ATA has made arrangements for a snaring workshop to be held in Kodiak during the same time period when the Board of Game is meeting.

Proposal #244 (similar to Proposal #150) would require identification tags on traps and snares along the Kodiak road system. ATA remains opposed to this perennial proposal. It would be an invitation for disturbing sets as well as for manipulation of identification tags.

Proposal #247 would allow the land-based use of artificial light for taking foxes under trapping regulations in Unit 8 from January 1 to March 31. ATA has no problem with the artificial light but opposes taking fox as late as March 31. They are well beyond prime by that date.

Proposal #248 would prohibit the use of electronically-enhanced night vision for taking furbearers in Unit 8. ATA is opposed to attempts to roll back the newly adopted use of such equipment until such time that it becomes apparent that, for some reason, the practice will not work.

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in the regulatory process.

Sincerely,

Randall L. Zarnke, president



Alaska Trappers Association Official Position Statement Trap Identification Tags

The Alaska Trappers Association does not support a requirement that identification tags be attached to traps and snares anywhere in Alaska. Proponents of this concept suggest that trap tags would reduce or eliminate trapping violations. That is idle speculation. Only law-abiding trappers would obey this new regulation. "Outlaw" trappers would ignore the requirement, as they do with other regulations. Thus, trap tags would serve no useful purpose and would place an unnecessary burden on law-abiding trappers.

In addition, tagged traps belonging to law-abiding trappers could be stolen and re-set illegally. This is not idle speculation. It happened to a member of our Board of Directors when he was trapping in the Lower 48. Fortunately, local law enforcement officials were aware of his ethical standards and normal trapping areas. He was not cited, but this incident serves as an example of how tagged traps can be used against a law-abiding trapper. Threats of similar actions have been made in recent years in Alaska.

We are also concerned about the potential for uneven enforcement throughout the State. Regulations should be enforced equally in all areas.

The Alaska Trappers Association does not support implementation of a regulation requiring identification be attached to all traps and snares.

Adopted this 28th day of April, 2015

ATA President



PROPOSAL 70: RESTRICT HUNTERS WHO TAKE A NANNY IN UNITS 6, 7, 14C OR 15 FROM HUNTING GOATS IN THE REGION 2 FOR 5 REGULATORY YEARS

AWA supports this proposal, as it would encourage hunters to target only male mountain goats. Per Department reports, since the nanny penalty was adopted in Units 7 and 15 in 2009, 18% of hunters prohibited from hunting mountain goats on the Kenai due to harvesting a nanny have received a permit to hunt elsewhere in Region 2 during their 5 year penalty period. Since adoption of the same regulation for Unit 6 in 2015, 7% of hunters prohibited from hunting goats in Unit 6 due to harvesting a nanny have received permits to hunt in Units 7, 8, 14C, or 15 during their penalty period. The ability for hunters to harvest a nanny in one portion of Region 2, receive the 5 year penalty, and then hunt in a different unit within the region degrades the effectiveness of the nanny penalty in the areas where it applies. Making this penalty regionwide makes the penalty effective, and supports the intention of those nanny penalties- to reduce nanny harvest.

PROPOSAL 71: ESTABLISH AN AVERAGE ANNUAL HISTORIC HUMAN HARVEST VALUE FOR SHEEP TO CONSIDER IF SHEEP POPULATIONS ARE IMPORTANT FOR PROVIDING HIGH LEVELS OF HUMAN CONSUMPTIVE USE

As of March 6th (the public comment period deadline), Department comments on proposals 71 and 72 have not been published. Given that these are Department proposals and that the Board will consider specific numbers based on the Department's recommendations, it is not possible for the public to meaningfully comment on this proposal. In the absence of a substantive number to review, AWA opposes this proposal. We strongly opposed the 2025 Statewide Proposal 101, which the Board accepted to add sheep as a prey species under the IM statute. We oppose because:

- Sheep do not pass the red-face test as a species that provides “high levels of human consumptive use”, and should not be in the same category as moose, deer, and caribou. On average, hunters take 25,000 caribou, 10,000 deer, and 7,000 moose per year. Division of Subsistence surveys of harvest records show that the total sheep harvest, across 36 communities, is only 266 *per year*. While sheep are important to some communities, the meat sheep hunting provides pales in comparison to the species originally identified in the statute: moose, deer, and caribou. While Dall sheep produce great meat, they're small and are often in areas that are difficult to get to. As ADFG notes: “these factors have limited sheep hunting to a relatively few, hardy individuals whose interest is more in the challenge and satisfaction of mountain hunting and the alpine experience than in getting food.”
- The Board *must* consider, truly consider, climate change in these management decisions. In management reports, the most frequent cause of sheep population decline is a loss of winter habitat and climate change, and weather. Of the 14 management reports for sheep available



online, the following are offered as reasons for stable, low or declining populations: “loss or winter habitat and climate change” (GMUs 7 and 15), “weather and carrying capacity” (GMU 12), “possible changes in habitat” (GMUs 12, 13c, 20d), “nutrition and stochastic factors” (GMU 13d), “severe winters” (GMU 14c), weather-related lamb loss in 2013 (GMU 19b and c), “late spring breakup in 2013” (GMU 20b 20f and 25c), “near complete failure of lamb recruitment” (GMU 24, 25a, 26b, and 26c). The sole mention of predation is in GMU 11, where the management biologist notes: “uncontrollable factors including weather, habitat quality, and predation”. This is extremely relevant in any discussions about population and harvest objectives for sheep populations - *they must reflect the reality of continental sheep decline and climate change*. The State consistently sets aspirational population and harvest objectives for IM prey species, without revisiting them or applying climate realities to habitat and species dynamics. This sets up a cycle of unmet expectations, where IM programs are attempting to predator-control their way to an impossible population objective. We fear this same cycle will continue with sheep IM programs. *The Board must be realistic about population and harvest goals for sheep that fully accept the realities of climate change, and the Department has an obligation to express those realities clearly to the Board.*

As we noted in 2025, we strongly discouraged sheep being added to the IM prey species list. Since the Board adopted this proposal, population and harvest objectives must be realistic for current *and future* conditions. The State and BOG have to recognize that sheep habitat is changing with the climate, and past objectives are likely not attainable. The Board must also wrestle with the costs to Alaskans and the State of enacting IM in areas where non-resident hunters account for a significant percentage of the sheep harvest.

In considering the annual human harvest threshold, we strongly encourage the Board to consider:

- The IM statute defines prey species of *high* levels of human consumptive use. Given deer, caribou and moose thresholds are all over one hundred, we encourage the harvest level to be no less than 100 sheep.
- The geographic scope of determining a sheep population is *very* important. Ensure that sheep populations (as defined by their historic harvest) are genuine and do not span such large geographies that small pockets of sheep populations are essentially gerrymandered to meet the threshold. The Department will likely draw polygons to define sheep populations for this proposal - make sure those polygons are relevant to the biological and management realities facing sheep and their habitat, not drawn to make more IM programs possible.

PROPOSAL 72: ESTABLISH INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT (IM) FINDINGS FOR SHEEP POPULATIONS, AND POPULATION AND HARVEST OBJECTIVES, IN THE SOUTHCENTRAL REGION AS FOLLOWS

Again, as of March 6th, Department comments have not been published, so there is no number or substance for the public to review this proposal. Given that lack of information, we find it hard to



imagine that either Kenai or Chugach sheep could qualify for Intensive Management. The 5-year average annual harvest for the Kenai Peninsula, including federal subsistence harvest, is *7 sheep per year*. In 14C the 5-year average harvest is *3 rams* for DS140 and *1* for DS240. We struggle to see how IM findings can be made for Kenai or Chugach sheep at such low densities. Therefore, AWA opposes this proposal.

PROPOSAL 74: COUNT A WOUNDED BROWN BEAR AGAINST A HUNTER'S BAG LIMIT IN UNITS 6, 7, 14C, AND 15

AWA supports this proposal, as it would simply expand current regulations already in place for Units 1-5 and Unit 8, where a wounded brown bear counts against that person's bag limit for the rest of the regulatory year. In addition to supporting ethical hunting practices, this regulation would help avoid the additive harvest of bears killed by hunters who continued hunting after they wounded a bear. A similar regulation has been in effect since 2007 in Unit 8, and in portions of Southeast Alaska since 2005. Expanding this to 6, 7, 14C, and 15 makes sense, as it encourages hunters to value the life of the predator by only shooting when shot placement and body retrieval are ethical and feasible.

PROPOSAL 75: REQUIRE AN ONLINE TRAPPING EDUCATION COURSE FOR TRAPPING IN UNITS 6, 7, 8, 14C, AND 15

AWA supports this proposal in an effort to reduce conflicts between outdoor recreators. These units are – by Alaska standards – fairly urban (especially 7, 14c, 15). Given that there are no current regulations requiring completion of a trapper education course, this may help new trappers get oriented to area-specific regulations and create a mechanism for all trappers to be exposed to ATA's Trapper Code of Ethics.

PROPOSAL 83: INCREASE THE RESIDENT BAG LIMIT FOR THE RL065 BLACK BEAR HUNT IN UNIT 6 TO 2 BEARS

AWA opposes this proposal, as it seeks to increase the black bear bag limit when both harvest and effort are near the highest levels ever recorded, *and* the Department has raised concerns about increasing harvest rates in this unit. Per Department comments, if even 10% of hunters killed an additional bear, it could impact bear sustainability and management.

PROPOSAL 84: SHORTEN THE FALL SEASON FOR BLACK BEARS IN UNIT 6D BY 20 DAYS

AWA supports this proposal, as it will reduce hunting pressure on sows. While ~90% of harvested bears are killed in the spring, the death of females is proportionally higher in the fall (46% females in the fall compared with 18% females in the spring). The total contribution of the fall harvest to the total harvest is minimal, so this would not dramatically reduce hunter opportunity, but would give sows a needed break from hunting pressure. If the season were to have started on October 1 for the last 10 years, an average of 21 bears a year (10 of which were sows) would not have been killed.



PROPOSAL 90: ADD BULL MOOSE WITH 10 ANTLER POINTS OR MORE ON AT LEAST ONE SIDE TO THE LEGAL RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT BAG LIMITS FOR UNITS 7 AND 15

AWA opposes this proposal, as it has the potential to increase the harvest of breeding-age and young bulls. A change is not necessary - current regulations provide hunting opportunities while protecting breeding-age and young bull moose.

PROPOSAL 105: CLOSE ALL SHEEP HUNTS IN UNITS 7 AND 15

AWA supports this proposal based on concerns over sheep populations in these GMUs, but encourages the proposal to be amended to a 3-6 year moratorium so managers could assess if a hunting closure impacts these sheep populations. Should this proposal pass, especially as a temporary moratorium, we would encourage the proposal to seek concurrence with the Federal Subsistence Board. Dall sheep numbers on the Kenai Peninsula have declined by approximately 80% since the 1960s. AWA generally supports full curl management, but acknowledges that full curl management has not been tested in conditions with low sheep density. Leaning on full curl alone may not be enough; AWA supports a suite of sheep recovery actions which could include habitat manipulation, non-lethal predator control, and temporarily modified hunting seasons/bag limits.

PROPOSALS 106 AND 107: MODIFICATIONS TO THE UNIT 7 AND 15 SHEEP HUNTS

AWA is neutral on these proposals, but is supportive of these authors' efforts to modify the hunt to still allow opportunity while reducing pressure on sheep. AWA generally supports full curl management, but acknowledges that full curl management has not been tested in conditions with low sheep density. Leaning on full curl management alone may not be enough. After reviewing ADFG comments, it seems like neither of these proposals would result in less hunting pressure (aside from the elimination of the youth hunt). We support modifications to cull curl management in these GMUs to account for low sheep numbers and the uncertainty that comes with managing such a small population during dramatic habitat change. We support creative conservation actions for Kenai Peninsula sheep, and appreciate these proposals' efforts to increase surveys and reduce hunting pressure.

PROPOSAL 108: CHANGE SOME OR ALL OF THE GENERAL SEASON SHEEP HUNTS IN UNITS 7 AND 15 TO ARCHERY ONLY

Clarification is needed on which hunts will be impacted, but AWA offers tentative support for this proposal based on concerns over declining sheep populations in this region. Adoption of this proposal is likely to result in a decrease in harvest, as harvest success rates in archery hunting are typically lower than guns. This proposal would reduce hunting pressure (on an unknown number of Kenai sheep) while still providing hunter opportunity.

PROPOSAL 110: ESTABLISH A DRAWING HUNT IN THE COOPER MOUNTAIN (RG337) GOAT MANAGEMENT AREA WITHIN UNIT 7

AWA is neutral on issuing drawing permits instead of registration permits, but opposes opening a hunting opportunity in this management area until the minimum count of 50 goats is reached.



PROPOSAL 135: CHANGE MANAGEMENT OF RB300 HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY TRACKING FROM A CALENDAR YEAR TO REGULATORY YEAR AND/OR SPLIT MORTALITY CAPS BETWEEN SPRING AND FALL SEASONS

AWA supports changing the management of RB300 human-caused mortality tracking from a calendar year to a regulatory year, more than creating spring and fall mortality caps. Adjusting to the regulatory year would likely reduce uncertainty for managers who are tasked with estimating annual human-caused mortality, especially given the high spring harvest compared to the fall.

PROPOSAL 136: CHANGE THE MANAGEMENT OF THE RB300 (UNITS 7 AND 15, KENAI PENINSULA BROWN BEAR) BROWN BEAR MORTALITY TRACKING FROM CALENDAR YEAR TO REGULATORY YEAR

AWA supports this proposal as it would likely reduce uncertainty for managers who are tasked with estimating annual human-caused mortality, especially given the high spring harvest compared to the fall.

PROPOSAL 137: REMOVE CURRENT HUMAN-CAUSED MORTALITY QUOTAS FOR THE RB300 (UNITS 7 AND 15, KENAI PENINSULA BROWN BEAR) PERMIT

AWA opposes this proposal because it is unnecessary and would not negate the Department's need to develop and manage by mortality limits. Under the current mortality cap structure, the RB300 management strategy is able to maintain a consistent harvest opportunity with only two closures over the last 10 years.

PROPOSAL 138: REDUCE THE RB300 BROWN BEAR HUNTING SEASON IN UNITS 7 AND 15 BY 15 DAYS

AWA supports this proposal, as we did in the last regulatory cycle. The majority of RB300 harvest occurs in the spring - shortening the spring season may result in harvest staying below mortality caps, thereby lowering the chance of an emergency order closure. This will likely decrease adult female harvest based on previous harvest trends and, given the sow-specific mortality caps for this hunt, will likely reduce the need to close the spring season by EO.

PROPOSAL 139: REDUCE THE RB300 BROWN BEAR HUNTING SEASON AND CREATE SEPARATE HUNTS AND ADULT SOW MORTALITY CAPS FOR UNITS 7 AND 15

AWA supports the proposed season reduction and is opposed to splitting the hunt between Units 7 and 15. We support the season reduction for the same reasons listed in Proposal 138. We oppose splitting the hunt because, as proposed, it would increase the adult sow cap from the current 8-12 to at least 20 adult sows. Increasing the adult sow mortality cap would result in an unsustainably high harvest rate of brown bears in Units 7 & 15. In addition, we have seen no genetic analysis evidence, radio-collar data, or range studies to suggest that this bear population is substructuring between units 7 and 15. Therefore, we agree with the Department that seasons, bag limits, and mortality caps should be consistent between units 7 and 15 unless future data suggests otherwise.



PROPOSAL 140: RESTRICT HUNTERS WHO HARVEST A FEMALE BROWN BEAR IN UNITS 7 AND 15 FROM HUNTING RB300 FOR TWO TO FOUR YEARS

AWA supports this proposal for its attempts to reduce the sow harvest and potentially make an EO closure less likely. There would be no change to established mortality caps, but it would require hunters to be more selective prior to killing a bear.

PROPOSALS 141 - 144: CHANGES TO LYNX SEASON

AWA is opposed to these proposals, but could be neutral with amendments. Firstly, the Department must retain the ability to close the season by emergency order during times of low abundance - no season should (or can) be immune to emergency closures. Regarding an established season length, recent annual season announcements (2022-2025) set the lynx season from January 1 to February 15. If trappers seek consistency between years, AWA is interested in the Department's perspective on setting a consistent season between January 1 and February 15 with the ability to issue EO closures on low abundance years. Given that lynx in this region regularly cycle through 6-7 year closures, it likely makes more sense to stick to the annual season announcement (current management structure), as opposed to setting a season with annual EO closures on low abundance years.

PROPOSAL 145: ESTABLISH TRAPPING AND SNARING BUFFERS ALONG SPECIFIC ROADS AND PULLOUTS IN AND AROUND COOPER LANDING IN UNIT 7

AWA supports this proposal and would support an amendment to 50 yards. Throughout the fall and winter, we reached out to the Kenai ATA chapter many times to discuss these proposals, but our requests were denied. We would prefer to discuss with trappers where current trap-access points are in relation to high-use ice skating, skiing, dog walking, and hiking areas to protect multi-use corridors while maintaining pull-out access for existing trap lines. If the setback was amended to 50 yards, pull-outs could still be utilized for trapping after the setback. The Cooper Landing area, specifically within GMUs 7 and 15, is very high-use for a variety of winter activities. Establishing reasonable setbacks in high-use, multi-use areas can reduce conflicts.

Specific to this proposal, the pullouts around Snug Harbor Road, Bean Creek Road, and Quartz Creek and Williams Road seem to have the highest amount of multi-use winter traffic.

For ice skating alone, the 'Nordic Skate South-Central Alaska' Facebook page (4,400 members) exemplifies some of the recreational pressure on certain pull-outs:

- In February, a user wrote: *"Kenai Lake is partially in! We were able to skate from the turn off of Sterling Highway towards Quartz Creek - we parked in the small pull off on the west side of Quartz Creek Road across from the Sunrise Inn."*
- Another user reflects how many people are exploring these pullouts to access winter recreation: *"Kenai Lake today with the aspiration of getting from Trail River Campground to Quartz Creek. We were thwarted by open water at Trail, but found some gorgeous A- ice around"*



Porcupine Island. The Quartz Creek side got a bit of snow Sunday night that formed some annoying drifts that were worse west of Waikiki Beach. Open water also pushed us all the way onto beach ice for about 10m at one point. We strongly recommend launching from way down Snug Harbor Rd to skip straight to the good stuff.”

- Finally, ice skaters share hundreds of [posts like this](#) each year showcasing ice skating with their pets and the access points they use to find wild ice (note: in the comments, this user noted that they accessed the lake “right at the corner of Quartz Creek road”).

PROPOSAL 146: ESTABLISH TRAPPING AND SNARING BUFFERS ALONG SPECIFIED TRAILS AND TRAILHEADS IN AND AROUND THE COOPER LANDING AREA IN UNIT 7

AWA supports this proposal and would support an amendment to 50 yards. Throughout the fall and winter, we reached out to the Kenai ATA chapter many times to discuss these proposals, but our requests were denied. We would prefer to discuss with trappers where current trap-access points are in relation to high-use skiing, dog walking and snowshoeing areas to protect multi-use corridors while maintaining trapping trails and access for trappers. We believe trap setbacks that are reasonable, have a high history of multi-use recreation, and provide opportunities for trapping that do not harm dogs (elevated and under ice) are warranted. The Cooper Landing area, specifically within GMUs 7 and 15, is very high-use for a variety of winter activities. Establishing reasonable setbacks in high-use, multi-use areas can reduce conflicts.

Specific to trails, the [Cooper Landing Nordic Ski Club](#) and the [Cooper Landing Trails committee of the Cooper Landing Community Club](#) grooms ski trails and regularly gives conditions reports on nordic ski conditions for trails listed in this proposal, such as Quartz Creek and Russian River campground trails, old Sterling Highway and “other Cooper Landing trails”. This includes Powerline trail, portions of Crescent Creek trail, and the Devil's Pass ski loops. These trails are well-established for winter multi-use and are viewable on local and Forest Service maps.

PROPOSAL 147: ESTABLISH TRAPPING SETBACKS ALONG KENAI LAKE BEACHES IN UNIT 7

AWA supports this proposal and would support an amendment to 50 yards. Throughout the fall and winter we reached out to the Kenai ATA chapter many times to discuss these proposals, but our requests were denied. We would prefer to discuss with trappers where current trap-access points are in relation to high-use dog walking, ice fishing, and ice skating areas to protect multi-use corridors while maintaining access for trappers. We believe trap setbacks that are reasonable, have a high history of multi-use recreation, and provide opportunities for trapping that do not harm dogs (elevated and under ice) are warranted. The Cooper Landing area, specifically within GMUs 7 and 15, is very high-use for a variety of winter activities. Establishing reasonable setbacks in high-use, multi-use areas can reduce conflicts.



Specific to beaches, Kenai Lake has seen an explosion of winter recreation due to the increasing popularity of nordic ice skating. A [New York Times article](#) featured the boom in 2024, with the cover photo from Kenai Lake. Many skaters bring their dogs, and all access the lake through beaches with road access. As referenced in our comment on proposal 145, Facebook pages such as [Wild Ice Skating club of Alaska](#) (12,500 members) and [Nordic Skate South-Central Alaska](#) (4,400 members) are filled with posts giving ice access and condition reports for many Cooper Landing- area lakes, including Kenai Lake. In speaking with the proposer, we learned this proposal seeks setbacks from specific beaches, not the whole lake beachline, to target only high multi-use access points on Kenai Lake.

PROPOSAL 149: ESTABLISH TRAPPING AND SNARING BUFFERS ALONG HIGHWAY PULLOUTS, BACKCOUNTRY ACCESS POINTS, AND WINTER TRAILS IN THE SUMMIT LAKE AREA IN UNIT 7

AWA supports this proposal and would support an amendment to 50 yards. Throughout the fall and winter we reached out to the Kenai ATA chapter many times to discuss these proposals, but our requests were denied. We would prefer to discuss with trappers where current trap-access points are in relation to high-use backcountry skiing areas. We believe trap setbacks that are reasonable, have a high history of multi-use recreation, and provide opportunities for trapping that do not harm dogs (elevated and under ice) are warranted. The Cooper Landing area, specifically within GMUs 7 and 15, is very high-use for a variety of winter activities. Establishing reasonable setbacks in high-use, multi-use areas can reduce conflicts.

Specific to these ski areas, the backcountry areas listed are by far the most popular backcountry ski runs in the Cooper Landing area. Manitoba Mountain has dog-friendly huts available for rent, and they're often fully booked throughout the winter as a popular access point for skiing. Tenderfoot is probably the second-most popular mountain in this area, and Japan Woods (aka Japanese trees) is a popular tree-heavy ski run near Cooper Landing that is accessed from a highway pullout near Summit Lake. Park N Poke also provides access to classic ski runs frequented by skiers from the Kenai Peninsula and Anchorage alike.

Backcountry up-tracks are very well established each season; once an up-track is set near the parking area, most skiers and dogs stay very close to that route up-mountain. Protecting these backcountry areas at the base/parking area would eliminate all trap-conflict - a 50 yard setback, we believe, would be sufficient.

PROPOSAL 150: REQUIRE IDENTIFICATION TAGS ON TRAPS AND SNARES IN UNIT 7.

AWA supports this proposal and refers to the Department's comments for a suggestion on regulatory language (which echoes the former Region 1 regs), with the exception that an APSIN number would suffice to keep trapper identities private outside of law enforcement. Taking from the old regulation, suggested language could be:

“Trappers are prohibited from using a trap or snare unless the trap or snare has been individually marked with a permanent metal tag upon which is stamped or permanently etched the trapper’s APSIN



number, or is set within 50 yards of a sign that lists the trapper's name and address, or the trapper's APSIN number; and if a trapper chooses to place a sign at a snaring site rather than tagging individual snares, the sign must be at least 3 inches by 5 inches in size, be clearly visible, and have numbers and letters that are at least one-half inch high and one-eighth inch wide in a color that contrasts with the color of the sign."

PROPOSAL 151: CLOSE ALL BEAVER TRAPPING WITHIN THE DEEP CREEK AND ANCHORAGE RIVER DRAINAGE SOUTH TO BUT EXCLUDING THE FOX RIVER DRAINAGE IN UNIT 15C FOR 5 YEARS.

AWA supports this proposal, and suggests an amendment to a 6-year moratorium to align with the Southcentral board cycle. Peatlands on the southern Kenai Peninsula have been drying at the rate of 6-11% in surface area per decade since the 1950s due to a 62% decrease in annual available water on the western peninsula since 1969. These peatlands are integral to salmon-bearing watersheds and support other key species such as moose, beaver, birds, and a variety of berries. Intact peatlands also provide flood control, aquifer recharge, cultural and recreation centers, and serve as natural wildfire breaks. As these 8,000-year-old peatlands are drying out, they become fuel bridges rather than natural firebreaks.

Peatland drying does not bode well for coldwater fish – salmon and steelhead populations in particular. Peatlands with a lower water table are less able to supply temperature-modulating groundwater or nutrients for salmon stream productivity. Most salmon species become vulnerable in waters with temperatures 68 F and higher. Salmon-bearing waters on the southern Kenai Peninsula, including the [Anchor River](#), are repeatedly rising past this temperature threshold in recent summer months. These peatlands are also critical moose and bird habitat. In the winter, moose can be observed feeding on dwarf willows and other plants prior to spring green-up. Many Homer-area entities have been working to improve moose habitat through expensive peatlands protections, when a free resource (beavers) could perform moose habitat enhancement on a landscape-scale.

Beavers are a natural ally in combating peatland drying, but beavers have been mostly trapped out of the Anchor River system and, as ADFG states, have not recolonized the river system. Salmon, moose, and beavers co-evolved in these systems, and we believe this proposal is a prime opportunity to support beaver re-colonization, which will restore peatland habitat in 15C.

Some examples of the positive impacts of beavers for moose and fish:

- Beaver-engineered/maintained wetlands create ideal habitats for moose. Beaver dams form shallow, aquatic ponds that produce nutrient-rich water plants (like lilies) and encourage the growth of shrubs such as willow and aspen, providing essential, high-quality forage for moose. As peatlands dry on the Kenai, they transition to grasses, which are not beneficial to moose.
- When beavers chew down trees, they create openings that allow sunlight to reach the forest floor, promoting the growth of shrubby plants that are perfect for moose salad.



- Without beavers, streams have become eroded and incised, meaning they cut deep channels into the landscape. These channels disconnect the stream from its floodplain, disrupting the flow of water, nutrients, and, importantly for salmon, habitat. The areas around these streams shift from thriving, diverse wetlands with pools and floodplains surrounded by trees and shrubs, to dried peatlands made up of only a few species.
- Researchers at Utah State University found that an increase in beaver dams resulted in a larger floodplain and a wider channel. As water built up behind the dams, it overflowed and spread past the banks, increasing the overall area and variability of suitable habitat for salmon. This created more places for salmon to hide from predators and to find food, more places for that food itself to find food and grow, and shorter distances for salmon to travel between those areas.
- Researchers also documented that the effects of beaver dams on water temperature are good for salmon. Ponds from these dams increased groundwater storage. During hot summer months, the cooler water from this storage is mixed with surface water warmed by the sun during the day. While still high, this caused, if not a decrease in temperature (which was found to be up to 10 °C cooler in streams with beavers than in those without), at least no change in temperature. This could be huge for salmon, which need refuge from hot water that is only getting hotter with the warming climate.

AWA supports all beaver trapping moratorium proposals in this cycle, as we did in the last cycle, to allow beavers to re-populate important southern Kenai drainages for the benefit of moose and fish. Nuisance beavers will not be affected by this proposal because the Department can still issue permits for nuisance beavers as required. After a moratorium period, trapping could reopen at a level that could still allow beavers to play their critical role in this ecosystem.

PROPOSAL 152: CLOSE ALL BEAVER TRAPPING IN THE ANCHOR RIVER DRAINAGE IN UNIT 15C FOR 5 YEARS.

AWA supports this proposal, with an amendment to adjust to a 6-year moratorium to align with the Southcentral meeting cycle. See proposal 151 for our detailed comments in support.

PROPOSAL 153: CLOSE THE ANCHOR RIVER DRAINAGE IN UNIT 15C TO BEAVER TRAPPING.

AWA supports this proposal, with an amendment to adjust to a 6-year moratorium to allow beavers to re-establish in the Anchor River and schedule a review of the moratorium in line with the Southcentral meeting cycle. See proposal 151 for our detailed comments in support.

PROPOSAL 154: RESCIND THE SPECIAL BAG LIMIT RESTRICTIONS FOR SEA DUCKS IN UNITS 7 AND 15

AWA opposes this proposal, as it would rescind the special bag limit restrictions for long-tailed ducks, harlequin ducks, and eiders, and remove the resident and nonresident 1 per day, 2 in possession restriction on long-tailed ducks in Units 7 and 15. This is a dramatic liberalization of sea duck harvest



on a species with no range-wide monitoring. For decades, the public has encouraged the Board to take a conservative approach to sea duck harvest given widespread declines, and the Board has made adjustments to the harvest and possession limits throughout the 2010s and early 2020s. The department has no practical or reliable means of monitoring population trends or harvest at small geographic scales. In a regulatory space with very limited information and a known decline of sea duck populations, we encourage the Board to retain current bag and possession limits.

PROPOSAL 172: INCLUDE WOUNDED MOOSE TO COUNT TOWARD BAG LIMITS FOR ALL HUNTS IN THE JOINT BASE ELMENDORF-RICHARDSON MANAGEMENT AREA IN UNIT 14C.

AWA supports this proposal and its efforts to reduce wounding loss. In addition to reducing waste, a moose that is injured and then dies near an urban interface has the potential of creating a public safety issue as a bear attractant. This proposal both bolsters ethical hunting practices and would likely reduce bear-human conflict.

PROPOSAL 180: OPEN DS123 IN UNIT 14C TO RESIDENTS AND NONRESIDENTS, CHANGE THE BAG LIMIT TO ANY RAM, EXPAND THE HUNT AREA, AND EXEMPT THE AREA FROM ALL UNIT 14C RESIDENCY ALLOCATIONS.

AWA opposes changing the bag limit to any ram due to sheep conservation concerns and unnecessary regulatory complexity.

PROPOSAL 181: ALLOW 2ND DEGREE OF KINDRED (2DK) HUNTERS TO HUNT ON BEHALF OF A RESIDENT DRAWING PERMIT HOLDER FOR SHEEP.

AWA opposes this proposal, as it could result in double reporting or in two sheep being harvested instead of one. The board has previously deliberated similar proposals and has stopped short of allowing adult permit holders to hunt on behalf of other adults, with very few exceptions (such as transferring Tier II permits for active duty military members and allowing some Tier II permits to harvest game on behalf of other household members). Neither of those conditions apply to this proposal and a change is not necessary.

Proposal 183: EXTEND ALL HUNTING SEASONS FOR BLACK BEAR AND BROWN BEAR IN UNIT 14C TO JUNE 15.

AWA opposes this extension for three reasons:

- Conflict with non-hunting recreation: Several of these hunts are in areas of high non-hunting recreational use, especially in early June. This proposal would keep hunters in the field longer as the summer hiking season ramps up in Unit 14C.
- The Department does not have information on the number of black bears in the population and the unit's season is already very liberal: increasing the black bear harvest without population data does not seem necessary, especially when 14c remainder has no-closed season for black bear. The Department reports that in some years, the female harvest was as high as 55% under the existing hunt structure. With such liberal seasons and bag limits



affecting an unknown number of black bears, we strongly caution the Board from liberalizing the season.

- Any change should be made in partnership/consultation with Chugach State Park (CSP): Outside of general season hunts for both species, season dates, hunt areas, and permit conditions were written cooperatively with CSP for the hunts to be held. Specifically, the current time frames and hunt areas were agreed upon to help reduce conflicts between user groups. Based on the current structure and lack of complaints, this approach has been successful and *should not be modified without CSP's input*. Even if the hunt were approved, it faces many administrative hurdles; extending the season in several of these hunts would likely require the department to use discretionary authority and shorten the season dates to receive special use permits from CSP. These decisions should be made with the land manager.

PROPOSAL 184: CREATE A BLACK BEAR DRAWING HUNT WITHIN THE EAGLE RIVER MANAGEMENT AREA IN UNIT 14C

AWA opposes this proposal. The addition of hunters into this drainage may result in user conflict as trail improvement on the backside of the hunt area has allowed for greater access for all user groups, especially berry-pickers in October. All of the land in the Eagle River Management Area outside of private in-holdings is part of Chugach State Park (CSP). Park regulations prohibit the discharge of weapons within the Eagle River drainage, and this hunt would require a special use permit for the discharge of weapons. This decision should not be made without CSP's input. Further, the Department does not have data on the number of black bears in this sub-unit and should approach multiple requests for black bear hunt liberalizations cautiously.

PROPOSAL 186: INCLUDE WOUNDED BLACK BEARS TOWARD THE BAG LIMIT FOR DL455

AWA supports this proposal because:

- This practice promotes ethical hunting and reinforces a hunter's responsibility to value the life of the predator by only taking high-probability shots and exerting maximum effort in recovering the bears.
- Wounded bears have the potential to increase bear-human conflict; a bear that is injured and then dies near the urban interface may create a public safety issue with the public or military personnel as an attractant for other animals.
- JBER requires reporting of wounding loss specifically for this hunt, which reflects their interest in ensuring that wounded bears do not pose a threat to humans on base.

PROPOSAL 187: INCREASE THE BAG LIMIT FOR BLACK BEAR FROM ONE TO THREE, IN UNIT 14C REMAINDER.

AWA opposes this proposal because it is a dramatic bag limit increase in a no-closed season area with no department information on the black bear population. Department comments reflect, *"The department does not have specific information on the number of black bears in the population; harvest and sealing data is the primary source of information for black bears in Unit 14C."* To triple the bag limit



in a no-closed season area open to bear baiting is a very dramatic increase in 14C remainder, and should not be taken up without some level of meaningful biological review. We note with disappointment that the Department was neutral on this proposal, as they have the best sense of whether this proposed liberalization would result in a conservation concern. In the face of little to no data, we strongly encourage a precautionary approach - especially as the Board considers other 14C black bear proposals.

PROPOSAL 194: EXTEND THE BROWN BEAR SEASON IN UNIT 14C REMAINDER TO JUNE 30.

AWA opposes this proposal because:

- Very little population information exists for Unit 14C brown bears. Given the size of the unit and forage availability, it is likely that it does not hold the same density of brown bears as other parts of Alaska. While there are salmon runs, they are relatively small in comparison, and only a few watersheds allow for the passage of salmon far enough up the river to be accessible to brown bears. Therefore, assuming the brown bear population would respond similarly to other mid-summer hunt areas is not reasonable.
- The potential for user conflicts in the area is *very* high, as the proposed area includes Girdwood and all trails along the Seward Highway, which are packed with hikers, runners, foragers, and backpackers in June.

PROPOSAL 196: PROHIBIT THE BAITING OF BEARS WITHIN FIVE MILES OF KNIK RIVER ROAD

AWA supports this proposal with an amendment to reduce the setback to between ¼ mile and 1 mile from the road, not 5 miles.

PROPOSAL 197: REQUIRE TRAP IDENTIFICATION IN UNIT 14C

AWA supports this proposal and refers to the Department's comments for a suggestion on regulatory language (which echoes the former Region 1 regs), with the exception that an APSIN number would suffice to keep trapper identities private outside of law enforcement. Taking from the old regulation, suggested language could be:

“Trappers are prohibited from using a trap or snare unless the trap or snare has been individually marked with a permanent metal tag upon which is stamped or permanently etched the trapper’s APSIN number, or is set within 50 yards of a sign that lists the trapper’s name and address, or the trapper’s APSIN number; and if a trapper chooses to place a sign at a snaring site rather than tagging individual snares, the sign must be at least 3 inches by 5 inches in size, be clearly visible, and have numbers and letters that are at least one-half inch high and one-eighth inch wide in a color that contrasts with the color of the sign.”



PROPOSAL 235: REQUIRE WOUNDED BROWN BEARS TO COUNT AGAINST THE BAG LIMIT OF ONE BEAR EVERY FOUR REGULATORY YEARS

AWA supports this proposal, as it may reduce the number of wounded bears each year. Multiple proposals have sought this regulatory change for years, and AWA continues to support this effort to maintain a high ethical standard on Kodiak bear hunts and to minimize wounding loss.

PROPOSAL 236: REMOVE THE SOW RESTRICTION AND PENALTY FOR RESIDENT HUNTERS IN SOME KODIAK BROWN BEAR HUNT AREAS, AND INSTITUTE A SOW SKULL SIZE RESTRICTION INSTEAD

AWA opposes this proposal. Brown bear population surveys suggest the brown bear population in southwest Kodiak Island continues to experience a decline. The existing regulation was intended to reduce female brown bear harvest in southwest Kodiak Island, and we seek to maintain the existing conservation measures that disincentivise sow harvest.



The Alaskan Bowhunters Association

Comments to the Alaska Board of Game

Southcentral Region

Kodiak, AK. March 20–25, 2026

Submitted March 6, 2026

On behalf of the Alaskan Bowhunters Association (ABA), we appreciate the opportunity to submit comments to the Alaska Board of Game. The ABA is committed to preserving and promoting bowhunting opportunities throughout Alaska while supporting the Board's constitutional mandate for sustained yield and science-based wildlife management.

Bowhunting has consistently demonstrated its value as a management tool due to inherently lower harvest rates, increased hunter selectivity, and minimal population-level impacts. Archery-only seasons provide an effective means of maintaining hunting opportunity while meeting conservation objectives. Expanding or maintaining archery opportunity allows the Board to balance conservation needs with continued public participation in hunting while ensuring long-term population sustainability.

Proposal 78 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an early archery-only mountain goat hunt in Unit 6D. Archery-only hunts provide a proven way to expand opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels due to the inherent limitations of archery equipment.

Early archery seasons allow hunters willing to accept the additional challenge of bowhunting to access opportunity without conflicting with firearm seasons. Because bowhunters typically hunt at close range and experience lower success rates, archery hunts allow managers to expand opportunity without significantly increasing harvest pressure.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 78.



Proposal 89 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an early archery-only moose season in Unit 7. Archery-only hunts provide an effective way to expand opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest rates and minimizing overall impacts on wildlife populations.

Bowhunting has repeatedly proven to be a valuable management tool in Alaska, allowing managers to provide additional opportunity without creating the harvest pressure typically associated with firearms.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 89.

Proposal 108 – Neutral

The Alaskan Bowhunters Association recognizes that this proposal involves an allocative change in hunting methods and therefore maintains a neutral position.

However, if the Alaska Board of Game determines that adjustments to the current hunt structure are necessary—such as shortening the season, eliminating the hunt, or converting the hunt to a drawing permit—the ABA encourages the Board to consider archery-only opportunity as an alternative management approach. Because of the inherent limitations of archery equipment and the close-range nature of bowhunting, archery-only hunts typically result in lower overall success rates and reduced harvest pressure.

Structuring the hunt as archery-only would allow a greater number of hunters to continue participating in the pursuit of sheep while maintaining conservative harvest levels. This approach can preserve broad public hunting opportunity while still addressing potential conservation concerns, rather than reducing opportunity through limited entry permit systems.

For these reasons, the ABA maintains a neutral position on Proposal 108 while recognizing that archery-only management can provide a viable option should the Board consider changes to the current hunt structure.

Proposal 111 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an archery-only registration mountain goat hunt in the remaining portions of Unit 7 not currently included in other goat hunts.





Archery-only hunts provide a low-impact way to expand opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels.

We recognize the comments from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game noting the proposal may not fully address the existing hunt area and that boundaries may need adjustment to align with current goat hunt areas in Units 7 and 15. Should the Board adopt this proposal, the ABA would support the department establishing appropriate registration hunt boundaries so they align with existing management areas.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 111.

Proposal 112 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an archery-only registration mountain goat hunt prior to the existing general registration hunts in Units 7 and 15. Archery-only seasons provide an effective way to expand opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels.

Providing an early archery opportunity allows additional participation while maintaining the existing structure of the general registration hunts.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 112.

Proposal 159 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish archery-only registration mountain goat hunts in Unit 14C following the existing drawing hunts. Archery-only hunts provide a responsible way to expand opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels.

Allowing a registration hunt after the drawing structure maintains the current management framework while providing additional opportunity for hunters willing to pursue goats under the added challenge of archery equipment.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 159.

Proposal 170 – Neutral





The ABA recognizes that Proposal 170 raises an allocative question regarding nonresident participation in the Unit 14C archery moose hunt. Allocation decisions often involve balancing competing interests among different user groups.

Because this proposal primarily addresses allocation rather than biological management concerns, the ABA maintains a neutral position.

Proposal 171 – Neutral

The ABA recognizes the potential benefits of creating a new archery registration moose hunt in the East Fork Eklutna area of Unit 14C. Archery hunts can provide limited additional opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels.

Because proposals of this type also involve allocation and broader management considerations, the ABA maintains a neutral position on Proposal 171.

Proposal 177 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to extend the DS140 and DS240 archery sheep hunting seasons in Unit 14C by five days. Archery sheep hunting presents significant challenges and typically results in low success rates.

Extending the season by a small number of days would provide additional opportunity without significantly increasing harvest pressure.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 177.

Proposal 191 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an archery-only drawing hunt for brown bear in the Chugach State Park Management Area of Unit 14C. Drawing hunts allow participation and harvest to be carefully controlled while providing a unique opportunity for hunters willing to pursue brown bear with archery equipment.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 191.



Proposal 192 – Support

The ABA supports this proposal to establish an archery-only registration brown bear hunt in the Chugach State Park Management Area of Unit 14C. A registration structure would mirror the existing drawing hunt while allowing the department to monitor harvest and manage participation if necessary.

Combined with the inherent limitations of archery equipment, this structure provides a responsible method of expanding opportunity while maintaining conservative harvest levels.

For these reasons, the ABA supports Proposal 192.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment and for your continued service. The Alaskan Bowhunters Association appreciates the Board's consideration of these comments and its commitment to sustained yield and reasonable hunting opportunity.

Sincerely,

Mike Harris

Legislative Vice President

Alaskan Bowhunters Association





PC7

Name: Paul Allan

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

Once again I am writing to request the bag limit in Unit 15C (Kachemak Bay) remain what it is presently. Our sea ducks are easily accessible compared to most other areas and bag limits should NOT be increased so that unsustainable hunting is allowed.



PC8

Name: Scott Allen

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support 76 on personally seeing the deer population drop from over hinting Hawkins areas that consistently get hit repeatedly for multiple days for 5 months straight. By transport boats



PC9

Name: Thomas Armstrong

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 87: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 88: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 90: Support

It would make legal moose identification easier.

Proposal 93: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 94: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Hunters should have the opportunity to pursue Dall Sheep

Proposal 106: Oppose

Legal Rams are difficult enough to harvest without it being a registration/draw hunt.

Proposal 107: Oppose

Legal Rams are difficult enough to harvest without it being a registration/draw hunt.

Proposal 108: Oppose

Legal Rams are difficult enough to harvest without it being a registration/draw hunt.

Proposal 109: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 113: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 114: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 115: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 116: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 117: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 118: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 119: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 120: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 121: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 122: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 123: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 124: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 125: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 126: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 127: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 128: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 129: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 130: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 131: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 132: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 133: Support

I wish to see more opportunities for locals to harvest game.

Proposal 137: Support

There are too many brown bears.

Proposal 138: Oppose

I do not support further restriction of the brown bear season.

Proposal 139: Oppose

I do not support further restriction of the brown bear season.

Proposal 140: Oppose

I do not support further restriction of the brown bear season.

Proposal 141: Support

The lynx season is too short, I would like to see it open earlier to be able to increase the male lynx harvest.

Proposal 142: Support

The lynx season is too short, I would like to see it open earlier to be able to increase the male lynx harvest.

Proposal 143: Support

The lynx season is too short, I would like to see it open earlier to be able to increase the male lynx harvest.

Proposal 145: Oppose

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai for several years and never had any trapping-related issues. I have had problems with loose dogs. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai for several years and never had any trapping-related issues. I have had problems with loose dogs. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 147: Oppose

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Proposal 148: Oppose

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai for several years and never had any trapping-related issues. I have had problems with loose dogs. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai for several years and never had any trapping-related issues. I have had problems with loose dogs. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Despite original promises that tags would only be investigated if there were an incident or officer suspected wrongdoing, trap tag compliance has resulted in traps being excavated from sets just to look and see if they have a tag. Wildlife officers with little to no trapping experience have ruined complete traplines for canines with excessive driving and walking around, over and on traps and sets for wolves and coyotes that remain unproductive for the remainder of the season. Often the main issue they are concerned with is whether there is a tag. Even when a tag was already found on one set, they continue to investigate each set, to see if they can find one without a tag, and leave sign and scent in their wake that renders the trapline unusable. Because of this harassment trappers cannot support requiring tags.



PC10

Name: Garrett Baeten

Community of Residence: Green Bay

Comment:

Proposal 199: Support with Amendment

Good morning, I'd like to thank you for your time considering this proposal to potentially increase the deer tag allotment for nonresident hunters in Kodiak. I support this proposal as long as the limit goes from one buck to two bucks and not back to three as it used to be. Having been an Alaskan resident and love hunting Kodiak, I wish I had at least the option to get a second buck tag to continue my hunt if lucky enough to harvest one early on in my trip. From what I saw in October of last year, there is a great population of deer and they can sustain additional harvest in the area I hunt. The basic fundamentals of game management, specifically deer, call for herd reduction to further the food resources for the remaining herd. I see no one making an issue out of the fact that nonresidents can go to southeast Alaska and shoot multiple deer, way more than two, and it shows little impact to the ecosystem.

Thank you,

Garrett

Proposal 200: Support

No reason to go to three bucks but the option to take an additional buck and provide more revenue to the state are incentives to enact this proposal as well as responsibly manage the herd.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Nonresidents don't need three deer but two is responsible.

Proposal 209: Oppose

No reason to require elk guides.



PC11

Name: Kaleb Baird

Community of Residence: Petersburg, AK

Comment:

It is time to seriously consider a statewide uniform draw structure that makes sense both for residents and commercial interests. Hunt codes pertaining to ALL species in which nonresidents are NOT required to contract guide services NEED a hard cap with "UP TO" language. It is unfathomable some of the most unique and sought after experiences in Alaska are often largely given to nonresidents via the lottery draw system currently in place. A cap of 10%, when adequate quotas exist, with "UP TO" language for species such as moose, bison, muskox, elk, and caribou is a very reasonable structure and far more in line with other states. For the must-be-

guided species of sheep, goat and brown bear where residents are competing with guided nonresidents for opportunities raising that “UP TO” cap to 20% is acceptable, when the amount of tags for a certain code is great enough to allow for any nonresident opportunity.

The aforementioned “UP TO” language exists currently in the ADF&G draw system as explained in the DS102 structure. Nonresident relatives MAY only draw 50% of the nonresident allowance for that hunt. “UP TO” is commonplace in other states’ systems and is an exceptionally fair way to entice nonresident applicant participation while preserving adequate opportunities for deserving residents. It is long past time this issue is resolved once and for all with a uniform statewide structure and my hope is the board can make some significant steps at this meeting by having in depth conversations about our draw structure.

Proposal 86: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 119: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 131: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 87: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 120: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 132: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 88: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 121: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 133: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 93: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 122: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 155: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 94: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 123: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 156: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 109: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 124: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 157: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 113: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 125: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 158: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 114: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 126: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 160: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 115: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 127: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 161: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 116: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 128: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 162: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 117: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 129: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 163: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 118: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 130: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 164: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 165: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 167: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 168: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 166: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 177: Support
Considering weather during these dates 10 days is a short season.

Proposal 188: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 215: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 224: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 189: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 216: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 225: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 190: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 217: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 226: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 212: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 218: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 227: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 213: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 219: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 228: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 214: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 223: Support
See General Comment

Proposal 229: Support
See General Comment



PC12

Name: Georganna Baker

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

Sea ducks regulations should not be the same everywhere in Alaska



Name: Shawn Ball

Community of Residence: Non resident

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Blacktail deer are a non-native species that are hunted primarily on federal land. Non-residents should not be penalized.

Thank you

Proposal 199: Support

ADFG numbers show deer population is near record abundance.

Proposal 200: Support

When the limit was three deer per hunter the average was only a little over one harvested per hunter.

Proposal 201: Support

Hunter's only averages about 1 per hunter when allowed three. Herd numbers are great.

Proposal 202: Support

Deer herd population is near record high!

Thank you

Proposal 203: Support

A high deer herd population can support such an increase.

Thank you

Proposal 204: Support

A high deer herd population can support such an increase.

Thank you



Name: Amy Barkauskas

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I support this proposal to Establish trapping and snaring buffers along specific roads and pullouts in and around Cooper Landing in Unit 7. If I use a pullout I don't want to risk a trap or snare being right next to my car and my family. Please create a safety buffer! Please also mandate signs that clearly warn a trap is in the area!

Proposal 146: Support

I support this proposal to Establish trapping and snaring buffers along specified trails and trailheads in and around the Cooper Landing Area in Unit 7. I am an avid hiker and back country skier. I think creating a buffer helps reduce trapper/hiker conflict. It would be peace of mind to know that trap lines will be at least 100 yards away. Both for me, in case I get lost or if the trail changes slightly throughout the season due to snow pack conditions, and for my dog. This proposal is for the most heavily used multi-purpose trails, and I think it's peace of mind for most trail users if we establish these buffers. Please also mandate signs that clearly warn a trap is in the area!

Proposal 147: Support

I support this proposal to Establish trapping buffers along two areas of Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing, in Unit 7. Please also mandate signs that clearly warn a trap is in the area!

Proposal 148: Support

I support this proposal which requires signs be posted at all access points to active trapping in Unit 7. It would be peace of mind to see a sign and know that I will do something else for the day because I don't want to risk having my dog near an area that has active trapping, and it would be peace of mind to not see a sign and have a high confidence that we can continue with our plan for the day without worrying about active trapping.

Proposal 149: Support

I support this proposal to Establish trapping and snaring buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Summit Lake Recreation Area in Unit 7. I am an avid hiker and back country skier. I think creating a buffer helps reduce accidents and trapper/hiker conflict.

Proposal 150: Support

I support this proposal to Require identification tags on traps and snares in Unit 7



PC15

Name: Lori Barnett

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing, Ak

Comment:

Trappers and people with pets and or kids do not mix. Please keep traps away from high frequency trails. 100 ft is a start but I feel hat a trapper could go further away than that.



PC16

Name: Ross Beal

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Let's talk about the real problem of dogs off leash.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Let's talk about the real problem of dogs off leash.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Let's talk about the real problem of dogs off leash.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Let's talk about the real problem of dogs off leash.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Let's talk about the real problem of dogs off leash.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Unethical and or illegal trappers do not identify their traps. Traps with tags can be stolen from legal sets and used to set unethically.



PC17

Name: Evie Bear

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

While I lived in Cooper Landing, two of our dogs had gotten caught in traps that were set close to the road. One dog had to have its leg amputated. I am not anti-trapping but common sense should dictate a safe distance for traps to be set back from multi use areas. I know a trapper who once told me no trap should be set where a regular dog would happen to be snared and traps should only be set where their intended game is targeted... that is a responsible, conscientious trapper! These proposals are well thought out and considerate of other users. Thank you.



PC18

Name: Robert Beaumont

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 142: Oppose

See no reason for extension. I generally believe there are more people who benefit from a lack of traps, than people that benefit from traps

Proposal 143: Oppose

See no reason for extension. I generally believe there are more people who benefit from a lack of traps, than people that benefit from traps

Proposal 144: Oppose

See no reason for extension

Proposal 145: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 146: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 147: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 148: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 149: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 150: Support

This is common trapping etiquette

Proposal 152: Support

I generally believe there are more people who benefit from a lack of traps, than people that benefit from traps

Proposal 153: Support

I generally believe there are more people who benefit from a lack of traps, than people that benefit from traps

Proposal 197: Support

This is common trapping etiquette



PC19

Name: Mike Beller

Community of Residence: Chugiak

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

I can see where this would discourage individuals from the taking of nannies.

Proposal 72: Support

I believe the sheep populations of Alaska are very vulnerable and more information on sheep is necessary to establish sustainable harvest number for the future.

Proposal 73: Support

Currently, a seasonal cabin that may not even be in use takes away a 1 mile radius of bear baiting access even tho the cabin may not be occupied at any point during the baiting season.

Proposal 74: Oppose

This could be very subjective and would be hard to prove. The bear bag limit and season should take care of bear management. I don't feel like people would accurately report anyway. Many wounded animals recover, so how do you factor that into the equation?

Proposal 75: Support

Yes, an online course similar to bear baiting course could be beneficial by explaining rules and the difference between what is legal versus ethical.

Proposal 145: Oppose

There is no data to support why buffers would be needed as no domestic animals have been caught in over 10 years in the Cooper Landing area.

Proposal 146: Oppose

There is no data to support why buffers would be needed as no domestic animals have been caught in over 10 years in the Cooper Landing area.

Proposal 147: Oppose

There is no data to support why buffers would be needed as no domestic animals have been caught in over 10 years in the Cooper Landing area.

Proposal 148: Oppose

There is no data to support why buffers would be needed as no domestic animals have been caught in over 10 years in the Cooper Landing area.

Proposal 149: Oppose

There is no data to support why buffers would be needed as no domestic animals have been caught in over 10 years in the Cooper Landing area.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Traps are left in the public domain and tags can be used against the trapper in various ways to include negative comments on social media. This could cause conflict between trappers and non-trappers alike.

Proposal 197: Oppose

Traps are left in the public domain and tags can be used against the trapper in various ways to include negative comments on social media. This could cause conflict between trappers and non-trappers alike.

Proposal 243: Support

Breakaways or deer stops save non-target animals.

Proposal 244: Oppose

Traps are left in the public domain and tags can be used against the trapper in various ways to include negative comments on social media. This could cause conflict between trappers and non-trappers alike.

Proposal 245: Oppose

Should be used for the taking of furbearers only.

Proposal 246: Oppose

Should be used for the taking of furbearers only.

Proposal 247: Oppose

I believe the use of artificial lights or enhanced night vision should fall under the trapping license.

Proposal 248: Oppose

Enhanced night vision is an effective tool to manage the furbearer population.



Name: Vince Beltrami

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

A group calling themselves Cooper Landing Safe Trails (CLST) has submitted Proposals 144-149 regarding trapping setbacks and trail signage. CLST designed an unscientific online survey to gauge support of their proposals.

Following is the body of the email I sent in response to CLST's email to CLAC members whereby they encouraged AC members to rely on the "data" derived from their survey to support their proposals. The email was sent in reply to CLST's email and to my fellow members on the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee:

Cooper Landing Safe Trails:

Of course you are able to submit proposals for consideration to the Cooper Landing AC, regardless of the fact that the essentially same proposals have been previously considered and opposed by an overwhelming majority of the AC. I have no fundamental issues with your right to do so.

However, what I do have an issue with is the fact that your committee created and published an online questionnaire, from which you are claiming that the "data" collected is meaningful and that "the information and documented facts presented here clarify the rationale for implementing trapping setbacks and appropriate signage in high-use areas of Cooper Landing."

To hold up this online survey as statistically meaningful is an attempt to validate your survey as a persuasive and accurate data collection instrument. It is not. As someone whose job was to design, commission, and analyze professional polling instruments for the better part of two decades, I find your effort to convince the members of the AC to support Proposals #145-149 via this survey as amateurish and insulting. Reliable and meaningful polling instruments have many elements that your online survey failed to include. Was the survey independent? Hardly. When members of your committee are contacting proponents of your proposals to get them to weigh in (which I can confirm from at least one member of the community) you have immediately invalidated the survey instrument and introduced the type of bias that no meaningful data can be derived from.

It's also obvious there was zero consideration of survey methodology, margin of error, confidence level, or minimization of bias to achieve any kind of meaningful extrapolation of useful data, all of which are necessary elements of a meaningful and reliable survey instrument. In fact, by calling around to folks you know support the issue to encourage them to complete your survey you did the opposite of minimizing bias. You instead maximized bias and have rendered any of the "data" you presented as utterly meaningless.

I would encourage all AC members to disregard any reference to the results of this survey when considering the associated proposals.

Sincerely,

Vince Beltrami

CLAC

The Cooper Landing AC held a meeting on February 23. The AC voted 11-3 to oppose the trapping-related proposals. Unfortunately I was unable to attend or the vote would have been 12-3.

Following the AC meeting CLST doubled down on their Facebook page defending their survey results as meaningful by providing "Confidence Intervals" to defend their methodology. When typing into an internet search engine the following prompt: 'explain how sampling bias effects confidence intervals in polling' the immediate result given was the following:

"Sampling bias causes confidence intervals in polling to become deceptive and inaccurate, often leading researchers to be "confident" in the wrong answer. While a confidence interval (e.g., 95% confidence) represents the range within which the true population value is likely to fall due to random sampling error, it cannot account for systematic errors caused by sampling bias."

The "sampling bias" was obvious in this small community. Since the AC meeting I have heard from a handful of other community members that CLST was directing/encouraging individuals they deemed to be supporters to complete their survey. To the contrary, many other folks I've spoken to said they were never aware, or made aware, of the survey or encouraged to complete it, including the majority of the AC members.

CLST has been encouraging supporters to provide public comments directly to the Board of Game and citing their survey as justification. Regardless of how one feels about the issue, board decisions should not be influenced by unreliable unscientific data when it comes to limiting traditional legitimate trapping activity. I believe these issues, which are important to many members of the Cooper Landing community, can be dealt with more effectively with engagement between the user groups, not through dubious activism, and I would encourage Board of Game members to consider the survey results for what they are.

Proposal 146: Oppose

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CLST has been encouraging supporters to provide public comments directly to the Board of Game and citing their survey as justification. Regardless of how one feels about the issue, board

decisions should not be influenced by unreliable unscientific data when it comes to limiting traditional legitimate trapping activity. I believe these issues, which are important to many members of the Cooper Landing community, can be dealt with more effectively with engagement between the user groups, not through dubious activism, and I would encourage Board of Game members to consider the survey results for what they are.

Proposal 148: Oppose

A group calling themselves Cooper Landing Safe Trails (CLST) has submitted Proposals 144-149 regarding trapping setbacks and trail signage. CLST designed an unscientific online survey to gauge support of their proposals.

Following is the body of the email I sent in response to CLST's email to CLAC members whereby they encouraged AC members to rely on the "data" derived from their survey to support their proposals. The email was sent in reply to CLST's email and to my fellow members on the Cooper Landing Advisory Committee:

Cooper Landing Safe Trails:

Of course you are able to submit proposals for consideration to the Cooper Landing AC, regardless of the fact that the essentially same proposals have been previously considered and opposed by an overwhelming majority of the AC. I have no fundamental issues with your right to do so.

However, what I do have an issue with is the fact that your committee created and published an online questionnaire, from which you are claiming that the "data" collected is meaningful and that "the information and documented facts presented here clarify the rationale for implementing trapping setbacks and appropriate signage in high-use areas of Cooper Landing. "

To hold up this online survey as statistically meaningful is an attempt to validate your survey as a persuasive and accurate data collection instrument. It is not. As someone whose job was to design, commission, and analyze professional polling instruments for the better part of two decades, I find your effort to convince the members of the AC to support Proposals #145-149 via this survey as amateurish and insulting. Reliable and meaningful polling instruments have many elements that your online survey failed to include. Was the survey independent? Hardly. When members of your committee are contacting proponents of your proposals to get them to weigh in (which I can confirm from at least one member of the community) you have immediately invalidated the survey instrument and introduced the type of bias that no meaningful data can be derived from.

It's also obvious there was zero consideration of survey methodology, margin of error, confidence level, or minimization of bias to achieve any kind of meaningful extrapolation of useful data, all of which are necessary elements of a meaningful and reliable survey instrument. In fact, by calling around to folks you know support the issue to encourage them to complete your survey you did the opposite of minimizing bias. You instead maximized bias and have rendered any of the "data" you presented as utterly meaningless.

I would encourage all AC members to disregard any reference to the results of this survey when considering the associated proposals.

Sincerely,

Vince Beltrami

CLAC

The Cooper Landing AC held a meeting on February 23. The AC voted 11-3 to oppose the trapping-related proposals. Unfortunately I was unable to attend or the vote would have been 12-3.

Following the AC meeting CLST doubled down on their Facebook page defending their survey results as meaningful by providing "Confidence Intervals" to defend their methodology. When typing into an internet search engine the following prompt: 'explain how sampling bias effects confidence intervals in polling' the immediate result given was the following:

"Sampling bias causes confidence intervals in polling to become deceptive and inaccurate, often leading researchers to be "confident" in the wrong answer. While a confidence interval (e.g., 95% confidence) represents the range within which the true population value is likely to fall due to random sampling error, it cannot account for systematic errors caused by sampling bias."

The "sampling bias" was obvious in this small community. Since the AC meeting I have heard from a handful of other community members that CLST was directing/encouraging individuals they deemed to be supporters to complete their survey. To the contrary, many other folks I've spoken to said they were never aware, or made aware, of the survey or encouraged to complete it, including the majority of the AC members.

CLST has been encouraging supporters to provide public comments directly to the Board of Game and citing their survey as justification. Regardless of how one feels about the issue, board decisions should not be influenced by unreliable unscientific data when it comes to limiting traditional legitimate trapping activity. I believe these issues, which are important to many members of the Cooper Landing community, can be dealt with more effectively with engagement between the user groups, not through dubious activism, and I would encourage Board of Game members to consider the survey results for what they are.

Proposal 149: Oppose

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Cooper Landing Safe Trails:

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However, what I do have an issue with is the fact that your committee created and published an online questionnaire, from which you are claiming that the “data “ collected is meaningful and that "the information and documented facts presented here clarify the rationale for implementing trapping setbacks and appropriate signage in high-use areas of Cooper Landing. “

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CLST has been encouraging supporters to provide public comments directly to the Board of Game and citing their survey as justification. Regardless of how one feels about the issue, board decisions should not be influenced by unreliable unscientific data when it comes to limiting traditional legitimate trapping activity. I believe these issues, which are important to many members of the Cooper Landing community, can be dealt with more effectively with engagement between the user groups, not through dubious activism, and I would encourage Board of Game members to consider the survey results for what they are.



PC21

Name: Jed Bergstrom

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Seems unnecessary

Proposal 200: Support

There does not seem to be a shortage of deer.

Proposal 201: Support

Makes sense

Proposal 202: Oppose

Unnecessarily complicated, pointless

Proposal 203: Oppose

Two seems like a more logical choice

Proposal 204: Support

Makes sense

Proposal 205: Oppose

I'm strongly opposed. We use sultry for subsistence deer hunting, it is the most economical place to get red meat on an island that is less and less affordable. I also find it disgusting that the person proposing this owns a business that rents side by sides and a cabin to hunters and fisherman. His very business increases the amount of people out in sultry. I have been hunting out there for the last 11 seasons and there are plenty of deer. Many of them go up higher and farther back in the valleys once hunting season starts. If we get good Winters they will come down and be very accessible and suddenly our numbers look very strong. We have not had as many Winters like that as of late, so even in December I am seeing a lot of deer around 2,000 ft. Sultry trail has long been used by community members for subsistence fishing or hunting. I don't believe it should be turned into a trophy hunting spot so one person can profit disproportionately.

Proposal 206: Oppose

I also strongly oppose this. If we want to spread out the hunting pressure, it would make more sense to move the line closer to the road, not farther away. There is still a lot of deer out at sultry, and I know people that have used it for subsistence hunting for over 30 years. If the if the boundary gets moved farther away there will be more land tore up as hunters drive farther and farther in. Putting the line at the pass would give hunters a lot of room to spread out on trail that is already existing.

Proposal 207: Oppose

Unnecessarily complicated, the deer regulations are pretty straightforward and should be kept that way

Proposal 208: Oppose

I try to never take small deer, but have been mistaken in the past as has just about everyone that hunts here. I see this leading to fawns being left to rot, difficult to enforce and not accomplishing anything

Proposal 209: Oppose

Doesn't seem necessary

Proposal 210: Support

This allows more hunting opportunities for everybody else

Proposal 211: Support

Poor weather can cause small hunting windows

Proposal 212: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 213: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 214: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 215: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 216: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 217: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 218: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 219: Support

Residents should get benefits for being here year round.

Proposal 222: Oppose

Seems to do the opposite of what it's supposed to

Proposal 223: Support

Residents should get some benefits

Proposal 224: Support

Residents should get some benefits

Proposal 225: Support

Residents should get some benefits

Proposal 226: Support

Residents should get some benefits

Proposal 227: Support

Residents should get some benefits

Proposal 232: Support

Seems like a wise decision

Proposal 234: Oppose

We're overrun with bears in town, why shorten it?

Proposal 236: Support

See above

Proposal 240: Oppose

No reason for this amendment

Proposal 242: Support

Why not?

Proposal 243: Oppose

Unnecessary

Proposal 244: Oppose

Unnecessary

Proposal 245: Oppose

Unnecessary

Proposal 247: Support

Why not?



PC22

Name: Michelle Bergstrom

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 200: Support

If non-resident hunters were able to harvest two deer, I believe they would be more willing to pay the price for the air taxi.

Proposal 205: Oppose

My family and I have lived on Kodiak Island for just over 10 years now. We have been subsistence hunting and fishing from the beginning of our time here. This is an amazing community and we love this island. My husband and I are passionate about teaching our girls the subsistence lifestyle as well. They have been on the rivers since they were babies and have helped process any deer harvested starting around the age of two. Without access to our deer as residence to fill our freezer, continuing to live here would be nearly impossible. Four wheelers are the only affordable way to pursue this life style. A boat that is safe and could provide the ability to get off of the road system is absolutely unaffordable. Many of our deer have been harvested in December, as well as many other families that we know. Having to use a muzzle loader or bow in December would severely effect numerous hunters and their families. Saltry has long existed as a place for people to hunt subsistence and provide for their families. The people of Kodiak have used Saltry to pass down the importance and beautiful lifestyle of subsistence hunting, not hunting for trophies. Mostly subsistence hunters cannot afford a boat or the flight to the South end of the Island for deer hunting, but trophy hunters can. If we are wanting to reduce pressure at Saltry, eliminating commercial services and rentals would be the first step. If this proposal were to take affect, many families in this community would be financially burdened.

Thank you

Proposal 206: Oppose

My family and I have lived on Kodiak Island for just over 10 years now. We have been subsistence hunting and fishing from the beginning of our time here. This is an amazing community and we love this island. My husband and I are passionate about teaching our girls the subsistence lifestyle as well. They have been on the rivers since they were babies and have

helped process any deer harvested starting around the age of two. Without access to our deer as residence to fill our freezer, continuing to live here would be nearly impossible. Four wheelers are the only affordable way to pursue this life style. A boat that is safe and could provide the ability to get off of the road system is absolutely unaffordable. Moving the line for hunting all the way back to Wild Creek would all but eliminate access to off the road system subsistence hunting. If the line was moved to allow people to start hunting sooner than Saltry river, the hunters would be spread out more. Saltry has long existed as a place for people to hunt subsistence and provide for their families. The people of Kodiak have used Saltry to pass down the importance and beautiful lifestyle of subsistence hunting, not hunting for trophies. Mostly subsistence hunters cannot afford a boat or the flight to the South end of the Island for deer hunting, but trophy hunters can. If we are wanting to reduce pressure at Saltry, eliminating commercial services and rentals would be the first step. If this proposal were to take affect, many families in this community would be financially burdened.

Thank you



PC23

Name: Braydon Bingham

Community of Residence: Idaho

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

We don't need a shorter season.

Proposal 199: Support

Two deer unit would be great!

Proposal 200: Support

I support this

Proposal 201: Support

It would bring more non residents and money to Kodiak for income.

Proposal 202: Oppose

We don't need a guide for deer.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Two deer is plenty!

Proposal 204: Support

I support



Name: Michelle Bittner

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Dear Members of the Board of Game,

I am writing these comments in support of Proposal 105 to close the Kenai Peninsula, specifically Game Management Units 7 and 15, to sheep hunting for a minimum of three years. As you are aware, the population of Dall Sheep is declining all around the State of Alaska and particularly on the Kenai Peninsula. These declines are likely due to a convergence of factors, some within human control and some outside human control. But actually killing a sheep with a gun is one cause of the decline and is within the control of the Board of Game.

In addition, the most recent Dall Sheep Management Report and Plan for Game Management Units 7 and 15 for 2021 through 2026 (the "Management Plan") contains information supporting the closure of GMU's 7 and 15 to the hunting of Dall Sheep.

In the Management Plan, the Department's biologists state that there are five functional sub-populations in five distinct areas which are thought to exist and that sheep numbers have declined over the past five years, in four of these areas.

Closing four out of five of these distinct areas to sheep hunting is what the biologists recommend. I quote the Management Plan's recommendations, as follows:

Survey Resurrection Trail, Grant Lake, Cooper Mountain, and Crescent Lake on a yearly basis, when budgets and time allow, until numbers increase above 100 in each area. Close all areas with a subpopulation below 50 to sheep hunting.

See the Management Plan at "Recommendations for Activity," 11.

The Management Plan also indicates that in the Cooper Mountain area (count areas 337 and 353) the population is 35; and in the Crescent Lake area (count area 338) the population is 38, while the population in the Grant Lake area (count areas 339, 343, and 344) is a mere 62. For the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, (count areas 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, and 359), it is only count area 356 that more than 50 Sheep were found. See generally pages 5-8 of the Management Report. A map identifying where these count areas are located is provided at page 2 of the Management Plan.

To summarize, it is only in the Resurrection Trail area (count areas 331 and 332), Grant Lake [count areas 339, 343, and 344, and (count area 359) that more than 50 Sheep have been found. The Department's biologists recommend that Sheep hunting in all other areas of the Kenai Peninsula be closed to hunting.

The recommendation for closure in areas with subpopulations of less than 50 Sheep is explained at page 12 of the Management Report, at "Conclusions and Recommendations ". I quote as follows:

Dall Sheep on the Kenai Peninsula are in a long-term decline. Survey efforts until 2020 have been adequate to document the decline. The cause of the decline is unknown but does not appear to be driven by harvest as the Kenai Peninsula is managed under the full curl harvest strategy and harvest has declined in conjunction with population declines. Several of our subpopulations, however, are approaching or below what the literature suggests as minimum viable population for wild sheep, which in turn means the loss of any individuals from the population could be detrimental.....

Research should be conducted to better understand the cause of sheep declines and the connectivity of subpopulations and to help develop a plan to potentially reverse this trend. Should minimum count numbers in subpopulations continue to decline, harvest should be halted until numbers increase.

The Department in its comments provides a graph that shows a continuing decline in Sheep numbers, but an increased harvest in the last three years: up from five (5) to ten (10) Sheep in 2025.

The Department has rather blindly relied on full curl management of Dall Sheep for many years. However, this management approach may not be working. Dall Sheep which reach full curl are the strongest, genetically superior Dall Sheep to have reached the age at which they become full curl which is sometime between 5 and 8 years. When the Department employs full curl management, then they are allowing hunters to remove the genetically superior Dall Sheep from a population -- the Dall sheep who have survived in the harshest conditions and escaped the very avid Dall Sheep hunters. When you remove a genetically superior member from a breeding population, over the course of decades, the gene pool and the resulting members become genetically inferior.

Given the decline of Dall Sheep on the Kenai Peninsula, and the possibility that full curl management is not now consistent with what we understand about genetics, I request you to support Proposal 105.

Respectfully,

Michelle Bittner

[REDACTED]

Anchorage, AK 99501

[REDACTED]



PC25

Name: Susan Boersma

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Senior citizen here; I am known to stop the car on side roads and toddle off into the edge of the wilds looking for birds. It would be helpful to know that at least the first 100 yards is free of animal traps.

Proposal 146: Support

see above. This is where we camp and wander around looking for flora and fauna.

Proposal 147: Support

see above. This is where we camp and wander around looking for flora and fauna.

Proposal 148: Support

see above. This is where we camp and wander around looking for flora and fauna.

Proposal 149: Support

see above. This is where we camp and wander around looking for flora and fauna.

Honestly, traps this close to high use areas would hurt tourism.



PC26

Name: Brennen Bogardus

Community of Residence: North Pole

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

I highly disagree with this. I can only speak for the Kiluda to Three Saints Bay Area but in recent years our deer numbers have been slim and the age class lacking. I believe increasing the nonresident bag limit will only bring more intrigue for clientele to an already packed location for resident and non resident hunters, in turn only further hurting the deer population.

Proposal 208: Support

There is no explanation needed for the support to this of proposal. Nor is there any reason that someone should ever be legally harvesting a fawn in the coming years in this unit.

Proposal 220: Oppose

I don't believe there is any reason for a subsistence goat season considering the already allotted 2 harvestable goats. As well as the opportunities for subsistence deer Island wide.

Proposal 221: Oppose

I oppose this proposal due to the fact that there is already 7 months of goat hunting allotted to hunters as well as the fact that there is transporters and guides who will capitalize on more time for clients to be in the field. The goats on Kodiak certainly aren't near extinction but just within the past couple of years there has been a large depletion of goats in certain, more easily accessible areas. I don't believe extending the season will do anything besides hurt the goat population more on the Island.

Proposal 230: Oppose

I oppose this proposal due to the fact that there is already 7 months of goat hunting allotted to hunters as well as the fact that there is transporters and guides who will capitalize on more time for clients to be in the field. The goats on Kodiak certainly aren't near extinction but just within the past couple of years there has been a large depletion of goats in certain, more easily accessible areas. I don't believe extending the season will do anything besides hurt the goat population more on the Island. As well as the fur in this time of year is least desirable.

Proposal 233: Oppose

I oppose this. I have personally hunted and guided hunts in this area for over a decade now and have never seen a reason for this boundary line to change. Both areas have easily accessible and great locations to hunt bear or deer and a plethora at that

Proposal 234: Oppose

There is no reason to make this change. These dates have worked for years in the past and will for years to come. Having an allocation and set number of permits, but shortening the season will only cause for more hunters in the field at the same time.

Proposal 235: Oppose

People are less likely to admit to having wounded a bear knowing there is a 4 year wait and there is no way of proving a bear having been wounded. I think this will only cause for issues.

Proposal 236: Oppose

I oppose this for obvious reasons. Sow restrictions were instilled for the same reason nanny restrictions are instilled and for the same reason you can't shoot a child bearing mother in the field. I believe proper judgment of an animal in the field is something that should be mandatory. We instill these requirements for Goat judging and Moose judging, I don't see any reason it should be different for any other species.

Proposal 238: Support

I don't think it will totally fix the issue as true judgement of an animal requires real field time, looking at these animals with the naked eye. But I do agree with getting hunters familiar with the basics just as I agree with the required moose and goat field judgement.

Proposal 242: Support

I support this do the fact that there is healthy population of otters on the island. Not to mention there is a few trappers on the island to begin with. I personally trap fox and beaver on the island and in recent years have noticed an increase in otter sign on beaver lodges getting farther and farther inland as well as an increase in abandoned beaver lodges.

Proposal 245: Support

There is no reason whatsoever for the use of these devices in Unit 8.

Proposal 248: Support

Again there is no reason for these sort of devices to be used for harvesting animals. There is plenty of daylight and a plethora of furbearers on the island and I don't think you should resort to using such devices for success...

**PC27**

Name: Erik Boltman

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 82: Oppose

The unpredictable weather in PWS makes this hunt difficult and dangerous enough. The problems I've seen first hand is how often I still see hunters shooting from boats and "transporters" running what is effectively guided operations on a small portion of easy to access bays just outside Whittier. Shortening the season will push the average hunter in a smaller craft into weather he or she might not otherwise attempt simply because the clock is ticking. We have jobs, families, and aren't running million dollar boats on weekdays with our out-of-state clients. This is just another example of residents getting their opportunities limited to thanks to commercial interests.

Proposal 83: Support

As Jesse Dunshie articulated very well, the vast majority of bears are inaccessible. Time away from work and family, unpredictable weather, terrain, fuel costs, and the rising cost of literally everything else involved in putting together this hunt make it challenging enough. Of what effect does it have to a bear elsewhere in the state that I hunted bear in Unit 6D? The restriction to one bear is an attempt at pressuring hunters to avoid this hunt as it would restrict them elsewhere. Manage the resource in the unit, not the hunter.

Proposal 84: Support

While in general I am opposed to restrictions on hunting opportunities, especially to resident hunters, I feel that David Pinquoch is making a valid case for protecting the resource. Most hunters get itchy trigger fingers seeing any bear and won't take the time to sex the bear, if even presented the time to do so.

Proposal 85: Support with Amendment

I support this proposal however further clarification is needed. Is the boat in salt or fresh water? Drifting a river for moose vs shooting bear from the boat in a saltwater bay are two different scenarios.

Proposal 160: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 161: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 162: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 163: Support

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Proposal 164: Support

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Proposal 165: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 166: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 167: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 168: Support

I moved to Alaska with nothing but what I could put in my car. I served in the AK ANG and built multiple businesses here. I've sunk so much into Alaska only to see one opportunity after another sold to the guiding industry. If you want to be a guide, that's great. Go be a guide outside the GMU most easily accessible to residents.

Proposal 172: Support

If you wound a moose, it should absolutely count towards your harvest. This is 101 level hunting ethics.

Proposal 176: Support

ADF&G adequately articulated their position and it makes sense

Proposal 187: Support

Based on the position laid out by Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee, this makes perfect sense.

Proposal 188: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. Resident hunters keep taking it in the shorts to support commercial interests. I shouldn't need a DDS behind my name to hunt in my backyard.

Proposal 189: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. Resident hunters keep taking it in the shorts to support commercial interests. I shouldn't need a DDS behind my name to hunt in my backyard.

Proposal 190: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. Resident hunters keep taking it in the shorts to support commercial interests. I shouldn't need a DDS behind my name to hunt in my backyard.

Proposal 195: Support

The Matanuska Valley Fish and Game Advisory Committee made an excellent case for this revision

Proposal 204: Oppose

Commercial interests get priority enough over resident interests already, especially on Kodiak. Increasing the take should be based on actual wildlife surveys, not in helping someone make more money as a guide.

Proposal 209: Oppose

The position is poorly articulated and reads more like a rant, with no actual evidence presented. This is a thinly veiled attempt at restricting hunting opportunities for resident's families in the interest of the guides because "they know better" and is blatantly in the interest of those with a

financial incentive. If this behavior continues, I won't be able to take my nephew grouse hunting in my own state without paying a tax to guide. If hunters are acting unethically, take it up with them. Guides are not meant to be a replacement for Wildlife Troopers or biologists.

Proposal 212: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 213: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 214: Support

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Proposal 219: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 223: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 224: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 225: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 226: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 227: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 228: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 229: Support

100% agree with Craig's position. I have lived here coming up on 20 years and NEVER drawn a tag. Every time I turn around my hunting and fishing opportunities are being restricted so someone else can make more money. This has to stop.

Proposal 231: Support

Jesse Dunshie articulated his position well and it makes perfect sense. We already have to deal with terrible weather and complicated logistics, but I shouldn't have to feel like a dentist from Iowa has more stake in Alaska than I do because a guide gets a paycheck from him.

Proposal 235: Support

This is hunting ethics 101. That bear will likely go off to die and thus should be counted against that hunter's harvest. This will naturally encourage hunters to practice with their rifles and to put the effort into getting closer to ensure a successful shot.

Proposal 236: Support

Resident Hunters of Alaska clearly articulated the position already.

Proposal 237: Support

"There is absolutely no reason why the board should continue to allow nonresident guided hunters to skip the Kodiak brown bear draw permit process. This state-managed draw permit hunt clearly gives a preference to nonresidents over residents and should not be allowed to happen. " Couldn't have said it better myself.

I live in Alaska. I served in the Alaska Air National Guard. I employ people in Alaska. I vote in Alaska. So why is it that a non-resident gets to skip the draw permit? This is clearly unjust and raises serious ethical questions that should perhaps be investigated.

Proposal 238: Support

This is a very reasonable approach to correcting the issue.

Proposal 240: Support

Well articulated position and I agree that the use of infrared is not fair chase.

Proposal 246: Support

Well articulated position and I agree that the use of infrared is not fair chase.

Proposal 249: Support

ADF&G made a convincing case.

Proposal 250: Support

ADF&G made a convincing case.

Proposal 251: Support

ADF&G made a convincing case.

Proposal 252: Support

This reauthorization makes perfect sense.



PC28

Name: Tim Bouchard

Community of Residence: Valdez

Comment:

Proposal 76: Oppose

Opposition to Proposal 76 — Deer (Nonresident Restrictions)

I respectfully oppose Proposal 76 as written.

There is no credible biological data showing that nonresident deer harvest is the primary factor influencing deer population dynamics in Unit 6. The available biological evidence — including long-term survey trends, survival data, and harvest reports — indicates that winter severity and

over-winter survival are far more significant drivers of deer abundance than regulated hunting, including nonresident harvest.

Restricting nonresident hunting without solid scientific evidence that it will measurably improve deer population status sets a poor precedent for wildlife management. In Unit 6, deer populations fluctuate widely with winter weather conditions, snow depth, and forage availability. These environmental factors have repeatedly been shown to correlate strongly with survival and recruitment, whereas harvest — properly managed through bag limits, seasons, and permit quotas — has not been demonstrated to be a limiting factor.

Before implementing nonresident restrictions, the state should ensure decisions are grounded in:

Reliable, peer-reviewed population modeling;

Seasonal survival studies that distinguish hunter harvest from natural mortality;

Adaptive harvest management that incorporates nonresident and resident harvest proportionally.

Without such biological justification, Proposal 76 appears to be based on perception rather than science. I urge the Board to oppose Proposal 76 and instead support improved monitoring and scientifically based harvest management that addresses the real ecological drivers of deer population fluctuation.

Thank you.

Proposal 77: Oppose

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in opposition to Proposal 77.

Looking at the historical record from the last 15 years, most of the registration goat hunt areas within Unit 6D do not consistently close early because quotas are reached. In fact, only a small portion of the subunits show repeated in-season closures. Areas such as RG242, RG243, RG244, RG245, and RG248 have generally remained open through the regulatory end date, while the majority of Emergency Orders tend to occur in only one or two hunt areas.

Even in RG252, which is often referenced as a higher-pressure area, the timing of closures has remained remarkably consistent. Over the past decade and a half, RG252 has typically closed in late September or early October. Examples include:

2012 – October 18

2013 – October 8

2014 – October 14

2015 – October 6

2016 – September 29

2017 – October 10

2018 – September 29

2019 – October 4

2020 – October 6

2021 – September 23

2022 – September 27

2023 – September 29

2024 – September 24

This pattern does not demonstrate a new or accelerating conservation issue. Rather, it shows a management system that has been functioning as intended, with closures occurring at roughly the same time frame year after year.

Given that pattern, moving the entire Unit 6D to a draw hunt does not appear biologically or managerially necessary. If harvest pressure is concentrated in a limited number of subunits, then targeted management in those specific areas would be a more appropriate and proportional response than converting the whole unit.

In addition, guide use in Prince William Sound has not increased over the past two decades. Federal land managers have capped guide numbers, day-use allocations, and even the types of hunts that can be conducted. Those limits have been in place for around 20 years. Because of those constraints, guided effort has remained stable and is not an expanding source of harvest pressure that would justify a unit-wide shift to drawing permits.

The registration system already provides managers with the flexibility to close individual areas quickly when quotas are met. That tool has been used successfully where needed, while still allowing opportunity in the many areas that do not fill.

For these reasons, I encourage the Board to reject Proposal 77 and maintain the current structure, or at minimum consider solutions focused only on the specific subunits that regularly reach their limits.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Proposal 78: Support with Amendment

Subject: Support for Proposal 78 – RG248 Early Archery Goat Opportunity

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in support of Proposal 78 to create an early fall, archery-only registration hunt in the RG248 area of Unit 6D.

Providing a defined early window would give hunters additional opportunity while still being conservative in terms of harvest. Limiting the hunt to archery equipment naturally keeps success rates lower, spreads hunters out, and in most years would likely allow the regular season to continue unaffected later in the fall.

I also support the requirement for the online goat identification quiz. Education is one of the best tools we have for protecting nannies.

Where I would suggest a modification is with the bag limit language. Rather than making the hunt strictly “one billy only,” I recommend keeping the same structure already in place elsewhere in the unit—allowing harvest under the current rules, with the established five-year penalty if a nanny is taken.

That approach maintains consistency with existing regulations, avoids confusion between overlapping hunts, and still strongly incentivizes hunters to be selective. The penalty system has worked and continues to place real responsibility on the hunter to correctly identify their animal.

Overall, I believe this proposal increases opportunity, remains biologically conservative, and uses education and accountability to meet management goals. I encourage the Board to adopt Proposal 78 with consideration for maintaining the standard nanny penalty framework.

Thank you for your time and work on behalf of Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Valdez

Proposal 82: Oppose

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in opposition to Proposal 82, which would shorten the spring black bear season in Unit 6D by closing the hunt on May 31 instead of the current June 10 date.

As someone who spends a great deal of time in the field each year, I understand and support the importance of maintaining healthy bear populations and protecting sow numbers. However, I do not believe that eliminating ten days from the end of the spring season will meaningfully change harvest levels or improve conservation outcomes.

From what we consistently observe, the spring hunt already has a naturally limited window. Weather, access, and timing of snowline and green-up concentrate effort into a short period. Most hunters target mature boars, and success is typically achieved earlier in the season. Removing the final ten days is unlikely to reduce total harvest in a measurable way.

It is also important to recognize that even with the current registration structure in place, the season has not required closure by emergency order in recent years. That suggests harvest levels are remaining within management objectives under the existing framework.

In contrast, the fall season timing deserves more attention if the goal is to protect sows. By mid-September, most of the larger boars have moved high into the alpine or become less accessible. The bears remaining along road systems and river corridors tend to be smaller animals and a higher proportion of sows. If we truly want to preserve breeding females, adjusting or delaying portions of the fall opportunity would have a more direct effect than trimming days from the spring.

Harvest data in recent years has continued to show a solid sow-to-boar ratio, suggesting that current management is not creating excessive pressure on females.

I appreciate the Board's work and the difficult balance between opportunity and conservation. Based on field experience and harvest trends, I respectfully urge you to reject Proposal 82 and instead consider solutions that focus on the timing of fall access if sow protection is the priority.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Valdez

Proposal 83: Oppose

Subject: Opposition to Proposal 83 – Unit 6 RL065 Black Bear Bag Limit

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in opposition to Proposal 83, which would increase the resident bag limit for the RL065 black bear hunt in Unit 6 from one bear to two.

Unit 6 is already experiencing harvest levels that are near the upper end of what the system can sustain under the current framework. Increasing the bag limit may not mean every hunter takes a second bear, but even a small rise in overall success would add pressure to a population that is already heavily utilized.

From what we see on the ground, access and participation in this hunt are strong. When effort is already high, increasing opportunity through a higher bag limit does not improve the quality of the hunt or the long-term stability of the resource. Instead, it risks pushing harvest beyond what managers intend and could create future restrictions that none of us want to see.

If the goal is to maintain healthy bear numbers and consistent opportunity over time, staying with the current one-bear limit is the more conservative and responsible approach.

I appreciate the Board's time and the work that goes into balancing opportunity with sustainability. For these reasons, I respectfully urge you to reject Proposal 83.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Valdez

Proposal 84: Support

Subject: Conditional Support for Proposal 84 – Unit 6D Black Bear Season

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing regarding Proposal 84, which would shorten the black bear hunting season in Unit 6D.

I could support this proposal if the area management biologist has data showing that sow harvest is elevated during the portion of the season proposed for closure and that a change in timing would meaningfully improve the sow-to-boar ratio.

As hunters, we all want healthy populations and sustainable opportunity. If biological information demonstrates that the current early fall dates are resulting in a disproportionate take of sows, then an adjustment to the season could be a reasonable tool.

However, without clear data supporting that conclusion, I would be hesitant to support a reduction in opportunity. Hunters in Unit 6D already operate within weather, access, and effort limitations, and additional restrictions should be tied directly to measurable conservation benefit.

I appreciate the Board relying on the expertise of the department biologists. If they confirm that this change will help protect breeding females and maintain long-term stability of the population, then I would be in favor of the proposal.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Valdez

Proposal 84: Oppose

Subject: Opposition to Proposal 85 – Shooting Big Game from a Boat in Unit 6

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in opposition to Proposal 85, which would prohibit hunters from shooting big game from a boat in Unit 6 unless they first obtain a permit.

While similar regulations exist in other Southeast units, Unit 6 is a very different landscape. There is limited private land, minimal development, and far fewer structures or areas where uncertainty about what lies beyond a target is a frequent concern. The situations described in the proposal do not generally reflect the realities of hunting in this unit.

In practice, this method of take occurs primarily during late-season deer hunts, at times of year when boat traffic is low and user conflicts are minimal. Black bear hunting is already restricted

by season timing, so the change would have little to no impact there. Instead, the burden would fall on deer hunters who rely on shoreline access in a unit with steep terrain and limited alternatives.

Adding a permit requirement creates additional bureaucracy without clear biological or safety benefit. Hunters in Unit 6 already act responsibly and make careful decisions about safe shooting lanes and backstops. I am not aware of documented issues here that would justify adding another regulation.

If the Board believes there are specific areas of concern, those might be better addressed with targeted solutions rather than a unit-wide restriction.

For these reasons, I respectfully urge you to reject Proposal 85.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Tim Bouchard

Valdez



PC29

Name: Stephen Bretzik

Community of Residence: USA

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

ADFG numbers show near record abundance for the deer population

Proposal 199: Support

ADFG numbers show near record abundance for the deer population

Proposal 200: Support

ADFG numbers show near record abundance for the deer population

Proposal 201: Support

ADFG numbers show near record abundance for the deer population



PC30

Name: Josiah Brown

Community of Residence: Cooper landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area

Proposal 146: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area

Proposal 147: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area

Proposal 148: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area

Proposal 149: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area

Proposal 150: Support

Strongly support based on trappers setting traps on groomed ski trails and being non ethical trappers in our area



PC31

Name: Cody Bryden

Community of Residence: Moose Pass

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

As an avid outdoorsman, Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues. With multiple established lines in these areas and zero issues I strongly oppose proposal 145.

Proposal 146: Oppose

As an avid outdoorsman, Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I

have never experienced any trapping-related issues. I have several established traplines located near trails throughout these areas and have never had a conflict or problem arise.

Based on my personal experience, I strongly oppose Proposal 146.

Proposal 147: Oppose

As an avid outdoorsman, Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues. While trapping along Kenai Lake, I have witnessed dogs running along the shoreline more than a mile from the nearest house or person. Because of this, I believe the focus should be on enforceable leash laws rather than trapping restrictions.

Therefore, I strongly oppose Proposal 147.

Proposal 148: Oppose

As an avid outdoorsman, Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues. I believe the focus should be on enforceable leash laws rather than trapping restrictions.

Therefore, I strongly oppose Proposal 148.

Proposal 149: Oppose

As an avid outdoorsman, Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues. I believe the focus should be on enforceable leash laws rather than trapping restrictions.

Therefore, I strongly oppose Proposal 149.

Proposal 150: Oppose

As a Moose Pass resident for over 22 years, an avid outdoorsman, and an active trapper in the Kenai Lake, Cooper Landing, Summit Lake, and Moose Pass areas for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues.

Requiring identification tags on traps would create significant privacy and trapline integrity concerns. If an anti-trapper were to locate a trapline with tags displaying personal information, the risk of that information being shared with anti-trapping activists would be substantial.

Additionally, wildlife officers with little or no trapping experience have previously disrupted entire traplines while checking for tags. Excessive driving and walking around sets, particularly for canines, can leave human scent and disturbance that renders those sets unproductive for the remainder of the season. In some cases, even after a tag has already been located on one set, officers continue investigating every set along the line to check for additional tags, leaving disturbance and scent in their wake.

Because of these privacy and operational concerns, trappers cannot support a requirement for identification tags on traps.

Therefore, I strongly oppose proposal 150.

Proposal 197: Oppose

As an Alaskan resident for over 22 years, an avid outdoorsman, and an active trapper for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues.

Requiring identification tags on traps would create significant privacy and trapline integrity concerns. If an anti-trapper were to locate a trapline with tags displaying personal information, the risk of that information being shared with anti-trapping activists would be substantial.

Additionally, wildlife officers with little or no trapping experience have previously disrupted entire traplines while checking for tags. Excessive driving and walking around sets, particularly for canines, can leave human scent and disturbance that renders those sets unproductive for the remainder of the season. In some cases, even after a tag has already been located on one set, officers continue investigating every set along the line to check for additional tags, leaving disturbance and scent in their wake.

Because of these privacy and operational concerns, trappers cannot support a requirement for identification tags on traps.

Proposal 244: Oppose

As an Alaskan resident for over 22 years, an avid outdoorsman, and an active trapper for more than 10 years, I have never experienced any trapping-related issues.

Requiring identification tags on traps would create significant privacy and trapline integrity concerns. If an anti-trapper were to locate a trapline with tags displaying personal information, the risk of that information being shared with anti-trapping activists would be substantial.

Additionally, wildlife officers with little or no trapping experience have previously disrupted entire traplines while checking for tags. Excessive driving and walking around sets, particularly for canines, can leave human scent and disturbance that renders those sets unproductive for the remainder of the season. In some cases, even after a tag has already been located on one set, officers continue investigating every set along the line to check for additional tags, leaving disturbance and scent in their wake.

Because of these privacy and operational concerns, trappers cannot support a requirement for identification tags on traps.



Name: Jeffrey Bryden

Community of Residence: Moose Pass

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

As current numbers are decreased, alaskans should have first opportunity.

Proposal 89: Support

Would align unit 7 and 15 regulations for the entire Kenai Peninsula. I would hunt the boundary area in the upper Russian River area. Currently don't want to have a moose run from unit 15 open into unit 7 closed.

Proposal 90: Oppose

Trying to count 10 points on a live moving moose would be very hard. Trying to count ten points and determine if the small points are longer than wide in velvet to be legal while moving in brush would be almost impossible.

Proposal 94: Support

been putting in for over 20 years can't draw this tag.

Proposal 95: Support

housekeeping measure

Proposal 96: Support

house keeping

Proposal 105: Oppose

only legal mature rams are allowed to be taken.

Proposal 112: Support

could be used in areas that have a few unharvested goats that wildlife managers don't want to open to lots of gun hunters with the fear of over harvest.

Proposal 135: Support

will allow a fall season

Proposal 136: Support

will allow a fall season every year

Proposal 141: Support

longer in Feb will align seasons with other fur barriers in the area

Proposal 145: Oppose

dogs need to be on leashes.

Proposal 146: Oppose

lived in the area for over 30 years. I hunt and trap this area. Dogs need to be on leashes.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I lived and worked this area for over 30 years and use to trap this area. To many people with dog off leash. Lot of fat tire mountain bikes using areas new to them bringing dogs off leash pushing us out of the area.

Proposal 148: Oppose

what does all access mean? If someone wants to get a trapper in trouble they can tear down a sign and report a trapper in the area.

Proposal 149: Oppose

my family has trapped this area. Dogs off leash are the problem. Brough should have a leash law.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Some could take my legally set trap and steal it. Than take to a closed area and reset it and get the trapper in trouble. Don't need a trooper, US Forest Service Officer, State Park Ranger or US Fish and wildlife Officer messing with my legal sets to see if their is a tag on it.



Peter Buist

[REDACTED]
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

E-mail: [REDACTED]

February 21, 2026

ATTN: BOG COMMENTS

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Chairman and members of the Board:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on some of the proposed regulation change proposals that you will be considering at your upcoming March meeting in Kodiak, for the Southcentral Region.

I am a former member of the BOG and have trapped in Alaska for over 50 years. I wrote and produced the very first video on "Sharing Alaska's Trails" for the Alaska Trappers Association. I mushed dogs for many years and I am the son of a veterinarian.

Proposal #75 would require an online trapping education course for trapping in the Southcentral Region. I do NOT support the concept of mandatory training for trappers. It leads to yet another level of bureaucracy forced onto an activity that has plenty of adequate training available. New trappers tend to pursue the information that is currently available from numerous sources, including specifically that offered by the Alaska Trappers Association. There is plenty of great information on all aspects of trapping and the ATA material prominently features ethics.

Proposals #141, 142, 143 and 144 would lengthen the period during which lynx trapping would be allowed in Game Mgt Units 7 and 15. I support the potential increase in harvest. I defer to the judgment of the BOG regarding which, if any, proposal to adopt.



Proposals 145, 146, 147 and 149 would establish trapping buffers at specific locations and along specific trails in Unit 7. This proposal would be completely ineffective at keeping pet owners from having their pets accidentally caught by trappers. There is no actual demonstrated necessity for such a far reaching proposal much less any data that suggest that buffer zones would solve the issue. Justifications and support are sketchy and undocumented. The proposed solution is WAY larger than the perceived problem. The previous closure of several campgrounds was supposed to be a compromise. These proposals demonstrate that there is really no compromise. The entities making these proposals seem bent on continuing to identify more and more places that they wish to see restricted. It's becoming apparent that such proposals are simply intended to curb trapping. As demonstrated by the upcoming court case on the KNWR where a "dog walker" ignored the posted trapline signs and proceeded a full mile off the highway, then destroyed some sets when her dog became caught, buffer zones are NOT the answer. The actual solution to the stated problem is for pet owners to keep their pets on leashes during the trapping season. I am very opposed to these far reaching, frivolous, widespread, nuisance closure proposals.

Proposal #148 would require the posting of signs at all points of access to active trapping in GMU 7. ATA is opposed to this far reaching proposal. Most traplines are discreet for many reasons. Most are in places where nobody but the trapper goes. Implementation of a signage requirement would eliminate the discreet nature and would invite attention. I and other trappers use signing where interaction might occur but this blanket proposal is unnecessary. As demonstrated by the upcoming court case regarding a dog accidentally caught on the KNWR, there is nothing requiring "reading comprehension" for pet owners!

Proposal #150 would require identification tags on traps and snares in GMU 7. I am firmly opposed to this requirement. It is a perennial proposal that still makes no sense. It would be a nuisance to legitimate trappers and would present a significant opportunity for abuse. It would create a temptation for people to disturb sets. It would also create an opportunity for ill intended anti-trappers to maliciously move traps and tags around to falsely implicate legal trappers. Irresponsible trappers would likely not abide by such a requirement anyway.



This proposal also implies that Wildlife Troopers are not professional enough in their investigations to determine what trappers are trapping where. This simply not the case and that idea is insulting to the officers.

Proposal #241 would open a year-round season for trapping mink in Unit 8. I oppose this proposal. It is a waste of a fur resource during the period when the fur is not prime.

Proposal #242 would extend the trapping season for river otter in Unit 8 to end on April 15. I support the concept of additional harvest opportunity offered by extension of the season if the resource is sustainable but a season to April 15 would probably result in fur that is beyond prime. The end of the season should be determined based on when fur degradation (ie. singeing) takes place.

Proposal #243 would require snares set within the Kodiak road system area to include breakaway mechanisms. Breakaway mechanisms can be a workable solution to encounters with deer and bears. Breakaway mechanisms have been developed for accidental moose catches in wolf snares. I could support the proposal but not until an appropriate mechanism has been fully developed.

Proposal #244 (similar to Proposal #150) would require identification tags on traps and snares along the Kodiak road system. My opposition to this proposal is same as stated in my opposition to #150

Thank you for this opportunity to participate in the regulatory process.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Pete Buist".

Pete Buist



Name: Jason Bunch

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

I encourage you to oppose Proposals 199, 200, 201, 203, and 204.

The Board of Game recently reduced the nonresident bag limit for Sitka black-tailed deer in Unit 8 to one buck in response to increasing pressure from transported nonresident hunters, particularly those using marine transport services. Many of these hunts are marketed through out-of-state booking agents, and large numbers of transported hunters can significantly affect local resident and subsistence hunting opportunity.

At present there is no effective regulatory mechanism to limit the number of marine transporters or the number of hunters they deliver to Kodiak's remote bays. Because participation cannot be controlled directly, maintaining a conservative nonresident bag limit is one of the few practical tools available to manage harvest pressure.

The concern facing Kodiak residents is not simply the number of deer, but the localized effects of high numbers of transported hunters. Kodiak's geography concentrates hunting access into a limited number of beach landing areas, meaning even small increases in transported hunters can have disproportionate impacts on local hunting opportunity. These same access areas are relied upon by resident hunters gathering food later in the season.

Transported hunters often occupy these areas from September through October and into November, while many resident hunters rely on the late season when deer move to lower elevations. Increased early-season pressure may affect deer distribution and reduce success for subsistence hunters during this critical time.

Nonresident deer hunting in Kodiak is primarily recreational, while resident hunting often provides an important food resource. Maintaining the current one-deer annual bag limit for nonresidents helps ensure the resource remains available for resident subsistence users.

Participation by nonresident hunters continues to grow due to social media exposure, booking agents, and increased marketing by marine transport services. Until there is a mechanism to regulate this commercial activity, maintaining conservative nonresident harvest limits remains one of the few tools available to protect resident hunting opportunity.

For these reasons, I encourage the Board of Game to reject Proposals 199, 200, 201, 203, and 204 and maintain the current one-deer nonresident bag limit for Sitka black-tailed deer in Unit 8.

Proposal 231: Support with Amendment

I encourage you to support Proposal 231 as amended by the Kodiak Advisory Committee.

These amendments reflect extensive discussion and consensus among local hunters, guides, and stakeholders participating in the Kodiak Advisory Committee process.

The Kodiak Advisory Committee carefully reviewed historical participation, harvest data, and harvest objectives established by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and amended the proposal to establish a 20 percent nonresident allocation rather than the originally proposed 10 percent. This amendment reflects the historical participation of nonresident hunters in these Unit 8 mountain goat hunts while still maintaining appropriate opportunity for Alaska residents. The 20 percent level strikes a reasonable balance between maintaining resident priority and recognizing the traditional role nonresident hunters have played in Kodiak goat harvest.

The committee also amended the proposal to establish two separate drawing pools rather than a single pool. Creating separate resident and nonresident pools helps safeguard the drawing process from dilution by large booking agents and guide operations that may submit large numbers of applications. Maintaining distinct drawing pools ensures that opportunity is allocated in a fair and transparent manner consistent with the intent of the Board's allocation policies.

Additionally, the committee amended the proposal to place a cap on the number of nonresident applicants that a guide or guide business can apply on behalf of. The cap should match the total number of available nonresident permits for the hunt. This amendment would prevent large-scale booking agents from effectively controlling or consolidating a significant portion of the available nonresident drawing opportunities in these highly prized hunts. Limited public hunting permits should not be subject to commercialization or concentration within a small number of operators, and this amendment helps maintain a fair and accessible draw system for all participants.

Finally, the Kodiak Advisory Committee amended the proposal to allow nonresident 2DK permits to be drawn from the resident pool. Party applications for these hunts are widely utilized by hunters participating in the 2DK guide requirement. Allowing nonresident 2DK hunters to draw from the resident pool safeguards the ability for nonresident hunters to apply and draw the same permit as their 2DK hunting partner when applying as a party. This preserves the integrity of party applications while still maintaining the overall allocation structure.

Kodiak mountain goat hunts are among the most sought-after opportunities in Alaska. Maintaining a drawing system that is transparent, equitable, and consistent with the department's harvest objectives is critical. The Kodiak Advisory Committee's amendments strengthen Proposal 231 by protecting resident opportunity, preserving fair nonresident participation, and ensuring that limited public permits remain broadly accessible rather than concentrated within a small number of commercial interests.

For these reasons, I encourage the Board of Game to adopt Proposal 231 as amended by the Kodiak Advisory Committee.

Proposal 237: Oppose

I encourage you to oppose Proposal 237.

The current Kodiak brown bear drawing system gives the Alaska Department of Fish and Game important flexibility to meet harvest objectives while maximizing hunting opportunity. One example is the ability to distribute permits through the undersubscribed permit process when application demand does not perfectly match available permits within individual hunt areas.

Undersubscribed permits should not be viewed as a problem. They are a practical management tool that allows ADF&G to allocate remaining opportunity after the draw so available harvest capacity is not lost. This benefits resident hunters, nonresident hunters, and guided nonresident hunters when biological harvest limits allow additional participation.

This approach is used throughout Alaska's drawing permit system and is not unique to Kodiak brown bear hunts. Differences in access, logistics, and hunter demand mean application pressure is rarely evenly distributed across hunt areas. The ability to distribute remaining permits helps ensure harvest opportunity is fully utilized and management objectives are achieved.

Maintaining this flexibility also supports the economic value generated by guided nonresident brown bear hunts, which contribute to Alaska's economy through guide services, transporters, air taxis, and other local businesses.

Kodiak brown bear management and permit allocation have been reviewed and refined by the Board of Game over many regulatory cycles, and the current system reflects a careful balance between biological management, hunting opportunity, and economic considerations.

Proposal 237 would remove this flexibility by requiring all nonresident hunters to enter the initial draw, limiting the department's ability to allocate permits when hunts are undersubscribed and potentially leaving available harvest opportunity unused.

For these reasons, I encourage the Board of Game to reject Proposal 237 and maintain the current Kodiak brown bear permit system.



PC35

Name: Karen Button

Community of Residence: Anchorage / Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 146: Support

My family has had a property in Cooper Landing for over 60 years. Increases in population and recreation in the area has created a situation where there is conflict between people out with their pets and traps that have been set. It is time the majority users (walkers, runners, skiers and so forth) of these public lands felt safe knowing there are both setbacks that won't ensnare our pets and also to rest assured they won't encounter traps in the most heavily recreated areas.

Proposal 147: Support

Same as above.

Proposal 148: Support

Again, for safety reasons it makes sense that the public know if there are traps in an area, which gives them a heads up and ability to make an informed choice about recreating in an area.

Proposal 149: Support

Same as above.



Janette Cadieux
[REDACTED]
Cooper Landing, AK
99572

January 26, 2026

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express **support** for the following proposals before the Board of Fish and Game:

- PROPOSAL 145 - 100 yd. Setbacks from specified roads and highway pullouts
- PROPOSAL 146-100 yd. Setbacks from specified Cooper Landing trails and trailheads
- PROPOSAL 147 - 100 yd. Setbacks from 2 Kenai Lake beaches
- PROPOSAL 148 - Request for signage where active trapping is occurring
- PROPOSAL 149 - 100 yd. Setbacks in the Summit Lake Recreational.

I support these proposals as reasonable means to allow people, such as myself, to utilize the public lands surrounding my home and community without fear of encountering trapping/trap sets. I feel it is reasonable that those that wish to trap should go farther afield and leave the 96% of we State residents who do not trap to freely use the space around us safely for our small children, dogs, and sensibilities. I just don't want to see a dead animal in a trap nor encounter a trap set for a wild animal.

Thank you for allowing me to submit my thoughts on these proposals.

Sincerely,

Janette Cadieux
Cooper Landing, AK



Name: Derrick Campbell

Community of Residence: City of Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 206: Oppose

Oppose proposal 206, Changing the road system boundary from the mouth of Elbow Creek to the mouth of Wild Creek would be a significant overreach relative to the perceived problem. This change would negatively impact Kodiak resident subsistence hunters as well as licensed guides who rely on small boats or off-road vehicles. It would also shift hunting pressure into other areas, such as the Kupreanof Peninsula.

Side-by-sides (UTVs) currently have access to only a very limited portion of the area referenced in the proposed change. The vast majority of the general public does not travel much farther than the lower Saltery Creek ATV crossing to access the beach between Saltery and Rough Creek.

In the summer of 2023, I attempted to access Wild Creek via the land-based ATV trail using a side-by-side. The trail was deeply rutted—approximately four feet deep in places—too narrow for a side-by-side, and heavily overgrown with brush. It would require several days of coordinated work to make the trail passable, even for a small ATV. Most older trails on the island are similarly too narrow or impassable for side-by-sides. The upper Saltery Creek crossing, just before the creek flows into the lake, is completely overgrown and appears to have been unused for years. Other creek crossings and trails in the area are poorly marked and difficult for the general public to locate.

While it is possible that additional trails exist or have been developed, I have seen no evidence of increased access or hunting pressure beyond the current road system boundary.

Additionally, until the rut occurs, most deer are not located in habitat accessible by UTVs. Successful hunting in these areas typically requires a multi-day backpack effort to reach quality habitat and return safely.

In recent years, I have spent extensive time along the road system boundary for subsistence hunting and while registered to guide in GUA 08-27 and 08-28. With the series of mild winters we have experienced, I have observed a steady increase in deer populations across all age classes.

If the boundary is changed I recommend. Leaving the northern portion of the line the same until it reaches Center Mountain, from the peak of Center Mountain run the line to the mouth of Wild Creek.

Another option would be to leave the line as is but also include the Rough Creek drainage in the road system.

Proposal 212: Oppose

Oppose proposals 212-219, Elk hunting opportunities have increased in recent years for residents with newly added subsistence tags.

Proposal 220: Support

This would give resident subsistence hunters even more time and opportunity to hunt goats, during a time hide quality is at its finest. I would like to see it extended to all resident registration goat tags. This year I checked tag availability at Kodiak Fish and Game on January 21st ten days before season end and 29 resident registration tags were still available. Including 5 tags that could be hunted walking in from the main highway.

RG488, 5

RG473, 3

RG474, 20

RG476, 1

Proposal 221: Support

This would give resident hunters even more time and opportunity to hunt goats.

Proposal 223: Oppose

Oppose 223 through proposal 229. Being a resident subsistence hunter on Kodiak. I personally have successfully hunted a draw tag and registration tag in this area.

This year I checked on the availability of registration goat tags with the Kodiak Fish and Game office. As of January 21st, 29 resident registration tags had not been used. Including 5 tags in the south road system (RG488) that could be walked into from the main highway. Three hunters had successfully tagged a goat in RG488 since I checked on tag availability on December 17th, no other tags had been filled.

These tags included,

RG488, 5

RG473, 3

RG474, 20

RG476, 1

If a tag allocation comes to pass, that reflects the Kodiak Advisory Committee recommendation (20% non resident- 80% resident draw tags). I recommend that a percentage of registration tags are made available to non residents (RG471-474, 476, 478,479, 488, 489).

I also recommend if a specific tag allocation is passed, having an alternate list for non resident goat draw tags. Although managing alternate lists can be administratively difficult, they are critical for outfitting businesses in limited tag environments and help ensure that unused tags do not go to waste.

Proposal 232: Oppose

Distance is often deceiving in Alaska, Kodiak Island is no exception. Draw tags RG 471 and 472 are not road system and cannot be hunted by vehicle.

Proposal 234: Oppose

A later season would lead to a much higher harvest of female bears.

Proposal 236: Oppose

Oppose proposal 236, Large mature females are the last thing we should incentivize taking out of the population. A large mature female has the best chance of raising her cubs to maturity. This is especially true in the spring time protecting her cubs from mortality from male bears engaged in breeding activity.

Females are capable of breeding and raising cubs until an old age, with every new set of cubs she becomes a better mother.

Proposal 239: Support

Migratory birds should be monitored closely especially species that are subject to hunting in other countries.

Proposal 242: Support

Support proposal 242 and 241, I have nuisance river otters on my remote Kodiak property. It would be nice to have more time to address the problem later in the year.



PC38

Name: Herbert Carino

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support this proposal. We have seen a significant increased hunting pressure in Prince William Sound and with the limits and reduced area in Kodiak and Southeast it will just get worse.



PC39

Name: Mary Cris Carino

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support this proposal. We have seen a significant increased hunting pressure in Prince William Sound and with the limits and reduced area in Kodiak and Southeast it will just get worse.



PC40

Name: Kathryn Carssow

Community of Residence: Homer, Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

To provide for safe use of lands by all.

Proposal 146: Support

To provide for the safe use and enjoyment by recreational users.

Proposal 147: Support

Provide for the safe enjoyment of Kenai Lake beaches for all.

Proposal 148: Support

To ensure that users take precautions with children, pets and themselves to safely enjoy recreational areas.

Proposal 149: Support

Protect recreational users, children and pets, in this popular area.

Proposal 150: Support

To inform recreational users and ensure safe trapping.

Proposal 151: Support

Protect wildlife.

Proposal 152: Support

Protect wildlife

Proposal 153: Support

Protect wildlife.



PC41

Name: Bryan Casaclang

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support this proposal due to the increased hunting pressure being seen in Prince William Sound as a result of greater access through transporter services. In addition, there is growing interest from Kodiak-based commercial operations targeting Prince William Sound because of the higher bag limits compared to other areas.

Establishing a statewide nonresident bag limit of one tag would help address the issue of concentrated pressure in specific regions. A consistent statewide limit would reduce the incentive for hunters and commercial operators to focus on areas with higher bag limits and help distribute hunting pressure more evenly.



PC42

Name: Paul Wilson Casaclang

Community of Residence: Resident

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

Proposal 76

SUPPORT

I support this proposal due to the increased hunting pressure being seen in Prince William Sound as a result of greater access through transporter services. In addition, there is growing interest from Kodiak-based commercial operations targeting Prince William Sound because of the higher bag limits compared to other areas.

Establishing a statewide nonresident bag limit of one tag would help address the issue of concentrated pressure in specific regions. A consistent statewide limit would reduce the incentive for hunters and commercial operators to focus on areas with higher bag limits and help distribute hunting pressure more evenly.



Name: Traditional Chief Gary Harrison, Chickaloon Village Traditional Council

Community of Residence: Chickaloon

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

In Units on the Kenai Peninsula, there is currently no cap on how many tags may be drawn by nonresidents. Alaska residents should have priority to hunt in these road accessible areas.

Proposal 87: Support

In Units on the Kenai Peninsula, there is currently no cap on how many tags may be drawn by nonresidents. Alaska residents should have priority to hunt in these road accessible areas.

Proposal 88: Support

In Units on the Kenai Peninsula, there is currently no cap on how many tags may be drawn by nonresidents. Alaska residents should have priority to hunt in these road accessible areas.

Proposal 195: Oppose

CVTC opposes this proposal which increases the use and ease of hunting with bear baiting. Such practices are inconsistent with Ahtna cultural values and ethical wildlife management.

Proposal 196: Support

Bear baiting is inconsistent with Ahtna cultural values and ethical wildlife management. Bear baiting is particularly problematic in populated areas like the Knik River Road where bears might become habituated to human food and trash or dogs may be attracted to baiting stations.

Proposal 197: Support

Requiring identification tags on traps promotes accountable and responsible trapping practices. ID tags may also help managers address enforcement issues and public safety concerns

Proposal 244: Support

Requiring identification tags on traps promotes accountable and responsible trapping practices. ID tags may also help managers address enforcement issues and public safety concerns.





Chickaloon Village Traditional Council

(Nay'dini'aa Na' Kayax)

VIA ONLINE COMMENT SUBMISSION to the Alaska Southcentral Board of Game Meeting

March 4, 2026

Re: Comment on proposals for Board of Game Southcentral Region Meeting

Ugheli Dzaen (Good Day) Board of Game Members,

Chickaloon Native Village (CNV) or Nay'dini'aa Na' Kayax is a federally-recognized sovereign Tribal Nation in Alaska (Federal Register, Volume 47, Number 227, November 24, 1982, and reaffirmed in Federal Register, Volume 58, Number 202, October 21, 1993), with the full power and authority to consult and enter into agreements with local, state, and federal governments at their discretion. Chickaloon Village Traditional Council (CVTC) is the governing body of CNV as recognized by CNV Tribal citizens with the full power and authority to act for CNV. CVTC has a responsibility to provide a government for the good health and welfare of its Tribal citizens and address any needs in its community.

CNV's ancestral territory and customary area of use encompasses much of Southcentral Alaska and extends from the Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains and Copper River Watershed to the Talkeetna and Chugach Mountains and Cook Inlet. This territory includes countless watersheds, rivers, streams, lakes, and wetlands stewarded by CNV Tribal Citizens for thousands of years. CNV's traditional area of influence overlaps neighboring Dena'ina Dene and Ahtna Dene Tribal Nations. CNV has a responsibility to steward and protect the environment, cultural resources, and the health of Tribal Citizens and community members in perpetuity. Actions that occur within CNV's traditional ancestral territories and customary area of use may impact our environment, the cultural resources including fish and wildlife, and the health, safety, and welfare of our Tribal citizens.

Ahtna Peoples, including CNV Tribal citizens, have long stewarded wildlife populations using traditional practices deeply rooted in cultural and ecological knowledge. Principles such as selective harvest and respect for predators are embedded in Ahtna culture. These principles are reflective of Ahtna's belief in maintaining balance within the natural world and respecting the natural roles of predators to manage healthy prey populations. We appreciate the opportunity to provide comments on the proposals listed below:

Proposals 86, 87 and 88: Limit non-resident permits for caribou in Units 7, 15B, and 15C: CVTC SUPPORTS

In Units on the Kenai Peninsula, there is currently no cap on how many tags may be drawn by nonresidents. Alaska residents should have priority to hunt in these road-accessible areas.

Chief Gary Harrison,
Chairman/Elder

Rick Harrison,
Vice-Chair

Lorraine "Rain" Wade,
Secretary/Elder

Cheryl Sherman,
Treasurer

Philip Ling,
Member

Emily Peterson,
Member

Doug Wade,
Member/Elder

Lisa Wade,
Executive Officer

Cary Fremin,
Operations Officer



Proposal 195: Allow same day airborne take of bears at bait stations: CVTC OPPOSES

CVTC opposes this proposal which increases the use and ease of hunting with bear baiting. Such practices are inconsistent with Ahtna cultural values and ethical wildlife management.

Proposal 196: Restrict bear baiting near Knik River Road: CVTC SUPPORTS

Bear baiting is inconsistent with Ahtna cultural values and ethical wildlife management. Bear baiting is particularly problematic in populated areas like the Knik River Road where bears might become habituated to human food and trash or dogs may be attracted to baiting stations.

Proposal 197: Require ID tags on traps in Unit 14C: CVTC SUPPORTS

Requiring identification tags on traps promotes accountable and responsible trapping practices. ID tags may also help managers address enforcement issues and public safety concerns.

Proposal 244: Require ID tags on traps in Kodiak: CVTC SUPPORTS

Requiring identification tags on traps promotes accountable and responsible trapping practices. ID tags may also help managers address enforcement issues and public safety concerns.

The Ahtna belief system emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life and the importance of stewardship practices that honor this balance. We urge the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to prioritize habitat improvement and conservation strategies that align with both scientific understanding and Indigenous cultural knowledge.

May Nek'eltaeni (Creator) Guide our Footsteps,

~~Chief Gary Harrison~~

Chief Gary Harrison (Mar 5, 2026 15:41:06 HST)

Traditional Chief Gary Harrison
Chairman




2026.03.04 Board of Game Comments

Final Audit Report

2026-03-06

Created:	2026-03-05
By:	Jessica Winnestaffer (jewinnestaffer@chickaloon-nsn.gov)
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"2026.03.04 Board of Game Comments" History

-  Document created by Jessica Winnestaffer (jewinnestaffer@chickaloon-nsn.gov)
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-  Agreement completed.
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Name: Sue Christiansen

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 86: General Comment

These Caribou should only be available for residents, and maybe till the herd recovers, only to native subsistence hunters.

Proposal 134: Support

It is time.

Proposal 138: Support

It's time

Proposal 153: Support

There are no longer beavers to speak of there. Let them recover.

Proposal 154: Oppose

Please oppose Proposal 154. I have lived on Kachemak Bay for almost 50 years. The number of ducks that were once here, compared to now, is profoundly different. You all are probably newer to the area. Your baseline (assessment of numbers) is a lot less. You might think..." There's about as many as we've ever seen..We can keep harvesting what we've been harvesting". I wish you had witnessed the extraordinary numbers of sea ducks that were once at home here in the winter.

The data, used to determine harvest regulations, was accumulated BEFORE the "blob", which killed millions of birds, and BEFORE 2020, when just the addition of 1 or 2 guides to the area caused a huge decline. There is no method in place to limit the number of guides. 1 new guide in the area, with 5 clients, each shooting 8 ducks a day for 3 days, heavily impacts the number of living birds. Just 1 new guide. The area is easily accessible, and the number of hunters is growing exponentially. We want these species to stick around.

Kachemak Bay is a Critical Habitat Area. Alaska Statue dictates managers prioritize healthy populations in this area. Please take this responsibility to heart, for your children, and their children.

To be sustainable, harvest regulations need to be based on what wildlife populations are now, regardless of reasons for change, not how they used to be decades ago." Please oppose proposal 154.



March 6, 2026

Board of Game
Kari Winkel
Acting Executive Director

The Chugach Regional Resources Commission (CRRC) is a non-profit Tribal Consortium submitting these comments for proposals (76-154) on behalf of our seven member Tribes (Eyak-Cordova, Tatitlek, Valdez, Chenega, Qutekcak-Seward, Port Graham, and Nanwalek) ahead of the Region 2 Board of Game meeting in Kodiak (March 2026).

Proposal 76

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

Residents of Prince William Sound (PWS) rural communities have noticed an increased interest among non-resident and commercially transported hunters over the past decade. Commercial transporter activity has increased significantly in PWS since the Unit 8 reduction in non-resident bag limit for deer. This increased hunter activity in PWS has negatively affected rural community members' ability to locate and harvest deer in traditional hunting locations. Rural PWS residents are concerned about the sustainability of this deer population as a critical food source for rural residents.

Proposal 77

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

There is concern about non-resident hunters harvesting nannies, which could have negative consequences for the overall population. By changing this to a draw permit, it would allow Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) to reduce the number of hunters on the landscape if there were population concerns.

Proposal 79

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

If there is a possibility of maintaining a more robust moose population by eliminating the last 30 days of the non-resident season, CRRC is supportive of this proposal. This is a valuable resource for rural PWS subsistence users and should be protected as such.

Proposal 80

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

We're supportive of providing additional opportunities and reducing vehicle collisions in the Valdez area.

Proposal 81

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

A Tribal Organization Focusing on Natural Resource Issues Affecting the Chugach Region of Alaska

Chenega • Eyak • Nanwalek • Port Graham • Qutekcak Native Tribe • Tatitlek • Valdez Native Tribe



CRRC members support re-authorizing antlerless moose hunts in Unit 6C and continuing to give ADF&G this as a tool with which to help manage.

Proposal 82

CRRC Position: NEUTRAL

Although CRRC is officially neutral on this proposal, we would like to highlight various views of several rural PWS communities and residents.

Chenega residents were **opposed** to this proposal as it has been a key food resource for rural residents. They would like to support this proposal if it restricted the last 10 days for non-residents only. Chenega residents are not concerned about low black bear densities in their area.

The Native Village of Eyak (NVE) **support** this proposal. They expressed concerns about the low black bear population density and want to take steps to safeguard the population.

Proposal 83

CRRC Position: OPPOSED

Due to concern about PWS-wide black bear population levels throughout the region we are opposed to increasing harvest pressure. Many members expressed that one bear per hunter is adequate.

Proposal 84

CRRC Position: NEUTRAL

Although CRRC is officially neutral on this proposal we would like to highlight various views of several rural PWS communities and residents.

Chenega residents were **opposed** to this proposal because pushing the season when black bears have been consuming salmon for many weeks makes the meat less edible. They prefer harvesting black bears as early in the season as possible to improve the quality of the meat.

The Native Village of Eyak (NVE) **support** this proposal. They expressed support for reduced opportunity on black bear and prefer proposal 82 if only 1 proposal is selected for deliberations. However, they support approving both 82 and 84 over the status quo.

Proposal 85

CRRC Position: OPPOSED

A Tribal Organization Focusing on Natural Resource Issues Affecting the Chugach Region of Alaska

Chenega • Eyak • Nanwalek • Port Graham • Qutekcak Native Tribe • Tatitlek • Valdez Native Tribe



Many rural PWS community members have hunted for decades and continue to actively hunt from a boat in PWS due to the topography and access of the landscape. Eliminating the ability to discharge a firearm from a boat (not under power) would have a negative impact on community members' ability to harvest big game and thus affect rural community food security. The discharge of firearms from a boat is uniquely different from within Units 1-5. Prince William Sound has far fewer recreational cabins and private property than Southeast Alaska. In addition, many elders are able to extend their hunting traditions much longer because hunting from a boat is allowed in Unit 6.

Proposal 99

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

Nearly all rural residents of Seldovia, Port Graham, and Nanwalek use motorized vehicles for moose hunting and are not aware of this motorized restriction in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area (CUA). A prohibition of motorized vehicles on local roads in these communities would have a significant impact on residents' ability to hunt, practice their subsistence lifestyle, and ensure food security.

Proposal 134

CRRC Position: Please withdraw from Consideration

In coordination with the author (Quentin McMullen), CRRC would like to request the Board remove this proposal from consideration at this meeting.

Proposal 154

CRRC Position: SUPPORT

Residents of Seldovia, Port Graham, and Nanwalek rely heavily on a variety of sea ducks for subsistence and traditional handicraft purposes and are very supportive of increased bag limits. Residents of these communities are also very supportive of streamlining regulations to match those of other Gulf Coast Units for simplicity.

We are thankful for this opportunity to comment on these proposals.

Thank you,

Willow Hetrick-Price
Executive Director

A Tribal Organization Focusing on Natural Resource Issues Affecting the Chugach Region of Alaska

Chenega • Eyak • Nanwalek • Port Graham • Qutekcaq Native Tribe • Tatitlek • Valdez Native Tribe



March 5, 2026
ADF&G Boards Support Section
Attn: Board of Game Comments
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Subject: Board of Game Proposals 169 and 183

In 1970, the legislature restricted the state-owned land and water described in AS 41.21.120 - AS 41.21.125 to use as Chugach State Park. In doing so, this land was closed to multiple-purpose use and designated as a special-purpose site under Article 8, section 7 of the Constitution of the State of Alaska. Unlike multiple-purpose state lands, Chugach State Park is managed to carry out the specific statutory purposes identified in AS 41.21.121.

Those statutory purposes include:

- To protect and supply a satisfactory water supply for the use of the people.
- To provide recreational opportunities for the people by providing areas for specified uses and constructing the necessary facilities in those areas.
- To protect areas of unique and exceptional scenic value.
- To provide areas for the public display of local wildlife.
- To protect the existing wilderness characteristics of the easterly interior area.

Chugach State Park is located in Southcentral Alaska mostly within the Municipality of Anchorage. The park contains approximately 495,000 acres of land and comprises nearly half of Game Management Unit 14C. Because the park adjoins Alaska's largest population center, it receives concentrated year-round recreational use and presents management considerations that differ from more remote areas.

Management responsibility for the park, described in AS 41.21.122, is assigned to the Department of Natural Resources for control, development, and maintenance. The Department of Fish and Game shall cooperate with the Department of Natural Resources for the park purposes described above relevant to the duties of the Department of Fish and Game.

Within that framework, Chugach State Park must balance the statutory purpose of providing for the public display of local wildlife with allowing lawful recreational hunting where appropriate. In reviewing the following proposals, the park does not comment on wildlife biology. Our role is to identify where a proposal would affect park operations, public use, enforceability, or the balance that currently exists between wildlife viewing, other recreation, and lawful hunting opportunity in one of Alaska's most heavily visited parks.



PROPOSAL 169

5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

This proposal seeks to create a new moose drawing permit hunt within the Eagle River Management Area in Unit 14C as follows: one bull by bow and arrow only by permit, September 15 - October 15.

Amendment: Amend the hunt area to mirror the RL450 boundary in the Lower Eagle River Valley.

Recommendation: Support with Amendment

Findings: The Eagle River Management Area is currently closed to hunting except for permit hunts for sheep, black and brown bear, small game, and goat. A new moose hunt in this management area should therefore be kept narrow, clearly bounded, and easy to explain in the field.

If the Board wishes to create this opportunity, the most administratively workable approach is to use a boundary that park staff and hunters already understand and use. The RL450 lower Eagle River boundary is a known, workable hunt area and provides a clearer framework than a new area description layered onto a heavily used drainage.

Using a tighter, familiar boundary would reduce hunter confusion, improve field enforcement, and help keep hunting activity away from the most sensitive combinations of year-round recreation use, private inholdings, and concentrated public access. For these reasons, Chugach State Park opposes Proposal 169 unless it is amended to a narrower and more clearly described hunt area.

PROPOSAL 183

5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

This proposal seeks to extend all hunting seasons for black and brown bear in Unit 14C, including all draw hunts, to June 15.

Amendment: None

Recommendation: Oppose

Findings: Current regulations already provide a differentiated framework for bear hunting opportunities in Unit 14C. While some bear opportunities extend through June 15, all park-based opportunities currently end May 31, except RL460. This status quo reflects a deliberate balance between hunting opportunity and Chugach State Park's need to manage concentrated recreation use, wildlife viewing, and public expectations in high-use areas.

For Chugach State Park, the May 31 end date is not arbitrary; it is part of a working regulatory framework that allows bear hunting opportunity while helping to mitigate foreseeable user conflicts during the busiest early-summer recreation period.

The McHugh Creek drainage is a clear example of why this differentiated approach matters. DL457 and DB477 are tightly controlled drawing hunts in a defined area that excludes the one-half-mile Seward Highway buffer and are limited to October 1–October 31, Monday–Friday only. These constraints are



intentional and reflect the unusually high recreational use, visibility, and conflict potential in the McHugh corridor.

Extending all Unit 14C black and brown bear seasons—and all drawing hunts—through June 15 would undermine a framework that is currently functioning and would likely increase user conflicts in high-use park corridors. At a minimum, if the Board advances any extension, Chugach State Park recommends DL457 and DB477 be excluded.

Chugach State Park's recommendations on Proposals 169 and 183 are intended to identify park management, public-use, and enforceability considerations within the park. Thank you for the opportunity to review and submit comments on these proposals.

Please let us know if you have any questions regarding these recommendations.

Respectfully submitted,

Justin DiPaola-Allen

Justin DiPaola-Allen
Park Superintendent | Chugach Region
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
AlaskaStateParks.org





City of Port Lions
207 Spruce Drive, Box 110
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
cityofportlions@gmail.com
Phone: (907) 454-2332

March 5th, 2026

**Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526**

Dear Mr. Chairman and Honorable Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

The City of Port Lions wholeheartedly supports proposals #202 & #207 which have been submitted for your consideration by Brandon Bartleson. Mr. Bartleson is a lifelong Port Lions resident, a member of the Port Lions City Council and a Supervisor in Afognak Native Corporation's Land Security Department.

Port Lions is an off-road community located on the north end of Kodiak Island, approximately 18 miles west of the City of Kodiak. The Alaska Marine Highway ferry system (M/V Tustumena) serves Port Lions regularly for approximately eight months of the year. The Trusty Tusty, as she is called by locals, provides a critical transportation connection, affording our residents the ability to travel to Kodiak and to the mainland of Alaska. As a rural community we are very grateful for this service; we consider it our lifeline.

Ironically, the ferry service that we are so lucky to have, also creates ease of access for an annual inundation of people who board the ferry in Homer and make their way to visit Port Lions, specifically to hunt Sitka Blacktail Deer. The ferry allows them to bring all-terrain vehicles, camping gear, and hunting gear from the mainland quickly and reasonably. They disembark the ferry and travel by road and trail through our community to the back country hunting areas.

This has been going on for many years, and efforts by the ABOG, City of Port Lions, Native Village of Port Lions, and Afognak Native Corporation have been implemented to lessen the impact this poses to the deer population and to our local year-round residents. Your Board predecessors worked to create a zone around the community that is regulated similarly to the Kodiak zone, and there are "no-camping" policies in place for the land that is within the City limits of Port Lions and on the adjacent Afognak Native Corporation land. These efforts proved to be successful for a few years, however in the past decade our capacity to control this issue has been inadequate as we see more and more hunters coming in during each new hunting season.

Our community is nestled amongst the edge of the Sitka spruce forest that extends to the west from here. This forest is critical to the survival of the animals in this area during the winter months, especially the younger animals. Sustainability and proper management of these animals are



Alaska Board of Game
05MARCH2026
Page 2 of 2

vital to ensure the subsistence and food security needs of the families who live in Port Lions are met. They are also critical for the preservation of a healthy deer population in our rural community and the surrounding area.

It is for this reason that we ask the Alaska Board of Game to give a great deal of consideration when deliberating on the proposals before you. We believe you can positively impact the wildlife, our remote way of living, and the unique needs we face as residents of rural Kodiak.

We truly do understand the great responsibility that the ABOG is charged with and respectfully appreciate your support in this matter. Thank you for your time and effort to continually shape the laws that help keep this State the greatest place to live on Earth.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Dorinda L. Kewan".

Dorinda L. Kewan, Mayor



City of Port Lions
207 Spruce Drive, Box 110
Port Lions, Alaska 99550
cityofportlions@gmail.com
Phone: (907) 454-2332

March 5th, 2026

Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Dear Mr. Chairman and Honorable Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

The Port Lions City Council adamantly opposes Proposal 210, in which the Kodiak Fish & Game Advisory Committee seeks to decrease the number of elk permits in hunts RE752 and RE756 by half in both Port Lions and Ouzinkie.

We would like to address a concern that is a motivating factor in Proposal 210, that only 50% of the permits issued in 2024 and 2025 went to local residents. We agree that some of the permits have gone to people with Kodiak addresses. However, nearly all of those people are originally from either Port Lions or Ouzinkie, or have deep family connections.

Additionally, those hunters share the elk they harvest with friends and family who live in our villages, including elders who can no longer hunt big game for themselves. Sharing harvest of fish and game is part of the tradition of our subsistence lifestyle. Port Lions does not have a grocery store. A lack of availability of groceries in Kodiak stores and prohibitive air freight costs to transport them to the villages have become very real issues, especially for elders and those feeding young families.

If increasing food security for the residents of Port Lions and Ouzinkie was the intent of creating these hunts, then decreasing the number of permits that are made available seems counter intuitive. Supporting the local subsistence lifestyle via these permits is integral to maintaining food security for the residents of our off-road community.

Hunts RE752 and RE756 were created by an ABOG regulatory change made in March of 2023, which means they have only been implemented for the past two hunting seasons. We believe that more than two seasons is necessary to get a true measure of the success of such an innovative regulatory change. We also believe that these hunts were, in fact, very successful in their first two years and will continue to be.

It is for this reason that we ask the Alaska Board of Game to focus on the positive impact that maintaining the RE752 and RE756 elk hunts will have on our community and our extended families in Kodiak. We truly do understand the great responsibility that the ABOG is charged with and respectfully request your support in this matter. Thank you for your time and effort to continually shape the laws that help keep this state the greatest place to live on Earth. Sincerely,

Dorinda L. Kewan, Mayor



PC48

Name: Christopher Clark

Community of Residence: Corsova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

Resource conservation.

Proposal 77: Support

Conservation. The demand is there.

Proposal 78: Support

Conservation

Proposal 79: Support

Conservation

Proposal 84: Oppose

Planting of bears

Proposal 85: Support

Conservation



PC49

Name: Kevin Clark

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 87: Support

Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 88: Support

Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 89: Oppose

Unit 7 barely has enough legal bulls facilitate a rifle hunt, if you open a bow hunt you will over harvest.

Proposal 90: Oppose

This will only cause confusion. No one can reasonably count the number of points on a bull moose. This will lead to people ground checking bulls and waste/unlawful harvest.

Proposal 93: Support

Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 94: Support

Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 96: Oppose

With the current highway kills every year we need to conserve the cows. An antlerless hunt would lead to a drop in overall population. Not a good idea at all.

Proposal 105: Oppose

There's no valid reason to close it. If someone is willing to hike in and find a legal ram, they should be allowed to harvest that animal.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Again, that hunt is extremely difficult already. No need to make it more so. Why? Hunting sheep is challenging enough without making it an archery hunt.

Proposal 107: Oppose

Absolutely not. This would be just another money grab by the state to monetize another hunt opportunity for rich lower 48ers.

Proposal 108: Oppose

Why? Hunting sheep is challenging enough without making it an archery hunt.

Proposal 109: Support with Amendment

Drop it to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 110: Support with Amendment

Make it a registration hunt. The current draw hunts in my area are stupidly competitive already. Again this would be just another money grab by the state. Make it a registration and prioritize Seward residents.

Proposal 111: Support with Amendment

No archery. Just a registration hunt. All these archery proposals as if archery hunters don't already account for many animals running off with fatal injuries. Someone lugs a Matthews all the way up a mountain thinking they can pull off a 150yd shot on a goat rather than go home empty handed. That just leads to a bunch of crippled up animals.

Proposal 112: Oppose

Archery isn't a better alternative. If you are going to open a hunt, make it a registration and leave it at that.

Proposal 113: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 114: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 115: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 116: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 117: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 118: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 119: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 120: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 121: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 122: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 123: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 124: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 125: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 126: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 127: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 128: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 129: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 130: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 131: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 132: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 133: Support with Amendment

Drop to 10%. Alaskan residents should have priority when it comes to hunt opportunities.

Proposal 134: Support with Amendment

How about just close it to non residents?

Proposal 135: Support

This would be great for managing brown bear.

Proposal 136: Support

Good way to do it.

Proposal 137: Support

Agreed.

Proposal 138: Oppose

Absolutely not. There's more bears on this peninsula than there should be. No reason to shorten the season.

Proposal 139: Support

This makes more sense than just shortening the season.

Proposal 140: Support

Common sense.

Proposal 141: Support

Yes! Too many missed harvest opportunities the past couple years. Open it in December.

Proposal 142: Support

Again, this would be great! Too many missed harvest opportunities the way it currently sits.

Proposal 143: Support

Agree!

Proposal 144: Support

Agree!

Proposal 145: Oppose

This same thing has been proposed many times over the past couple years. Mainly it's Lorraine Temple pushing the issue. The problem with the pet/trap interactions is irresponsible dog owners letting their dogs rip around in wild areas. Wolverine sets don't have legs, but an off leash dog will always come to a long call. What you should do is implement a leash law!

Proposal 146: Oppose

This same thing has been proposed many times over the past couple years. Mainly it's Lorraine Temple pushing the issue. The problem with the pet/trap interactions is irresponsible dog owners

letting their dogs rip around in wild areas. Wolverine sets don't have legs, but an off leash dog will always come to a long call. What you should do is implement a leash law!

Proposal 147: Oppose

This same thing has been proposed many times over the past couple years. Mainly it's Lorraine Temple pushing the issue. The problem with the pet/trap interactions is irresponsible dog owners letting their dogs rip around in wild areas. Wolverine sets don't have legs, but an off leash dog will always come to a long call. What you should do is implement a leash law!

Proposal 148: Oppose

I've tried marking my traplines and all that does is incentivized anti folks to go trip or steal my sets. This is a horrible idea unless you want a bunch of activist vigilantes out in the woods stealing folks stuff.

Proposal 149: Oppose

This same thing has been proposed many times over the past couple years. Mainly it's Lorraine Temple pushing the issue. The problem with the pet/trap interactions is irresponsible dog owners letting their dogs rip around in wild areas. Wolverine sets don't have legs, but an off leash dog will always come to a long call. What you should do is implement a leash law!

Proposal 150: Oppose

You make folks do that and you'll have a bunch of activists doxing trappers. That will lead to unfavorable interactions. Things are fine the way they are.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Why are we trying to limit harvest opportunities?

Proposal 152: Oppose

No. There's no valid reason to close it.

Proposal 153: Oppose

No, there is no valid reason to close it.

Proposal 154: Oppose

Change to what? No. We shouldn't be limiting harvest opportunities and if we do we need to limit no residents.



PC50

Name: Michael Coffing

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

Population status of sea ducks are likely not uniform across all Gulf Coast Management Units. Similarly, hunting pressure and harvests are also not uniform across the Gulf Coast region. The Kachemak Bay area is easily accessible to hunters. Because of this easy access, hunting pressure and increased bag limits, sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay could be negatively impacted.



PC51

Name: Adrian Coghill

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 150: Oppose

ID tags are not required anywhere else in the state. Nor should they be. Typically trappers will post a sign with their name and number on their trapline. This is all that is necessary for people to contact the trappers with any questions. It will keep people from actually violating the law by disturbing traps to look for an ID tag. It's a much safer and more effective method of communication. It's also a good reminder to ensure your pets aren't running loose through the woods. Leash laws and all.



PC52

Name: Jeri Colburn

Community of Residence: Delta junction

Comment:

Proposal 83: Support

Helps control the population

Proposal 84: Oppose

Longer season means more time to get a bear. Sometimes it takes longer

Proposal 96: Oppose

Antlerless moose season takes too many moose out of the equation

Proposal 145: Oppose

Current regulations are sufficient

Proposal 146: Oppose

Current regulations are sufficient

Proposal 147: Oppose

Current regulations are sufficient

Proposal 148: Oppose

Having something at the main access point is ok, but you can never know ALL the access points on a trap line. Posting signs make sense in your head, but there are also people who will tamper with your trap knowing that they are now on a trap line.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Current set backs are good enough.

Proposal 150: General Comment

As a lone female trapper, I dont want my name and phone number attached to each trap or snare I set. If there was a number system, that would be better.



PC53

Name: Jared Conrad

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

I think the raspberry cow registration hunt should have an increase in the number of tags and there should be a set amount only available in person locally at the fish and game office. The current system is biased to fast internet. If I'm at the office at 8 am I have still lost the opportunity. Not to mention half of raspberry is now cut off from non share holders with registration tags but remains open (for a fee) to the non resident draw permit holders.

Before any increase or benefit is given to non resident hunters there should first be a benefit to resident hunters.

Proposal 199: Oppose

If we create areas in the state with higher bag limits for non res it will increase non-resident res hunting and increase their take. It should be 1 buck state wide. If there's enough deer to increase non res bag limits resident bag limit should e increased first.

Proposal 200: Oppose

If we create areas in the state with higher bag limits for non res it will increase non-resident res hunting and increase their take. It should be 1 buck state wide. If there's enough deer to increase non res bag limits resident bag limit should e increased first.

Proposal 201: Oppose

If we create areas in the state with higher bag limits for non res it will increase non-resident res hunting and increase their take. It should be 1 buck state wide. If there's enough deer to increase non res bag limits resident bag limit should e increased first.

Proposal 203: Oppose

If we create areas in the state with higher bag limits for non res it will increase non-resident res hunting and increase their take. It should be 1 buck state wide. If there's enough deer to increase non res bag limits resident bag limit should e increased first.

Proposal 204: Oppose

If we create areas in the state with higher bag limits for non res it will increase non-resident res hunting and increase their take. It should be 1 buck state wide. If there's enough deer to increase non res bag limits resident bag limit should e increased first.

Proposal 206: Oppose

If anything move the boundary closer. It would open up more opportunity for more of the year which would decrease pressure. The "road system" boundary is very much a misnomer. Especially the chunk all by itself near port lions.

Proposal 208: Oppose

We have an any deer season that extends well past antler drop. It creates a motivation for accidental take of does or fawns to go unreported. Any deer is any deer. If we have enough deer that we are entertaining an increase in non resident bag limits the clearly the survival rate with no prohibition is adequate. There can't be biological support to increase bag limit and prohibit take at the same time.

Proposal 209: General Comment

I think it needs to be addressed that a land owning corporation is charging a fee for hunters to harvest a state resource.

Proposal 210: General Comment

There should be an increase is 706 tags and there should be a set amount of physical tags set aside available at Kodiak fish and game office. Right now it's a game of fastest internet wins.

Proposal 211: Support

There's no reason not to extend the season. It can still be closed by emergency order.

Proposal 212: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 213: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 214: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 215: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 216: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 217: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 218: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 219: Support with Amendment

All elk draw tags that are not specific to residency should be amended equally if at all. I do not know how possible a restriction like this would be but I would support residents having higher odds of draw.

Proposal 220: Support with Amendment

So long as it can be closed by emergency order.

Proposal 223: General Comment

I think residency should provide some form of higher draw odds. But I do not know the perfect solution to such.

Proposal 232: General Comment

I think resident draw odds should be in some way higher across all draw hunts. I do not have a suggestion for the perfect solution but residency should be a positive benefit.

Proposal 240: Oppose

Night vision for fox is reasonable and a common practice in other states.

Proposal 245: Oppose

It should be allowed for predator (fox) and small game hunting (hares, squirrels, etc). Common practice in other states with no issue. It is and should remain prohibited for big game species (deer, elk, bear, goat)

Proposal 246: Oppose

It should be allowed for predator (fox) and small game hunting (hares, squirrels, etc). Common practice in other states with no issue. It is and should remain prohibited for big game species (deer, elk, bear, goat)

Proposal 247: Support

I see no issue in the use of artificial light for predator species like fox or small game species such as hare. If there is enough abundance for high or unlimited bag limits why not have more opportunities and options for harvest.



As the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee, we are submitting this written comment in support of Proposals #145–149.

The Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee is a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization composed of local residents with diverse backgrounds, including a fishing guide, individuals with trapping experience, a Regional Advisory Council member, winter business owners, and long-time community leaders. Our members have lived in Alaska for decades or are lifelong Alaskans with a deep stake in the future of our community. We support balanced land use and responsible trapping practices; we are not “anti-trapping”. Our goal is to establish reasonable safety buffers between user groups in heavily used recreation areas and ensure that active traplines are clearly identified through signage.

Cooper Landing has experienced conflicts between user groups for many years. As our community grows and recreational use increases, it is important to address these issues in a thoughtful and balanced way. Our committee was formed to continue the work that began in 2013, following several dogs being caught in traps within the community. Since that time, ten dogs have been trapped in the Cooper Landing area. Efforts to address these concerns have received support from the U.S. Forest Service, the Cooper Landing Advisory Planning Commission, and numerous residents and visitors who have submitted petitions or public comments in support of safety setbacks.

The proposed setback areas were carefully selected based on winter recreation use, proximity to residences, potential conflicts with search-and-rescue operations, community input, and the goal of minimizing impacts on trappers. These 100-yard setbacks would affect only the most heavily used roads, trails, beaches, and pullouts while leaving extensive surrounding areas available for trapping. Importantly, the proposals do not apply to private property or to federally managed subsistence trapping. Our proposal for ‘signage’ aims to further mitigate the risk of interactions between trappers and recreationalists. Currently, 10 other states have signage regulations, and in reviewing the comments from our recent survey, this particular proposal had the most support.

Last spring, we arranged a meeting with the Southcentral Chapter of the Alaska Trappers Association to discuss these proposals. We provided maps of the proposed setback areas and asked for feedback on adjustments that would make them more workable for trappers. While the discussion did not provide the specific input we were looking for, we will continue working respectfully with trappers to reduce conflicts on shared trails.

The argument has been heard that “the department is generally opposed to a reduction in opportunity where harvestable surplus exists, and instead encourages trappers to be cognizant of potential conflicts and to follow the Trapper’s Code of Ethics.” How much “harvestable surplus exists” within the 100-yard corridors we have proposed? Is the productivity so abundant around those busy areas that it will truly reduce the ‘opportunity’ to the trapper? The area proposed is a small portion compared to the rest of the wilderness lands.



If the voluntary “Trappers Code of Ethics” were universally followed, many of these concerns might be avoided. However, voluntary guidelines are not enforceable and can vary among individuals. Clear and consistent regulations help establish expectations that all users can understand. Even when enforcement resources are limited, regulations still play an important role in guiding behavior, much as posted speed limits do.

We feel that 100-yard trap setbacks from the listed road, pullouts, trails, beaches, the Summit Lake Area, and signage exemplify utilization of the **Precautionary Principle**, widely recognized in environmental and public health policy. This suggests that when an action has the potential to cause harm, reasonable precautionary measures should be taken even when every outcome cannot be predicted with certainty. Without municipal ordinances to regulate safety issues, to help preserve trapping for the future, it would be prudent to support these proposals.

The Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee recently conducted a community questionnaire on winter recreation, safety concerns, and opinions regarding trapping regulations. The questionnaire was distributed across multiple community social media platforms to gather input from a wide range of local users. Because participation was voluntary and not based on systematic sampling, the results should be interpreted as a community snapshot rather than a statistically representative survey. Nevertheless, the results closely mirror findings from similar questionnaires conducted in 2015 and 2020, in which 82–93% of respondents supported safety buffers along roads, trails, recreation areas, beaches, and pullouts, as well as signage for active trap lines. Responses were anonymous and tracked only by IP address to prevent duplicate submissions, so we can provide only summarized results.

- Participation: 223 total submissions, 115 resident responses
- Resident participation represented 30.18% of Cooper Landing’s 381 registered voters
- 96 residents supported proposals, which is 83.5% of those surveyed (95% CI: 75.8% – 89.0%)
- Overall Support for Regulations (Cooper Landing residents and non-residents)
184 of 223 respondents supported trapping regulations 82.5% (95% CI: 77.0% – 87.0%)
- Winter Recreation Behavior: approximately 60% of respondents reported altering where they recreate in winter to avoid areas that may have traps (95% CI: 53.6% – 66.2%)

This finding suggests that current conditions are influencing recreation patterns for a substantial portion of users. Recreationists are already modifying their behavior to avoid potential conflicts, which is a compromise on their part. We feel this is a substantial reason why the number of (reported) dog entrapments over the last few years has declined; owners are avoiding areas where they once commonly walked their dogs. Establishing modest safety setbacks would help reduce this displacement and improve compatibility among multiple user groups. We ask: is it fair that regulations, or the absence of them, continue to favor a small minority of the population, trappers?

According to the 2024 ADF&G Trappers Report for Region II (which includes GMU 7), 1,707 trapping permits were issued. Region II has a population of approximately 369,572 residents. Assuming every permit represents an active trapper (which it does not, 76% of the permit holders said they *did not* trap in 2024), this amounts to less than 1/2 of 1% of the regional population. We encourage the Board to consider the *majority* of users who recreate on our public lands and to implement regulations that reflect current stakeholder use.



We have heard a lot about “trappers' rights”, and we feel now it’s appropriate to have the conversation regarding “community rights”. As illustrated in our survey and the ADF&G Trapper Questionnaire, less than ½ of 1% of the population traps, yet over 80% of the community desires trap setbacks. 60% of the recreationalists alter their location with deference to the possibility of traps. It seems logical and timely to address this evolving need and make some changes. The Summit Lake Recreation Area is an example of where “community safety rights” need to be addressed. Due to high avalanche activity, which has resulted in accidents, trained search-and-rescue dogs are a valuable tool. We’ve heard comments from rescuers about the possibility of traps and the concern that their well-trained dog might encounter one. This is an example of how the character of an area can change over time, and it has clearly evolved into a heavily used winter recreation area centered around skiing and trail use.

Every year, Cooper Landing’s demographics and economy change. A growing number of families and year-round residents are moving into the area, resulting in increased recreational use. The number of vacation rentals has increased 200% in the last 10 years and a ‘craft industry’ microbrewery opened; Cooper Landing is expanding. In addition, the Kenai Peninsula Borough plans to develop a large tract of land nearby (Parcel #395) for housing and recreational activities, such as cross-country skiing and mountain biking. These developments, combined with the increase in visitors stopping in Cooper Landing since the opening of the Three Bears Alaska store, will likely continue to expand winter recreation use in the area.

The Alaska Constitution directs that wildlife be managed for the maximum benefit of all Alaskans, while recognizing different beneficial uses. Our community questionnaires consistently show strong support for modest setbacks. Notably, support for these proposals is not limited to recreational users; several local trappers who completed our questionnaire, as well as many individuals who signed our petition, openly stated that they trap and still support reasonable setbacks.

The U.S. Forest Service's *Our Values Statement* includes the intention of managing for “Safety. In every way; physical, psychological, and social.” While psychological stress is difficult to quantify, uncertainty about the presence of lethal traps along heavily used recreation routes can discourage use of public lands. The Forest Service’s *Mission* includes ‘providing access to resources that promote economic, ecological, and social vitality’. As a means of helping achieve those goals, the Forest Service *has expressed written support for these setback proposals*.

We recognize that dog owners have a responsibility to keep their dogs under control through voice commands or electronic collars. At the same time, encounters can still occur. In December, the Safe Trails Committee hosted a Trapping Education and Release Seminar led by a wildlife biologist from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. A dog caught in a conibear trap in Seward this January was successfully released thanks to this training. We intend to continue offering these educational seminars. We also regularly remind the public that tampering with traps is illegal and unethical.

Trap setbacks are not unprecedented in Alaska. Twelve municipalities currently implement setback regulations, demonstrating that trapping can continue to be successful alongside these protections.

We encourage the Board to evaluate each proposal individually, as each addresses specific locations and circumstances. #145 addresses roads primarily in residential areas; #146 addresses the pullouts on the highway and trails that are not far from the “heart of Cooper Landing”; #147 addresses 5.3 miles (out of



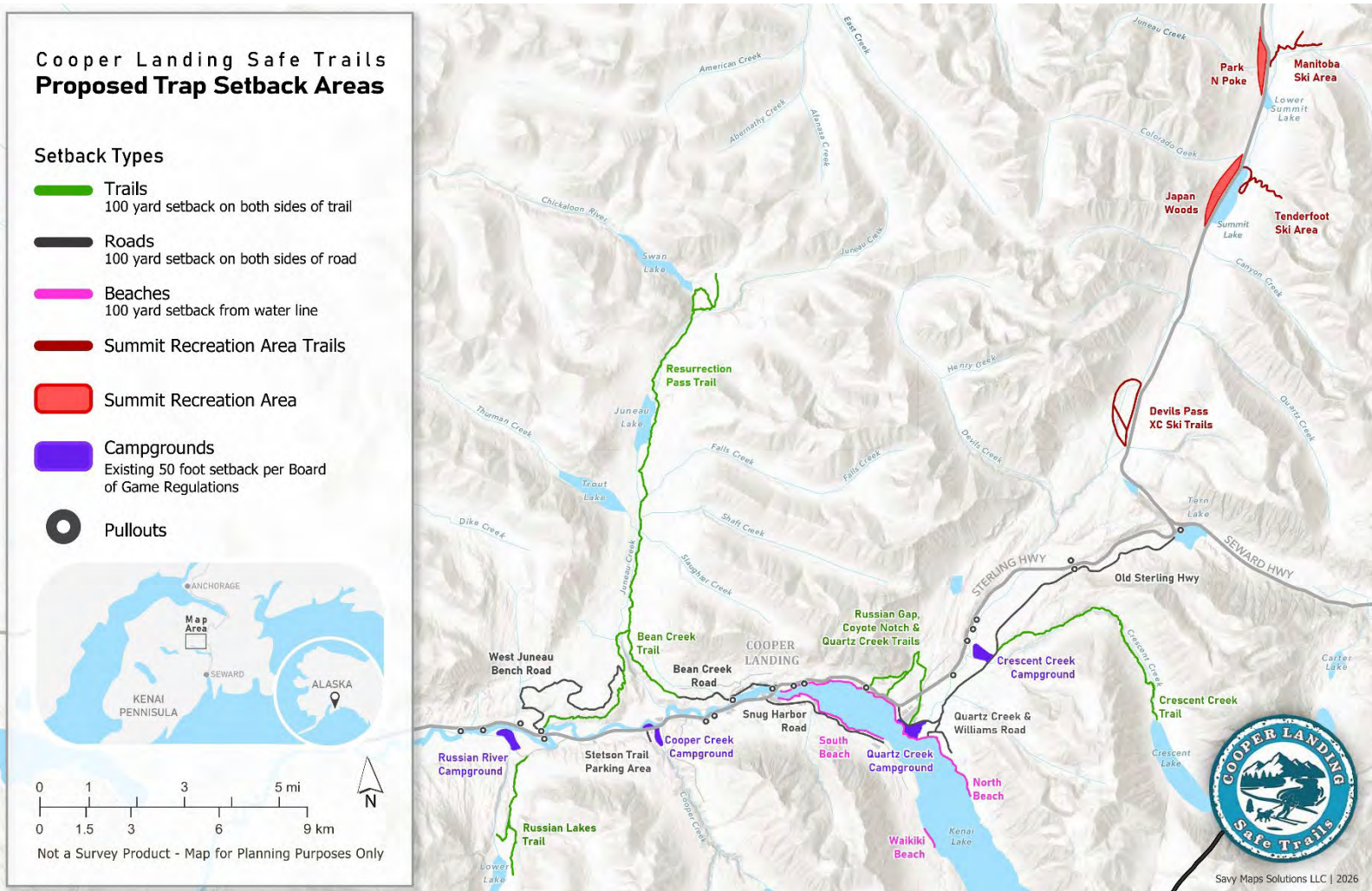
56.4 miles) of shoreline on the Kenai Lake; #148 is our signage proposal which closely aligns with recommendations previously discussed by the Alaska Trappers Association and appears to have broad support among both trappers and recreationists, and #149 is for the Summit Lake Recreational area targeting safety for search-and-rescue operations.

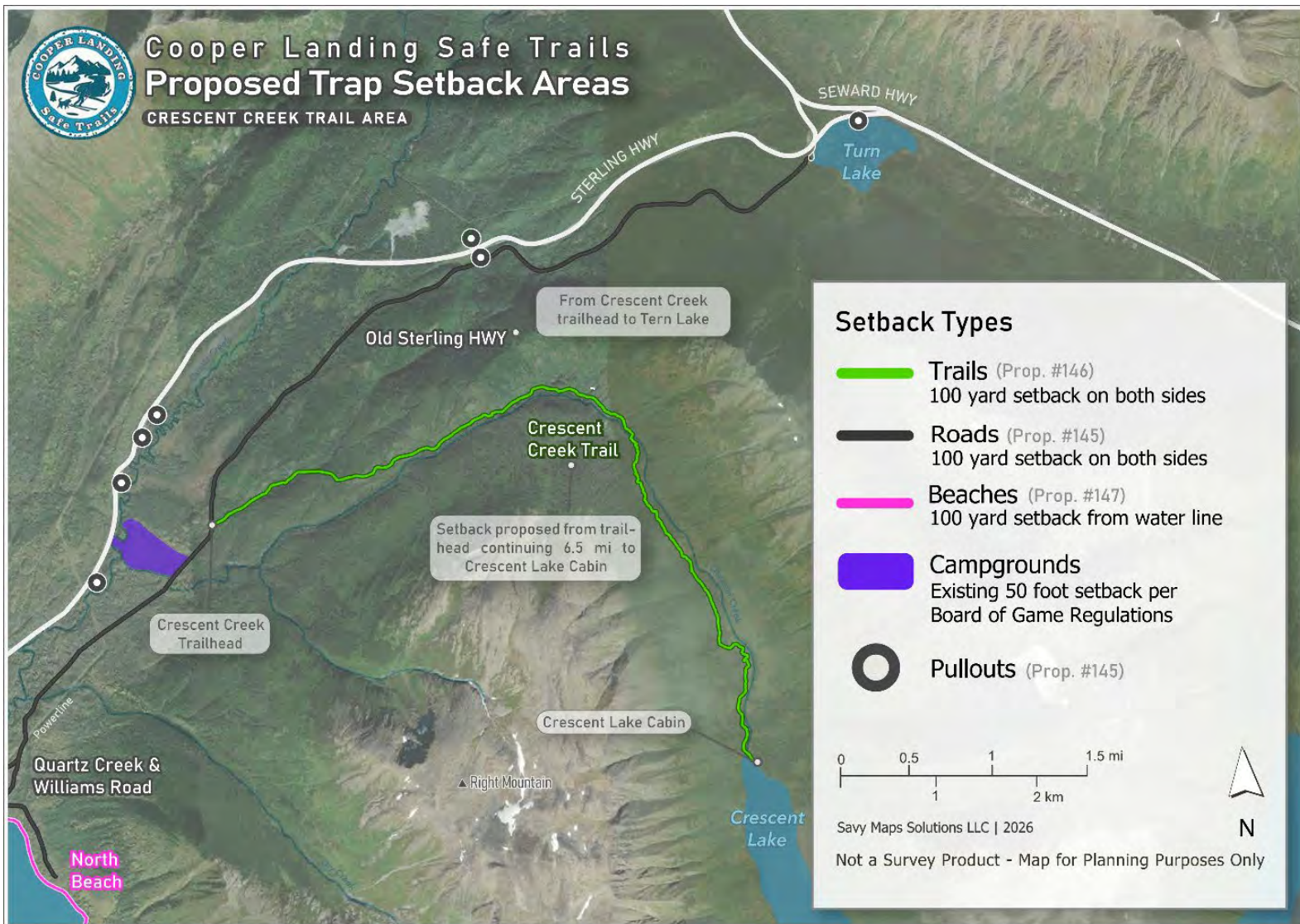
We respect the heritage and history of trapping in Alaska, and we want to see it continue in a balanced and equitable manner. Our proposals are not intended to jeopardize trapping but to help ensure its long-term viability by allowing all users to live and recreate safely and harmoniously. A sign posted on a hiking trail read, *“With changing times come changing values and recreation.”*

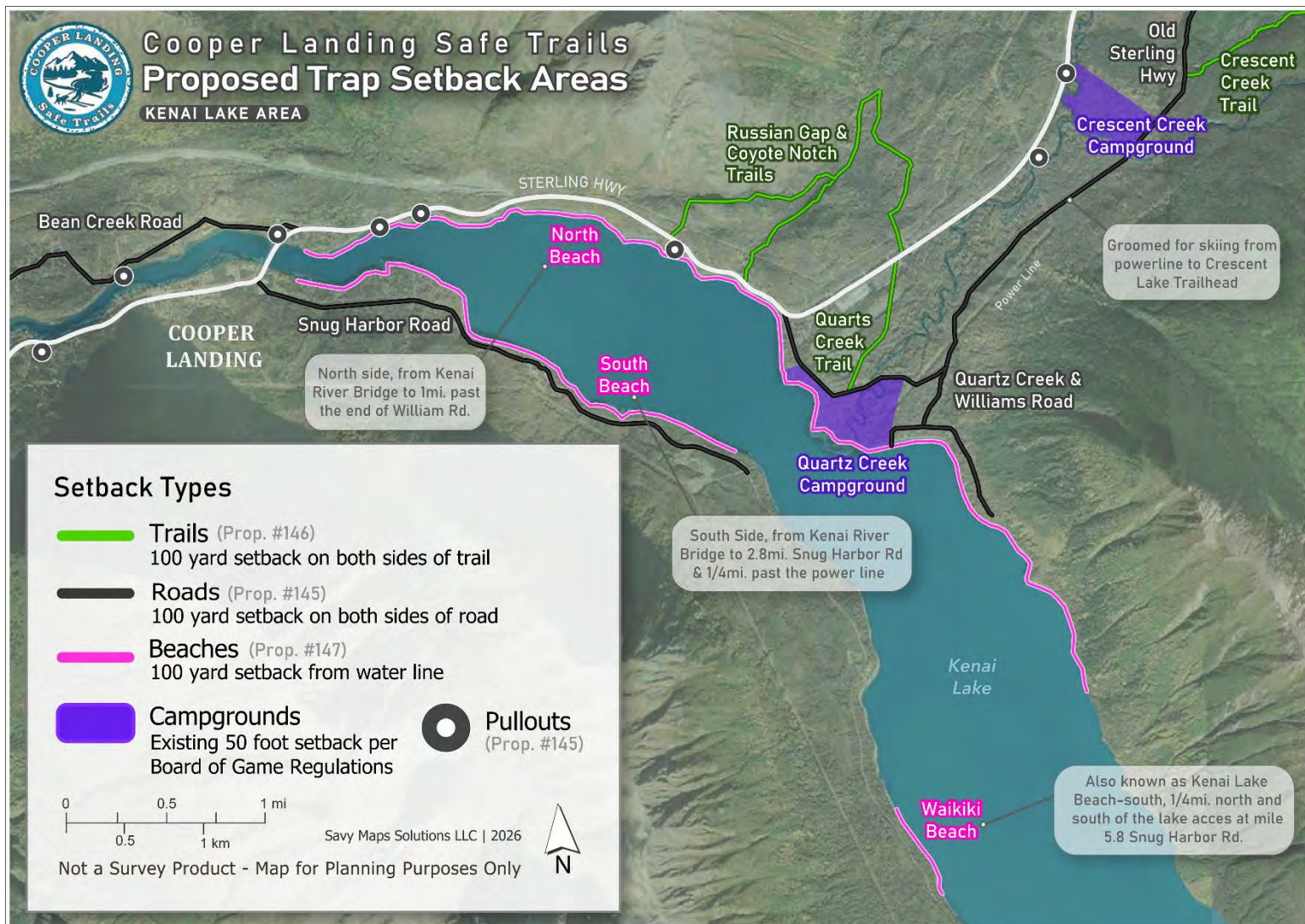
In closing, these proposals represent thoughtful, limited measures designed to reduce conflict in the most heavily used recreation areas around Cooper Landing. They maintain trapping opportunities across the vast majority of the landscape while creating reasonable safety buffers where people, pets, and organized training activities regularly occur. These modest setbacks will help ensure that all user groups can continue to share our public lands safely and respectfully.

Thank you for your time and thoughtful consideration.

Cooper Landing Safe Trails



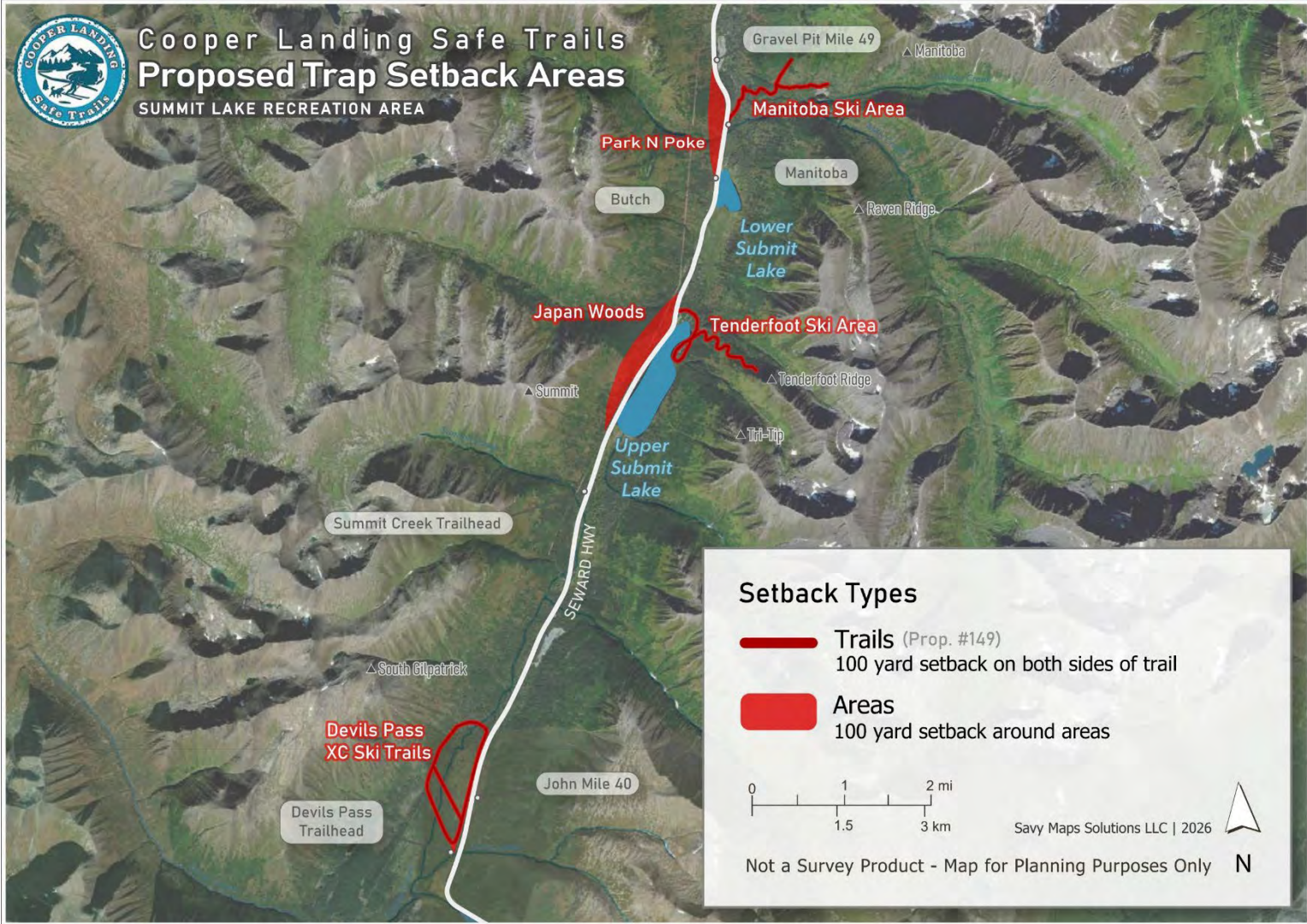






Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

SUMMIT LAKE RECREATION AREA





PC55

Name: Raven Cunningham

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

I support Proposal 76 with an amendment. My amendment is to set the bag limit at two animals for everyone. Increased hunting pressure is being seen in Prince William Sound due to improved access through the Whittier Tunnel and transporter services. There is also growing interest from transporting operations targeting Prince William Sound because of higher bag limits compared to other areas. With limits reduced in Southeast and Kodiak, more hunters are shifting their effort into Prince William Sound.

Additionally, deer pellet density data shows a clear downward trend, and responsible wildlife management must be grounded in the best available information. Current conditions appear comparable to the period following the severe 2012 winter event (“Snowpocalypse”), which significantly affected deer survival. We are also seeing fewer deer harvested overall, which can indicate declining abundance and aligns with concerns shared by Tribal and community members who report increasing difficulty finding deer and filling their harvest tickets. Hunter success rates have declined from approximately 2.5 deer per resident hunter to closer to 1 deer per hunter, with success trending downward since 2021 across all user groups.

Setting a two-deer limit for everyone would help reduce the incentive for hunters and commercial operators to shift effort into Prince William Sound and would help manage hunting pressure more responsibly given the current population trends.



PC56

Name: Cooper Curtis

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

Over the past 13 years of living in Kodiak I have witnessed an increase in non resident hunting via boat and air based charters with a direct correlation to the reduction of both male and female deer populations in key areas. This increased pressure has negatively affected the ability of my self and other residents of Kodiak and Alaska to reliably harvest our limit of this resource each season.

Subsistence hunting is a critical way of life for thousands of local residents in Kodiak and the rest of Alaska. I do not support this proposal which will increase the difficulty of obtaining an important local food source. A reduction in deer population leads to added expense for local residents filling their freezer. Whether by requiring them to travel farther for suitable deer or increasing their reliance upon our already stressed grocery store and freight system.

Kodiak and its deer population is a beautiful resource that needs to be fairly managed in order to ensure its viability for all users, with local Alaskans coming first. I work as a registered big game transporter and do have skin in the game in regards to this issue. When it comes to a food source, the dollar should come second.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Over the past 13 years of living in Kodiak I have witnessed an increase in non resident hunting via boat and air based charters with a direct correlation to the reduction of both male and female deer populations in key areas. This increased pressure has negatively affected the ability of my self and other residents of Kodiak and Alaska to reliably harvest our limit of this resource each season.

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Kodiak and its deer population is a beautiful resource that needs to be fairly managed in order to ensure its viability for all users, with local Alaskans coming first. I work as a registered big game transporter and do have skin in the game in regards to this issue. When it comes to a food source, the dollar should come second.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Over the past 13 years of living in Kodiak I have witnessed an increase in non resident hunting via boat and air based charters with a direct correlation to the reduction of both male and female deer populations in key areas. This increased pressure has negatively affected the ability of my self and other residents of Kodiak and Alaska to reliably harvest our limit of this resource each season.

Subsistence hunting is a critical way of life for thousands of local residents in Kodiak and the rest of Alaska. I do not support this proposal which will increase the difficulty of obtaining an important local food source. A reduction in deer population leads to added expense for local residents filling their freezer. Whether by requiring them to travel farther for suitable deer or increasing their reliance upon our already stressed grocery store and freight system.

Kodiak and its deer population is a beautiful resource that needs to be fairly managed in order to ensure its viability for all users, with local Alaskans coming first. I work as a registered big game transporter and do have skin in the game in regards to this issue. When it comes to a food source, the dollar should come second.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Over the past 13 years of living in Kodiak I have witnessed an increase in non resident hunting via boat and air based charters with a direct correlation to the reduction of both male and female deer populations in key areas. This increased pressure has negatively affected the ability of my

self and other residents of Kodiak and Alaska to reliably harvest our limit of this resource each season.

Subsistence hunting is a critical way of life for thousands of local residents in Kodiak and the rest of Alaska. I do not support this proposal which will increase the difficulty of obtaining an important local food source. A reduction in deer population leads to added expense for local residents filling their freezer. Whether by requiring them to travel farther for suitable deer or increasing their reliance upon our already stressed grocery store and freight system.

Kodiak and its deer population is a beautiful resource that needs to be fairly managed in order to ensure its viability for all users, with local Alaskans coming first. I work as a registered big game transporter and do have skin in the game in regards to this issue. When it comes to a food source, the dollar should come second.

Proposal 204: Oppose

Over the past 13 years of living in Kodiak I have witnessed an increase in non resident hunting via boat and air based charters with a direct correlation to the reduction of both male and female deer populations in key areas. This increased pressure has negatively affected the ability of my self and other residents of Kodiak and Alaska to reliably harvest our limit of this resource each season.

Subsistence hunting is a critical way of life for thousands of local residents in Kodiak and the rest of Alaska. I do not support this proposal which will increase the difficulty of obtaining an important local food source. A reduction in deer population leads to added expense for local residents filling their freezer. Whether by requiring them to travel farther for suitable deer or increasing their reliance upon our already stressed grocery store and freight system.

Kodiak and its deer population is a beautiful resource that needs to be fairly managed in order to ensure its viability for all users, with local Alaskans coming first. I work as a registered big game transporter and do have skin in the game in regards to this issue. When it comes to a food source, the dollar should come second.



PC57

Name: James Dailey

Community of Residence: Sterling

Comment:

Proposal 86: Oppose

No comment

Proposal 87: Oppose

No comment

Proposal 88: Oppose

No comment

Proposal 89: Support

As long as a harvest-able quantity is available without harming the population.

Proposal 90: Oppose

If the population supports a harvest-able quantity, why add a cumbersome requirement to fulfill in order to harvest a moose? Maybe doing things that support the food and habitat for moose production, instead of imposing arcane rules?

Proposal 91: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 92: Support

Why not entire month of September? Or make a registration hunt, and close at achieving harvest goals?

Proposal 96: Support

Culling a barren animal puts food on hunter's table and reducing pressure on food n habitat by other moose.

Proposal 97: General Comment

No comment or opinion

Proposal 98: Support

Clarity re rules n enforcement is generally good.

Proposal 99: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 100: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 101: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 102: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 103: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 104: Oppose

No opinion.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Allow hunting of harvest-able quantity of rams

Proposal 106: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 107: General Comment

No opinion

Proposal 108: Oppose

No opinion

Proposal 109: General Comment

No opinion

Too many required responses for this survey.

Proposal 110: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 111: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 112: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 113: General Comment

Should divide required responses by species. I hunt moose and really have no opinion re other species.

Proposal 114: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 115: General Comment

Divide survey questions by species.

Proposal 116: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 117: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 118: General Comment

Bo comment

Proposal 119: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 120: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 121: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 122: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 123: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 134: Oppose

No! Continue to harvest black bears without restriction as long as there is a harvestable population.

Proposal 135: General Comment

End the state v fed conflicting harvest rules.

Proposal 136: General Comment

End the state v fed conflicting harvest rules.

Proposal 137: Support

Lots of bears needs lots of hunters.

Proposal 138: Oppose

No.

Proposal 139: General Comment

End the state v fed conflicting harvest rules.

Proposal 140: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 141: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 142: Support

No other comment

Proposal 143: Support

No other comment

Proposal 144: General Comment

No comment

Proposal 145: Oppose

Ethical trappers will already be doing this.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Ethical trappers will already be doing this.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Ethical trappers will already be doing this.

Proposal 148: Oppose

You cannot remove all dangers from the wilds.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Ethical trappers will already be doing this.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Too many regulations.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Game biologists should have evaluated and made any adjustments to seasons, etc.

Proposal 152: Oppose

Game biologists should have evaluated and made any adjustments to seasons, etc.

Proposal 153: General Comment

Game biologists should have evaluated and made any adjustments to seasons, etc.

Proposal 154: General Comment

No comment



PC58

Name: Michael Daly

Community of Residence: New York

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

I would love to hunt there and support the local natives and citizens. If there's a shorter season none of the moneys will come in. Keep politics out of these issues. Let the conservationist handle these topics. They are the boots on the ground.

Proposal 199: Support

Again let the hunters and locals make the decisions on wildlife conservation. Politicians are the answer.

Proposal 200: Support

Raise the bag limit because the the population boom.

Proposal 201: Support

Raise the bag limit to sustain the population of wildlife.



PC59

Name: Shawn Daly

Community of Residence: New York

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

No need to shorten season.

Proposal 199: Support

Helps with conservation.

Proposal 200: Support

Helps with conservation.

Proposal 201: Support

Helps with conservation.



Carol Damberg, Anchorage, AK – I am submitting these comments on my behalf.

I support proposals 145,146, 147, 148, and 149.

Comments: The proposals submitted by the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee are well researched, well designed, and clearly articulate the need for providing trap setbacks and signage at specific areas in heavily used recreation areas. I use many of these trails and recreational areas when in the region, and providing clear and reasonable regulations for trappers will reduce the uncertainty for all user groups as to what to expect when using these areas. These are not anti-trapping proposals, but rather proposals to ensure positive outcomes for all user groups (recreationists and trappers) that enjoy the trails and other recreational entities. As a former federal land manager my duties included the development of plans and regulations to ensure the public had safe and positive experiences when recreating (hiking, skiing, hunting, trapping, etc.). Development of regulations to solve conflicts between user groups is not uncommon and often required to ensure there is a balanced approach to management that considers the needs of diverse interest groups. These proposals are supported by the United States Forest Service-Chugach National Forest, and by many Alaskans within and outside the Cooper Landing region. The proposals include 100-yard setbacks from the most popular and heavily used multi-use trails, campgrounds, roads, pullouts, and beaches that are in the Cooper Landing area as well as areas of the Summit Lake Recreation Area. Trapping setbacks would establish safe zones for user groups accessing these areas for: cross-country skiing, backcountry skiing, snowboarding, snowshoeing, ice fishing, hiking, fat tire biking, dog mushing, snow machining, bird hunting, cabin rentals, and more. The goal of these proposals is to establish safe corridors for recreation users with their families and pets, while still allowing trapping beyond a modest buffer. I ask you to please support and adopt these proposals to facilitate the responsible use of areas that are heavily used by a diversity of user groups. These proposals will benefit both trappers and the many other diverse recreationists that converge on the same lands, by providing clear and responsible regulations that will reduce uncertainty and subsequently increase positive outcomes for all users.

Name: Laurie Daniel
Community of Residence: Homer, Alaska



PC61
1 of 2

Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Comment Re: PROPOSAL 154 – 5 AAC 85.065(a)(4). Rescind the special bag limit restrictions for sea ducks in Units 7 and 15.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. I strongly oppose Proposal 154 which would increase bag limits for all sea ducks in Kachemak Bay. This proposal should be denied and bag limits should stay as currently set in GMU 15 and 7, for the long-term viability of the populations and the hunt. Below, I paraphrase some of the comments submitted by KBCS because I very strongly support the points they made.

Sea ducks regulations should not be the same everywhere in Alaska, a position this Board affirmed in 2023, when it made adjustments to Long-tailed duck bag limits in Area 15C. It is definitely an appropriate step to manage sea duck populations differently in different areas, and to use a conservation-minded management approach. According to the Sea Duck Joint Venture:

1. Sea ducks have very strong site fidelity, hence if an area's population is depressed, birds from other areas will not boost recovery.
2. Sea ducks generally do not breed until they are 2 or 3 or so years old.
3. They lay only one clutch of eggs per year and have significantly lower chick survival rates than dabbling ducks.

Sea duck populations across the United States are not "healthy" as Proposal 154 claims. They have, in fact, declined 30% since 1970 according to the NABCI 2022 State of Birds report. On the bright side, the report notes that efforts at conservation have been shown to be effective. This is very solid reason for the board to leave current regulations alone.

In terms of Kachemak Bay specifically - five consecutive years of recent local citizen science sea duck surveys provide data demonstrating that bag limits should not be increased in this region. In 2020/21, residents and hunters in Kachemak Bay noticed a significant increase to sea duck hunting pressure, as a result of the arrival of a few more guides. In response, the longtime local birding group began formally monitoring local populations (through a continuing annual effort comprising 10 boats and over 30 people following standardized protocol) to create a population index. This is intended to support ADF&G by providing annual sea duck population monitoring data for the local management units that might direct localized regulatory decisions.

This population index does not show total number of sea ducks in Kachemak Bay, but by focusing on a few areas with dense sea duck populations (between Jakalof/Kasitsna Bays to Bear Cove on the south side), we are able to observe evidence of population trends. Our data shows that populations have not bounced back after the significant harvest in the winter of 2020/21 and are not large enough to sustain the harvest levels proposed in Proposal 154.

Further, it's highly important to recognize that Kachemak Bay is a Critical Habitat Area. Alaska statute directs managers to prioritize healthy populations in this area. Additionally, Kachemak Bay is arguably the most accessible sea duck hunting area in the state, due to the road access and large number of protected bays, easily accessible in small skiffs from Homer or Seldovia. Harvest numbers can jump significantly in Kachemak Bay with the addition of one or more guides, as we



saw clearly in the winter of 2021 when one additional guide operating in the area caused an observable decline in the local sea duck populations. In fact, this was the basis for the limits the Board placed on Long-tailed ducks in 2023.

Proposal 154 is formulated on an outdated understanding of sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay and is not a sustainable approach to local waterfowl management. To be sustainable, harvest regulations must be based on current wildlife population numbers. The most current sea duck numbers for Kachemak Bay are those provided from the recent five years of local citizen science sea duck surveys conducted along the south side of Kachemak Bay.

Bottom line is that sea ducks are not greatly abundant in Kachemak Bay. The local, annual sea duck survey consistently counts around 4,000 total birds on its repeated survey routes. That population level cannot sustain increased harvest numbers, which is why you passed these regulations in 2023 in the first place. Please uphold that previous action and deny Proposal 154.

Thank you for considering my comments.

Sincerely,

Laurie Daniel



Name: Michael Davidson

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

The Board needs to recognize the impacts of roadside trapping. Real trappers don't set traps next to where they pull their truck up to. I am not opposed to trapping but there needs to be a recognition that trapping does not belong adjacent to roads, parking areas, or established and used recreational trails.

Proposal 145: Support

This is a reasonable restriction and adhere's to common sense that trappers should already be participating in. This proposal allow for all persons to safely use their public lands and works to minimize adverse interactions between competing activities.

Proposal 146: Support

This is a reasonable restriction and adhere's to common sense that trappers should already be participating in. This proposal allow for all persons to safely use their public lands and works to minimize adverse interactions between competing activities.

Proposal 147: Support

This is a reasonable restriction and adhere's to common sense that trappers should already be participating in. This proposal allow for all persons to safely use their public lands and works to minimize adverse interactions between competing activities.

Proposal 148: Support

This is a reasonable restriction and adhere's to common sense that trappers should already be participating in. This proposal allow for all persons to safely use their public lands and works to minimize adverse interactions between competing activities.

Proposal 149: Support

This is a reasonable restriction and adhere's to common sense that trappers should already be participating in. This proposal allow for all persons to safely use their public lands and works to minimize adverse interactions between competing activities.



PC63

Name: Albert Deeds

Community of Residence: Kasilof

Comment:

I don't understand why there are proposed trapping regulations by a group against trapping being considered if there have never or very seldom been a problem with legally set traps on the Kenai Peninsula??



PC64

Name: Temple Dillard

Community of Residence: Fairbanks.

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

I oppose.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I oppose.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I oppose.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I oppose.

Proposal 149: Oppose

What's a trail? A trapping trail becomes a trail.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I oppose.



PC65

Name: Dylan Dowson

Community of Residence: Montana

Comment:

Proposal 200: Support

Deer numbers are doing good and as a non resident coming to Kodiak with a charter in 27, I would appreciate being able to harvest two bucks.



PC66

Name: Dana Drummond

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

As recreation and population grows there is more conflict among user groups. Not all visitors to the area are aware that trapping might exist so close to commonly used roads and pullouts, and establishing buffers is a way to protect both user groups. People whose pets and children might be at risk will be less likely to encounter traps/snares, and negative press, impacts and incidents for trappers should be reduced.

Proposal 146: Support

Trails and trailheads are the most likely areas where pets are going to come into contact with traps and snares. While pet owners need to be responsible for their animals, it does not seem unreasonable for me for a pet to explore the general vicinity of a trail or trailhead. The idea that every pet needs to be on a leash on an established multi use trail is not one that I agree with. It is not very feasible on many trails, and is not the way that many pet owners enjoy to spend time with their pets while away from populated areas.

Proposal 147: Support

Trapping in close proximity to commonly publicly used beaches does not seem like a congruous use of the lands with other user groups.

Proposal 148: Support

The trapper should bear the burden to inform and warn the public of activity in the area to give the public an opportunity to plan accordingly or choose to use another area. Many people do not arrive somewhere with the expectation that there are hazards like traps and snares in a common recreation area.

Proposal 149: Support

I think these areas need to be evaluated regularly for degree of use by non trapper users, but generally buffers ought to reduce a lot of conflict and hazard for both pets, and for trappers to keep their activity undisturbed.

Proposal 150: Support

I am unsure why a use of public lands that ultimately kills the wildlife should be protected by anonymity. Responsible trappers should be in areas where they can remain anonymous due to being remote, and if "discovered", their respectfulness would likely be admired by users who recognize the efforts they put in. I know not every non-trapper would share this view, but I believe many would.

**PC67**

Name: Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council (EIRAC)

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 256: Oppose

The Council opposed Proposal 256 on a unanimous vote. In November 2024, the Unit 20A population estimate was 11,696 moose (90% confidence interval 10,155–13,237 moose; 2.0–2.6 moose per square mile). This is within the intensive management (IM) population objective of 10,000–15,000 moose; however, the Council believes management should target the higher end of the IM population objective. Given the recent heavy snow loads, a conservative approach is needed, and the antlerless hunt should not be reauthorized at this time.

Proposal 257: Oppose

The Council opposed Proposal 257 on a unanimous vote. The most recent Unit 20B moose population estimate was below the IM population objective, and thus there are currently few antlerless hunts offered within the unit. In November 2023, the Unit 20B population estimate was 7,848 moose (90% confidence interval 6,613–9,083 moose; 0.7–1.0 moose per square mile), which is below the IM population objective of 12,000–15,000. Given these metrics, the Council does not believe there is justification for authorizing the antlerless hunt. Deep snow again this year requires a precautionary approach. Further, antlerless moose hunts should not be authorized primarily to reduce moose-vehicle collisions in the highway corridor; other interventions should be explored for that purpose.



Eastern Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

c/o Office of Subsistence Management
1011 East Tudor Road, MS 121
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199
Phone: (907) 786-3888, Fax: (907) 786-3898
Toll-Free: 1-800-478-1456

In Reply Refer To:
OSM.R26027

MARCH 06 2026

Jake Fletcher, Chair
Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chair Fletcher,

I am writing to you on behalf of the Eastern Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (Council) to provide the Council's comments on proposals that will be considered during the March 20-25, 2026, Southcentral Alaska Board of Game (BOG) Meeting.

The Council represents subsistence harvesters of fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands and waters in the Eastern Interior Region. It was established by the authority in Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Section 805 of ANILCA and the Council's charter establishes the Council's authority to initiate, review and evaluate proposals for regulations, policies, management plans, and other matters related to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region. The Council also reviews resource management actions occurring outside their regions that may impact subsistence resources critical to communities served by the Council. The Council provides a forum for the expression of opinions and recommendations regarding any matter related to the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region.

The Council held a public meeting on March 3-5, 2026, in Fairbanks, and took up two BOG Proposals. Please see the Council comments below.

Proposal 256 – Reauthorize the antlerless moose seasons in Unit 20A

The Council **opposed Proposal 256 on a unanimous vote.** In November 2024, the Unit 20A population estimate was 11,696 moose (90% confidence interval 10,155–13,237 moose; 2.0–2.6 moose per square mile). This is within the intensive management (IM) population objective of 10,000–15,000 moose; however, the Council believes management should target the higher end of the IM population objective. Given the recent heavy snow loads, a conservative approach is needed, and the antlerless hunt should not be reauthorized at this time.



Proposal 257 – Reauthorize the antlerless moose seasons in Unit 20B

The Council **opposed Proposal 257 on a unanimous vote.** The most recent Unit 20B moose population estimate was below the IM population objective, and thus there are currently few antlerless hunts offered within the unit. In November 2023, the Unit 20B population estimate was 7,848 moose (90% confidence interval 6,613–9,083 moose; 0.7–1.0 moose per square mile), which is below the IM population objective of 12,000–15,000. Given these metrics, the Council does not believe there is justification for authorizing the antlerless hunt. Deep snow again this year requires a precautionary approach. Further, antlerless moose hunts should not be authorized primarily to reduce moose-vehicle collisions in the highway corridor; other interventions should be explored for that purpose.

The Council thanks you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals. If you have any questions or would like to follow up, please contact me through our Subsistence Council Coordinator Brooke McDavid at (907) 891-9181 or brooke_mcdavid@ios.doi.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Robert C. Wright, Sr.".

Robert “Charlie” Wright, Sr.
Chair

cc: Federal Subsistence Board
Eastern Interior Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council
Office of Subsistence Management
Interagency Staff Committee
Benjamin Mulligan, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Aaron Poetter, Federal Subsistence Liaison, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Administrative Record



Name: Crystal Eggemeyer

Community of Residence: Port Lions

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 199: Oppose

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 204: Oppose

Residents should be benefit from what our lands offer, not nonresidents.

Proposal 208: Support

This will increase our deer population, offering more for our people to feed their families.

Proposal 209: Support

This will ensure the laws are followed. It will also keep our hunters safer.

Proposal 210: Oppose

These 16 Elk tags allow our people a better chance to feed their families than the lottery draw tags give. The elk were put on Afognak for our people. We should be given better chances than nonresidents to have the opportunity to benefit from what was intended to be ours.

Proposal 212: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 213: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 214: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 215: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 216: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 217: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 218: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

Proposal 219: Support

This would give our people better odds to feed our families from the Elk that our people put there with the intention to feed our people. Nonresidents should be limited over residents. Too little tags are being distributed to the people from the villages.

**PC69**

Name: Kolton Eischens

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

I think this is a great way to protect our resource.

Proposal 73: Support

Would clear things up a lot.

Proposal 74: Support

This should be statewide for all species in my opinion. If you a wound an animal you notch tag.

Proposal 75: Support

More education is always a great idea.

Proposal 76: Support

We should be limiting NR in all species.

Proposal 77: Support

Yes protect the resource and limit NR.

Proposal 78: Support

More hunting oppourtunities are great if they can be harvested.

Proposal 79: Support

Limiting NR is always a great idea.

Proposal 85: Support

Makes this way more fair chase. I can't shoot out of my airplane, shoot I have to wait a day after I land, why should we allow harvest off of a motorized vehicle, its HUNTING, not killing.

Proposal 86: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absouletly needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 87: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absouletly needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 88: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absouletly needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 93: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absouletly needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 94: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Unless full-curl management is not working and we can prove with SCIENCE that hunting is affecting populations, closing this is a bad idea. very year there are some mature 8-12 year old rams harvested and that according ADFG this is not affecting populations. Studies in huntable vs non-huntable areas show this to be true.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Creates a mess and a race to an animal.

Proposal 107: Oppose

Once areas go draw they never come back. Over crowding is not an issue, hunted the Kenai a couple times and never seen other hunters and seen sheep.

Proposal 108: Oppose

NO NO

Proposal 109: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 110: Support

Yes if there is a sustainable amount to have a hunt. Billy only.

Proposal 111: Support

I think more opportunity (weapon restricted is a good idea) as long as there is a huntable population.

Proposal 112: Support

I think more opportunity (weapon restricted is a good idea) as long as there is a huntable population.

Proposal 113: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow

us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 114: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 115: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 116: Support

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Proposal 117: Support

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Proposal 118: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 119: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 120: Support

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Proposal 121: Support

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Proposal 122: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the l48 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 123: Support

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Proposal 124: Support

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to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 125: Support

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Proposal 126: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 127: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 128: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 129: Support

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Proposal 130: Support

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Proposal 131: Support

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Proposal 132: Support

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Proposal 133: Support

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Proposal 155: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 156: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 157: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 158: Support

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Proposal 159: Support

I think more opportunity (weapon restricted is a good idea) as long as there is a huntable population.

Proposal 160: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 161: Support

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Proposal 162: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 163: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 164: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 165: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 166: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 167: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 168: Support

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to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 169: Support

I think more oppourtinity (weapon restricted is a good idea) as long as their is a huntable population.

Proposal 170: Support

Limiting NR is great for hunts that are easily accessible to residents. CAN WE PLEASE start sticking up for alaska resdients instead of catering to NON RESIDENTS and GUIDES?!?!?!?

Proposal 172: Support

Should be statewide for all speies in my opinion. Wound an animla, notch tag.

Proposal 174: Oppose

No

Proposal 177: Support

Weaher being a factor and limited harvest I think this is a great proposal.

Proposal 178: Support with Amendment

Support with same ammendment the MATSU AC has. Keep same amount of tags but split seasons.

Proposal 180: Oppose

No, the author of this wrote this for personal gain. By passing this proposal you would also lengthen 2 governors permits (in which he guides and makes money off of) as well. This is unreal that this is even being allowed to be discussed. Why would we ADD season to a 41 day sheep season already and the author of this proposal guided a sub-legal ram last year AND was SO against any ram tags 2 years ago, but now that they are benfiting him we should be ok to allow it because his client paid 250k for the tag and another 40k for the guide. THIS IS A COMPLETE JOKE and I will lose all faith in BOG and this entire process if this passes. PLEASE consult with sheep bio in 14c before voting on this, or siding with your guide friends. Thank you

Proposal 181: Oppose

NO, this is a joke as well. Author is hoping that if a resident draws a tag for his brother his brother will hire him. All of this is for personal profit and gain! NO NO NO THIS IS A COMPLETE JOKE and I will lose all faith in BOG and this entire process if this passes. PLEASE consult with sheep bio in 14c before voting on this, or siding with your guide friends. Thank you

Proposal 182: Oppose

Again Author is hoping that if this passes he will be able to sell more hunts. All of this is for personal profit and gain! NO NO NO THIS IS A COMPLETE JOKE and I will lose all faith in BOG and this entire process if this passes. PLEASE consult with sheep bio in 14c before voting on this, or siding with your guide friends. Thank you

Proposal 183: Support

Would help the sheep/moose ect.

Proposal 184: Support

Yes we should allow harvest of some bears there, I have seen plenty.

Proposal 185: Support

Would help the sheep/moose ect.

Proposal 186: Support

Yes should be statewide for all species.

Proposal 187: Support

Would help the sheep/moose ect.

Proposal 188: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 189: Support

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Proposal 190: Support

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Proposal 194: Support

Would help the sheep/moose ect.

Proposal 195: Support

Would help the sheep/moose/caribou.. ect.

Proposal 196: Oppose

No reason for this.

Proposal 198: Support

Yes, the NR over harvest on Kodiak is grusome.

Proposal 199: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 200: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 201: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 202: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 203: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 204: Oppose

No, this will allow the populations to continue to thrive without NR comming and killing more than 1 deer.

Proposal 207: Support

Would love to see an antler restriction on Non resident harvests.

Proposal 208: Support

Save some deer, great idea.

Proposal 209: Oppose

No, I think this is a terrible idea and the author is trying to profit.

Proposal 211: Oppose

Elk heard is doing well, maybe if it is archery only but why do we always try to mess up a good thing by over shooting?

Proposal 212: Support

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██████████ or call ██████████ would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 213: Support

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Proposal 214: Support

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Proposal 215: Support

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Proposal 216: Support

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Proposal 217: Support

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Proposal 219: Support

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Proposal 220: Oppose

Subsistence goat, say that out loud and see if it makes sense.

Proposal 221: Support

Yes, gives a few extra days to utilize better weather on Kodiak.

Proposal 222: Support

Would love to see this, no reason we should be over-harvesting and not sealing our resource.

Proposal 223: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

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Proposal 225: Support

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Proposal 226: Support

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Proposal 227: Support

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Proposal 228: Support

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Proposal 229: Support

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Proposal 230: Support

Yes, gives a few extra days to utilize better weather on Kodiak.

Proposal 231: Support

Yes, this starts to align more with all other hunting states in the USA for NR. Please see email I sent to Carrie Mueller (just on sheep allocations). Also if you are not educated on deer/antelope/elk NR permit allocations in the 148 please do your research. A lot of states allow us UP TO 6-10% of permits for their deer/elk/antelope and other species. This absolutely needs to pass. If you have questions about other states allocations please email me [REDACTED] or call [REDACTED] would love to educate and discuss.

Proposal 232: Support

Sounds like a great idea.

Proposal 235: Support

Should be statewide all species.

Proposal 237: Support

YES! NR consume over 75% of our Kodiak bear permits. Complete joke.

Proposal 238: Support

Education prior to hunting is a good thing.



PC70

Name: Nina Faust

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 141: Oppose

I think emergency orders should be allowed because populations are fluid. Right now hares are on the down turn. With prey less available, the lynx population should be protected if need by an E.O. to close the season and allow the remaining lynx to migrate to another area where hare populations are higher.

Proposal 142: Oppose

I would rather keep the restricted trapping period to allow lynx populations to increase. Each year as I have sightings of lynx, those sightings diminish with the onset of trapping season. I know a lot of lynx are taken some seasons in the local drainages off Ohlson Mt. Road. Lynx range pretty widely in the area so heavy hunting affects those of us who enjoy having the lynx pass through.

Proposal 143: Oppose

I would rather keep the restricted trapping period to allow lynx populations to increase. Each year as I have sightings of lynx, those sightings diminish with the onset of trapping season. I know a lot of lynx are taken some seasons in the local drainages off Ohlson Mt. Road. Lynx range pretty widely in the area so heavy hunting affects those of us who enjoy having the lynx pass through. I also think there should be a limit on the number of lynx taken. It is difficult to believe that the cyclical lynx population can be sustained with no limit on take.

Proposal 144: Oppose

I would rather keep the restricted trapping period to allow lynx populations to increase. Each year as I have sightings of lynx, those sightings diminish with the onset of trapping season. I know a lot of lynx are taken some seasons in the local drainages off Ohlson Mt. Road. Lynx range pretty widely in the area so heavy hunting affects those of us who enjoy having the lynx pass through. I also think there should be a limit on the number of lynx taken. It is difficult to believe that the cyclical lynx population can be sustained with no limit on take.

Proposal 145: Support

I support buffers and signage. The 100-yard setback is a good commonsense measure to assure that other users with dogs or kids will be less likely to encounter a trap.

Proposal 146: Support

I support buffers and signage. The 100-yard setback is a good commonsense measure to assure that other users with dogs or kids will be less likely to encounter a trap.

Proposal 147: Support

I support buffers and signage. The 100-yard setback is a good commonsense measure to assure that other users with dogs or kids will be less likely to encounter a trap. This is a high use area so measures are needed to protect all users.

Proposal 148: Support

It is important to notify trail users about active trap lines in an area. It is commonsense to post signs at all access points, but especially main entrances and at the start of the trapline.

Proposal 149: Support

Establishing trapping and snaring buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Summit Lake Recreation is commonsense. Many of these areas are overwhelmingly used by non-trappers, people just checking out the scenery and stretching their legs and exercising their pets. Moving any trapping activity at least 100 yards out is a minimum buffer to keep pets and children safe in these popular areas.

Proposal 150: Support

I think it is a good idea to require the identification on all traps and snares. It should be a deterrent to illegal trappers.

Proposal 151: Support

I support Proposal 151 but I would recommend it be amended. I would like to see the Fritz Creek Drainage added to the closure, and I would like to see the closure on the Anchor River and Fritz Creek drainages be for a 10-year period, with a review at the end of the closure to see if there are enough beaver to warrant reopening the season.

From my personal experience in exploring and hiking drainages flowing into the Beaver Flats and Fritz Creek, all the old beaver dams in the upper drainages coming down from the Skyline Drive and Ohlson Mountain Road area no longer have beaver. There used to be a thriving colony in the drainage that comes out of the wetlands area off the first big downhill on Ohlson Mountain Road. Further downstream, numerous active beaver dams hosted several animals. I know that snowmachiners accessed this lower colony and set traps. Eventually there were no more beavers.

Much research has been done throughout the country on the effects to watersheds when beavers are removed entirely from drainages. This research is providing methods for restoration efforts to help with drought, loss of fishery and animal habitat, erosion control, and many more benefits that come from restoring beaver. The book, "Eager: The Surprising, Secret Life of Beavers and Why they Matter" by Ben Goldfarb details the drastic transformation of land throughout America due to the intensive hunting, trapping, and eradication of beavers. It also discusses some of the new methods for dealing with problem beavers and methods for restoration of beaver in areas where they have been extirpated.

In Homer, Inspiration Ridge Preserve, owned by the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies (CACS), is potentially a site for a beaver restoration project when historically there were beavers maintaining a dam and ponds in the wetlands near Ohlson Mountain Road. If pursued and successful, restoration of beaver in this location would create wetlands for nesting waterfowl, the native dolly varden fish in this creek, and would store water from runoff, preventing erosion downstream and helping to recharge ground water.

Educational opportunities about wetlands ecology and the role of beavers would be a side benefit.

However, if CACS invests in this project, it is important that the beaver are protected from trapping for a long enough period to establish a healthy thriving colony whose family members would eventually migrate downstream to repopulate other old dam sites. Whether that time-period is 6 years or 10 years may be debatable, but I feel we should provide a sufficiently long time period for the closure to allow full success of a project like this and for the repopulation of both the Anchor River and Fritz Creek Drainages. Restoring beaver throughout the drainage, especially of the Anchor River drainage, would benefit the popular salmon and steelhead fisheries.

So, I fully support an amended Proposal 151, as I have stated.

Proposal 152: General Comment

I support closing the Anchor River drainage to beaver trapping but would prefer Proposal 151 be the mechanism to do so. Please see Proposal 151 comments to see my rationale.

Proposal 153: General Comment

This one is not necessary if you pass 151. Otherwise, if 151 does not pass, I would support this proposal. See 151 for my rationale.

Proposal 154: Oppose

Local surveys of seaducks in Kachemak Bay since 2021 are beginning to show a trend that does not bode well for seaduck populations in this area. The local populations have been heavily hunters in recent years. I recommend not supporting this proposal as the bag limits are way too generous for the populations.



PC71

Name: Jordan Feltz

Community of Residence: Anchorage/Susitna North

Comment:

Write your proposals with more detail/data in the questionnaire please.

Proposal 70: Oppose

Depriving hunters of the ability to pursue their desired game in their preferred location for five years solely due to their success is unreasonable.

Proposal 71: Oppose

Sheep hunters are a small population, you cannot group them in with the mass of the general public and expect to get results that define sheep hunters as a group or individual and how they or that individual values sheep they harvest for food.

Proposal 73: Support

Clarity is needed.

Proposal 74: Oppose

While nobody likes wounding an animal, there are plenty of bears to go around.

Proposal 75: Support with Amendment

A one time required course only that is good for the life of the trapper.

Proposal 76: Oppose

Are you running short on deer? You should include that information in the proposal.

Proposal 80: General Comment

A drawing hunt for what animal? Why is this not in the proposal survey?

Proposal 82: Oppose

What is the reasoning behind this. Put relevant information in your questionnaire.

Proposal 83: Support

Plenty of bears to go around

Proposal 84: Oppose

Is there a shortage of bears?

Proposal 85: Oppose

It's a viable method of taking game.

Proposal 86: Support

This would give locals in the area to have the opportunity to take a caribou.

Proposal 87: Support

This would give locals in the area to have the opportunity to take a caribou.

Proposal 88: Support

This would give locals in the area to have the opportunity to take a caribou.

Proposal 90: Oppose

No, too many chances for missed counts.

Proposal 93: Support

This would give locals in the area to have the opportunity to take game

Proposal 94: Support

This would give locals in the area to have the opportunity to take game

Proposal 96: Support

This would give residents more opportunity to take game

Proposal 97: Support

This would give residents more opportunity to take game

Proposal 98: Oppose

Why exclude the south side of k bay.

Proposal 100: Oppose

.

Proposal 102: Support

.

Proposal 103: Oppose

Traffic jams on the road and in the woods.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Don't close the hunt.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Need more general season hunts. Adfg doesn't need to set areas where the public can hunt.

Proposal 107: Oppose

No draw hunt

Proposal 108: Oppose

Not everyone hunts with a bow. This is some anti hunter bs. All or some lol who is writing this!?

Proposal 110: Support

Good area to hunt it sounds like

Proposal 112: Oppose

If they want to hunt with a bow, let them but no need to coddle them.

Proposal 113: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 114: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 115: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 116: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 117: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 118: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 119: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 120: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 121: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 122: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 123: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 124: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 125: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 126: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 127: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 128: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 129: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 130: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 131: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 132: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 133: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 134: Oppose

There is no shortage. This is some PETA bs.

Proposal 138: Oppose

No reason to

Proposal 139: Oppose

No supporting documentation listed with the proposal

Proposal 140: Oppose

There isn't a shortage of bears

Proposal 142: Support

More opportunity is better.

Proposal 143: Support

More opportunity.

Proposal 144: Support

More opportunity

Proposal 145: Oppose

Trapping in accessible areas on public land is great for teaching youth.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Without clear definition of the trails and buffers I will not support this

Proposal 147: Oppose

No

Proposal 148: Oppose

This is absolutely silly.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Taking away opportunities from residents

Proposal 150: Oppose

Anti trappers will harass trappers.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Oppose.

Proposal 152: Oppose

Oppose.

Proposal 153: Oppose

Get over yourselves.

Proposal 154: General Comment

To what!?

Proposal 155: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 156: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 157: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 158: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 159: Oppose

Should be able to utilize black powder if making something special.

Proposal 160: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 161: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 162: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 163: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 164: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 165: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 166: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 167: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 168: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 169: Support

No. Archery only bs. At least make it black powder if restricting firearms

Proposal 170: Oppose

They should be allowed a chance.

Proposal 171: Support with Amendment

Add in black powder

Proposal 173: Support

Seems to make sense

Proposal 174: Oppose

Don't punish successful hunters.

Proposal 175: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 176: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 177: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 179: Oppose

No

Proposal 180: Support with Amendment

Non residents shouldn't be able to take any ram.

Proposal 181: Support

It's family.

Proposal 183: Support

No shortage there

Proposal 184: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 185: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 186: Oppose

No shortage of bears

Proposal 187: Support

No shortage of bears

Proposal 188: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 189: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 190: Support

More opportunity for residents on these hunts

Proposal 191: Oppose

Archery can hunt with the rest of us. It's a big enough unit

Proposal 192: Support with Amendment

Allow shotgun or black powder with archery

Proposal 193: Support

Support

Proposal 194: Support

More opportunity

Proposal 195: Oppose

To much advantage over non flying folks, they already have a huge advantage being able to scout locations from the air.

Proposal 196: Oppose

There's a good amount of bears out there.

Proposal 197: Oppose

Non trappers will harass/dox trappers.

Proposal 252: Support

Support

Proposal 253: Support

Support

Proposal 254: Support

Support

Proposal 255: Support

Support

Proposal 256: Support

Support

Proposal 257: Support

Support

Proposal 258: Support

Support

Proposal 259: Support

Support

Proposal 260: Support

Support

Proposal 261: Support

Support



Name: Jarrett Finley

Community of Residence: Palmer

Comment:

I believe it is time for Alaska to prioritize Alaska residents over non-residents in the allocation of big game hunting opportunities. Residents are increasingly competing with non-residents for the limited resources of accessible hunting areas and the availability of transporters. As access becomes more constrained and participation grows, this competition places additional pressure on resident hunters who rely on these opportunities for food, tradition, and their way of life.

For many years, Alaska has offered some of the most liberal non-resident hunting opportunities in North America. While non-resident participation contributes economically, the primary responsibility of wildlife management should be to the residents of Alaska. These are the individuals and families who live here year-round, contribute to local communities, and depend on sustained access to wildlife resources.

I respectfully urge the Board to consider regulatory changes that would ensure residents maintain meaningful and reasonable access to big game hunting opportunities. This could include adjustments to non-resident allocation, transporter use policies, or other management tools that reduce crowding and competition in high-demand areas.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued work managing Alaska's wildlife resources for the benefit of current and future generations of Alaskans.

Proposal 70: Support with Amendment

Judging a nanny can be extremely difficult in certain circumstances and mistakes are made. I feel that a 5 year restriction is too much but would support a 3 year restriction.

Proposal 71: Oppose

I don't feel this is necessary.

Proposal 86: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 87: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 88: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 93: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 94: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 108: Support

With the reduction in sheep numbers, opportunities for sheep hunter continue to decline. If some of these hunts were designated archery only, the sheep harvest would be lower but the opportunity to hunt sheep could be increased.

Proposal 109: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 111: Support

Archery only hunts offer more opportunities for hunters without the risk of over harvest.

Proposal 112: Support

Archery only hunts offer more opportunities for hunters without the risk of over harvest.

Proposal 113: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 114: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 115: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 116: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 117: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 118: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 119: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 120: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 121: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 122: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 123: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 124: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 126: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 127: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 128: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 129: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 130: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 131: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 132: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 133: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 150: Oppose

This opens the door for individuals to steal traps and then set them illegally to try and sway public opinion.

Proposal 155: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 156: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 157: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 158: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 159: Support

Increase opportunities for hunters without the risk of overharvest.

Proposal 160: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 161: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 162: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 163: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 164: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 165: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 166: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 167: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 168: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 170: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 178: Support

I've done this hunt twice. The first time was 20 years ago and I only saw one person the entire 10 days I hunted. The second time, there were multiple camps in the same drainages I had previously hunted, including guides with a non resident client. It's a small area and hard for hunters to get much distance from one another. Splitting the season would help in this regard.

Proposal 181: Oppose

Alaska residents should have priority and extending these special sheep hunts to include 2nd degree of kindred (non-residents) is not putting Alaska residents first. Other states have no 2nd degree of kindred exceptions, why should we?

Proposal 188: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 189: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 190: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 193: Support with Amendment

Do to the low success rate a registration archery only hunts offer would not negatively affect the brown bear population but would increase the opportunity for hunters to be afield. I would support this with an amendment that this registration hunt would be a resident only hunt.

Proposal 199: Oppose

I have hunted Kodiak for deer many times and the experience has definitely improved since the non-resident bag limit has been reduced to one. In the town of Kodiak, I have talked with many non-resident deer hunters who enjoyed their hunt and were satisfied with their experience. Based on the numerous social media posts of many boat based transporters, their clients have been successfully and thoroughly enjoyed their hunting trip. It seems the current non-resident bad limit of one deer is giving resident hunters a better hunting experience and that non-residents are still getting a quality Alaskan hunt. Very few if any other states offer non residents more than one deer tag.

Proposal 200: Oppose

I have hunted Kodiak for deer many times and the experience has definitely improved since the non-resident bag limit has been reduced to one. In the town of Kodiak, I have talked with many non-resident deer hunters who enjoyed their hunt and were satisfied with their experience. Based on the numerous social media posts of many boat based transporters, their clients have been successfully and thoroughly enjoyed their hunting trip. It seems the current non-resident bad limit of one deer is giving resident hunters a better hunting experience and that non-residents are still getting a quality Alaskan hunt. Very few if any other states offer non residents more than one deer tag.

Proposal 201: Oppose

I have hunted Kodiak for deer many times and the experience has definitely improved since the non-resident bag limit has been reduced to one. In the town of Kodiak, I have talked with many non-resident deer hunters who enjoyed their hunt and were satisfied with their experience. Based on the numerous social media posts of many boat based transporters, their clients have been successfully and thoroughly enjoyed their hunting trip. It seems the current non-resident bad limit of one deer is giving resident hunters a better hunting experience and that non-residents are still getting a quality Alaskan hunt. Very few if any other states offer non residents more than one deer tag.

Proposal 203: Oppose

I have hunted Kodiak for deer many times and the experience has definitely improved since the non-resident bag limit has been reduced to one. In the town of Kodiak, I have talked with many non-resident deer hunters who enjoyed their hunt and were satisfied with their experience. Based on the numerous social media posts of many boat based transporters, their clients have been successfully and thoroughly enjoyed their hunting trip. It seems the current non-resident bad limit of one deer is giving resident hunters a better hunting experience and that non-residents are still getting a quality Alaskan hunt. Very few if any other states offer non residents more than one deer tag.

Proposal 204: Oppose

I have hunted Kodiak for deer many times and the experience has definitely improved since the non-resident bag limit has been reduced to one. In the town of Kodiak, I have talked with many non-resident deer hunters who enjoyed their hunt and were satisfied with their experience. Based on the numerous social media posts of many boat based transporters, their clients have been

successfully and thoroughly enjoyed their hunting trip. It seems the current non-resident bad limit of one deer is giving resident hunters a better hunting experience and that non-residents are still getting a quality Alaskan hunt. Very few if any other states offer non residents more than one deer tag.

Proposal 212: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 213: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 214: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 215: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 216: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 217: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 218: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 219: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 223: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 224: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 225: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 226: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 227: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 228: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 229: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.

Proposal 231: Support

Alaska residents should have priority over non-residents. This would be inline with what other states are doing also.



PC73

Name: Courtney Fleek

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

A hundred yard setback from roads and pullouts would provide safety to recreational users with kids, pets, elders while getting organized to use public areas with minimal impact on trap/snare opportunities

Proposal 146: Support

Buffers along trailheads and trails would provide safety to recreational users with kids, pets, elders while using public areas with minimal impact on trap/snare opportunities

Proposal 147: Support

Trapping buffers along these beaches would provide safety to recreational users with kids, pets, elders while using public areas with minimal impact on trap opportunities

Proposal 148: Support

Signage for access points to areas with active trapping increases safety for all users of public lands

Proposal 149: Support

Summit Lake has many different winter recreational uses, especially by groups with kids, pets, elders. Safety would be increased with buffers at access points and trails where there might be active trapping/ snares



PC74

Name: David French

Community of Residence: Washington state

Comment:

I have found that the placing more regulations on trapping and trappers, has an adverse effect on the animals, people and trappers, by reducing the ability of trappers to trap animals, only causes the animal population to spur momentarily, to later be over come to disease and starvation causing an unhealthy population and uncontrollable ecosystem. As we have seen first had, the only people who benifit from these laws are artis , and people who have no knowledge of animal management. They react on emotional behavior. If you really want to know what going on with wildlife in an area, talk to the trappers and biologist who spend their time in the field. Not political parties!



PC75

Name: Robert Freta

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

it is my belief that one deer is plenty for non residents, while the population is currently booming its no secret that that can change with one bad winter.

Proposal 200: Oppose

one trophy is plenty

Proposal 201: Oppose

one trophy is enough

Proposal 202: Oppose

most of the non resident hunters I have witnessed do not take home all of the meat harvested in the field, therefore I don't see a good reason for an increased limit

Proposal 203: Oppose

one is plenty

Proposal 204: Oppose

one is plenty

Proposal 205: Oppose

I believe the season dates and limits are generous as it is.

Proposal 206: Oppose

the road system is already a vast area with plenty of opportunity to harvest a buck, its my opinion that this proposal is based from a point of laziness as that is a high atv use area

Proposal 207: Support

the harvest of mature animals is the best practice

Proposal 208: Oppose

Let me go, let me grow



PC76

Name: Yvette Galbraith

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Unsuspecting drivers use these pullouts all the time and many residents live alongside these roads that non local trappers and some local ignore the potential for a trapping conflict and the fact that these roads have high use recreational activity by the residents and visiting tourists.

Proposal 146: Support

In the last 6 years with sites like Alaska-Trails.org social media sites, recreational use in the summer AND winter has exploded. Many who educate themselves have had to alter their activities due to the unknown of not knowing where trappers are setting and not marking their locations.

Proposal 147: Support

These areas have high use in summer and winter of unsuspecting non local recreational users and local users. To the best of my knowledge our local trappers don't even bother trapping in these areas because of the high activity of people thus not viable for trapping.

Proposal 148: Support

Educate the public! Let folks know where potential conflict is versus making them guess. Make recreation fair for ALL users!

Proposal 149: Support

High recreational users for back country skiers, hikers and bird hunters in this area. In the last 6 years with social media like Alaska-Trails.org, this area has exploded as well as the trails around

Cooper Landing. This will help avoid conflict for unsuspecting visitors and ALL recreational users.

Proposal 150: Support

Why this isn't a standard for all units statewide is mind boggling. If traps are left past season and found, that trapper can be notified, if a pet is caught, the trapper can be notified, if a trap is set improperly, the trapper can be identified. It would keep the trappers who might want to cross that line, more responsible for their actions.



PC77

Name: Rolando Gasmen

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

Name: Rolando Gasmen

Adress: 1006 Whitshed Rd. Heney D6

Proposal 76

SUPPORT

I support this proposal due to the increased hunting pressure being seen in Prince William Sound as a result of greater access through transporter services. In addition, there is growing interest from Kodiak-based commercial operations targeting Prince William Sound because of the higher bag limits compared to other areas.

Establishing a statewide nonresident bag limit of one tag would help address the issue of concentrated pressure in specific regions. A consistent statewide limit would reduce the incentive for hunters and commercial operators to focus on areas with higher bag limits and help distribute hunting pressure more evenly.



PC78

Name: Ann Ghicadus

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

There is a lot of recreation of locals and tourists to have trapping occurring near roadways and pullouts.

Proposal 146: Support

Trails are heavily used by locals and tourists.

For safety reasons, trapping should not be allowed.

Proposal 147: Support

Beaches should not be used for trapping.

Proposal 148: Support

Yes! Please. This would help people feel safe while recreating on the Kenai!

Proposal 149: Support

Campgrounds and pullouts should not be used as easy places for trappers to set traps!

Please consider passing this proposal!

Proposal 150: Support

This is just a common sense proposal.



PC79

Name: Darin Gilman

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

With other areas in the State reducing Bag Limits for Nonresident hunters it will put further pressure on Prince William Sound.

Prince William Sound is far smaller than Southeast and Kodiak in Square Mileage and will not support the same amount pressure as other areas in the state.

Proposal 78: Oppose

There is ample opportunity to shoot a Goat in Unit 6 alongside the rifle season.



PC80

Name: Ryan Giogas

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 75: Support with Amendment

A basic trapping education course would greatly benefit new trappers. Not everyone interested in trapping has a mentor to teach them how to properly trap. this could generate interest in younger

individuals who know very little about it. Over time there are less and less people getting into trapping. This could be an online or in person course from any state. Amend the proposal to apply state wide.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Sheep hunting should not be completely closed in the area. If more management is required it could become a registration hunt. This continues to allow both hunters and non-hunters to enjoy the sheep for their respective purposes.

Proposal 106: Support with Amendment

Keep the current hunt boundaries but make it a registration hunt. Non-residents could be limited to 1 sheep every 5-8 regulatory years and residents to 1 sheep every 2-4 regulatory years.

Proposal 107: Oppose

Harvest Ticket hunts could be changed to registration hunts prior to transitioning to draw hunts to limit the addition of restrictions but still keeping an eye on the population.

Proposal 108: Oppose

Not all hunts should be archery only. They should be open to rifle, muzzleloader, crossbow, and archery to include all hunters to use the weapon they are most comfortable/proficient with to ensure an accurate shot is taken.

Proposal 111: Support with Amendment

I support the proposal with the dates amended from Aug 16-31 to Aug 01-31.

Proposal 141: Support with Amendment

Lengthening the season allows for more opportunity with poor weather. Season dates could still be changed by EO and a bag limit may be added if desired to control harvest.

Proposal 142: Support

An additional two weeks provides more of a buffer for poor weather and accounts for some incidental catches in wolf and coyote sets.

Proposal 143: Support

An additional two weeks provides more of a buffer for poor weather and accounts for some incidental catches in wolf and coyote sets. There would be no reason for a trapper to not report an incidental catch during this time with this approved.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Adding signs to mark traps could result in people intentionally interfering with traplines and stealing their catch. If there is such a conflict between user groups, make a requirement to keep traps xx yards off of trails.

Proposal 150: Oppose

This would not prevent illegal trapping because they will just not mark their traps. This would only affect those that are uneducated on the law (which isn't necessarily a bad thing). Criminals will not be affected.

Proposal 172: Support

Will incentivize more in depth tracking/recovery efforts instead of being lazy and going for a separate moose. This could reduce the amount of carcasses in the training areas resulting in safer training for the military and recreation for the public.

Proposal 185: Support

There are plenty of bears on base with many of them involved in human/wildlife conflicts. The bears are not entirely to blame for conflicts but a higher harvest potential would likely alleviate some issues. The number of permits does not have to be 50 every year.



PC81

Name: Bradley Golden

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

I support proposal 70. This is my proposal and I worked with Kristy to correct the wording to exclude GMU 8. More needs to be done to discourage the taking of nannies. It is too easy for people to take a nanny in one of the south central GMUs and then hunt another GMU the following year. This regulation is already in place between GMUs 7 and 15.

Proposal 73: Support

I support proposal 73. This terminology needs to be clarified.

Proposal 76: Support

I support proposal 76. With the current information of the federal subsistence board proposals to restrict non locals from hunting on federal lands on Hinchinbrook Island and Hawkins Island, it seems even more important to review the bag limits for non residents as open areas to hunt become more restricted.

Proposal 77: Support

I support proposal 77. As a resident goat hunter who hunts multiple areas in GMU 6D, we have seen the hunts close earlier and earlier over the last 10-15 years. In 2025 all hunts on the western side of the sound were closed via emergency order within 10 days of the season opening. The stats over the years show high harvest rates by nonresidents. There are hunts with years where 88% of the goats harvested were by nonresidents. This makes participating in these hunts for residents very difficult. The proposed change would follow what is currently being done successfully in GMU 14C and create a better balance of opportunity for residents by allocating quota between residents and nonresidents.

Proposal 82: General Comment

I oppose proposal 82 if the data and area biologist do not support the need of this change being made.

Proposal 84: General Comment

I oppose proposal 84 if the data and area biologist do not support the need of this change being made.

Proposal 85: Support

I support proposal 85. This regulation is already in place in GMUs 1-5. Seeing YouTube videos of people in GMU 6D shooting at deer from their boats in white caps and running their boats on rocks and sinking them shows there is a legitimate safety concern for people's decision making abilities when following basic firearm safety rules and shooting from a boat.

Proposal 86: Support

I support proposal 86. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 87: Support

I support proposal 87. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 88: Support

I support proposal 86. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 93: Support

I support proposal 93. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 94: Support

I support proposal 94. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 105: Oppose

I oppose proposal 105. The full curl management practice for dall sheep has been proven to work successfully.

Proposal 107: Oppose

I oppose proposal 107. We need actual biological data to support changes such as this. The full curl management regulation has been proven to work with dall sheep and keeps areas open for hunter opportunity. The stats show few rams being harvest, and they also show fewer hunters participating.

Proposal 109: Support

I support proposal 109. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 113: Support

I support proposal 113. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 114: Support

I support proposal 114. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 115: Support

I support proposal 115. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 116: Support

I support proposal 116. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 117: Support

I support proposal 117. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 118: Support

I support proposal 118. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 119: Support

I support proposal 119. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 120: Support

I support proposal 120. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 121: Support

I support proposal 121. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 122: Support

I support proposal 122. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 123: Support

I support proposal 123. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 124: Support

I support proposal 124. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 125: Support

I support proposal 125. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 126: Support

I support proposal 126. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 127: Support

I support proposal 127. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 128: Support

I support proposal 128. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 129: Support

I support proposal 129. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 130: Support

I support proposal 130. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 131: Support

I support proposal 131. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 132: Support

I support proposal 132. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 133: Support

I support proposal 133. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 155: Support

I support proposal 155. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 156: Support

I support proposal 156. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 157: Support

I support proposal 157. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 158: Support

I support proposal 158. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 160: Support

I support proposal 160. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 161: Support

I support proposal 161. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 162: Support

I support proposal 162. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 163: Support

I support proposal 163. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 164: Support

I support proposal 164. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 165: Support

I support proposal 165. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 166: Support

I support proposal 166. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 167: Support

I support proposal 167. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 168: Support

I support proposal 168. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 170: Support

I support proposal 170. Easier access hunts with restrictions should limit nonresident opportunity.

Proposal 182: Oppose

I oppose proposal 182. When there is a limited number of permits available, nonresidents should be excluded to favor residents.

Proposal 188: Support

I support proposal 188. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 189: Support

I support proposal 190. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 190: Support

I support proposal 155. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 212: Support

I support proposal 212. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 213: Support

I support proposal 213. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 214: Support

I support proposal 214. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 215: Support

I support proposal 215. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 216: Support

I support proposal 216. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 217: Support

I support proposal 217. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 218: Support

I support proposal 218. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 219: Support

I support proposal 219. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 223: Support

I support proposal 223. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 224: Support

I support proposal 224. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 225: Support

I support proposal 225. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 226: Support

I support proposal 226. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 227: Support

I support proposal 227. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 228: Support

I support proposal 228. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 229: Support

I support proposal 229. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.

Proposal 237: Support

I support proposal 237. The draw hunt process should be set up to give residents more opportunity compared to nonresidents.



PC82

Name: James Goss

Community of Residence: Middleburg Pennsylvania

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Why would you reduce this number. The deer population is unbelievable. There is no good reason to shorten this season other than caving to political purposes

Proposal 199: Support

The population of deer on Kodiak is extremely high. There is no reason not too

Proposal 200: Support

As stated before the population of deer is high and getting higher. My experience last year was an abundance of both buck and doe

Proposal 201: Support

High population

Proposal 202: Oppose

Shooting buck only is a poor management practice

Proposal 203: Support

High population

Proposal 204: Support

High population

Proposal 205: General Comment

Don't hunt this area

Proposal 206: General Comment

Do not hunt this area

Proposal 207: Support

Quality buck hunting is a good management practice

Proposal 208: Support

No reason to shoot fawns. Plenty of mature deer

Proposal 209: Oppose

Just another political push. There are plenty of qualified hunters that don't need guides

Proposal 210: General Comment

Don't have enough info to comment

Proposal 211: Support

Why not. More opportunities

Proposal 212: Oppose

Keep it an even chance

Proposal 213: Oppose

Lottery is the fairest way

Proposal 214: Oppose

Keep it a lottery

Proposal 215: Oppose

No need to limit nonresidents

Proposal 216: Oppose

Plenty of elk

Proposal 217: Oppose

Plenty of elk

Proposal 218: Oppose

Plenty of elk

Proposal 219: Oppose

Plenty of elk

Proposal 234: Oppose

Poor decision

Proposal 235: Support

One and done

Proposal 236: Oppose

No protection of sows is a good idea

Proposal 237: Oppose

No good reason

Proposal 238: Oppose

No good reason not to

Proposal 239: Oppose

Plenty of birds

Proposal 240: Oppose

Plenty of fox

Proposal 241: General Comment

No info

Proposal 242: Support

Plenty of otters

Proposal 243: Support

Good practice

Proposal 244: Oppose

The should be tug

Proposal 245: Oppose

Why do this

Proposal 246: Oppose

No reason to do this

Proposal 247: Support

Better hunting

Proposal 248: Oppose

Poor decision



PC83

Name: Michael Graham

Community of Residence: Pennsylvania

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

I hunted on Kodiak Island in October 2023. We were way before the rut and the deer seemed to be high on the mountains. We had 6 hunters in our group and only killed two bucks. Even when the bag limits allowed three deer per nonresident, the numbers averaged out to just over one deer per nonresident. There is no reason to shorten the season and restrict the number of non residents that can hunt on Kodiak in a given calendar year. Most hunters can't handle the physical aspect of Kodiak hunting and typically are not much of a threat to the deer population.

Proposal 199: Support

Even when the bag limits were at 3 per non resident. The harvest numbers averaged out to just over 1 buck per non resident.

Proposal 200: Support

Deer numbers are shown to be at or near record levels right now

Proposal 201: Support

Deer populations are at or near record numbers and support an increase in licenses

Proposal 203: Support

Deer numbers are at or near record levels right now.

Proposal 204: Support

Previous harvest records show non residents average just over one deer per hunter and populations of Blacktails are at or near record numbers right now



PC84

Name: Carl Gressel

Community of Residence: Valdez

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I believe that this resource is for Alaskans and that 1 deer per non-resident is fair.

Proposal 77: Support

This is a fair change for locals that still allows non-residents a chance to hunt here.

Proposal 78: Support

If anyone is bold enough to chase these around with a bow and arrow I think they should have the opportunity.

Proposal 79: Support

Alaskans should come first when it comes to big game in our state.

Proposal 80: General Comment

A new drawing hunt for what? I believe this description is incomplete. For goats? I don't see a reason not to.

Proposal 82: Oppose

With varying snowfall this could make it nearly impossible to hunt bears out of Valdez. Treating all of 6D as the same ecosystem is silly. Valdez pays for hunters in Whittier even though our bear populations, hunter populations, and snowfall are completely different. Don't punish Valdez locals for what is happening in Whittier, make them separate units like it should have been from the beginning.

Proposal 83: Support

There are so many bears in Valdez, they need to be controlled.

Proposal 84: Oppose

With varying snowfall this could make it nearly impossible to hunt bears out of Valdez. Treating all of 6D as the same ecosystem is silly. Valdez pays for hunters in Whittier even though our bear populations, hunter populations, and snowfall are completely different. Don't punish Valdez locals for what is happening in Whittier, make them separate units like it should have been from the beginning.

**PC85**

Name: Mik Ha

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Boat based hunters and outfitters ruin access for residents that rely on game meat and they ruin waterfowl hunting and impacts how many birds we see and results in less meat for residents relying on birds and deer for sustenance

Proposal 199: Oppose

Out of state hunters come to unit 8 and increase pressure on wildlife results in unnecessary stress and results in them shooting more bucks which impacts populations

Proposal 200: Oppose

The non residents already get their one trophy, allowing 2 deer would mean far more harvest and ruin

Proposal 201: Oppose

The non residents should only get their one deer. The people that want this to pass are going to benefit off of our resources being abused and taking away from residents

Proposal 202: Oppose

The guides should only be allowed to have them shoot 1 buck and no more

Proposal 203: Oppose

This changed in 2023 for good reason. Leave it to 1 buck for the tourists

Proposal 204: Oppose

They should only get the one deer, they do not rely on the meat to survive, would limit the pressure of the boat outfitters that should also be banned.

Proposal 205: Support

These areas are near kodiak proper and lowering bag limits and shortening seasons would be beneficial for healthy deer populations

Proposal 207: Support

Good, would stop the killing of spikes and would allow for more bucks to grow up

Proposal 208: Support

No reason to be shooting a doe with a fawn

Proposal 209: Support

For people that actually live on Afognak, it's incredibly hard to draw tags and thus making more restrictions for out of state hunters would be better and result in less applications for tags

Proposal 210: Support

YES. limit the tags for them, it is not a historic use hunt and would allow more people to have access to the resource especially when they rely on wild game

Proposal 211: Oppose

No, let the elk have a period to settle would be good, bears are following herds all winter now

Proposal 212: Support

It should be even lower than that

Proposal 213: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 214: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 215: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 216: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 217: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 218: Support

Should be even lower

Proposal 219: Support

Lower than 10 would be better

Proposal 220: Oppose

If your flying to get a goat for subsistence than how is it subsistence

Proposal 221: Oppose

No that would lead to even more harvest

Proposal 222: Support

Letting fish and game see the animal is good for scientific data collection and knowing what has been harvested

Proposal 223: Support

Good.

Proposal 224: Support

Good

Proposal 225: Support

Should be lower

Proposal 226: Support

Should be lower

Proposal 227: Support

Should be lower

Proposal 228: Support

Should be lower

Proposal 229: Support

Should be lower

Proposal 230: Oppose

No, more hunting, less healthy goats

Proposal 231: Support

Limiting non resident tags is always good

Proposal 232: Support with Amendment

Good to allocate for residents, don't allow non res

Proposal 234: Support

Yes, limiting this would result in less pressure in the woods

Proposal 235: Support

A wounded animal should always count, no matter the species, it's proper ethics

Proposal 236: Oppose

How are you supposed to properly gage a skull size in the moment

Proposal 237: Support

Good, let residents get an opportunity to participate in hunts

Proposal 238: Support

Yes the kodiak bears are different

Proposal 239: Support

YES sea ducks are pretty poor at reproducing and lowering the limit would help keep populations healthy. No reason guides need to let clients kill all the harlies and longtails

Proposal 240: Support

There is already a lot of foxes killed

Proposal 242: Support

Otters are everywhere

Proposal 243: Support

Safe for pets and keeps them safe from moronic trappers that set too close along trails

Proposal 244: Support

This should already be done

Proposal 245: Support

Shouldn't need to hunt after dark

Proposal 246: Support

No reason to have this

Proposal 247: Oppose

Should not be hunting after dark

Proposal 248: Support

If you want night time foxes, set traps otherwise hunt during the day



Name: Joseph Hackenmueller

Community of Residence: Eagle River

Comment:

Proposal 155: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 156: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 157: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 158: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 159: Support with Amendment

Only to the extent that it would not increase the total number of animals harvested.

Proposal 160: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 161: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 162: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 163: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 164: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 165: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 166: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 167: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 168: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska "residents".

Proposal 169: Oppose

Too much potential dangerous interaction and conflict with other users of this area.

Proposal 170: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaska “residents “.

Proposal 171: Support with Amendment

Only to the extent that it doesn’t increase the total number of animals harvested.

Proposal 172: Support

Provides additional protection for the overall moose population.

Proposal 173: Support

Safety.

Proposal 174: Support with Amendment

Reduce harvest to one Ram per lifetime, and eliminate nonresident permits for the sake of protecting the species.

Proposal 177: Oppose

Not necessary.

Proposal 178: Support with Amendment

Only if it would reduce the total number of hunting days to reduce pressure on the sheep population.

Proposal 179: Support

Reduce pressure on dwindling population.

Proposal 180: Oppose

Strongly oppose for the sake of reducing pressure on a dwindling population.

Proposal 181: Oppose

Reduce pressure on dwindling population.

Proposal 182: Oppose

Reduce pressure on dwindling population.

Proposal 183: Oppose

Not necessary. Creates too much conflict with other users.

Lack of data on existing bear populations.

Proposal 184: Oppose

Not necessary. Creates too much conflict with other users and residents.

Lack of data on existing bear populations.

Proposal 185: Oppose

Not necessary. Creates too much conflict with other users.

Lack of data on existing bear populations.

Proposal 186: Support

Protection of total population.

Proposal 187: Oppose

Not necessary. Risks over hunting. Not enough data on existing population.

Proposal 188: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaskan residents.

Proposal 189: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaskan residents.

Proposal 190: Support

Resources should be managed for the benefit of Alaskan residents.

Proposal 191: Support with Amendment

Only to the extent that it would not increase the total number of animals harvested.

Proposal 192: General Comment

Only to the extent that it would not increase the total number of animals harvested.

Proposal 193: General Comment

Only to the extent that it would not increase the total number of animals harvested.

Proposal 194: Oppose

Not necessary. Not enough data on existing population.

Proposal 195: Oppose

Strongly oppose. Unethical, unsportsmanlike, and presents too much threat to existing bear population.

Proposal 196: Support

Safety.

Proposal 197: Support

Increases safety, compliance with existing regulations, and ethical practices.



PC87

Name: Mako Haggerty

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

There is little scientific data to support a lessening of restrictions. Until we understand the actual effects of this hunt all restrictions should stay in place. In fact there should a tightening of restrictions until the sea duck stocks return to historical and healthy numbers.



PC88

Name: Eugene Hall

Community of Residence: Sterling, Ak

Comment:

Proposal 75: Oppose

I do not support this proposal because Alaska Trappers Association does a lot of classes already in the units listed, and I do not believe making it mandatory is going to help or be enforced.

They are using the same wording that is used for the hunter education program and I know a lot of hunters that DO NOT FOLLOW IT!! And I was one of the first kids in Larry Lewis's class in the fall of 1999. That class was very good and helpful, we had a hunter education class that can be compared to the trapping class that ATA does every fall in Fairbanks. What the state does now is inadequate in teaching anything. It is now just a certification class that gives a kid a book test, and if they pass they get to finish shooting at the range.

So I have a hard time people wanting to using the hunter education program as a success story for pushing a trapping class program.

I do not believe a state mandatory trapping class is going to reduce any issues or be better than what the trapping club's are already doing.

And the is this moose legal certification for on the kenai peninsula is a even bigger joke.

Yes people do it but, if you fail you just retake it again. And I have never heard anyone get asked in the field for that card or a hunter education card.

Both of which are supposed to be on your person.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Supporting proposal 143

Proposal 142: Oppose

Supporting proposal 143

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

I support this with the amendment that the season go from December 1 to the end of February. This will give trappers the opportunity to keep a lynx that might get caught in coyote sets and align with the end of wolverine season too.

This will help trappers in the few cases of incidental catch that do happen.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Supporting proposal 143

Proposal 145: Oppose

This is a group trying to make a new regulation for trapping buffers around this list of roads and pullouts that have had no real issues with the work that ATA has done with the help of local club's, South Central Trappers Association and Kenai Peninsula Trappers Association.

And they state in this proposal the need for "public safety". Last I checked the board of game wasn't in the business of public safety, but management of Alaskan wildlife.

Proposal 146: Oppose

They are asking for buffers on 7 trails that have had no issues with the work of ATA and the local club's. Alaska Trappers Association, South Central Trappers Association and Kenai Peninsula Trappers Association have been working together to stop the issues in the areas they have listed and it seems to be working.

Again they state the need for "public safety" in this proposal. Not better management of Alaskan game.

Proposal 147: Oppose

They are asking for a buffers on kenai lake beaches that have no issues. And if this passes it will open pandora's box to start locking up a lot of Alaska with all of are coastline, rivers and lakes we have.

Again ATA, SCTA and KPTA have all worked together to make this better which seems to be working.

And they state the need for public safety again. Not better management of Alaskan game.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I do not support this because making it mandatory will not help anyone. If it passed a trapper would have to put a sign up that can be taken down by anyone, people like to shoot and mess with signs all the time. Then the trapper has the potential to get a ticket for not complying with the regulation. This was brought to the attention of the cooper landing safe trails committee in April of last year when KPTA met with them. And this is not a crab or shrimp pot, they are asking for a mandatory sign with identification information at all access points of a trail.

ATA, SCTA and KPTA have worked together to do voluntary signage and that is working just fine, and have had no issues in these areas since it started.

And again they state the need for public safety not management of Alaskan game.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I do not support the buffers they are asking for on these 4 trails and pullouts, there haven't been any issues that have been discussed in this area.

Again ATA, SCTA and KPTA have worked together to stop issues in all the areas of interest to the cooper landing safe trails committee and it seems to be working.

And they bring up public safety in the proposal. Not better management of Alaskan game.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I do not support mandatory trap identification tags at all. The big push for trap tags is to deter illegal trapping or to find illegal trappers easier, but that never is the case.

I trap on the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and they require them and it has been a headache since it went into effect. All it will do is have law enforcement looking sets over for a trap tag, that's what has been happening on the refuge since it was implemented.

It is a pain in the butt to find your sets messed with all to look for a tag. And most all the people that are trapping illegal won't have the tag anyway, so that won't help law enforcement much.

I listened to the deliberations about proposal 54 for unit 2 and have this to say.

First is a thank you to the board members that voted against this proposal, we appreciate your support on this topic. And to the rest of the board that I understand where your point is coming from but I would like to give you a little bit of first hand information about this topic.

When the refuge was proposing to have trap tags required it was promised that law enforcement was not going to go down a entire trap line looking for tags, but they did and some still do. State and federal officers both. The Kenai Peninsula Trappers Association fought to not have them but we lost to the federal government.....

Also we are not crab or shrimp pots, that is like comparing apples to a moose quarter.

If a pot gets checked it goes right back to work when put back. If a trap or snare is moved it won't work anymore when handled wrong.

And most law enforcement do not have trapping knowledge or the gear for not ruining a set with sent, proper placement and height of traps or snares.

This proposal and proposal 197 are submitted by a very anti trapper with a goal to outlaw it or make it harder than it already is.

Proposal 151: Oppose

I am supporting proposal 152

Proposal 152: Support with Amendment

Support with the amendment of a bag limit of 2 beaver and reduce the season to December to January.

This way the season isn't closed but reduces the time and amount of harvest without a full closure.

Proposal 153: Oppose

I am supporting 152

Proposal 197: Oppose

I am opposed to trap tags as I covered in proposal 150.

These both have been submitted by a very anti trapper and has nothing to do with illegal trapping. Just making trapping harder than it already is.

All it will do is give trappers a big headache with law enforcement looking for tags.

Proposal 243: Oppose

Alaska Trappers Association has tried to have a snare building class to teach how to make a breakaway snare but it has not worked out between fishing openers and unavoidable events in the past now.

But it is still in the works to happen and I can not support a anti group trying to make this mandatory.

Proposal 244: Oppose

I feel like by know you know how I feel about trap identification tags.

All this is a big nightmare and headache for trappers and law enforcement.

But with this the bad is worse than the good.



PC89

Name: Carol Harding

Community of Residence: Homer, AK

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

March 6, 2026

To: Alaska Board of Game

P.O. Box 115526

Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Proposal 154, OPPOSE

I oppose this proposal because it is based on an outdated understanding of sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay, and it is not a sustainable approach to local waterfowl management. Harvest regulations should be based on what wildlife populations are now, not how they used to be

decades ago. Sea duck populations across the United States are not “healthy” as the proposer claims: they have declined 30% since 1970, according to the U.S. Committee of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative’s “2022 State of Birds Report.”

Kachemak Bay is a Critical Habitat Area, and Alaska Statute directs managers to prioritize healthy populations in this area. Because Kachemak Bay is one of the most accessible sea duck hunting area in the state, harvest numbers can jump significantly with the addition more guides, as we saw clearly during the winter of 2021. (Data shows that sea duck populations have not bounced back after the significant harvest in the Winter of 2020/21.) Because ADF&G does not have the ability to limit the number of guides operating in Kachemak Bay or anywhere else, the only solution is to regulate harvest numbers, or there can be real and rapid damage that could have devastating, long term consequences to our current sea duck populations.

Respectfully submitted,

Carol Harding



PC90

Name: Carrie Harris

Community of Residence: Anchor Point

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

I support resident hunts first

Proposal 87: Support

I support resident hunt first

Proposal 88: Support

I support residence hunt first

Proposal 89: Support

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 89

I support Proposal 89. An early archery-only season in Unit 7 is consistent with similar opportunities already offered in other Southcentral units and provides additional hunting opportunity without harming the moose population. This proposal aligns Unit 7 with neighboring Unit 15 and offers a low-impact way to expand opportunity for certified bowhunters.

Proposal 90: Support

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 90

I support Proposal 90. Adding a “10 points on one side” option provides hunters with an additional, clear method for identifying a legal bull without replacing the existing 50-inch or

brow-tine standards. This added flexibility can reduce accidental illegal harvest and gives hunters another objective way to determine legality in the field.

Proposal 91: Support

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 91

I fully support Proposal 91. Moving the Unit 15C moose season to October improves meat care, increases visibility for identifying legal bulls, and allows dominant bulls to breed before hunting pressure begins. Cooler weather and reduced foliage create safer, more ethical hunting conditions, and aligning the motorized restrictions with the new dates keeps the regulation clear and consistent

Proposal 92: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 92. The proposal states that the Kalgin Island season should be shifted to align with the rest of Unit 15, but I do not support aligning seasons across the unit when Unit 15C and other areas would benefit from an October 1 opening date instead. Because this proposal is based on matching a September Hunt season and the rest of Unit 15 rather than improving biological timing or hunter conditions, I cannot support it, if it's all moved to be opened from October 1st to October 25th I can support that.

Proposal 93: Support

I support Proposal 93. A cap on nonresident permits is necessary to protect resident opportunity in this limited, easily accessible drawing hunt. Without a cap, residents are being out-competed by high-volume nonresident applications, and a 10% ceiling is a reasonable and consistent standard that restores balance while maintaining the integrity of the hunt.

Proposal 94: Support

Public comment proposal 94

I support Proposal 94. A nonresident cap is necessary to protect resident opportunity in this limited, easily accessible drawing hunt. With no current cap, residents are being out-competed by high-volume nonresident applications, and a 10% ceiling is a reasonable and consistent standard that restores balance while maintaining the integrity of the hunt.

Proposal 95: Support

I support Proposal 95. The Kalgin Island moose population remains well above the management objective, and reauthorizing the antlerless hunt is necessary to maintain herd health and prevent habitat damage. This long-standing hunt poses no risk of overharvest and continues to provide important biological data. Continuing the antlerless season is appropriate and biologically justified.

Proposal 96: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 96 And all antlerless moose hunts I do not support these as written, this reauthorization continues to allow nonresident participation in antlerless hunts that are intended to address local population density, winter conflicts, and moose–vehicle collisions in all units on the Kenai Peninsula. Until these hunts are limited to residents only, I cannot support reauthorizing them. I would support this if it was resident only hunts.

Proposal 97: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 97. The current motorized vehicle restrictions in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area should remain in place. These restrictions protect habitat, reduce crowding, and maintain fair-chase hunting conditions in Unit 15C. Eliminating them would increase pressure on moose and diminish the quality of the hunt for residents who rely on foot access. I recommend keeping the existing restrictions.

Proposal 98: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 98. I prefer that the Controlled Use Area rules remain exactly as they are today. The current motorized restrictions in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area are clear, effective, and protect both habitat and fair-chase hunting conditions. Changing the definition of which roads allow motorized access, or carving out new exceptions, would weaken the purpose of the CUA and increase pressure on moose during the season. I recommend keeping the existing rules unchanged.

Proposal 99: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 99. Public land should not become an ATV access competition.

Proposal 100: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 100. This proposal would weaken the Controlled Use Area by removing protections south of Kachemak Bay and expanding motorized access during moose season. The current boundaries and restrictions are effective and should remain exactly as they are today.

Proposal 101: Oppose

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 101

I do not support Proposal 101. This proposal would eliminate the Controlled Use Area protections entirely, which is unacceptable.

Proposal 102: Oppose

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 102

I do not support Proposal 102. I recommend keeping the current motorized vehicle restriction in the Lower Kenai Controlled Use Area exactly as it is today.

Proposal 103: Oppose

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 103

I do not support Proposal 103. The Controlled Use Area should remain exactly as it is today

Proposal 104: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 104. It will create lots of trespassing problems probably a lot of injuries

Proposal 105: Support

I support Proposal 105. Closing Dall sheep to hunting in Units 7 and 15 for 5 years is necessary to protect the remaining sheep and give the population a chance to recover.

Proposal 106: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 106. I do not agree with placing lifetime limits on a hunt. I support completely closing Dall sheep hunting for five years and reevaluating the population at that time. I support resident hunts over non-resident hunts every time.

Proposal 107: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 107. Changing these hunts to drawing permits still allows harvest on a population that has been declining for decades. I support completely closing Dall sheep hunting in Units 7 and 15 for five years and reevaluating the population at that time.

And I most certainly do not support any August hunts it is too hot and meat can spoil at that time.

Proposal 108: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 108. Changing these hunts to archery-only still allows harvest on a population that has been declining for decades. I support completely closing Dall sheep hunting in Units 7 and 15 for five years and reevaluating the population at that time

Proposal 109: Support

I support Proposal 109, but only because it limits nonresident permit allocation. My preference is to completely close Dall sheep hunting in Units 7 and 15 for five years and reevaluate the population at that time.

Proposal 110: Support

I support Proposal 110. I would like to see an additional goat drawing permit hunt opened in this area of Unit 7. I would especially like to see this be residents first for the first few years

Proposal 111: Oppose

Proposal 111

I do not support Proposal 111. Allowing either-sex harvest, including nannies, poses risk to the population but worse yet the dates the meat will spoil that's a disgusting waste

I would support this if it was anywhere from September on during cold months that's the only way it's supported

Proposal 112: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 112. From what information is available, this proposal would add an early archery-only goat hunt in Units 7 and 15, and I do not support expanding these seasons.

Proposal 113: Support

I support Proposal 113. Limiting nonresident permit allocation to "up to" 20% for the DG332 goat hunt increases resident opportunity and provides a more balanced distribution of permits.

Proposal 114: Support

Proposal 114

I support Proposal 114. Limiting nonresident permit allocation to "up to" 20% for the DG334 goat hunt increases resident opportunity and keeps more permits available for Alaskans.

Proposal 115: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 116: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 117: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 118: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 119: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 120: Support

Resident hunt first

Proposal 121: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 122: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 123: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 124: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 125: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 126: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 127: Support

This really actually should be lowered but I do support resident hunts first, lower it to 10% of the previous year's harvest

Proposal 128: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 129: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 130: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 131: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 132: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Proposal 133: Support

I support the new and continued nonresident cap on goat permits, and I support limiting nonresident allocation to no more than 20% to ensure more opportunity remains available for Alaska residents.

Should have a group button when they're all the same

Proposal 134: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 134. I do not support reducing the black bear bag limit in Unit 15C or shortening the resident season. I do support closing this area to nonresidents, but I do not support reducing resident opportunity.

There are enough bears in this area for locals to have food Security in that.

Proposal 135: Oppose

I do not support Proposal 135. The fall brown bear hunt during moose season should always remain open to residents, and changing the mortality cap framework risks unnecessary closures that reduce resident opportunity.

Proposal 136: Support

I support Proposal 136. Changing the mortality cap to a regulatory year starting July 1 ensures that the fall brown bear season will remain open for residents during moose season

Proposal 137: Oppose

I do not support any changes to the brown bear bag limits in Proposals 136, 137, 138, 139 or 140 Resident opportunities during the fall season, especially while moose hunting, must be protected, and changing bag limits is not necessary to achieve that.

Proposal 138: Oppose

I do not support any changes to the brown bear bag limits in Proposals 136, 137, 138, 139 or 140 Resident opportunities during the fall season, especially while moose hunting, must be protected, and changing bag limits is not necessary to achieve that.

Proposal 139: Oppose

I do not support any changes to the brown bear bag limits in Proposals 136, 137, 138, 139 or 140 Resident opportunities during the fall season, especially while moose hunting, must be protected, and changing bag limits is not necessary to achieve that.

Proposal 140: Oppose

I do not support any changes to the brown bear bag limits in Proposals 136, 137, 138, 139 or 140 Resident opportunities during the fall season, especially while moose hunting, must be protected, and changing bag limits is not necessary to achieve that. Consider a group button

Proposal 141: Support

It needs to be extended

Proposal 142: Support

The season needs to be extended

Proposal 143: Support

The season needs to be extended

Proposal 144: Support

I support this the season needs to be extended and I support this one the most because it extends the most

Proposal 145: Support

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 145

I support Proposal 145. I support maintaining and enforcing trapping setbacks to protect public safety and reduce user conflicts. The setbacks are reasonable

The only areas where there would need to be an exception to this setback would be to remove beavers or muskrats that were causing damage to private property.

Proposal 146: Support

The setbacks are reasonable

The only areas where there would need to be an exception to this setback would be to remove beavers or muskrats that were causing damage to private property.

Proposal 147: Support

These are reasonable setbacks

The only areas where there would need to be an exception to this setback would be to remove beavers or muskrats that were causing damage to private property.

Proposal 148: Support

This is reasonable it doesn't have to be anything flashy it could simply be a surveyor's flag with sharpie marker across that says trap line

Proposal 149: Support

This is reasonable

The only areas where there would need to be an exception to this setback would be to remove beavers or muskrats that were causing damage to private property.

Proposal 150: Oppose

This is not reasonable

Proposal 151: Oppose

Proposal 151

I do not support Proposal 151. There are too many private properties within the Anchor River and Deep Creek drainages that would be directly affected by unchecked beaver activity. Beaver dams cause flooding, road washouts, and damage to driveways, yards, and other private infrastructure. Trapping is the only practical tool that prevents this damage, and removing that tool for five years puts private landowners at unnecessary risk.

Closing this entire area to beaver trapping would effectively protect beaver habitat at the expense of private property owners. Allowing beavers to build dams that flood private land — without timely removal — could reasonably be viewed as a taking, since the resulting damage is foreseeable and preventable. ADF&G already has the authority to manage beaver populations through existing seasons and bag limits, and current harvest levels are extremely low. There is no biological justification for a full-area closure, and the proposal does not address the real-world

consequences for the people who live in these drainages. Or the damages the state would have to pay. *Arkansas Game & Fish Commission v. United States* (2012)

Proposal 152: Oppose

PUBLIC COMMENT – Proposal 152

I do not support Proposal 152. Closing the entire Anchor River drainage to beaver trapping for five years removes the only practical tool that protects private property from beaver-caused flooding. There are many private parcels, driveways, access roads, and low-lying homesteads throughout this drainage. Allowing beavers to rebuild unchecked in these areas creates a foreseeable risk of flooding and property damage.

Protecting beaver habitat at the expense of private landowners is not responsible management. If the state knowingly prohibits trapping while also knowing that beaver dams can and do flood private land, that raises serious concerns under established Fifth Amendment takings precedent. Flooding caused by government policy decisions has repeatedly been recognized as a compensable taking when it damages private property. ADF&G already has the authority to manage beaver populations through existing seasons and bag limits, and current harvest levels are extremely low. A full closure is unnecessary and exposes landowners to avoidable harm.

Take a minute to ask yourself if the harm that something can do to another person's property is worth that risk. *Arkansas Game & Fish Commission v. United States* (2012)

If the goal in these anti-beaver trapping proposals is to turn private lands into flooded wetlands then do the decent thing and offer to buy them first. If you think you're going to be able to turn private land into flooded wetlands or even marshlands that turn more wet because of a beaver dam for free you are wrong.

Proposal 153: Oppose

"Proposal 153

I do not support Proposal 153. This proposal would close the entire Anchor River drainage to beaver trapping with no time limit and no requirement for review. Such a broad closure ignores the reality that beaver activity in this drainage can directly impact private property. Beaver dams routinely back water into yards, driveways, and access routes, and removing trapping eliminates the only effective method of preventing that damage.

The proposal relies on outdated or anecdotal information and does not address the consequences for the many landowners who live along the Anchor River and its tributaries. A full closure is not justified, especially when current harvest levels are already extremely low. ADF&G can manage beaver populations under existing regulations without shutting down trapping across an entire drainage and exposing private property owners to predictable flooding risks. *Arkansas Game & Fish Commission v. United States* (2012)

“The Government cannot force some people alone to bear public burdens which

Proposal 154: in all fairness and justice
should be borne by the public as a whole.”

Proposal 155: Support

This is reasonable



PC91

Name: Leihla Harrison

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 74: Oppose

I feel as if this defeats the purpose of hunting bears for population control.

Proposal 75: General Comment

I felt as if the requirements for getting a license is enough.

Proposal 86: Support

I feel as if there are to many nonresidents hunting the area. Even hunters who are not residents of the town should be restricted in low caribou population areas.

Proposal 87: Support

I feel as if there are to many nonresidents hunting the area. Even hunters who are not residents of the town should be restricted in low caribou population areas.

Proposal 88: Support

I feel as if there are to many nonresidents hunting the area. Even hunters who are not residents of the town should be restricted in low caribou population areas.

Proposal 89: Support

The upkeep of bowhunting within the Alaskan community is something that should be protected.

Proposal 90: Oppose

Dude.

Proposal 91: Oppose

That makes no sense.

Proposal 92: Oppose

Why are you trying to change all this stuff. It impedes the hunt for residents trying to live a subsistence lifestyle within Alaska.

Proposal 95: Support

With no natural predators on Kalgin Island the population struggles to control itself.

Proposal 96: Support

Antlerless moose without babies should be considered for hunting.

Proposal 97: Support

Many Hunters can get into the field and to a moose that they have killed. The struggle isn't getting in. It's getting out. The use of motorized vehicles helps to ensure that no salvageable part of the moose is left behind in the field. Using motorized vehicles to help get the moose out of the field helps make sure that a hunter is not wasting anything to their best abilities.

Proposal 101: Support

Many Hunters can get into the field and to a moose that they have killed. The struggle isn't getting in. It's getting out. The use of motorized vehicles helps to ensure that no salvageable part of the moose is left behind in the field. Using motorized vehicles to help get the moose out of the field helps make sure that a hunter is not wasting anything to their best abilities.

Proposal 102: Support

Many Hunters can get into the field and to a moose that they have killed. The struggle isn't getting in. It's getting out. The use of motorized vehicles helps to ensure that no salvageable part of the moose is left behind in the field. Using motorized vehicles to help get the moose out of the field helps make sure that a hunter is not wasting anything to their best abilities.

Proposal 105: Oppose

The hunting of Dall sheep in Alaska is an important tradition that should be kept alive.

Proposal 134: Oppose

The overexcess of black bears on the Kenai peninsula is controlled by hunting them.

Proposal 145: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence rights of trappers within Alaska.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence trapping rights of Alaskans.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence trapping rights of Alaskans

Proposal 148: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence trapping rights of Alaskans

Proposal 149: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence trapping rights of Alaskans

Proposal 150: Oppose

I believe this is an infringement on the subsistence trapping rights of Alaskans



Name: J. Casey Harver

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

I respectfully submit this comment on any proposals that would prohibit or restrict the use of thermal imaging, night vision, forward-looking infrared (FLIR), or similar devices in Unit 8 (or statewide provisions affecting it).

Thermal and night vision devices have legitimate, practical safety applications beyond taking game. In Kodiak's remote, rugged, and often low-visibility terrain—dense brush, steep slopes, frequent fog, rain, and extended periods of darkness—these tools significantly enhance navigation, obstacle avoidance, and overall safety for hunters, trappers, and others in the field. They help prevent accidents such as falls, getting lost, or collisions with hazards, especially during early mornings, late evenings, or when traveling to/from hunting areas.

If the Board elects to prohibit these devices specifically for the taking of game (e.g., to maintain fair chase principles, address enforcement concerns, or prevent misuse in low-light conditions), that position is understandable and aligns with traditional ethical hunting standards in many contexts. However, any such restriction should include clear, explicit provisions allowing continued use of these devices strictly for safety and navigational purposes—such as maritime navigation, locating camps, or avoiding hazards—without aiding in the harvest of game animals. This could be achieved through language exempting non-hunting uses (e.g., "except when used solely for navigation, safety, or recovery of wounded game without intent to take additional animals") or defining prohibited use narrowly as "with the aid of" for direct pursuit or targeting.

Importantly, please consider enforcement realities: Violators intent on unethical use will likely employ these devices regardless of regulations, as detection is challenging in remote areas. Law-abiding hunters and trappers—who follow rules meticulously—should not be deprived of a technology that could genuinely enhance their safety or protect those in the field with them (e.g., spotting a hazard before an accident occurs). Penalizing compliant users while having minimal impact on bad actors would create inequity and potentially reduce participation in safe, responsible outdoor activities. I urge the Board to balance any restrictions on game-taking methods with practical exemptions or clarifications that preserve legitimate safety benefits. This approach would support ethical management without unnecessarily compromising personal safety in Alaska's demanding wilderness. Thank you for considering this perspective

Proposal 198: Oppose

To my knowledge, unless backed by data from ADF&G there is no reason ecological reason to shorten this season regardless of residency. Many residents have immediate family members that would be negatively impacted in addition to the community at large.

Proposal 199: Support with Amendment

Protecting our natural resources is vital. Overuse is a genuine concern for every resource; however, the data I've reviewed from ADF&G indicates that the Sitka black-tailed deer

population can sustainably support nonresident hunters harvesting more than one buck. There are better alternatives than simply capping the number of tags.

Possible Amendment:

Make a second and/or third nonresident tag available for Sitka black-tailed deer, but only for in-person purchase in Kodiak, Old Harbor, Larsen Bay, and Port Lions. Charge a supplemental fee for each additional tag. All fees collected shall be dedicated exclusively to Sitka black-tailed deer conservation efforts. Limit purchases to one additional tag at a time (i.e., hunters may not buy multiple extra tags simultaneously).

Proposal 200: Support

The recent reduction in nonresident bag limits for Sitka black-tailed deer in Unit 8—from three deer to one buck per season—was a dramatic change, despite the Kodiak Archipelago's healthy and resilient deer population, which ADF&G data and reports indicate can support higher sustainable harvest levels.

There appears to be strong local interest in limiting nonresident hunting opportunity. If the primary goal is to reduce overall nonresident harvest pressure, a two-buck limit for nonresidents would be the most reasonable and balanced compromise. This would restore some hunting opportunity while still imposing meaningful restrictions compared to the prior three-deer allowance (and below the resident three-deer limit).

However, if the underlying objective is specifically to curb the impacts of Big Game Transporter operations originating from outside the Kodiak area—such as beach harvest pressure, user conflicts, or overutilization in accessible zones—the Board should address those issues directly through targeted measures on transporters, rather than broadly penalizing nonresident hunters and local operators.

Examples of more precise alternatives could include: Stricter logbook and reporting requirements for transporters (e.g., detailed area/date/harvest logs). Limits on transporter activity in high-use or sensitive areas. Incentives or fees directed toward conservation and enforcement in affected zones.

Sanctioning the transporter fleet through regulation or assigned Transporter Use Area tools would better target the source of concern without unnecessarily restricting individual nonresident hunters who contribute economically to the region through licenses, tags, guiding, lodging, and related services.

Proposed Amendment:

Make a second and/or third nonresident tag available for Sitka black-tailed deer, but only for in-person purchase in Kodiak, Old Harbor, Larsen Bay, and Port Lions. Charge a supplemental fee for each additional tag. All fees collected shall be dedicated exclusively to Sitka black-tailed deer conservation efforts. Limit purchases to one additional tag at a time (i.e., hunters may not buy multiple extra tags simultaneously).

Proposal 201: Support

As previously stated for proposal 199 & 200.

Proposed Amendment:

Make a second and/or third nonresident tag available for Sitka black-tailed deer, but only for in-person purchase in Kodiak, Old Harbor, Larsen Bay, and Port Lions. Charge a supplemental fee for each additional tag. All fees collected shall be dedicated exclusively to Sitka black-tailed deer conservation efforts. Limit purchases to one additional tag at a time (i.e., hunters may not buy multiple extra tags simultaneously).

Proposal 202: Oppose

I believe this would have negative impacts on the deer population and would not be necessary.

Proposal 203: Support with Amendment

Possible Amendment:

Make a second and/or third nonresident tag available for Sitka black-tailed deer, but only for in-person purchase in Kodiak, Old Harbor, Larsen Bay, and Port Lions. Charge a supplemental fee for each additional tag. All fees collected shall be dedicated exclusively to Sitka black-tailed deer conservation efforts. Limit purchases to one additional tag at a time (i.e., hunters may not buy multiple extra tags simultaneously).

Other Possible amendment:

After a hunter fills their first buck tag, make a second tag available—but only for a different guide use area. Require the hunter to record the specific area of take on the tag when notching it. Additionally, mandate that the transporter or guide logs the area and date of take for each hunter in their activity report. Example: If Tag #1 was filled on August 29 in 08-01, the hunter must relocate to a different area (e.g., 08-28) to fill a second tag. This requirement would help distribute harvest pressure more evenly and reduce intense localized impacts in any single area.

Proposal 204: Support

As previously stated for proposals 199 & 200.

Proposal 205: Oppose

Season dates have been set with sustainable harvest practices in mind.

Proposal 206: Oppose

The Kodiak Archipelago's Sitka black-tailed deer population remains healthy and resilient overall, with ADF&G data and recent reports indicating stable to strong numbers supported by good fawn recruitment and habitat in many areas. There is no evidence that this boundary shift would produce a lasting reduction in harvest pressure or meaningfully protect deer in the Saltery drainage. Instead, it would merely displace hunters—both residents and nonresidents—to adjacent accessible areas, potentially creating new localized depletion hotspots while offering only a temporary "fix."

This change would negatively impact local families who rely on accessible hunting opportunities along the Kodiak road system and does not meaningfully address the stated concern of localized traffic in the Saltery River drainage due to increased off-road vehicle (e.g., side-by-side) access.

Pushing the boundary line farther could also encourage higher-risk behaviors, such as hunters venturing deeper into marginal terrain or using riskier access methods to achieve similar harvest goals. This raises safety concerns for all users, including families and youth who hunt closer to established roads. The underlying issue—overhunting in certain drainages due to easier off-road access—stems more from unregulated or poorly managed vehicle use (e.g., large side-by-sides) than from the road system boundary itself.

Proposal 207: Oppose

I support the shared goal of fostering a healthier, more mature Sitka black-tailed deer population in the Kodiak Archipelago, including more opportunities to harvest larger, mature bucks over time. However, I have serious concerns about any proposal that would impose an antler restriction (e.g., requiring a fork on at least one side or similar criteria) in Unit 8, as it would disproportionately harm youth hunters, new or inexperienced hunters, and families who hunt primarily to put meat in the freezer for winter subsistence and nutrition.

Most novice hunters—especially young people just starting out—do not harvest mature bucks in their early seasons. Beginners often take the first legal deer they encounter, which is frequently a spike or small-antlered buck. Experienced hunters, who are more selective and patient, are the ones typically pursuing and harvesting mature animals. An antler restriction would effectively prohibit many of these entry-level and youth hunters from successfully harvesting any deer at all in affected areas or under the proposed rules.

This outcome would: Discourage new generations from participating in hunting, reducing recruitment into a tradition that provides food security, outdoor education, and conservation stewardship for Alaska families. It would also limit practical access for subsistence-oriented hunters (often locals or lower-income families) who rely on deer meat as a reliable, affordable protein source rather than seeking trophies.

Proposal 208: Oppose

While I understand the intent to protect vulnerable young deer and support population health, this restriction is impractical from an enforcement and hunter compliance standpoint and unnecessary given existing regulations that already limit antlerless harvest in much of the unit.

The core issue is accurate field identification: Juvenile deer are often difficult for the average hunter to distinguish reliably. Fawns may be bedded nearby in thick cover, hidden from view, or temporarily separated from the doe (a natural behavior where does leave fawns cached while foraging to reduce predation risk). A lone deer may appear without immediate size reference, especially at distance.

Many other states with deer hunting seasons do not impose this specific prohibition, precisely because of these practical difficulties in real-world hunting scenarios. They rely instead on

season timing, bag limits, antler restrictions, or evidence-of-sex requirements to manage harvest while allowing ethical, sustainable take of legal animals.

Proposal 209: Oppose

Nonresidents who feel they need professional assistance, safety support, or expertise already have the ability to hire a licensed guide voluntarily. Many do so successfully. Forcing this on all nonresidents is an overreach when the population is stable and harvest is permit-limited. If this proposal is passed there will be unintended impacts.

Proposal 210: Oppose

Reallocation is not necessary. This proposal has alternate motivations not in line with management practices.

Proposal 211: Oppose

Already established season dates are in line with sustainable harvest practices.

Proposal 212: Oppose

As one of the few full-time residents of Raspberry Island in Unit 8, I have a direct, personal stake in the health and sustainable management of our small Roosevelt elk herd. I oppose.

Raspberry Island's elk population is intentionally kept small and tightly controlled—ADF&G manages it at a target of 150-200 animals to maintain trophy-quality bulls and overall herd balance. Harvest is extremely limited: There are only up to 6 drawing permits available annually for bull elk (e.g., DE702 and DE704 hunts), and these are allocated through a random draw process open equally to both Alaska residents and nonresidents. No preferential treatment exists for locals—everyone competes on the same odds in the drawing system. Additional cow permits (e.g., RE706 registration hunts) have been issued sparingly in recent years (e.g., 25 in 2025 for residents only in some cases and were gone in seconds), but bull opportunity remains scarce and shared as it should be.

If I, as one of the few Raspberry Islanders, do not receive any preference in these draws, then neither should anyone else. It's only fair.

Proposal 213: Oppose

As stated for Proposal 212

Proposal 214: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 214 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 215: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 215 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 216: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 216 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 217: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 217 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 218: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 218 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 219: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the elk population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 219 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our limited elk resource.

Proposal 220: Support

Unless there is a reason opposed by the state I would support this proposal.

Proposal 221: Oppose

Current season dates are sufficient.

Proposal 222: Oppose

This proposal is unnecessary.

Proposal 223: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 223 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 224: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 224 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 225: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 225 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 226: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 226 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 227: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 227 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 228: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 228 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 229: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 229 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 230: Oppose

Current season dates are sufficient.

Proposal 231: Oppose

This proposal risks lasting negative effects on participation, local economies, and trust in the management process, all while the goat population faces no urgent threat. I urge the Board to reject Proposal 231 and preserve the equitable, sustainable system that has worked effectively for our resource.

Proposal 232: Support with Amendment

Support with fair and equitable allocations to both resident 60% and 40% nonresident hunters.

Proposal 233: Oppose

A boundary change is not necessary.

Proposal 234: Oppose

Limiting season dates limits hunter access for an already shortened season. Please reject Proposal 234.

Proposal 235: Oppose

This proposal is unnecessary. This regulation is already in existence.

Proposal 236: Oppose

This proposal if adopted would have negative impacts on the bear population and cause enforcement issues.

Proposal 237: Support with Amendment

Amend this proposal to exclude the Kodiak Road System.

Proposal 238: Support with Amendment

Much like the mountain goat identification education requirement this proposal has merit. In recent years several resident hunters have taken juvenile bears. An education requirement for both resident and nonresident hunters should be considered.

Proposal 239: Oppose

Unless the sea duck population requires a reduction there is not reason to adopt this proposal. Please reject. This would limit hunter access.

Proposal 240: Oppose

Fox populations can support current bag limits. Please reject.

Proposal 241: Oppose

Year round bag limits would not allow for recovery of the species.

Proposal 242: Support

Northern river otters (*Lontra canadensis*) maintain a healthy, stable population throughout Alaska, including Unit 8, according to ADF&G assessments. River otters cause significant localized damage in Unit 8 and similar coastal areas. They prey heavily on fish, shellfish, and other aquatic resources, impacting personal-use fisheries, subsistence activities, and property. The current season (typically Nov. 10–Mar. 31 in comparable units) is frequently limited by ice cover in bays and protected waters during peak winter months, reducing effective trapping opportunity when otters are most accessible and active near shore. Extending the season into early spring (after breakup) Allow trappers to capitalize on open-water periods for safer, more efficient harvest.

Help manage localized otter numbers and mitigate damage without risking overharvest, given the species' resilience and high reproductive potential (1–6 pups per litter, breeding in spring). Align better with practical trapping conditions in Kodiak's variable marine-influenced climate.

Proposal 243: Oppose

Trappers serve an important role. Break away devices are an unnecessary regulation.

Proposal 244: Oppose

Trappers often trap on behalf of others including the Kodiak Island Borough.

Proposal 245: Oppose

Thermal and night vision devices have legitimate, practical safety applications beyond taking game.

Proposal 246: Oppose

Thermal and night vision devices have legitimate, practical safety applications beyond taking game.

Proposal 247: Support

Trappers will often need to use artificial light to inspect traps in the dark winter months. Law-abiding hunters and trappers—who follow rules meticulously—should not be deprived of a technology that could genuinely enhance their safety or protect those in the field with them.

Proposal 248: Support with Amendment

Law-abiding hunters and trappers—who follow rules meticulously—should not be deprived of a technology that could genuinely enhance their safety or protect those in the field with them. Please see additional comments.



PC93

Name: Heather Heiken

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai all my life and never had any trapping-related issues. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.



PC94

Name: Leslie Hernaez

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support the proposal because I'm a local resident of Cordova.



Name: Philip Hilbruner

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 89: Support

I believe this is a reasonable way to provide an opportunity to another user group, while having the added benefit of spreading out traffic which makes hunting more safe and enjoyable

Proposal 145: Support

To be clear, I am not anti-trapping. I want trappers to be able to continue to operate in the Cooper Landing area. I believe that it is in the best interests of the trapping community to implement these reasonable setbacks in order to reduce conflict and preserve their right to trap in the area.

I am a property owner and an owner of multiple businesses in Cooper Landing where I reside year round with my wife and two dogs.

There is currently nowhere in town to safely walk dogs off leash during trapping season. With a growing number of dog owners in Cooper landing, there is a growing need for designated safe trails.

Those opposed to the setbacks are likely to argue that the dogs should be kept on leash. It is not acceptable to simply tell people to leash their dogs. Leashing dogs limits their ability to exercise. They ought to have areas (specifically trails) to be able to run.

It is also worth mentioning that while most of the trappers in the area are responsible and do take measures to reduce conflict, there are trappers that refuse to mark their traplines. Signs that have been put up at trailheads in the area, warning pet owners of the potential risks have been vandalized and stolen.

In my opinion, pullouts on the highway ought to be safe zones for pets and pet owners who are traveling through and might not be aware of trapping in the area

The implementation of a few reasonable setbacks is a small ask with numerous benefits to our community. Making Cooper Landing more dog-friendly in the winter will benefit our community by making it a more desirable place to live year round and a more desirable place to visit.

Proposal 146: Support

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community by making it a more desirable place to live year round and a more desirable place to visit.

Proposal 148: Support

This is a sensical step that should be implemented to reduce conflict between trappers and the general public. Such an easy step to take that would pose no threat to the current rights that trappers enjoy. Last time I checked, animals can't read

Proposal 149: Support

This area is extremely popular with dog owners from all across the state, this is a necessary step to reduce conflict

Proposal 150: Support

This would aid in enforcing setbacks and other regulations



Nancy Hillstrand
[REDACTED]
Homer, Alaska 99603
[REDACTED]

3/5/26

Greeting Board members

I have lived remote on the south side of Kachemak Bay for 53 years in the ice-free wintering habitat of sea duck species. I have studied these species and have found the decline of these species in Kachemak Bay palpable, many estimating a decline of 90%. Multiple factors enter into these declines with the one we have oversight over being harvest. Sea duck bag limits in Kachemak Bay must remain conservative.

Uniformity using only federally recognized regions does not apply in Alaska on sea ducks because our GMU system and the BOF allows Alaska flexibility to address local areas and local needs for individual species. The State of Alaska BOG has been given the authority to manage based on best available information for species within our state Game Management Areas, laws and jurisdictions. Diverse regional differences and jurisdictions are recognized in State of Alaska Game Management Units with all other state managed species so must be applied here also.

The BOG purposely lowered bag limits of sea duck regulations in Kachemak Bay Fox River Flats because they recognized the need to give this area more consideration due to:

1. the direct road close access of Kachemak Bay to the largest cities in Alaska unattainable to most other areas of the state creating a hunting pressure imbalance;
2. Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats is in protected status designated as an ADFG Critical Habitat Conservation Area in 1972 and 1974 requiring a higher statutory standard of management evaluation under Title 16 Chapter 20 Protection of Fish and Game;
3. Alaska Statute AS16.20.510 specifically directs the BOG regulatory process to consider this higher standard:

"The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game, where appropriate, shall adopt regulations they consider advisable for conservation and protection purposes governing the taking of fish and game in state fish and game critical habitat areas."

4. Administrative Code 5 AAC 95.610 is the regulatory K-Bay/Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan, developed by a 20-member interagency management team state/federal/local/borough to perpetuate protect and preserve fish and wildlife.

5. These legislatively Designated Critical Habitat Areas have overlapping statutory management jurisdiction with a Constitutional Special Purpose Site Park system with a Memorandums of



understanding to *"work with each other on Management of fish and wildlife populations and harvest."*

6. Kachemak Bay is a component of the International Reserve of the Western Hemisphere shorebird reserve Network and The Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve.

7. Waterfowl Tribes each have unique biological, ecological, behavioural characteristics. Sea duck Tribe Mergini is stark contrast to Tribe Anatini dabblers, or Tribe Anserini, the geese so are not uniform

8. declined biological status of 50-95% of 11 of 15 sea duck species continentally

9. Very sensitive reproductive strategy of sea ducks requiring consideration.

10. Strong Site Fidelity causing localized depletion problems that do not grow back easily.

11. Recognized 3-5% harvest exploitation rate as a sustainable objective found in best available science.

12. Sea duck harvest documented as an additive mortality due to K selected diver reproductive strategy as compared to compensatory r-selected of dabblers with large broods.

13. Federal flyway wide spatial scale management is subjective with no population data in local Alaskan areas requiring precaution in face of this grave uncertainty of guessing.

14. Some species not differentiated between Genera adding to the subjective uncertainty.

15. Extremely limited and subjective harvesting and wing bee data in Alaska.

16. Sea duck species exhibiting Stocks of concern, threatened status, with one species extinct creating the need to recognize vulnerability.

17. Commercially guided charter hunting is more intensive than local resident harvest.

18. The winter life stage is the most critical to survival sustainability of sea ducks (Tribe Mergini) when energy stores are required to be conserved. Harvest is occurring in this critical time frame creating lipid loss required for long migration, staging and egg production.

The different needs and requirements of species and local areas require consideration beyond federal dictates, that only provide a framework for the state to fine tune as it sees fit in our regulatory process to bring state oversight into this process.

Thank-you for your consideration.

Sincerely

Nancy Hillstrand



Name: Drew Hilterbrand

Community of Residence: Ninilchik, AK

Comment:

Proposal 73: Support with Amendment

This has been an issue for some time and I believe clarification is necessary for the benefit of both the average hunter and AWT. Rather than have a ill defined definitions of "permanent dwelling, publicly maintained road/trail, developed recreational facility" that leaves a great deal open to interpretation and relies too much on "trooper discretion" for enforcement. The definition as it pertains to cabins/structures should be amended to read as "...permitted cabins on state land." Not just "trapper" cabins.

Proposal 75: Oppose

This would do nothing the prevent the unethical and ill advised setting of traps near populated areas or places frequented by the general public with pets. It would rather place an unnecessary burden on new and young trappers who often seek mentorship from a more experienced trapper with a good code of ethics. We need to be encouraging young people to take part in these traditional outdoor activities rather than discouraging them with unnecessary and burdensome regulations.

Time and effort would be better spent educating pet owners on how to responsibly manage their pets that are often unrestrained or left to wander around loose harassing wildlife or causing conflicts with others.

Proposal 86: Oppose

I am not entirely opposed to limiting nonresident permit issuance for certain permits that are in "road accessible" areas. However I think 10% is somewhat too restrictive.

Proposal 87: Oppose

10% is too restrictive for allocation to nonresidents. This area is somewhat more difficult to access. With more limited access you typically see less resident involvement even when the draw a permit.

Proposal 88: Oppose

See comment on Proposal 87.

Proposal 91: Oppose

Strongly oppose this proposal. The current moose seasons work well and provide ample opportunity for harvest and when proper steps are taken meat care is not a concern. A later season during the peak of the rut will likely result in the over harvesting of bulls and significant disturbance to their rutting activity.

Proposal 92: Support with Amendment

Extend the season by 5 days so the end date (Sept.25) coincides with the end date for the rest of 15B. Leave the opening date Aug.20th this provides added opportunity for those that want to put forth the effort to hunt Kalgin. Overharvest is not a concern.

Proposal 93: Support with Amendment

This being an antlerless moose hunt should in reality be a RESIDENT ONLY permit. It is also a road accessible area. The any bull draw permits DM518,516 in 15C are resident only. There is no trophy value for a nonresident when hunting this permit. It is purely a meat hunt. Also large portions of this permit area are private land. Having nonresidents and even nonlocal has led to conflicts with private land owners in the past.

Proposal 95: Support

Good population. No biological concern.

Proposal 96: Support with Amendment

I am really only in support of this if the DM549 permit area is shrunk back to its former area. The original purpose of this permit was to reduce pressure in the immediate Homer area.

Proposal 97: Oppose

It is good to give wildlife and hunters both a break from motorized use during the moose season. There is ample opportunity for those who are unable or many times just too lazy to walk.

Proposal 99: Oppose

It is good to give wildlife and hunters both a break from motorized use during the moose season. There is ample opportunity for those who are unable or many times just too lazy to walk. Also this area may see an increase in pressure if motorized use is allowed and as a result there could very well be increased trespass activity on private native lands as a result.

Proposal 100: Oppose

It is good to give wildlife and hunters both a break from motorized use during the moose season. There is ample opportunity for those who are unable or many times just too lazy to walk. Also this area may see an increase in pressure if motorized use is allowed and as a result there could very well be increased trespass activity on private native lands as a result.

Proposal 101: Oppose

It is good to give wildlife and hunters both a break from motorized use during the moose season. There is ample opportunity for those who are unable or many times just too lazy to walk.

Proposal 102: Oppose

It is good to give wildlife and hunters both a break from motorized use during the moose season. There is ample opportunity for those who are unable or many times just too lazy to walk.

Proposal 103: Oppose

Leave as is.

Proposal 104: Oppose

Last thing we need is rigs running around all night when its otherwise supposed to be shut down to motorized use to provide a break for wildlife and hunters.

Proposal 106: Support with Amendment

Reg. permit gives department ability to shut the season down if over harvest becomes a concern. Allow nonresident to take 1 sheep every 4 years.

Proposal 111: Oppose

Ample opportunity already

Proposal 112: Oppose

Ample opportunity with existing seasons.

Proposal 113: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

Again I am firmly opposed to these proposals and some of the others for a number of other species, however IF any of these proposals were considered there are a few things that I believe should be implemented.

1. A portion of the available permits should be designated "nonresident guided", the "nonresident relative" permits should be drawn from the general resident permits pool.
2. Also guides should only be able to submit as many applicants as there are permits available for the "guided nonresident" pool.

I believe the root cause of much of this nonresident/resident argument is due to the rise of "tag application services" in recent years and the resulting influx of nonresident applicants that has been the result. I believe that if something could be done to limit the involvement of these application services in Alaska's draw application process much of this perceived problem with draw permit allocation would self resolve.

Proposal 114: Oppose

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Proposal 115: Oppose

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Proposal 116: Oppose

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I believe the root cause of much of this nonresident/resident argument is due to the rise of "tag application services" in recent years and the resulting influx of nonresident applicants that has been the result. I believe that if something could be done to limit the involvement of these application services in Alaska's draw application process much of this perceived problem with draw permit allocation would self resolve.

Proposal 120: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 121: Oppose

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Proposal 124: Oppose

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Proposal 125: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 126: Support with Amendment

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 127: Oppose

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Proposal 128: Oppose

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Proposal 129: Oppose

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Proposal 130: Oppose

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Proposal 131: Oppose

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Proposal 134: Oppose

Ridiculous. No biological concern with the black bear population.

Proposal 136: Support

would provide opportunity for fall hunters.

Proposal 137: Support

No conservation concern with current brown bear population. Season could be closed by emergency order if the department were to become concerned about over harvest.

Proposal 139: Support with Amendment

Amendment- Change RB300 season to Sept.1 - June 15.

Proposal 141: Support

Additional opportunity during years with a high lynx population.

Proposal 145: Oppose

More proposed unnecessary restrictions from pet owners who don't want to take responsibility for themselves or their pets.

Proposal 146: Oppose

More proposed unnecessary restrictions from pet owners who don't want to take responsibility for themselves or their pets.

Proposal 147: Oppose

More proposed unnecessary restrictions from pet owners who don't want to take responsibility for themselves or their pets.

Proposal 148: Oppose

would simply be a means for anti trappers to target and harass legal trappers. many just ignore any signs already put up with no regard for their pets safety.

Proposal 149: Oppose

More proposed unnecessary restrictions from pet owners who don't want to take responsibility for themselves or their pets.

Proposal 150: Oppose

would likely result in additional harassment of lawful trappers and illegal/unethical trappers won't comply anyway.

Proposal 155: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 156: Oppose

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Proposal 206: Oppose

the current system works well.

Proposal 207: Oppose

unnecessary restrictions

Proposal 221: Oppose

Currently ample opportunity

Proposal 222: Oppose

No biological concern. would likely result in many unnecessary citations when uneducated hunters mistakenly take a goat of the wrong sex.

Proposal 223: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 20% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 230: Oppose

ample opportunity already exists.

Proposal 231: Oppose

I am wholly oppose to these proposals that would limit nonresident draw tags for goats. There are many opportunities to both residents and nonresidents to hunt goat in many different areas ,and in many areas registration resident only permits already exist. I believe limiting NR to 10% is too restrictive especially in many areas where access is limited and often times residents fail to even hunt a permit when they realize the expense and logistics involved with a particular hunt.

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Proposal 237: Oppose

Current management program and permit allocation works well. If anything implement a resident alternate list much like is already in place for nonresidents.

**PC98**

Name: Sean Holland

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Any area that is easily accessed has a high potential for off leash dogs. Use of unit 7 has been steadily increasing and will continue to when the new highway alignment is completed. Unit 7 includes neighborhoods where people let there dogs outside without a leash.

Proposal 146: Support

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Proposal 147: Support

Any area that is easily accessed has a high potential for off leash dogs. Use of unit 7 has been steadily increasing and will continue to when the new highway alignment is completed. Unit 7 includes neighborhoods where people let there dogs outside without a leash.

Proposal 148: Support

Any area that is easily accessed has a high potential for off leash dogs. Use of unit 7 has been steadily increasing and will continue to when the new highway alignment is completed. Unit 7 includes neighborhoods where people let there dogs outside without a leash.

Proposal 149: Support

Any area that is easily accessed has a high potential for off leash dogs. Use of unit 7 has been steadily increasing and will continue to when the new highway alignment is completed. Unit 7 includes neighborhoods where people let there dogs outside without a leash.

Proposal 150: Support

There shouldn't be any opposition to this. It makes people accountable.



PC99

Name: Chris Hottinger

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support proposal 76. With deer bag limits lower in other parts of the state I believe it will increase pressure in unit 6 on the deer population. With increases in transporting it could put more pressure on the deer population than it can handle.



PC100

Name: Shawn Hughes

Community of Residence: Non resident

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Limits time for non residents to come hunt and reduces revenue for businesses

Proposal 199: Support

Gives non residents the chance to harvest multiple animals being they have a short opportunity

Proposal 200: Support

Gives non residents the chance to harvest multiple animals being they have a short opportunity

Proposal 201: Support

Gives non residents the chance to harvest multiple animals being they have a short opportunity

Proposal 203: Support

Gives non residents the chance to harvest multiple animals being they have a short opportunity

Proposal 204: Support

Gives non residents the chance to harvest multiple animals being they have a short opportunity

Proposal 207: Support

Let's bucks mature

Proposal 208: Support

Allows population to grow

Proposal 209: Oppose

Some people enjoy doing a dyi hunt



PC101

Name: Stephen Hughes

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

Local use is more likely to be used for subsistence rather than a trophy

Proposal 138: Support

Brown Bears are having a hard enough time due to encroachment of their habitat. There should be no hunting of Brown Bears. They are magnificent beasts and there is no good reason for killing them.

Proposal 153: Support

Beavers are beneficial to the procreation of young salmon. Taking Beavers is harmful to the natural biology of the land.

Proposal 154: Oppose

Please hold Bag limits of Sea Ducks to the barest minimum. Their value in being seen by residents and tourists far exceeds the appetite of hunters who can threaten this resource.



PC102

Name: Shuki Hunkda

Community of Residence: Palmer

Comment:

Proposal 74: Oppose

no

Proposal 75: Oppose

Seriously, before requiring education course for trapping REQUIRE anyone getting a dog license take a course on the leash laws.

Proposal 76: Support

nonresident hunting should be limited

Proposal 82: Oppose

Always oppose shortened seasons

Proposal 83: Support with Amendment

YES!

Proposal 84: Oppose

Always oppose shortened seasons

Proposal 85: Oppose

no reason to stop this

Proposal 99: Support with Amendment

Motorized vehicles lack opposing digits to properly handle a firearm, perhaps consider an amendment "Allow hunters to utilize motorized vehicles to assist in hunting moose..."

Proposal 101: Support with Amendment

Yeah, motorized vehicles hunting is not a great idea...perhaps consider an amendment "Allow hunters to utilize motorized vehicles to assist in hunting moose..."

Proposal 142: Support

Always good to increase season.

Proposal 143: Support

Always support longer season

Proposal 144: Support

Always support longer season

Proposal 145: Oppose

For whatever reason certain dog owners have refused to recognize leash laws across the state - to the the point of endangerment to both animal and humans who have to deal with aggressive dogs. These dog owners who fail to take responsibility for their animals - ask that EVERYONE

ELSE increase their responsibilities. Dog owners should be required to take a course on the laws off the state of Alaska. Violations should be sufficiently costly to avoid repeat offenses. The rest of us who don't interfere with trappers and maintain control of our pets need to be left alone.

Proposal 146: Oppose

For whatever reason certain dog owners have refused to recognize leash laws across the state - to the the point of endangerment to both animal and humans who have to deal with aggressive dogs. These dog owners who fail to take responsibility for their animals - ask that EVERYONE ELSE increase their responsibilities. Dog owners should be required to take a course on the laws off the state of Alaska. Violations should be sufficiently costly to avoid repeat offenses. The rest of us who don't interfere with trappers and maintain control of our pets need to be left alone.

Proposal 147: Oppose

So, the unleashed dog problem is to be solved by supporting more unleashed dogs? Please this is crazy. How about modify the proposal to read "Establish PET buffers along two areas of Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing, in Unit 7"

Proposal 148: Oppose

Modify proposal to reflect "Require signs be posted at all access points that dog owners must retain control over their pets at all times in Unit 7"

Proposal 149: Oppose

So, the unleashed dog problem is to be solved by supporting more unleashed dogs? Please this is crazy. How about modify the proposal to read "Establish PET buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Summit Lake Recreation Area in Unit 7"

Proposal 150: Oppose

Last thing Alaska needs is more crazy people doxing and tracking down hunters and trappers. Troopers do nothing when someone directly and purposely interferes with hunting - like Alpha Aviation helicopters were doing last year along Knik River. And Troopers do nothing to all those who post on social media the pictures of the traps they've taken because they are angry that their dog (they allow to run off leash) may get into the trap. I don't trap or hunt. - yet I've been confronted in the backcountry by pissed off dog owners expecting everyone else to accommodate them. And yes, I own a dog. IF for some reason I loose control over my pet and it gets into a snare or trap, I'll leave a note apologizing to the trapper for having interrupted their sport. Anyone who does otherwise thinks the world revolves around their feelings and needs.

Proposal 197: Oppose

Last thing Alaska needs is more crazy people doxing and tracking down hunters and trappers. Troopers do nothing when someone directly and purposely interferes with hunting - like Alpha Aviation helicopters were doing last year along Knik River. And Troopers do nothing to all those who post on social media the pictures of the traps they've taken because they are angry that their dog (they allow to run off leash) may get into the trap. I don't trap or hunt. - yet I've been confronted in the backcountry by pissed off dog owners expecting everyone else to accommodate them. And yes, I own a dog. IF for some reason I loose control over my pet and it

gets into a snare or trap, I'll leave a note apologizing to the trapper for having interrupted their sport. Anyone who does otherwise thinks the world revolves around their feelings and needs.



PC103

Name: Lila Hurst

Community of Residence: Kenai

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

For non trappers with no experience and no education related to trap safety, it's irresponsible for the state to allow traps anywhere near public use areas such as stated.

Proposal 146: Support

Again, it's irresponsible of the state to allow trappers to place traps within 200+yards of any trail that is marked as public use trails. Traps are inherently dangerous for humans, as well as our pets, and have deadly results when there is a lack of organized public education regarding trap safety.

Proposal 147: Support

It is irresponsible to allow any trapping activities anywhere near Kenai Lake beaches where children and adults as well as our pets could become ensnared in these deadly traps and not have the education related to trap releasing.

Proposal 148: Support

Signage should be not only mandatory but heavily policed for violations. Trapping is a dangerous "sport" with often deadly consequences so it unimaginable that signage would not be absolutely mandatory.

Proposal 149: Support

Trapping buffers and restrictions should be passed as legislation and strictly monitored for violations of these laws throughout the entire state of Alaska. Not just Summit Lake.

Proposal 150: Support

After personally "FINDING" a trap at the Bear Lake Trailhead in Seward without any information or identification whatsoever, it is unconscionable that the trap was allowed in the first place. Also, when this situation exists, it is reasonable to expect that someone who felt threatened by the trap will feel entitled to remove the trap for the safety of everyone who uses that trail. This needs to change.



Name: Jeremy Ivie

Community of Residence: Sidney Nebraska

Comment:

Proposal 223: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 224: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 225: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 226: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 227: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 228: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 229: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 231: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.

Proposal 232: Oppose

Non-residents put a lot of money into the state of Alaska and in the draws. Capping us at 20% is another slap in the face and will also hurt the outfitters in these units.



Name: Richard Jacoby

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 74: Support

Injured animals have a high mortality rate. A wounded bear is likely to be a dead bear in the near future. As hunters we should be good at our craft. A wounded animal should not be left to suffer, but should be tracked and harvested.

Proposal 75: Support

We are required to do hunter safety training to hunt with guns or bows. In the same spirit, trapping education is important to emphasize safety and ethics considerations in trapping.

Proposal 145: Support

Please establish minimum 100yard setbacks from roads/ trails/ pullouts. Given prevalent recreational use in the area there is significant risk to dogs or small children being injured or killed because of traps in close proximity to recreational use areas. 100yards is not a large distance to travel to set a trap, but it is far enough that most children or pets are unlikely to wander that far unnoticed.

Proposal 146: Support

Please establish minimum 100yard setbacks from roads/ trails/ pullouts. Given prevalent recreational use in the area there is significant risk to dogs or small children being injured or killed because of traps in close proximity to recreational use areas. 100yards is not a large distance to travel to set a trap, but it is far enough that most children or pets are unlikely to wander that far unnoticed.

Proposal 147: Support

Please establish minimum 100yard setbacks from roads/ trails/ pullouts.

Traps set near beach or river shorelines are a danger to eagles and other raptors and corvids. A setback would limit bycatch of these birds.

Given prevalent recreational use in the area there is significant risk to dogs or small children being injured or killed because of traps in close proximity to recreational use areas.

Proposal 148: Support

Common sense...

Uncommon commodity!

Posting notice is a reasonable requirement.

Proposal 149: Support

Please establish minimum 100yard setbacks from roads/ trails/ pullouts. Given prevalent recreational use in the area there is significant risk to dogs or small children being injured or

killed because of traps in close proximity to recreational use areas. 100yards is not a large distance to travel to set a trap, but it is far enough that most children or pets are unlikely to wander that far unnoticed.

Proposal 150: Support



PC106

Name: Jessie Janowski

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 97: Oppose

Many areas exist allowing for motorized use. Motorized use does not heal in the land within our lifetime and is very damaging.

Proposal 101: Oppose

Many areas exist allowing for motorized use. Motorized use does not heal in the land within our lifetime and is very damaging

Proposal 102: Oppose

Many areas exist allowing for motorized use. Motorized use does not heal in the land within our lifetime and is very damaging

Proposal 103: Oppose

Many areas exist allowing for motorized use. Motorized use does not heal in the land within our lifetime and is very damaging

Proposal 104: Oppose

Many areas exist allowing for motorized use. Motorized use does not heal in the land within our lifetime and is very damaging

Proposal 142: Oppose

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 145: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 146: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 147: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 148: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 149: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 150: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 151: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 152: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 153: Support

Trapping endangers other users and makes it impossible to safely small game hunt with dogs. If trapping continues to be not labeled and no regulations on frequency of checks I do not support any extension of trapping.

Proposal 172: Support

A bad shot still reduces the number of animals

Proposal 181: Oppose

A tag is just for the person who applied for it



PC107

Name: Garth Jenson

Community of Residence: Lower 48

Comment:

Proposal 204: Support

Agree with all portions of this proposal. Having hunted Kodiak a number of times and in speaking with local resident hunters that hunt the island every year, this aligns with what I am hearing as well.



PC108

Name: Jeffrey Johnson

Community of Residence: Delta Junction

Comment:

In our management of the critical fish and game of our state we must ensure we do not give up rights for the non hunting population. Make regulations simple to understand and make them consistent amongst the state based on population. I hunted for 20 years here and still struggle at times to know these regulations locally, let alone state wide.

Proposal 70: Oppose

5 years is excessive. Hunting is built upon experience and new hunters by definition lack that experience. Continue hunter education and minimize further constraints on hunting. Statistically, it is already very unlikely to win a tag twice in 5 years which this additional rule is targeting.

Proposal 71: General Comment

Is this data going to change anything? Just based on resident sheep harvest data you should be able to prove that few people in Alaska harvest a sheep annually within their household for long

periods of time. focus our resources on management of the species and determining why low populations are amongst the state.

Proposal 72: Support

do studies. its your job

Proposal 73: General Comment

the intent of the regulations is to be explicit that all can understand the regulations. Do not further restrict hunting access through including additional spaces.

Proposal 74: General Comment

The state needs to determine if they want fewer/more bears killed. Hunters do not intentionally wound bears. If you want more bears killed than do not pass proposal.

Proposal 75: Support

Education is good for all citizens. trapping education for trappers and non trappers could reduce the negativity focused on trappers. Currently, trapping, justlike walking your dog without a leash is lawful.

Proposal 86: Support

We need to be consistent amongst res/non res permit allocation with other states.

Proposal 89: General Comment

This may be a benefit but barely. Few moose are killed archery in early season due to foliage on trees. To actually create opportunity archery needs to be added in the late season due to foliage and moose behavior.

Proposal 90: General Comment

how many different ways can we make a moose legal? are we trying to kill more moose in these areas? does the population support this modification. If so than pass.

Proposal 105: General Comment

please make science based decisions. if the population is at further risk then restriction is important but maintaining hunting access is critical to alaskans in all communities

Proposal 106: Oppose

if this helps you manage than great. Just understand I had atleast 10 registration permits last year and this is an administrative nightmare than can result in citations from troopers even when you are trying to do the right thing.

Hunters have to report harvest within a certain amount of time so just use an EO to manage rather than registration permit.

ADFG needs to be consistent amongst the state. not just within the individual subordinate bio areas

Proposal 107: Oppose

by doing this you further push hunters to other areas already constrained. think US domino theory but in terms of sheep hunting areas managed by permit.

does the full curl 8-year-old management technique work? If so then do not do this. If it doesnt then we need a different management technique.

Proposal 145: Oppose

I've fished, hunted and hiked on the Kenai all my life and never had any trapping-related issues. I have had problems with loose dogs just like with my neighbors on my property. We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Make all users of this land require trapping education. Not just trappers.

Proposal 147: Oppose

how many ways can we restrict trappers, especially with minimal travel in these areas from OCT-MAR?

Proposal 148: Support with Amendment

Posting signage is a responsible way to minimize conflict. If its an issue in one area than why isnt it neccesarry everywhere. If a sign is covered by snow is it considered posted. quit making criminals out of law-abiding citizens with a million different rules.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I oppose further restrctions. lets focus on education before we further restrict

Proposal 150: Oppose

This is crazy. How many ways can we make trapping harder. It is already the most time and effort required hobby of anything ive ever done. Ifwe are going to have to post signage, then just like bear baiting why don't we post a sign at the entrance of the trail with our name/contact info. There is a privacy concern with this, however and dont want to post my data for non trappers to harass me.

This adds additional undue cost and timely effort. quit making rules for things that are not issues.

Tags on traps can fall off and then i can be held responsible even if an aminal is not in the trap. how is this a valuable use of trooper time, lawyer or judge time. quit making criminals out of hunters and fishers.

I agree with the stance of ATA.

This requirement has proved to be a constant source of contention and legal jeopardy for trappers on the Kenai Refuge and trappers do not want this form of harassment to spread to other parts of the Kenai or the State. Despite original promises that tags would only be investigated if there were an incident or officer suspected wrongdoing, trap tag compliance has resulted in traps being excavated from sets just to look and see if they have a tag. Wildlife officers with little to no trapping experience have ruined complete traplines for canines with excessive driving and walking around, over and on traps and sets for wolves and coyotes that remain unproductive for the remainder of the season. Often the main issue they are concerned with is whether there is a tag. Even when a tag was already found on one set, they continue to investigate each set, to see if they can find one without a tag, and leave sign and scent in their wake that renders the trapline

unusable. Because of this harassment trappers cannot support requiring tags. Additionally, the risk of a trapper's personal information being divulged to anti-trapping activists is too great.



PC109

Name: Richard Johnson

Community of Residence: Nenana

Comment:

Proposal 76: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 86: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 87: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 88: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 93: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 94: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 109: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Our sheep population is very low and what legal animals that are available to take should be allowed for residents first before non residents. When our sheep population can support more hunting pressure then nonresidents can be allowed.

Proposal 110: Support

This should be for residents only. Goat hunting has limited availability with no general season tags. This option will allow residents more options at a chance to take a goat.

Proposal 113: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 114: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 115: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 116: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 117: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 118: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be

kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 119: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 120: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 121: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 122: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 123: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 124: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 125: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 126: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 127: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 128: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 129: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 130: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 131: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 132: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 133: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be

kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 198: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 199: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 202: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 204: Oppose

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 207: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 212: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 213: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 214: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 215: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 216: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 217: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 218: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be

kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 219: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 223: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 224: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 225: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 226: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 227: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 228: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and solely rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 229: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 231: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 232: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.

Proposal 237: Support

Non-resident hunters mostly do not come to Alaska for game meat to take home and feed their family. Most non resident hunters come to Alaska to hunt for a trophy. Our resources should be kept for us to use. I've been hunting for over 35 years. I don't eat beef and soley rely on wild game from our state to feed my family and myself.



PC110

Name: Brock Jones

Community of Residence: Wasilla - Matsu Burrough

Comment:

Proposal 105: Oppose

Close to non residents and provide new counts of the herds.

Proposal 107: Support

Support

Proposal 109: Support

I'd support closing on resident applications for sheep.

Proposal 113: Support

Limit all non residents

Proposal 114: Support

Limit all non residents

Proposal 115: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 116: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 117: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 118: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 119: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 120: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 121: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 122: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 123: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 124: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 125: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 126: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 127: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 128: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 129: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 130: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 131: Support
Limit all non residents

Proposal 132: Support

Limit all non residents

Proposal 133: Support

Limit all non residents

Proposal 134: Oppose

I would need to see validate current bear count

Proposal 136: Oppose

Keep it yearly

Proposal 137: Oppose

I agree with the brown Bear harvest cap .

Proposal 138: Oppose

Bears stay high u til mid June: this would hurt the hunters success rate.

Proposal 139: Oppose

No need to change the current time frame of this season

Proposal 140: Oppose

I go back to the bear count data. How current and how accurate can you provide this.



PC111

Name: Kenneth Jones

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Oppose

There is no biological reason to reduce this limit, if the board wanted to do a reduction I would suggest alternative to 2 bucks only for non resident.

Proposal 77: Oppose

There is no biological reason for this, they are currently well managed, non resident pressure is not increasing if anything the resident pressure is increasing.

Proposal 78: Oppose

Archery opportunities currently exist.

Proposal 80: Oppose

Managers already have the capability to open this if needed. Not many moose are killed as road kill in this area.

Proposal 81: Oppose

There needs to be less cow harvest in 6C not more.

Proposal 82: Oppose

Managers already have the capability to shorten the season if needed.

Proposal 83: Oppose

These bears are hammered enough already.

Proposal 84: Oppose

Managers already have the capability to shorten the season if needed.

Proposal 85: Oppose

Already exists for black bear, other species do not have a biological concern that necessitates this.



PC112

Name: Amanda Juhlin

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 235: Oppose

It has been argued that if this proposal passes, people will be less likely to take poor shots, take shots that are too long, and put more care and effort into their initial shot. I highly disagree with that logic. Hunters can pay a substantial amount of money to hunt bears in unit 8. If you wound a bear, your hunt is over whether you retrieve that bear or not, since it counts toward your bag limit. Unfortunately bad shots occasionally happen, but that shouldn't mean you don't get to try again for four more years. One year maybe, four years feels extreme especially when talking about draw hunt opportunities. I feel hunters would be less likely to report a wounded bear if prevented them from having another opportunity in the next four years.

Proposal 245: Oppose

Since artificial light and infrared devices are legal statewide, the same advantages should be allowed in Unit 8 as well. I believe the people arguing against it do not understand that it is only allowed to be used when taking furbearers on a trapping license. There is concern that hunters will use this to their advantage in taking big game animals. I do not believe the hunters in unit 8 are so unethical that the privilege should be taken away from the hunters who follow the law.

Proposal 246: Oppose

Since artificial light and infrared devices are legal statewide, the same advantages should be allowed in Unit 8 as well. I believe the people arguing against it do not understand that it is only allowed to be used when taking furbearers on a trapping license. There is concern that hunters will use this to their advantage in taking big game animals. I do not believe the hunters in unit 8 are so unethical that the privilege should be taken away from the hunters who follow the law.

Proposal 248: Oppose

Since artificial light and infrared devices are legal statewide, the same advantages should be allowed in Unit 8 as well. I believe the people arguing against it do not understand that it is only allowed to be used when taking furbearers on a trapping license. There is concern that hunters will use this to their advantage in taking big game animals. I do not believe the hunters in unit 8 are so unethical that the privilege should be taken away from the hunters who follow the law.



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March 6, 2026

To: Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

Re: Proposal 154, OPPOSE

Bag limits should stay the same in GMU 15 and 7, for the long-term viability of the populations and the hunt.

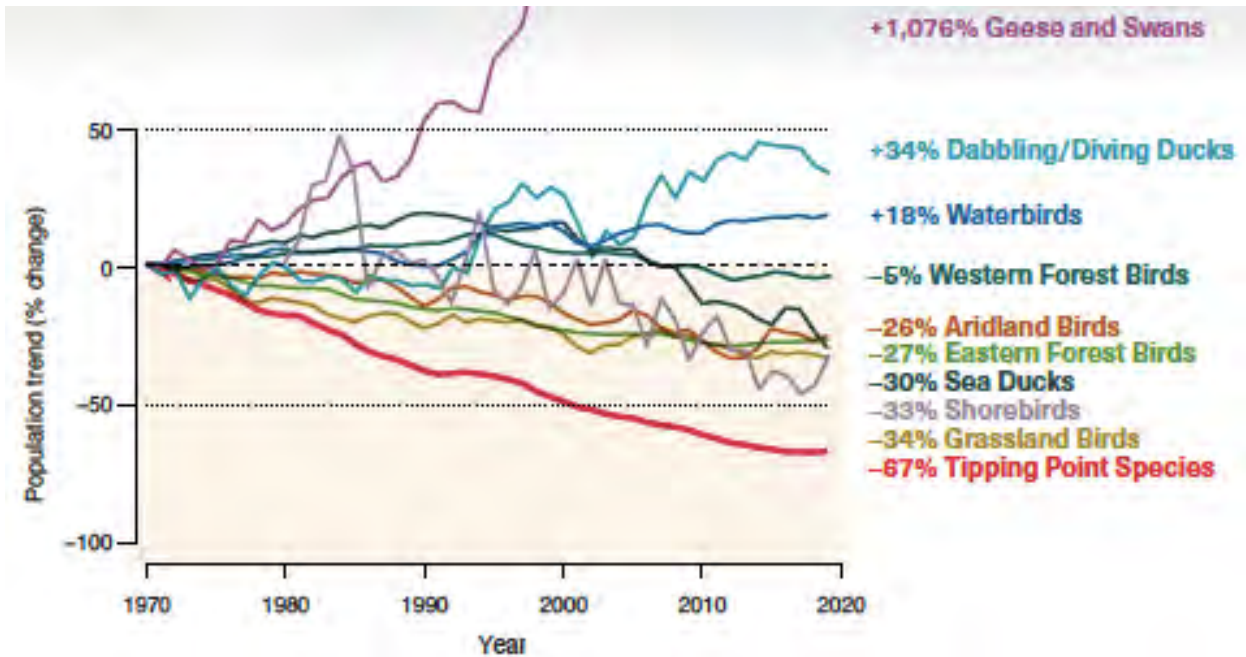
Sea ducks regulations should not be the same everywhere in Alaska, a position this Board just affirmed in 2023, when it made adjustments to Long Tail bag limits in Area 15C. It is appropriate to manage sea duck populations differently in different areas, and they need a conservation-minded management approach than dabbling ducks.¹ According to the authoritative Sea Duck Joint Venture, a project of groups such as Ducks Unlimited, US Fish and Wildlife, BOEM, and the Pacific Flyway Council:

1. Sea ducks are known to have a remarkable degree of site fidelity—around 5 miles or so, according to studies—which means that if an area’s population is depressed, birds from other areas will not boost recovery.
2. In general, sea ducks do not breed until they are 2 or 3 or so years old.
3. They lay only one clutch of eggs per year, in contrast with the 2 or 3 for many dabbling ducks.
4. They have significantly lower chick survival rates than dabbling ducks.

¹ There are 15 species of sea ducks in several groups including the eiders, scoters, goldeneyes, mergansers, the harlequin and long-tailed ducks, and bufflehead. In general, sea ducks are diving ducks, who have a high degree of site fidelity--returning every year to the same place, sometimes within 5 miles of their wintering grounds. Many Alaska sea ducks spend their entire lives in the state, wintering in the protected, ice free waters of places like Kachemak Bay and Prince William Sound. Many summer in the boreal forests of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, where they lay eggs and rear their chicks. From a management perspective, there are important differences between sea ducks (diving ducks) and dabbling ducks, like teal or mallards. Dabbling ducks, in general, do not have a high degree of site fidelity and have a high rate of reproduction. Importantly, according to the USFWS, Pacific Flyway population estimate of total ducks--the basis for bag limits in Alaska and the Lower 48--"excludes scoters, eiders, long-tailed ducks, mergansers, and wood ducks because the survey area does not include a large portion of their breeding ranges."



Sea duck populations across the United States are not “healthy” as the proposer claims: they have declined 30% since 1970, according to the U.S. Committee of the North American Bird Conservation Initiative’s “2022 State of Birds Report”. On the bright side, the report notes that efforts at conservation have been shown to be effective — one more reason for the board to leave current regs alone.



Trends for breeding bird species by group or by habitat during 1970–2010, except for the shorebirds trend, which begins in 1990. For details, see pages 6–13.

Five consecutive years of Kachemak Bay Community Science Sea Duck Surveys—a local annual effort of 10 boats and over 30 people shows that we should not increase bag limits in our region. In 2020/21, residents and hunters in Kachemak Bay noticed a significant increase to sea duck hunting pressure, as a result of the arrival of a few more guides. So, local birders began monitoring populations to create a population index. Our population index does not show total number of birds in Kachemak Bay, but by focusing on a few areas with dense sea duck



populations, we are able to observe population trends. **Our data shows that populations have not bounced back after the significant harvest in the Winter of 2020/21.**²

Lastly, Kachemak Bay is a Critical Habitat Area, and Alaska Statue directs managers to prioritize healthy populations in this area. On top of that, it is arguably the most accessible sea duck hunting area in the state, due to the road access and large number of protected bays, easily accessible in small skiffs from Homer or Seldovia. Harvest numbers can jump significantly in Kachemak Bay, with the addition of one or more guides, as we saw clearly in the winter of 2021, when one additional guide operating in the area caused an observable decline in sea duck populations, which was the basis for the limits the Board placed on Long Tails in 2023. ADF&G does not have the ability to limit the number of guides operating in Kachemak Bay or anywhere else, and the addition of even one more guide in our area can do real damage to populations (one boat with five clients, each client harvesting 8 a day, would allow 24 birds in 3 days x 5 for each client = 120). We don't have that many sea ducks in Kachemak Bay (our Community survey consistently counts around 4,000 total birds on our survey routes), and we can't sustain these kinds of harvest numbers, which is why these regulations were passed in the first place.

Kachemak Bay Sea Duck Survey Summaries						
Average Duck Count by Route and Year						
Average refers to the average duck count between two boats doing duplicate surveys at the same time on the same route						
Route	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
Sadie Cove	578	1,088	575	940	524	741
Tutka Bay	1,303	1,084	890	1,195	1,212	1,137
Little Tutka Bay	180	134	136	73	135	132
Jakolof & Kasitsna Bay	1,085	920	562	831	410	762

² Fish and Game has historically monitored sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay, but they have not surveyed in Kachemak Bay since several years before community science surveys began, so our data is the only record of this trend.



Cohen, Yukon, & Hesketh	478	271	518	455	394	423
Mallard to China Poot Bay	-	765	605	933	1,129	858
Total for all six routes	3,624	4,261	3,286	4,426	3,803	4,051
Total minus Mallard to China Poot	3,624	3,496	2,681	3,494	2,674	3,194
Note: Average for Mallard to China Poot based on 4 years						
Totals by species and year for Sadie Cove, Tutka Bay, Little Tutka Bay, Jakalof/Kasitsna, Islands, and Mallard Bay to China Poot Bay						
Duck Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	
American Wigeon		3	-	4	15	
Eurasian/ American Wigeon	-		-	3	-	
Mallard	283	175	111	242	218	
Greater Scaup	16	-	62	9	8	
Lesser Scaup	-	-	-		1	
Greater/Lesser Scaup		152	-	35	11	
Steller's Eider	3	-	-	-	-	
Common Eider	2	-	5	-	-	
Harlequin Duck	425	553	726	962	707	
Surf Scoter	269	241	395	438	674	
White-winged Scoter	336	108	86	150	197	
Black Scoter	84	161	160	217	120	
scoter sp.	33	4	47	71	3	
Long-tailed Duck	3	6	5	1	12	
Bufflehead	38	126	51	41	82	
Common Goldeneye	59	59	285	56	96	
Barrow's Goldeneye	1,419	1,985	1,119	1,632	1,453	
Common/ Barrow's Goldeneye	252	460	20	56	67	
Common Merganser	282	121	163	165	44	
Red-breasted Merganser	123	103	62	56	89	



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Common/Red-breasted Merganser		4	5	18	9	
Total	3,624	4,258	3,286	4,426	3,803	
Note: In order to not have half a duck, counts were rounded up which makes for some slight differences						

Sincerely,

Penelope Haas

Vice President, Kachemak Bay Conservation Society



PC114

Name: Michelle Keagle

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 74: Support

Hunters should have to take responsibility for any animal they shoot, regardless if they were able to obtain the animal or not

Proposal 75: Support

Just like hunter's safety, everyone should have the same baseline to work from when it comes to harvesting animals

Proposal 86: Support

Caribou numbers are dwindling and residents should have priority on those that are available for taking

Proposal 87: Support

Caribou numbers are dwindling and residents should have priority on those that are available for taking

Proposal 88: Support

Caribou numbers are dwindling and residents should have priority on those that are available for taking

Proposal 145: Support

Public safety and transparency in areas that have high public use and especially people who may not be knowledgeable about the presence of traps close to roads.

Proposal 146: Support

Public safety and transparency in areas that have high public use and especially people who may not be knowledgeable about the presence of traps close to trails.

Proposal 147: Support

Public safety and transparency in areas that have high public use and especially people who may not be knowledgeable about the presence of traps.

Proposal 148: Support

Absolutely essential! The public needs to be fully aware of potential dangers to their pets when they recreate in these areas.

Proposal 149: Support

Public safety and transparency in areas that have high public use and especially people who may not be knowledgeable about the presence of traps.

Proposal 150: Support

Trappers that don't comply with regulations (leave traps out, leave animals in traps, etc) should be fully accountable for their actions. Their info should be readily accessible.

**PC115**

Name: Dianne MacLean, Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 75: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes proposal 75 due to the selective nature of areas required to take Trapper Education. Trappers feel that if there is a benefit to this requirement, then all trappers should be required equally to take it, or none should be required. Fair administration of regulations will ensure greater acceptance by trappers.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Proposal 141 suggests possible bag limits for lynx; The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association does not see any justification for bag limits. There is no mention of State biologist input and no indication that Lynx in general are declining.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Proposal 142 is focused on season dates according to "times of abundance", The current management strategy is already determined largely by the perception of "times of abundance", and has not followed the codified language for season of November 10 through end of February. No mention is made of State biologist input, biologists definition of "times of abundance"; nor of findings in more recent studies in Anchorage and Northern parts of the state that demonstrate lynx movement out of areas when hare populations are low, rather than suffering the impacts of starvation and resulting levels of high mortality.

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

An amendment to the dates of proposal 143 to include December 1st through the end of February, rather than February 15, would bring lynx season more in line with seasons for coyote, wolf and wolverine. This would reduce the likelihood of early season incidental non-target catches of lynx when trapping wolverine or wolf. It will make the considerable effort to install and maintain a remote trap line for wolf, wolverine and lynx more constructive and worthwhile. Both wolverine and lynx are most commonly trapped using similar sets and small structures of twigs and branches called "cubbies". On the Kenai Refuge however, which covers most of the Western Kenai Peninsula, it is illegal to use a cubby for wolverine if lynx season is closed, rendering much of this very typical trapline illegal, and has resulted in citations. The proposed season dates for lynx would align most of the weeks included in these seasons and resolve much of this issue.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Proposal 144 again relies on a perception of population highs to determine season dates. The rest of the state enjoys more predictable season dates within which lynx populations will naturally cycle up and down. The Kenai has the only remaining GMUs that shut lynx season completely down in hopes of containing a population within the boundaries of the Peninsula, that is managed as an island. Even an island would not be as isolated as often proposed, as videos and research data show lynx swimming the Yukon river.

Proposal 145: Oppose

Proposals 145 and 146 benefit joggers and hikers who typically allow their dogs to run loose in the Cooper Landing area. These proposals are unreasonably restrictive, involving many roads and trails including portions of completely unmaintained roads such as the Quartz creek road and the Old Sterling Highway. All of these proposals made by Cooper Landing Safe Trails, cite many "anonymous" trappers and former trappers in support of these proposals; going back for so many Board of Game cycles that one wonders if these mystery "trappers" are still alive, or even actually exist. There are many references in these proposals to support by the US Forest Service, even though the US Forest Service has placed no such restrictions on trails on Forest Service lands, although the agency could make those restrictions if it felt that was warranted. There is no mention of the risks to wildlife by dogs allowed to run loose; to chase, harass, and even kill wildlife. There is no mention of the risks to the public by loose-running dogs. There are many documented incidents of adults and even children being injured and disfigured by dogs allowed to run off-leash and out of control. A seven-yr-old in Wasilla was seriously injured just last August, when a large, loose-running dog nearly tore off the child's ear. It seems the "Precautionary Principle" cited in support of these proposals, would be more appropriate in advocating for leash laws. There is no documented case of a dog being injured in a trap while on a leash.

Both proposal 145 and 146 cite the effort made by the Cooper Landing Safe Trails group to negotiate with the S. Central Trapper's Association, and utilize "careful consideration of all land users" in making these proposals. However, no negotiation took place with the actual trapper's association that serves the Kenai Peninsula, namely the Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association. Consideration of "all land users" appears to have been specifically land users in the Mat-Su valley, not on the Kenai or on Kodiak.

Recreational walkers and hikers looking for areas free of traps have over 46,000 acres of nearby Refuge land on the Skilak Wildlife Recreation Area that is completely closed to trapping. In addition a total of over 800 acres are closed around Sterling Highway underpasses and overpasses that allows no trapping whatsoever. A one-mile zone from either side of every road on the Kenai Refuge is closed to all trapping except for the very smallest mink and muskrat traps. Other acreage is closed to trapping in a variety of areas, such as the Moose research Center (four square miles) among other facilities. This represents considerable acreage already off limits to trappers. Because of these distances required to travel by foot, it is already nearly impossible to take a kid out after school for a short trips with a parent to gain experience in this educational and historic activity. Anyone with even a slight disability who has to move a little

slower is unable to participate. Trappers can ill-afford more acreage lost in order to accommodate dogs running at will and posing a risk to the safety of people and wildlife.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Please see comments submitted for proposal 145, as intended to respond to both 145 and 146.

Proposal 147: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes proposal 147 as a detrimental precedent to closing beaches. The beach referred to as "Waikiki Beach" has had no conflicts with people and pets since an Alaska Trapper's Association sign was placed nearly a dozen years ago, cautioning Trappers to avoid making sets in areas of high public traffic, as well as reminding dog owners that the safest place for a dog is on a leash.

Proposal 148: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes proposal 148 because we oppose taking something trappers are largely doing voluntarily and making it a legal requirement. This would create an unnecessary burden on trappers, especially in areas where anti-trappers are pulling down signs and/or trappers are experiencing theft. Federal land managers have varying rules on where and how signs can be placed on federal land, and these rules are not necessarily similar.

Proposal 149: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes proposal 149 as it introduces more setbacks and restrictions to a growing number of trails on the Kenai and assumes that there is a threat to dogs and people. There are no documented cases of trap-induced injury to persons. Dogs that are completely under control are not being caught in traps or snares.

Proposal 150: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes the requirement of ID tags on traps. This requirement on the Kenai Refuge, as an example of the chaos it creates, has proven to be such a constant source of contention and legal jeopardy for trappers that trappers do not want this form of harassment to spread to other parts of the Kenai, Kodiak, or throughout the state. Despite original negotiations with the trapper's organization, and promises that trap tags would be investigated only if there were an incident or an officer suspected other wrongdoing, trap tag compliance has in fact become a main source of officer involvement and resulted in traps being excavated from sets just to see if they have a tag. Wildlife officers with little to no trapping experience have ruined complete trap lines for canines with excessive walking or driving of snow-machines around, over and on traps set for wolves and coyotes that are then rendered unproductive for the remainder of the season. Often the main issue the officer is concerned with is whether there is a tag. Even when a tag is found on one set, the investigation continues to see if they can find a set without a tag, leaving tracks and human scent in their wake that makes the trapline unusable. Because of this harassment trappers cannot support requiring tags. Additionally, the risk of a trapper's name, address or personal information being divulged to anti-trapping activists is too great.

Proposal 151: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association (KPTA) opposes proposal 151 out of concern for potential difficulty in reopening the season on beaver. This proposal was not evidently sponsored by ADFG biologists, which KPTA originally stated would be the source they could support on these closures.

Proposal 152: Support with Amendment

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association would support this proposal with an amendment to a two-month season, beginning December 1st, with a bag limit of two beaver. Sponsors listed in this proposal did not include clear support from ADFG biologists.

Proposal 153: Oppose

The Kenai Peninsula Trapper's Association opposes proposal 153. This proposal cites erroneous opinions that over-trapping is responsible for beaver population declines regardless of the low prices for beaver pelts for many years and the apparent decline or displacement of food species of hardwood that are critical to healthy colonies of beaver. Sponsors listed did not include ADFG biologists.

**PC116**

Name: Tom Kirstein

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 234: General Comment

Spring season can vary with weather conditions and the starting date should remain

April 1.



March 2026

The Alaska Board of Game

Dear Chairman and Members

Written Comments:

My name is Tom Kirstein, I live in Fairbanks and I would like to address the following proposals that concern unit 8, Kodiak Island. Thank you for this opportunity and for your service to the Board of Game process!

I have professionally guided on Kodiak Island in Deadman Bay Area since the Fall of 1974 to present time within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

Proposal 236: Support this proposal with changes for All Hunters

The Department has been wanting to protect the harvest of Female Bears in these areas and if females are taken by either Resident or Non-resident hunters then those areas lose those permits for following seasons and eventually return to the allocation process. The skull size minimums for Females being 9 inches wide by 15 inches long, total of 24 inches. There should also be consideration for an age limit applied to the skull size for very old Female Bears that do not make the minimum score of 24 inches. The age can be established using the sealing data from Female bear harvest records. There shouldn't be a permit reduction loss for resident or non-resident hunters that harvested a very old Female bear that no longer are birthing cubs!

Other considerations:

If there is a perceived problem in these areas then most likely the problem is Island wide and the same restrictions should be in place for all of Kodiak Island Areas.

These areas 8 thru 16 like most of Kodiak Island I believe have a dominate Old Male bear population and has been this way for many years in my opinion. Male bears by nature are a strong predator feeding on other bears. The Department should consider the Fall Bear Season starting earlier would offer more harvest of Male Bears. There are more bears available early, Females with cubs are protected by regulations, more Male bears available, easier sexing bears in the



Fall season because of shorter hair conditions. The current season being late October most years has unfavorable cold weather conditions which makes difficult hunting conditions and harvesting Female bears more likely. Sealing records and harvest data shows that taking of older trophy Male bears is difficult with the current fall seasons as they are and have been for nearly 50 years. Consideration to change the Fall Kodiak Bear Season to like wise the Alaska Peninsula Fall Season dates would be a good starting point. This could be tested in the same areas 8 thru 16 for the next three years until the next BOG cycle and results would likely show some difference in harvest.

Three years ago the Department reported that the Male Harvest of bears was up to 84 percent. Likely there are many more bears than estimated in the overall population and harvesting more Male bears would help reduce the predation on Females and those Females with cubs. Having earlier Fall Season would likely produce Male harvest of bears and less of Females.

Proposal 237

Oppose this proposal

The Kodiak Island drawing permit system started in 1976. With well over 40 years of a permit drawing allocation for bear permits which has been very successful. This proposal would have a detrimental effect on allocation of bear permits for Kodiak Island Guiding businesses should it pass. The allocation process of permits for Kodiak Island needs to remain as designed. The allocation of bear permits on Kodiak Island was designed to offer stewardship of bear hunting opportunities by professional guides who conduct those adventures. The unintended consequences to so many support businesses, non-resident hunters, land and game managers would likely create unnecessary hardship should this take place and change to what the authors would prefer.

This proposal is more about disrupting the current allocation process for the guiding industry and non-resident hunters. Kodiak Island is unique, it is the shining example in Alaska and one of the oldest permit allocations for a big game species that works well for resident and non-resident hunters alike.

Other Considerations:



Address the fee structure for all permits issued by the Department of Fish and Game and require fees be paid whenever a permit of any type is issued to a resident or non-resident over the counter or online. Likely this will have to be approved by the Alaska Legislature.

Board Members, thank you for serving on the Board of Game, it is very much appreciated!

Tom Kirstein

P.O. Box 83808, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708, Phone: 907-388-8667



Name: Ryan Kitka

Community of Residence: Kodiak Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

I'm not in favor of raising the non resident limit for deer. As locals, we need the food supply. It is a necessity. I don't feel it's a survival imperative for out of state people like it is for those who live here year round.

Proposal 200: Oppose

No.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Still no.

Proposal 202: General Comment

No again.

Proposal 203: General Comment

Absolutely not

Proposal 204: Oppose

Not a chance. No

Proposal 205: Oppose

Why is the need felt to make any changes? No.

Proposal 206: Oppose

Don't make changes. At this point, it seems like changes for the sake of changes.

Proposal 207: Support with Amendment

Must require a fork on both sides.

Proposal 208: Support

Agreed.



Name: Joey Klusch

Community of Residence: King Salmon

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

We should not increase non resident deer bag limits. It will mean far fewer deer when deep populations are already marginal at best, and age class has not yet returned to levels prior to the decline. The numbers of transported hunters are very high on Kodiak, and if non residents are able to shoot more than one deer, there will be far more deer harvested, and more hunters in the field, as non residents are far more likely to come hunt if they can take two deer instead of one.

Proposal 200: Oppose

We should not increase non resident deer bag limits. It will mean far fewer deer when deep populations are already marginal at best, and age class has not yet returned to levels prior to the decline. The numbers of transported hunters are very high on Kodiak, and if non residents are able to shoot more than one deer, there will be far more deer harvested, and more hunters in the field, as non residents are far more likely to come hunt if they can take two deer instead of one.

Proposal 201: Oppose

We should not increase non resident deer bag limits. It will mean far fewer deer when deep populations are already marginal at best, and age class has not yet returned to levels prior to the decline. The numbers of transported hunters are very high on Kodiak, and if non residents are able to shoot more than one deer, there will be far more deer harvested, and more hunters in the field, as non residents are far more likely to come hunt if they can take two deer instead of one.

Proposal 208: Support

There is absolutely no reason anyone should be shooting fawns

Proposal 220: Oppose

No reason for a subsistence goat season. The RG480 season is already extremely liberal with a 2 goat limit going from late august 20 - March 31. If you really want goat meat, you can easily get it. In addition, there is ample opportunity for subsistence deer hunting island wide.

Proposal 221: Oppose

I oppose this. There is more than enough season to hunt goats. Right now, transported hunters are pounding the goats in RG 480, killing too many of them. Places that had goats no longer have them. The seasons are too liberal as they stand. there is no reason someone cant get a goat in the 7 months of goat season. Further, the hair on goats is no good in early August.

Proposal 230: Oppose

I oppose this. There is more than enough season to hunt goats. Right now, transported hunters are pounding the goats in RG 480, killing too many of them. Places that had goats no longer have them. The seasons are too liberal as they stand. there is no reason someone cant get a goat in the 7 months of goat season. Further, the hair on goats is no good in early August.

Proposal 233: Oppose

I strongly oppose this. The area boundary in question, between the DB 106/206/136/236 area and the adjoining DB 105/135/205/235 area has been in place for decades and has worked very well. I have guided and continue to guide bear, goat and deer hunters in the DB 105/135/205/235 for 20 years now and there is absolutely no reason whatsoever to change the boundaries. This is another example of someone trying to fix something that is not broken. It would take a re drawing of the GUAs, the Brown Bear Permit Drawing Areas, and the Refuge Unit areas if this were to go through, which it should not, as there is no benefit whatsoever to changing the boundaries. Both units have great bear hunting and there no shortage of good spots to hunt. Further, I can attest that it is not overly difficult to hunt on the area boundary in question if someone wants to, provided they know what they are doing and have the right equipment to do so. We have to remember that very seldom is an area boundary "ideal" and there are always going to be places where we wish the boundary was a little different so it would be easier to hunt or allow us to hunt more territory. I see this as a an example of someone wanting to change something to suit their interests, when, everything works fine as is, as I can attest after 20 years in area guiding hunts every spring and fall.

Proposal 234: Oppose

The season has been in place for many years. There is no reason to change something that has worked so well for so long. Proposals like this are pointless. There is no issue with the seasons how they are. There is an allocation in place, a set number of permits in each drawing unit. Shortening the season will only increase the number of hunters in the field at the same time.

Proposal 235: Oppose

people are highly unlikely to admit they wounded a bear if they cant hunt for 4 more years, and there is absolutely no way to prove if they wounded a bear. Furthermore, there is no problem, at the moment with over harvest, so this serves no purpose.

Proposal 236: Oppose

Sow harvest restrictions were put in place for a reason: hunters, and primarily Resident hunters, are killing too many sows in certain areas. The sow restrictions should stay as they are. People need to be selective and learn to judge bears properly. simple as that. Furthermore, it is extremely difficult if not impossible to "field Judge" a bear's skull size. What this means is that hunters should make more effort to not shoot sows. it would be next to impossible to say to yourself, this particular sow is going to have a big enough skull. Anyone who has hunted bears long enough knows that. It comes down to one simple fact: hunters need to focus on harvesting boars, and if they are not certain it is a mature boar, do not shoot. it is the same concept as when you are sheep hunting and need to determine legality of a ram before pulling the trigger. There are very simple steps you can take as a hunter to ensure it is a boar before you shoot, and hunters should educate themselves and exercise restraint when they are not certain.

Proposal 237: Oppose

There are undersubscribed permits in areas of the state besides Kodiak, for other species. The system works in other places, and it works especially well on Kodiak. The undersubscribed permits give guides time to find clients during the winter, especially when the convention season

is going. sometimes a guide can not get his hunts booked prior to the permit application deadline of Dec 15 of the prior year, so having the option to book after the permit application is very beneficial.

When undersubscribed tags are used by a guided non resident hunter, there is a far higher probability a boar will be harvested (statistics show that un guided resident hunters kill a much higher percentage of sows than guided hunters), which is in line with the kodiak brown bear management plan. Again, residents kill a far higher percentage of sows, which is detrimental to the health of the brown bear population.

The brown bear management plan was developed with 40% of the tags to go non residents. This is a major economic benefit to the state and this has been shown over and over. Guided hunts bring a tremendous amount of money to the state and the people conducting them, most of whom are AK Residents. These tags should always be available to the non resident guided hunters for that benefit, which is huge. And again, the system as it is now, works and has worked for many decades. The Kodiak Brown Bear Management Plan is the most successful brown bear management plan in the world, hands down. We need not change it. There is plenty of resident hunting opportunity for brown bear on Kodiak, and it is not that hard to draw a tag if you actually apply each year. If residents do not want to wait to draw a tag, there are plenty of great OTC areas to hunt brown bear throughout the state. Kodiak is NOT the only great place to hunt brown bear

Proposal 238: Support

While I don't think an online education is going to help someone very much with judging brown bears, it might help a little, and if that reduces resident sow harvest even a little, it will be good.

Proposal 242: Support

I would support this simply because not many people trap on Kodiak, and there is a very healthy population of river otter. I do not think that the population would be affected by this, and those people who want to trap in the spring would have some opportunity.

Proposal 246: Support

There is no reason for infrared or any other night vision devices for hunting. We already have enough gizmos to help us be successful. Technology such as infrared gives us a very unfair advantage.

Proposal 248: Support

There is absolutely no reason to use night vision to take foxes on Kodiak. They are easy enough to kill in the broad daylight.



Name: Michael Knapp

Community of Residence: wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 75: Support

I believe this proposal would cut down on the amount of conflict incidences with trapping and the public. Currently anyone without knowledge of trapping can just buy a license and make many mistakes, like placing traps where they shouldn't, causing problems with the public. If this proposal can pass, like hunter education was passed years ago, it should cut down on conflicts with the public. People have to take hunter education, bow education, muzzleloader education, and in some GMU's, a moose and goat orientation, to participate in those activities. Many other states require trapper education to cut down on inappropriate trapping activities. All of the previously mentioned courses mentioned, are set up and implemented to alleviate problems with breaking the law, and conflicts with the public and safety. It is only logical that trapper education would be successful too..

Proposal 134: Support

low black bear numbers

Proposal 142: Support

high lynx numbers

Proposal 145: Oppose

I am OPPOSED to this proposal.....And this is why. The people proposing this use inaccurate information for their argument. To use one example of reasonable and logical of 100 yr set backs is disingenuous at best. This may work in one setting as any trapper knows, but all terrain and environments are unique and none have the same travel times. One terrain may take 2 or 3 minutes to traverse but another 10 mins. This doesn't even take into consideration or mention our Handicapped trappers that can and do trap to maintain their quality of life. They are likely part of the 4% of Alaskans that this proposal asks to ignore their needs and wants because they represent such a small percentage. We, as a Nation protect our small, marginalized populations and do not make proposals to make life harder on them because they do not represent a large scale group of people. But that is moot, if you look at reasons for this proposal, such as the precautionary principle. If it takes supposedly takes a human with 2 legs an extra 2 minutes to get to a trap, it would take a 4 legged animal (DOG) only 1 minute. This would not change the possible harm to domestic animals. The only thing that changes that outcome is better control of domestic animals in the first place, and keeping them off or on a leash (they make 20ft retracable leashes) on clearly marked trails. Alaska already has a large percentage of trappers that clearly mark their traplines. This proposal would be better served if it were geared more towards these kinds of interventions... As is the norm, when the trappers give up more and more of their livelihoods option, the more that will be asked for, as is happening here, and even used as a resource to do so. As this proposal uses "Former trappers" as a source, these sources are

unverifiable and there would likely be exponentially more "former and active trappers" that would NOT endorse any more land grabs from the trappers available resources

Proposal 146: Oppose

I am opposed to this proposal SEE comments to proposal 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

I am opposed to this proposal 147,,and 146 and 145 as explained in proposal 145 ...Also there is already many acres of land in the Kenai National wildlife refuge that are already closed to trapping example,, Skilak Wildlife Recreation Area.

Proposal 149: Oppose

The issues this proposal wish to address would be better served with mandatory trapper orientation or education, like is required to hunt moose in GMU 7/15. I believe Trappers already need to take a course to trap the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Also, if its unsafe to place a trap inside of 100yds of a trail by a fur trapper, why then, is it safe to place a trap inside that buffer to trap a nuisance animal?? Fur trapping and nuisance trapping use basically the same traps and methods. Additionally, we always need to go back to accidental incidences most often come from lack of control of the domestic animals, and 10 yards or 100 yards will make no difference if there is no control of said animals.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I am opposed to proposal 150 It appears to want to identify the owned item in the same way the VIN number identifies the owner of a vehicle.However,this cannot be equal, as a vehicle requires a key and access to be unlocked ..A simple trap does not .It would in no way be as hard to move a trap as it would be to move a vehicle. Thus, this proposal would end up making innocent owners the victims very easily of bad actors, This would push those owners into having to prove their innocence. To suggest otherwise would be disingenuous. This proposal is can and likely WILL become weaponized against trappers if passed.



PC120

Name: Carolyn Knapper

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 145 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along specific roads and pullouts in and around Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

I also want to note that I am familiar with trapping practices. I previously held a trapping license in Canada and have taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth as part of outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I strongly value trapping as a traditional activity and an

important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal is based on the need to manage overlapping land uses in areas where public access is concentrated.

Road corridors and pullouts in the Cooper Landing area receive heavy year-round use by residents and visitors. These areas function as common access points for a wide range of activities including skiing, dog walking, hiking, snowmachining, hunting, and fishing access. Pullouts are also places where people frequently unload dogs or begin traveling along nearby trails. Because these locations concentrate human activity, they are areas where the likelihood of accidental encounters with traps is higher than in more remote areas.

Establishing limited buffers along roads and pullouts represents a practical and targeted approach to managing these overlapping uses. Creating setbacks in these specific locations helps reduce the risk of unintended interactions between traps, pets, and recreationists while still allowing trapping to occur across the broader landscape.

Importantly, this proposal does not eliminate trapping opportunity in the surrounding area. Instead, it focuses on predictable locations of concentrated public access where conflicts are most likely to occur. This type of localized management approach can help reduce conflict while maintaining trapping opportunity.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 145. My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 145 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along specific roads and pullouts in and around Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

I also want to note that I am familiar with trapping practices. I previously held a trapping license in Canada and have taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth as part of outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I strongly value trapping as a traditional activity and an important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal is based on the need to manage overlapping land uses in areas where public access is concentrated.

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Importantly, this proposal does not eliminate trapping opportunity in the surrounding area. Instead, it focuses on predictable locations of concentrated public access where conflicts are most likely to occur. This type of localized management approach can help reduce conflict while maintaining trapping opportunity.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 145.

Proposal 146: Support

My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 146 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along specified trails and trailheads in and around the Cooper Landing area in Unit 7.

I am familiar with trapping practices and previously held a trapping license in Canada. I have also taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth through outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I strongly value trapping as a traditional activity and an important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal reflects the need to manage areas where trapping and recreation overlap in predictable ways.

Trails and trailheads function differently from roads or pullouts. They concentrate recreation into narrow travel corridors where people, pets, and wildlife are all moving along the same path. In the Cooper Landing area, many of these trails are heavily used throughout the year by local residents and visitors for activities such as skiing, hiking, dog walking, and snowmachining.

Trailheads also serve as predictable gathering points where people prepare for recreation, organize gear, and unload dogs before heading onto trails. Because these areas concentrate human and pet activity at the start of travel corridors, they represent locations where accidental encounters with traps are more likely to occur.

Establishing limited buffers along specified trails and trailheads is a targeted management approach that addresses these concentrated use areas while leaving extensive surrounding lands available for trapping. By focusing on clearly defined recreation corridors, this proposal helps reduce the likelihood of conflict between user groups while still maintaining trapping opportunity in the broader landscape.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 146.

Carolyn Knapper

Cooper Landing, Alaska

Proposal 147: Support

My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 147 to establish trapping buffers along two areas of Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

I am familiar with trapping practices and previously held a trapping license in Canada. I have also taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth through outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I value trapping as a traditional activity and an important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal reflects the need to manage areas where trapping and recreation overlap in predictable ways.

Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing are heavily used recreation areas for both residents and visitors. In particular, these beaches are commonly used for walking dogs, including off-

leash exercise where dogs move freely along the shoreline. I regularly walk my own dogs on these beaches and have observed that dogs often move well ahead of their owners while exploring the shoreline.

Because beach areas are open and dogs frequently roam beyond immediate control, they create situations where pets may encounter traps before an owner is aware of their presence. This differs from more structured recreation areas like roads or trails, where movement tends to occur along a defined path.

Establishing limited trapping buffers in these specific beach areas represents a targeted approach to managing this overlap. The proposal focuses on a small number of well-known recreation locations while maintaining trapping opportunity in the surrounding landscape.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 147.

Carolyn Knapper

Cooper Landing, Alaska

Proposal 148: Support

My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 148 to require signs be posted at access points to active trapping areas in Unit 7.

I am familiar with trapping practices and previously held a trapping license in Canada. I have also taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth through outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I value trapping as a traditional activity and an important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal reflects the importance of improving communication and awareness where trapping and recreation occur in the same areas.

In the Cooper Landing area, many trails, beaches, and recreation corridors are used heavily by both residents and visitors. People accessing these areas may not always be aware that trapping is occurring nearby. Posting clear signage at access points allows recreationists to make informed decisions about where and how they recreate, particularly for those traveling with dogs.

Signage at access points is also a relatively simple and practical measure. This proposal does not require every trap to be individually labeled or marked, but rather provides general notice that trapping is occurring in an area. That level of communication is an easy and reasonable step that helps improve awareness while minimizing additional burden for trappers.

Clear signage can benefit both recreationists and trappers by helping prevent accidental encounters or disturbance of traplines.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 148.

Carolyn Knapper

Cooper Landing, Alaska

Proposal 149: Support

My name is Carolyn Knapper and I am a resident of Cooper Landing, Alaska. I support Proposal 149 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Summit Lake Recreation Area in Unit 7.

I am familiar with trapping practices and previously held a trapping license in Canada. I have also taught trapping skills to Indigenous youth through outdoor education programs. Because of this experience, I value trapping as a traditional activity and an important wildlife management tool. My support for this proposal reflects the need to manage areas where trapping and recreation overlap in concentrated access corridors.

The Summit Lake Recreation Area is a well-known destination for winter recreation. Highway pullouts and backcountry access points along the Seward Highway serve as common starting locations for activities such as snowmachining, skiing, and winter travel into surrounding terrain. Winter trails in this area also concentrate travel into predictable corridors where people and dogs move through the landscape.

Establishing buffers at highway pullouts, access points, and along winter trails represents a targeted approach to reducing the likelihood of accidental encounters between traps, pets, and recreationists in these high-use areas. These locations function as predictable points of concentrated human activity, while large areas of surrounding landscape remain available for trapping.

Focusing management on these specific access corridors helps reduce potential conflicts while maintaining trapping opportunity throughout the broader area.

For these reasons, I respectfully encourage the Board of Game to support Proposal 149.

Carolyn Knapper

Cooper Landing, Alaska



PC121

Name: Laura Kobelnyk

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

These are not necessary.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Trappers are the people who created and maintain many of these trails. Keep your dog on a leash or train it to have very good recall.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Dog owners don't have priority over trappers just because they want to let their dogs run loose. I have a dog and 4 kids who run loose all over the area and we have never had a problems with trappers. It is easy to teach kids to identify trap sets and also easy to train your dog.

Proposal 148: Oppose

This is an area that is open to trapping. One should assume there are traps and keep control of their dogs if they're worried about them getting stuck in a trap.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Trappers created and maintain many of these trails. I don't think irresponsible dog owners should be able to implement regulation on trappers when there hasn't been a problem other than dog owners having to be more aware.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Those aren't going to last. What a waste of energy and time for trappers.

Proposal 174: Support

There is too much pressure in these areas. As soon as a ram becomes legal.... Or sometimes even close to legal, it gets killed. I hike and glassed every year and find the same group of rams year after year near the same area. There isn't a single legal ram in the group after hunting season. And I'm sure some sub-legal rams are taken as well

Proposal 197: Oppose

This isn't necessary.



PC122

Name: Kodiak Raspberry Island Remote Lodge

Community of Residence: Raspberry Island/Kodiak Archipelago

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support with Amendment

Close NR deer Dec 15, allocating enough time for locals to beach hunt before the season closes DEC 31

Proposal 199: Support with Amendment

increase NR deer to 2 bucks, second tag 2x cost of first. this will curb NR overharvest and additional funds can go to enforcement, ONLY IF ADFG deems the population/harvest balance is out of pace.

Proposal 200: Support with Amendment

per my comments above, 2nd tag is 2x cost of first.

Proposal 201: Support with Amendment

per my comments above, 2nd tag is 2x cost of first.

Proposal 202: Support with Amendment

per my comments above, 2nd tag is 2x cost of first.

Proposal 203: Support with Amendment

per my comments above, 2nd tag is 2x cost of first.

Proposal 204: Support with Amendment

per my comments above, 2nd tag is 2x cost of first.

Proposal 205: General Comment

no comment/knowledge of the hunting in this area. not sure if i have to comment on each of these

Proposal 207: Support with Amendment

support but Non residents only

Proposal 208: Support

agree

Proposal 209: Oppose

I don't think hunting elk is as dangerous as the other guide-required game in AK, this will severely limit the number of NR elk hunters to the state and cost to hunt them.

Proposal 210: Support

I think the numbers may show many of these permits are issued to non locals who fly into PL or Ouzinkie and stand in line, vs the actual residents of the village benefiting.

Proposal 211: Support

Totally agree with this, RI cow hasn't reached its harvest goal for some time, if it's met ADFG can close be emergency order. It will also spread out the pressure on both the animals but also the infrastructure; air/water taxi, transporters etc.

Proposal 212: General Comment

I think this is a more a discussion that relates to preference points vs our current lottery system.

Proposal 213: General Comment

I think this is a more a discussion that relates to preference points vs our current lottery system.

Proposal 235: Support

I thought this was a regulation already. A wounded animal, including deer/elk, etc, IMO should be considered a filled tag.

Proposal 239: Support with Amendment

I don't support harvest limits but agree on harvest reporting, assuming the data is used to manage the resource properly

Proposal 240: General Comment

as long as night vision is allowed for safely navigating on a hunt.

Proposal 245: General Comment

artificial light etc must be allowed for navigating on a hunt

Proposal 246: General Comment

artificial light etc must be allowed for navigating on a hunt



Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

c/o Office of Subsistence Management
1011 East Tudor Road, MS 121
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199
Phone: (907) 786-3888, Fax: (907) 786-3898
Toll-Free: 1-800-478-1456

In Reply Refer To:
OSM.R26026

MARCH 05 2026

Jake Fletcher, Chair
Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Po Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Dear Chair Fletcher:

I am submitting comments on behalf of the Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council (Council) on proposals 199, 200, 201, 203, 204 (deer), 220, 221, 230 (goats), 240, 245-248 (infrared), and 241 (mink), that will be considered during the March 20-25, 2026, Southcentral Region Board of Game (BOG) Meeting.

The Council represents subsistence harvesters of fish and wildlife resources on Federal public lands and waters in the Kodiak Aleutians Region. It was established by the authority in Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and is chartered under the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Section 805 of ANILCA and the Council's charter establishes the Council's authority to initiate, review and evaluate proposals for regulations, policies, management plans, and other matters related to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region. The Council also reviews resource management actions occurring outside their regions that may impact subsistence resources critical to communities served by the Council. The Council provides a forum for the expression of opinions and recommendations regarding any matter related to the subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within the region.

The Council held a public meeting on March 4-5, 2026, in Kodiak, and took up 14 BOG Proposals to provide comments. Please see the Council comments below.

Proposals 199, 200, 201, 203 and 204 seek to increase the nonresident bag limit for deer in Unit 8 Remainder and were considered as a group. **The Council opposes these proposals**, but would support changing the nonresident bag limit from one buck to one deer, allowing buck-only until September 30, and any deer October 1-December 31. In 2023, the BOG reduced the nonresident bag limit for Unit 8 Remainder from three deer to one buck, and data shows this reduction has not negatively impacted nonresident participation, and clients are still booking charter and transporter services for Kodiak. In fact, even with the bag limit reduction in 2023, the nonresident participation has continued to increase, and if the nonresident bag limit is increased



to 2 or 3 deer, there is concern that nonresident hunter numbers will also increase, displacing resident hunters. The reduced bag limit of one animal seems to be working. However, the Council does support allowing harvest of any deer starting on October 1st to provide more flexibility for nonresident hunters but still stay within a one animal limit. Additionally, allowing the harvest of any deer after October 1st will improve meat quality.

Proposals 220, 221, and 230 seek to extend seasons for goats and were considered as a group. **The Council supports these proposals.** Proposal 220 would change the season end date from January 31 to March 31 in areas RG471, RG472, RG473, RG474, and RG476. This would provide more hunting opportunity for Kodiak residents who are hunting goats for food. Specifically, it would provide more opportunity outside of November and December when the meat quality is the worst. Proposals 221 and 230 would lengthen the goat season in RG480 by changing the start date from August 20th to August 1st. This would provide more hunting opportunity and allow more families to hunt together while kids are out of school. This provides valuable learning opportunities for young hunters and could encourage more youth to get involved in hunting.

Proposals 240, 245, 246, 247 and 248 all deal with using infrared or artificial devices to take furbearing animals with a trapping license and were considered as a group. **The Council supports Proposal 248**, and opposes any use of any electronically enhanced night vision devices, forward looking infrared devices, and artificial light while trapping (**we oppose Proposal 247**). Proposals 240, 245, and 246 all seek to accomplish the same thing as Proposal 248, but reference using these devices while hunting, which is already prohibited. The Council previously submitted comments in opposition to similar proposals allowing these types of devices at the Statewide BOG meeting in 2025. We do not believe using these types of devices while trapping is in the spirit of fair chase; this is not how we do things in our community, and their use is not appropriate for Kodiak. As the Council noted in our previous comments, night vision and forward-looking infrared devices are extremely effective for spotting game and furbearers and will confer a significant advantage to trappers, particularly when long-range trapping with a gun. There is also concern about overlapping trapping seasons and big game seasons where these devices could be legally used in trapping while at the same time conferring an advantage to hunters where infrared is not allowed (for example these devices could be used to spot bears emerging from dens in the spring). The Council is also concerned that using these devices along the shoreline could decimate the local population of foxes.

Proposal 241 would open a year-round season for trapping mink in Unit 8. **The Council supports Proposal 241.** Mink are not native to Kodiak Island. In recent years, Kodiak residents have reported seeing more and more mink, and the population appears to be expanding into new areas. Mink have been observed in downtown Kodiak, around the processing plants, in residential areas, and out the road away from town. Mink are voracious predators, and we are concerned that mink will predate on seabird nests and negatively impact seabird populations that are an important subsistence resource.

The Council thanks you for the opportunity to comment on these proposals. If you have any questions or would like to follow up, please contact me through our Subsistence Council Coordinator Leigh Honig at (907) 310-4097 or leigh_honig@ios.doi.gov.

Jake Fletcher, Chair



PC123
3 of 3

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Rebecca Skinner".

Rebecca Skinner,
Chair

cc: Federal Subsistence Board
Interagency Staff Committee
Kodiak/Aleutians Subsistence Regional Advisory Council
Benjamin Mulligan, Deputy Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Aaron Poetter, Division of Wildlife Conservation, Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Office of Subsistence Management
Administrative Record



March 6, 2026

Alaska Board of Game Southcentral Region Meeting — March 20-25, 2026 | Kodiak, Alaska

Re: Opposition to Proposal 210 — Reallocation of Elk Permits

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game:

Koniag is a regional Alaska Native Corporation formed under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Koniag has over 4,800 Alutiiq Shareholders. Our region encompasses the Kodiak Archipelago in the Gulf of Alaska and a portion of the Alaska Peninsula. The communities in our region have traditionally been dependent on terrestrial and marine resources for subsistence and commercial purposes for centuries. Koniag has been working diligently on issues affecting the viability and sustainability of the village communities of the Kodiak Archipelago and food security is a critical component of this effort. For our people, the ability to harvest animals and seafood adjacent to our communities is what has sustained us for over 7,500 years.

Koniag is in strong opposition to Proposal 210 which will be considered at the upcoming Southcentral Region Meeting. Koniag believes this proposal would cause serious, unjustified harm to the communities of Ouzinkie and Port Lions whose residents rely on the ability to harvest resources near their communities for their sustenance and ability to continue to live in their home village.

Proposal 210 would reduce the number of elk registration tags issued in-person in Ouzinkie and Port Lions from 8 per community to 4. Koniag opposes this proposal for the following reasons:

- **No scientific justification.** There is no scientific justification to support this proposal. Since registration tags began being issued in-person in Ouzinkie and Port Lions, there has been no adverse impact on the elk herds in the hunt areas associated with the tags.
- **Issuing registration tags in-person in Ouzinkie and Port Lions is appropriate.** Issuing elk registration tags in-person in Ouzinkie and Port Lions does not mean that those registration tags are available to residents of those communities exclusively. These registration tags are available to others, but they would need to be in Ouzinkie or Port Lions at the time the tags are issued. Prior to these registration tags being issued in Ouzinkie and Port Lions, residents of those communities had to go to Kodiak to seek a registration tag. Given the reliance on nearby resources for sustainability, it is appropriate to provide a more convenient method of registration tag issuance for these communities. And, given that these registration tags are not exclusive to residents of Ouzinkie and Port Lions, reducing the number of tags issued in-person in these communities from 8 to 4 lowers the chances that a local resident can acquire a tag.



Koniag respectfully urges the Board of Game to reject Proposal 210. The Alutiiq people have utilized the Kodiak region's abundant resources to sustain themselves and their communities for millennia. Resources, including elk, are shared within the community. An elk registration tag issued to a resident of Ouzinkie or Port Lions does not benefit only one individual. It benefits an entire community. This is consistent with Koniag's core values, particularly our core value to "Share the Catch." Therefore, Koniag supports the status-quo and continued in-person issuance of 8 elk registration tags in the communities of Ouzinkie and Port Lions.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Shauna".

Shauna Hegna
President



PC125

Name: Matt Kopec

Community of Residence: Whittier

Comment:

Proposal 83: Oppose

I believe there is no good reason to increase the harvest at this time.

Proposal 84: Support

I have been a Big Game Transporter in Whittier since 1998 and I agree with shortening the fall season. In my experience, fall hunters tend to concentrate effort in easily hunted salmon streams, don't utilize the meat, and tend to shoot any bear opportunistically- which results in a high harvest of sows and young bears. I believe this will be more effective in reducing sow harvest than proposal 82.

Proposal 85: Support

As a big game transporter and as a hunter in PWS since 1998, I do not allow shooting from my vessels, even when legal. Shooting from a boat results in increased loss of wounded game, a lack of hunter effort to retrieve wounded game, and in poor meat quality/salvage due to poor shot placement. I agree that handicap hunters should be given opportunity when possible, but I do not think that able hunters should be allowed to shoot from a vessel.



PC126

Name: Grant Kopplin

Community of Residence: Palmer

Comment:

Proposal 71: Support

Sheep are very important to resident hunters and should be valued as a food source and managed as such

Proposal 72: Support

we need every available tool to help manage our sheep and I believe this will help guide what our goals for sheep populations should be and potentially open up some more predator control options

Proposal 76: Support

The deer numbers in prince William sound have declined recently and the FSB is attempting to close all of hitchenbrook and hawkins island to non federally qualified subsistence users. Reducing the non resident deer limit to one is a good first step in trying to reduce harvest during a time when numbers are low. This reduction will hopefully be enough that the Feds do not have to take action and can leave it open to other users besides FQS users and other Alaskan residents will still have opportunity. and what non resident needs to kill more than one deer in PWS? not

to mention the water based transporter business is going to start moving in and trying to make money since that has gotten so much more popular

Proposal 86: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

Many of these draw permits occur in areas that are heavily relied upon by Alaska residents. They are close to home, financially attainable, and represent some of the most practical opportunities for families to hunt. For these coveted permits, residents should be awarded the majority of opportunity.

Using “up to” language in regulation is an excellent solution. It preserves the integrity of the existing draw system — keeping it random and fair for everyone — while establishing a reasonable ceiling on the number of permits that may be awarded to nonresidents if, by chance, a disproportionate number are drawn in a given year. Importantly, this approach would not require creating separate hunt codes or a separate drawing. The system could function exactly as it does now, but with a defined cap that prevents unintended outcomes.

The proposed structure:

Up to 10% for species that do not require a guide, and

Up to 20% for species that must be guided

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For species that do not require a guide, a 10% cap recognizes nonresident opportunity while ensuring residents maintain primary access to these high-demand hunts.

For species that require a guide — often considered more trophy-oriented hunts — a 20% cap remains generous. It would allow meaningful nonresident participation and provide business for Alaska’s guiding industry, while still protecting resident opportunity in high-demand areas.

This approach does not eliminate nonresident opportunity. Rather, it creates fairness and balance. It ensures that accessible, high-demand hunts near population hubs remain primarily available to Alaska residents, while still allowing nonresidents meaningful access within reasonable limits.

There needs to be a cap on how many nonresidents can draw these permits. The proposed structure offers a practical and measured solution that respects resident priority, maintains a fair and random draw process, and still supports Alaska’s guiding economy.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 87: Support

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 88: Support

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Grant Kopplin

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Proposal 93: Support

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

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Proposal 94: Support

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

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Proposal 109: Support

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 113: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Proposal 115: Support

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Proposal 116: Support

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Proposal 117: Support

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Proposal 118: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

Many of these draw permits occur in areas that are heavily relied upon by Alaska residents. They are close to home, financially attainable, and represent some of the most practical opportunities for families to hunt. For these coveted permits, residents should be awarded the majority of opportunity.

Using “up to” language in regulation is an excellent solution. It preserves the integrity of the existing draw system — keeping it random and fair for everyone — while establishing a reasonable ceiling on the number of permits that may be awarded to nonresidents if, by chance, a disproportionate number are drawn in a given year. Importantly, this approach would not require creating separate hunt codes or a separate drawing. The system could function exactly as it does now, but with a defined cap that prevents unintended outcomes.

The proposed structure:

Up to 10% for species that do not require a guide, and

Up to 20% for species that must be guided

would be fair and balanced.

For species that do not require a guide, a 10% cap recognizes nonresident opportunity while ensuring residents maintain primary access to these high-demand hunts.

For species that require a guide — often considered more trophy-oriented hunts — a 20% cap remains generous. It would allow meaningful nonresident participation and provide business for Alaska’s guiding industry, while still protecting resident opportunity in high-demand areas.

This approach does not eliminate nonresident opportunity. Rather, it creates fairness and balance. It ensures that accessible, high-demand hunts near population hubs remain primarily available to Alaska residents, while still allowing nonresidents meaningful access within reasonable limits.

There needs to be a cap on how many nonresidents can draw these permits. The proposed structure offers a practical and measured solution that respects resident priority, maintains a fair and random draw process, and still supports Alaska’s guiding economy.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 120: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

Many of these draw permits occur in areas that are heavily relied upon by Alaska residents. They are close to home, financially attainable, and represent some of the most practical opportunities for families to hunt. For these coveted permits, residents should be awarded the majority of opportunity.

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 121: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 122: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 123: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 124: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 125: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 126: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 127: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 128: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 129: Support

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 130: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 131: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 132: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 133: Support

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 134: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 137: Support

there should not be a brown bear cap in an area where so much of it is locked up by federal regulation and is also such an important area for moose and Caribou as a subsistence animal for Alaskans

Proposal 155: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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The proposed structure:

Up to 10% for species that do not require a guide, and

Up to 20% for species that must be guided

would be fair and balanced.

For species that do not require a guide, a 10% cap recognizes nonresident opportunity while ensuring residents maintain primary access to these high-demand hunts.

For species that require a guide — often considered more trophy-oriented hunts — a 20% cap remains generous. It would allow meaningful nonresident participation and provide business for Alaska’s guiding industry, while still protecting resident opportunity in high-demand areas.

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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 156: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Proposal 182: Oppose

Guides do not need another guaranteed tag for the Chugach State Park. These are highly sought after permits that many residents put in for their entire life and never draw. Sheep numbers are down and adding additional harvest so some people can make money isn't doing right by the animal

Proposal 188: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 198: Support

Shortening the non resident season will help reduce competition in the field for local residents and non local Alaska residents trying to harvest their deer

Proposal 199: Oppose

The nonresident bag limit for deer in unit 8 was just lowered to 1 in 2023. That proposal had massive local support and support from Alaskan residents all over the state. The Kodiak AC supported it unanimously. It was a great decision to help protect the Kodiak deer population and hunting quality in a lot of areas. The water based transporter business in Kodiak has grown so much that allowing non residents to harvest more than one deer is just a bad idea. I have met numerous groups of non residents bragging in local bars in Kodiak about how the whole 6 pack boat got their limit of 18 deer in their one week trip. and these boats are taking 8-12 groups of hunters each season. That could be 216 dead deer per boat. More and more transporters were coming into the area to take advantage of this non resident demand and it was reducing the deer hunting quality in a lot of areas. Several salt water areas are so hammered by transporters I wont consider hunting their anymore. And honestly what non resident needs to come to Kodiak and shoot more than one deer? with 30 seconds of google research I was able to determine that 3 of the 5 authors of these proposals to raise the deer limit again directly benefit financially from increased interest in non residents hunting deer on Kodiak. One owns a water based transporter company, one owns a lodge that caters to nonresident hunters, and the last one is a non resident hunting guide in our state who is also a "advisor" for the "huntin fool" who's whole job is to sell hunts to non residents in our state. I just ask that board does not increase the limit and realize that one over the counter deer tag for Kodiak that a non resident can get year after year is plenty of opportunity for a non resident of Alaska. They don't need to come here and shoot a boat load of deer when it is such a vital resource to so many Alaskans

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Proposal 223: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

I respectfully urge the Board to adopt a clear and reasonable cap on the number of draw permits that may be issued to nonresident hunters in highly sought-after hunt areas, particularly those that are affordable, accessible, and located near population centers.

Many of these draw permits occur in areas that are heavily relied upon by Alaska residents. They are close to home, financially attainable, and represent some of the most practical opportunities for families to hunt. For these coveted permits, residents should be awarded the majority of opportunity.

Using “up to” language in regulation is an excellent solution. It preserves the integrity of the existing draw system — keeping it random and fair for everyone — while establishing a reasonable ceiling on the number of permits that may be awarded to nonresidents if, by chance, a disproportionate number are drawn in a given year. Importantly, this approach would not require creating separate hunt codes or a separate drawing. The system could function exactly as it does now, but with a defined cap that prevents unintended outcomes.

The proposed structure:

Up to 10% for species that do not require a guide, and

Up to 20% for species that must be guided

would be fair and balanced.

For species that do not require a guide, a 10% cap recognizes nonresident opportunity while ensuring residents maintain primary access to these high-demand hunts.

For species that require a guide — often considered more trophy-oriented hunts — a 20% cap remains generous. It would allow meaningful nonresident participation and provide business for Alaska’s guiding industry, while still protecting resident opportunity in high-demand areas.

This approach does not eliminate nonresident opportunity. Rather, it creates fairness and balance. It ensures that accessible, high-demand hunts near population hubs remain primarily available to Alaska residents, while still allowing nonresidents meaningful access within reasonable limits.

There needs to be a cap on how many nonresidents can draw these permits. The proposed structure offers a practical and measured solution that respects resident priority, maintains a fair and random draw process, and still supports Alaska’s guiding economy.

Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

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Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska



Name: Patrick Kriegh

Community of Residence: Soldotna, Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 105: Oppose
only ADFG

Proposal 106: Oppose
Change? why

Proposal 107: Oppose
Change ,why, control, money

Proposal 108: Oppose
Bad arm to start with

special interest group.

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

The need to be able to extend to end of February helps proper trapline run with closure of wolverine at same time

Proposal 145: Oppose

Beginning to an end. Loose pets disturb wildlife

Proposal 146: Oppose

Are you trying to make loose dog walkers ok.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Never ends . they just want us gone. huge area out there.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Invitation to trap harassment or theft

Proposal 149: Oppose

who is going to enforce? Alaska is for all user groups

Proposal 150: Oppose

Anti trap harassment ,with possible set up to trappers stolen traps and illegally reset.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Close all seems harsh.

Do we want dams blocking salmon returns?

Proposal 152: Support with Amendment

Do you want stream dams, the kings or steelhead may try to be getting up river?

To help share the resource a bag limit of two, and with reduction of season be good management for this watershed.

Proposal 153: Oppose

Any obstruction in the river can make it harder for any salmon to navigate back to those special spots of birth needed. To keep a river flowing freely trapping is a selective tool that must be available for beaver. After a good rain you be surprised how far up a coho will go.

Proposal 198: Support with Amendment

They are not meat hunters and horns may have dropped. no need to be in field

Proposal 200: Support

They come along way and spend good money to be here in Kodiak. hopefully fill a tag on a decent buck then hold out for big one rest of hunt. Make their journey and expense worthwhile. They may not fishermen or duck hunters and want to spend more time in the field.

Proposal 203: Oppose

WHY

Proposal 206: Support

Good dividing line. Too much ATV and SXS entering saltry area.

Proposal 209: Oppose

My friends outside will go with me before brother ever shows up. A guide they could not afford. They would likely hunt out west.

Proposal 210: Oppose

Really

Proposal 211: General Comment

If the plan is managing by the numbers harvested and air surveys to obtain proper harvest level.

Proposal 220: Support

Sometimes lower elevation. Access with snow machine into backcountry. Invasive species doing well for their habitat. Cold weather and recovery proper way to harvest.

Proposal 221: Oppose

no changes

Proposal 222: Oppose

Goats are doing great for being introduced to Kodiak. You want to harvest a renewable resource. By going billy only you upset the habitat supporting all. Any and all goats taken are considered trophies by my friends. Its the hunt and reward that count not inches.

Proposal 230: Oppose

No changes, just puts pressure elsewhere.

Proposal 240: Oppose

Lots of foxes on Kodiak so over harvest is not a problem. FACT

Not sure but is not night vision already illegal? It should be .

Proposal 241: Oppose

Conservation means wise use. This has none of that applying. Mink Have established themselves on to Kodiak in my decades there. They are caught in my ermine sets now.

They co exist fine on the mainland and nothing drastic is expected . I catch ermine and mink in the same set here in the Kenai /Kodiak .area .And these seasons should run together. Fur quality goes down in late winter as fur texture turns cotten and is devalued on market and tanning . If you have mink problems excluders is your way of protecting livestock chickens etc. I am sure other hatcheries would help explain exclusion methods employed .As a last resort ADF&G could issue a permit for specific cases. Most everything has been introduced to Kodiak and done well here. Better get use to this new addition to the island its here to stay.

Patrick Kriegh

Proposal 242: Support with Amendment

This could be helpful controlling beavers here in Kodiak . As I always stopped trapping beaver due to incidental catches of otter in my sets when season ended. It would be great to trap beavers in February without worry of otter take. The fur is still good, hopefully ice on ponds by then and daylight much longer. As proposed ending April 15 th. I disagree and feel its too late. end of February or march 10th be better . Fur quality down . Mating season beginning and do not want any conflict in field running sets during spring bear .Otters and beavers travel the same area . There are drainages in Kodiak blocked by beavers from salmon that could use some harvest but otter restrictions on take refrain me from doing

Patrick Kriegh

Proposal 243: General Comment

Is this standard adfg ruling elsewhere ?

Breakaway # ?

What are you trying to help , a deer or a loose running dog ?

Proposal 244: Oppose

PLEASE NOT

ANTI HARRASSMENT

Possible set up by too easy

Proposal 245: Support

Is it not already?

Proposal 246: Support

Unfair advantage to the hunt.

More money does NOT make you a better hunter

Proposal 247: Oppose

Where will this end, it could and will be abused . All artificial lights for hunting believe unlawful now in Alaska.

Proposal 248: Support

Game of money played. Who has more? Fair chase for all.



PC128

Name: Jon Kruger

Community of Residence: Kenai

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

Any effort In reducing nanny harvest exponentially supports more goats on the mountain and more hunt opportunities in the future.

Proposal 73: Support

Clarify and be specific so we can fallow the rules and law enforcement can as well.

Proposal 86: Support

Yea, let's maximize hunt opportunities for residents in alaska

Proposal 87: Support

Non residents should be allowed to draw up to 10% of tags for a hunt that has 10 or more tags. If there amt 10 or more tags then there shouldn't be non resident ability to draw a tag.

Proposal 88: Support

Non residents should be allowed to draw up to 10% of tags for a hunt that has 10 or more tags. If there amt 10 or more tags then there shouldn't be non resident ability to draw a tag.

Proposal 89: Support

This aligns to similar unit 15 practices

Proposal 90: Support

This aligns to Canadian management for rules of legal moose to harvest. This would allow a higher legal moose harvest opportunity. If the management plan supports higher harvest I support this proposal. Consider this for residents only

Proposal 92: Support

This is an unlimited tag allocation hunt. Moving dates later could increase harvest and this might need to be reevaluated.

Proposal 93: Support

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Proposal 94: Support

Non residents should be allowed to draw up to 10% of tags for a hunt that has 10 or more tags. If there arnt 10 or more tags then there shouldn't be non resident ability to draw a tag.

Proposal 96: Support

I support increased opportunity for hunting and harvesting if the moose management plan supports increased harvest of females.

Proposal 97: Oppose

I support limits on motorized vehicles for hunting

Proposal 105: Oppose

Hunters only are able to harvest older age class rams. This model of conservation is self regulating for increased and decreased cycles of population. Closing hunting will do nothing to support more sheep in the kenai mountains

Proposal 106: Oppose

Hunters only are able to harvest older age class rams. This model of conservation is self regulating for increased and decreased cycles of population. I do not support Going to a registration hunt

Proposal 107: General Comment

I support the longer season for draw hunts. I don't support adding any more draw areas to unit 7/15 for sheep

Proposal 108: Oppose

Any sheep hunter has the option to hunt with a bow on existing tags

Proposal 109: Support with Amendment

Non residents should be allowed to draw up to 10% of tags for a hunt that has 10 or more tags. If there arnt 10 or more tags then there shouldn't be non resident ability to draw a tag.

Proposal 110: General Comment

I support opening hunt areas for mt goat hunting when the management plan supports harvest.

Proposal 112: Support

I support this as long as it doesn't push the existing registration dates later

Proposal 113: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 114: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 115: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 128: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 130: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 138: Oppose

I support increased opportunity for hunters here in alaska

Proposal 139: Oppose

I don't support further restrictions on hunting opportunities without sound judgment that aligns to a management plan

Proposal 199: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 200: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 201: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 202: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents. And don't support non resident doe harvest

Proposal 203: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 204: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 205: Oppose

I support a limit of one deer for non residents.

Proposal 208: Support

I support this proposal as it serves in good interest to supporting a strong deer population

Proposal 232: Oppose

I do not support creating a dedicated non resident tag allocation in the state of alaska



PC129

Name: Mary Krusen

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

My support:

I fear the day my dog or children playing (or others' dogs and children) would get injured or die in a trap when there are many other areas in Alaska let alone unit 7 safer for trapping. I have encountered traps on the Kenai Peninsula in popular recreation areas that even if a dog is on a normal leash it may get trapped due to proximity to trail/road. The beauty of the Kenai Peninsula is that children can play out in the woods but not all children know or even if they do know trully understand the consequences of messing with a trap.

Additionally this change would:

- 1) Aligns with the Trappers Code of Ethics and ADFG Guidelines
- 2) Increase public safety, reduce risk to dogs and recreationists, and strengthen user confidence
- 3) Establish defined setbacks in clearly identified, high-use recreation corridors
- 4) Maintain trapping opportunity across the vast majority of Unit 7.
- 5) Contribute to shared lands and shared respect. I'm not frustrated with trapping and trappers but I am frustrated with lack of respect and shared land usage when people put dogs and children at risk to be able to trap in places described as above.

Proposal 146: Support

My support:

I fear the day my dog or children playing (or others' dogs and children) would get injured or die in a trap when there are many other areas in Alaska let alone unite 7 safer for trapping. I have encountered traps on the Kenai Peninsula in popular recreation areas that even if a dog is on a normal leash it may get trapped due to proximity to trail/road. The beauty of the Kenai Peninsula

is that children can play out in the woods but not all children know or even if they do know trully understand the consequences of messing with a trap.

Additionally this change would:

- 1) Aligns with the Trappers Code of Ethics and ADFG Guidelines
- 2) Increase public safety, reduce risk to dogs and recreationists, and strengthen user confidence
- 3) Establish defined setbacks in clearly identified, high-use recreation corridors
- 4) Maintain trapping opportunity across the vast majority of Unit 7.
- 5) Contribute to shared lands and shared respect. I'm not frustrated with trapping and trappers but I am frustrated with lack of respect and shared land usage when people put dogs and children at risk to be able to trap in places described as above.

Proposal 147: Support

My support:

I fear the day my dog or children playing (or others' dogs and children) would get injured or die in a trap when there are many other areas in Alaska let alone unite 7 safer for trapping. I have encountered traps on the Kenai Peninsula in popular recreation areas that even if a dog is on a normal leash it may get trapped due to proximity to trail/road. The beauty of the Kenai Peninsula is that children can play out in the woods but not all children know or even if they do know trully understand the consequences of messing with a trap.

Additionally this change would:

- 1) Aligns with the Trappers Code of Ethics and ADFG Guidelines
- 2) Increase public safety, reduce risk to dogs and recreationists, and strengthen user confidence
- 3) Establish defined setbacks in clearly identified, high-use recreation corridors
- 4) Maintain trapping opportunity across the vast majority of Unit 7.
- 5) Contribute to shared lands and shared respect. I'm not frustrated with trapping or trappers but I am frustrated with lack of respect and shared land usage when people put dogs and children at risk to be able to trap.

Proposal 148: Support

My support:

I fear the day my dog or children playing (or others' dogs and children) would get injured or die in a trap when there are many other areas in Alaska let alone unit 7 safer for trapping. I have encountered traps on the Kenai Peninsula in popular recreation areas that even if a dog is on a normal leash it may get trapped due to proximity to trail/road. The beauty of the Kenai Peninsula is that children can play out in the woods but not all children know or even if they do know trully

understand the consequences of messing with a trap. If they are signs posted there is less likely to be an unintentional dog or child death or injury.

Additionally this change would:

- 1) Aligns with the Trappers Code of Ethics and ADFG Guidelines
- 2) Increase public safety, reduce risk to dogs and recreationists, and strengthen user confidence
- 3) Maintain trapping opportunity across the vast majority of Unit 7.
- 4) Contribute to shared lands and shared respect. I'm not frustrated with trapping or trappers but I am frustrated with lack of respect and shared land usage when people put dogs and children at risk to be able to trap without signage.

Proposal 149: Support

My support:

I fear the day my dog or children playing (or others' dogs and children) would get injured or die in a trap when there are many other areas in Alaska let alone unit 7 safer for trapping. I have encountered traps on the Kenai Peninsula in popular recreation areas that even if a dog is on a normal leash it may get trapped due to proximity to trail/road. The beauty of the Kenai Peninsula is that children can play out in the woods but not all children know or even if they do know trully understand the consequences of messing with a trap.

Additionally this change would:

- 1) Aligns with the Trappers Code of Ethics and ADFG Guidelines
- 2) Increase public safety, reduce risk to dogs and recreationists, and strengthen user confidence
- 3) Establish defined setbacks in clearly identified, high-use recreation corridors
- 4) Provide clearer signage for active traplines
- 5) Maintain trapping opportunity across the vast majority of Unit 7.
- 6) Facilitate safer dog rescue efforts in the Summit Lake Recreation Area.

**Contribute to shared lands and shared respect. I'm not frustrated with trapping or trappers but I am frustrated with lack of respect and shared land usage when people put dogs and children at risk to be able to trap in areas described as above.

Proposal 150: Support

If a trapper is disobeying the above hopefully changed rules then the trapper can be contacted and educated. Or, if they don't change will experience consequences.



Name: Tyler Kuhn

Community of Residence: North Pole

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support with Amendment

I only support this if the proposal is changed. What needs changed is you shouldn't be punished for nanny harvest in all hunt areas. RG480 for example (southern Kodiak Island) it's advised to shoot nannies. A hunter shouldn't be punished if they did so in RG480 or any other goat hunt area in which nannies should be harvested at higher rates.

Proposal 71: Support

I think this will help sheep management for the better with this data.

Proposal 72: Support

The data from this would greatly help the sheep and we will better be able to manage sheep hunts.

Proposal 73: Support

This has been needed for a very long time and I don't understand how this hasn't been defined already at this point.

With an actual definition hunters will better understand what structure is legal and which structures are not

Proposal 74: Support

I very strongly support this, bears can be very difficult to kill if hunters make bad shots. That being said, if a hunter takes their time and practices good marksmanship the bear being shot will have a much higher chance of recovery. This proposal will keep people from shooting multiple bears on the same tag/harvest ticket.

This is also something the guide industry self imposes on our clients. I never allow my customers to shoot another bear if one has already been wounded and not recovered. It's just ethical and conservation minded.

Proposal 75: Support

I support this but it needs to be very accessible for those needing to take this course

Proposal 76: Support

I very highly support this, I love that this already happened on Kodiak Island. The proposal will help the deer herd and allow a lot more antlered deer to reach a mature age and allow them to breed.

Proposal 81: Oppose

Unit 6 as a whole has suffered in recent years with its moose population. I don't think allowing antlerless harvest would be smart for proper management

Proposal 82: Oppose

I have hunted unit 6D a fair bit and I don't view this as necessary. I see plenty of bears in unit 6D personally and everyone I know down in the unit all make comments that they feel the bear population has not dropped.

Proposal 85: Support

Shooting from a boat should be reserved for very select few (disabled hunters for an example)

Proposal 96: Oppose

I don't think 15C has enough of a moose population to allow for an antlerless hunt.

Proposal 97: Oppose

I don't want to see unrestricted off road vehicle use not only here but anywhere in Alaska. Unrestricted off road vehicle use destroys the landscape in so many places it occurs.

Proposal 98: Support

This needs to be clarified so people know what's legal and what's not more effectively

Proposal 134: Oppose

This proposal would cause the bear numbers to explode in density. There are a lot of black bears on the Kenai and we should be more worried about moose calf survival

Proposal 142: Support

Make the season start on its current date and allow its last day of the season to be the last day of February.

Proposal 145: Support

This will keep bad interactions between trappers and the general public down.

Proposal 150: General Comment

If done, make it some sort of a identification number rather than listing names of trappers.

Proposal 172: Support

The fact this isn't a regulation already is very disturbing. A wounded moose will die most likely from its wounds and should count towards the harvest. Thus, preventing another harvest.

Proposal 181: Oppose

You should never be allowed to use someone else's permit.

Proposal 183: Support

There are plenty of bears in 14C so this proposal would help better manage the bear population

Proposal 186: Support

I think this should be mandatory on all game statewide. Especially on a registration hunt such as this.

Proposal 198: Oppose

There is no need for this. Especially since Non-residents are only harvesting antlered deer

Proposal 199: Oppose

I think it should remain one for Non-resident hunters.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Keep it one, it helps keep the DIY drop camp hunters away in larger volumes

Proposal 208: Support

I highly support this, no other female big game animal in the state allows for this to occur. Deer should be no different

Proposal 209: Support

This is an extremely difficult hunt and a Non-resident should not be allowed to attempt this without a licensed guide. This proposal will also further limit the amount of Non-residents putting in for these tags as most Non-residents won't be able to afford a Guided hunt.

Proposal 220: Oppose

I am against all subsistence hunts, it's not needed as a hunter can do the same thing during the current seasons

Proposal 221: Support

This will allow for more goat harvest in RG480 and further help the management goals

Proposal 227: Oppose

I am against these "20%" allocation proposals because Non-resident kill the majority of the goats in unit 8. A lot of residents that obtain the tags don't even hunt said tags to begin with. The goal is to manage the goat populations and meet harvest quotas. This proposal would keep that from happening.

Proposal 234: Oppose

This proposal would add to hunter congestion and probably increase the Sow harvest rates.

Proposal 235: Support

I highly, highly support this for unit 8. It's ridiculous this isn't already a law.

Proposal 236: Oppose

I think resident hunters just need to better educate themselves on how to identify the sex of bears. Kodiak has a limited number of bears and shooting too many sows will harm the population.

And it would be very hard to judge skull size on these sows (if you can't identify a Boar from Sow, you probably can't identify skull size on a live bear as well)

Proposal 237: Support

As a guide, this only makes sense to me. Residents should get these tags

Proposal 238: Support

This will further limit Sow harvest (especially by residents)

Proposal 239: Support

Alot of sea ducks get wounded and and die later.

Harvest reports would be great for gathering data on how many birds are being shot and killed

Proposal 240: Support with Amendment

Keep the harvest limit the same but don't allow night vision or thermal optics.

Proposal 248: Support

Unit 8 has a smaller population of furbearers compared to the main land. I support this to keep over harvest from happening

Proposal 252: Oppose

There are not nearly enough cow moose in these areas to allow for this hunt.

Proposal 256: Oppose

There are not enough moose in 20A to justify this.

Proposal 257: Oppose

I don't support unit 20 antlerless hunts at all

Proposal 258: Oppose

I don't support unit 20 antlerless moose hunts at all

Proposal 261: Oppose

Unit 26 does not have alot of moose and therefore this hunt should not occur



PC131

Name: Alexis Kwachka

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Chairman Fletcher and members of the Board of Game,

My name is Alexis Kwachka and I am a resident of Kodiak. Unfortunately I have a schedule conflict and I will not be there to defend, support or explain my proposals. I am passionate about them and it was not an attempt to waste your time.

211- registration elk tag for Kodiak Island after all elk areas closed. Elk have and do swim to Kodiak island. This will allow any on the Island to be taken if they do. We have Rocky Mountain elk on Chiniak that have escaped, We also hear reports of elk on the Island and elk have been taken. This will allow elk to be harvested so they can't establish a population on the main part of Kodiak.

232- Establish a ratio for guide and residents for goats. Kodiak's north end should separate Guides and residents. booking agents are just waking up to the fact that we are blessed with a

robust goat population. separate guides and put them in their own pool. residents will not have to compete with flooded drawings. Kodiak provides cheap access to outstanding goat hunting. Get ahead of the storm and separate guides from residents.

239- This proposal will fit in the garbage can nicely BUT. I would like to explain my concern. Kodiak has seen a massive influx of transporters, we seeing more and more duck hunting at what point are we straining the population. the reporting is weak at best and we should be trying to collect much more data on harvest and lost birds.

240- This proposal should follow 239 in the bin. Same concern with transporters BUT fox are very vulnerable to localized depletion. I will watch through the next board cycle and see if we are seeing a shift from hunting license to hunting, trapping licenses. If we see this it will be time to act on reduced bag limit.

246- ban enhanced night vision, infrared. Kodiak is no place to allow this technology. We are hunting the tops of mountain that stick out of the water. This eliminates FAIR CHASE.

248- banning enhanced night vision captures all that I was trying to say. I fully support this proposal and hope that the Board of Game does too.

235- I fully support this proposal. Bear hunting is a special thing and a very powerful experience. If you have the privilege to get to hunt Kodiak bears, you must do your best to complete the job. things happen but if you lose your bear that's it. Punch your tag.

Kodiak Island bag limit for non resident deer should remain at 1 buck only. this is a huge deal for the residents of Alaska. 3 - 5 thousand animals are taken for Alaskan freezers annually. Non residents are mainly coming for trophy animals and 1 deer does not detract from that or the experience. Alaska as becoming a smaller and smaller place. we need to flip the narrative from volume to value.

Transporters are becoming a real issue for Kodiak Island. Its not uncommon to pull into a bay and have 2-3 transporters in 1 bay. There are beaten paths into the woods in each bay now. If you look at harvest data you are seeing an increased pre and post harvest from kodiak residents, this represents when there are way fewer transporters operating. Some of my proposals were to highlight that I think in the next cycles you will see more and more competition for the game exacerbate this issue.

Lastly the Kodiak AC spent more than 15 hour diligently working on these proposals along with a mix of community members who were out spoken on their opinions. What you see in the Kodiak AC minutes really represents compromise and a wealth of understanding on the needs of Kodiak residents and non island residents interacting with the bounty our Island has to offer.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration,

Alexus Kwachka



Name: Garrett Lambert

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Separation of resident and non resident opportunity are better regulated through subsistence hunting opportunities.

Proposal 200: Support

This proposal is simple and speaks to better align ADF&G's non concern of biological sustainability and Kodiak's socioeconomic stability helping to support key framework for fall participation to remain consistent for many businesses.

Proposal 203: Support with Amendment

"I would support this Proposal with the Amendment "Raspberry island

Proposal 204: Afognak island

and Shuyak island limit 2 deer for non resident bag limit"

Proposal 239: Support

I am in full support of bettering education through in field judgments testing. I feel it has helped incidental harvest of illegal moose and goats in unit 15 and it does not limit access in any way.

Proposal 240: Oppose

Unit 8 has generally low waterfowl participation on its migratory species. All sea duck bag limits fall within safe and sustainable harvest rates as have been deemed by ADF&G.

Proposal 241: Oppose

Unit 8's fox limits meet all biological sustainability concerns by ADF&G.

Use of night vision for pursuit of furbearer harvest has been widely accepted and legalized throughout the United States for years now. As with any change of regulation there will be aspects to help enforcement manage and within the framework of the original proposal in 2025 legalizing the use of thermal/night vision state wide, I urge this proposal to be tabled to allow multiple seasons of use before consideration again.

Proposal 248: Support

Would help support the use of thermal/night vision legalization in 2025. Simple house keeping proposal.

Proposal 249: Oppose

Unit 8's fox limits meet all biological sustainability concerns by ADF&G.

Use of night vision for pursuit of furbearer harvest has been widely accepted and legalized throughout the United States for years now. As with any change of regulation there will be aspects to help enforcement manage and within the framework of the original proposal in 2025

legalizing the use of thermal/night vision state wide, I urge this proposal to be tabled to allow multiple seasons of use before consideration again.



PC133

Name: Brent Lane

Community of Residence: Eagle River

Comment:

Proposal 169: Support

I'd like an opportunity for moose closer to my home.

Proposal 170: Support

I support more opportunities for residents, fewer for non residents

Proposal 171: Support

More moose opportunities closer to my home.

Proposal 174: Support

I think this creates more opportunity for residents to get that dream sheep hunt.

Proposal 181: Oppose

Absolutely not. This would undoubtedly decrease the chances of drawing this hunt.

Proposal 184: Support

More opportunities for black bear closer to my home are welcome

Proposal 185: Support

There are plenty of bears to support more hunting.

Proposal 199: Oppose

It's like people are trying to make hunting more difficult for residents.

Proposal 200: Oppose

No way. More deer for residents, not non res.

Proposal 201: Oppose

See comments above. Residents have it tough enough.

Proposal 203: Oppose

I oppose most increases for non res bag limits

Proposal 204: Oppose

Nope.



PC134

Name: Jared Larsen

Community of Residence: Lolo MT

Comment:

Proposal 200: Support

As a hunter traveling to Kodiak in 2027 it would be awesome get 2 bucks

Proposal 201: Support

As a hunter traveling to Kodiak in 2027 it would be awesome get 2 bucks



PC135

Name: Paula Lee

Community of Residence: Kenai

Comment:

Proposal 86: Oppose

We don't have enough for years people that live here!

Proposal 87: Oppose

We don't have enough for years people that live here

Proposal 88: Oppose

We don't have enough for years people that live here

Proposal 89: Oppose

We don't have the moose numbers.

Proposal 93: Support with Amendment

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we open it up to people out of state?

Proposal 94: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we open it up to people out of state?

Proposal 97: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this?

Proposal 98: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this?

Proposal 99: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 100: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 101: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 102: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 103: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 104: Oppose

Our moose numbers are not so good. Why would we do this

Proposal 105: Support

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 106: Oppose

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 107: Oppose

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 108: Oppose

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 109: Oppose

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 110: Oppose

Low numbers of sheep

Proposal 111: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 112: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 113: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 114: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 115: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 116: General Comment

It should be no out of state permits

Proposal 117: General Comment

It should be no out of state permits

Proposal 118: General Comment

It should be no out of state permits

Proposal 119: General Comment

It should be no out of state permits

Proposal 120: General Comment

It should be no out of state permits

Proposal 140: Support

No sows should ever be taken

Proposal 145: Support

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 146: Support with Amendment

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 147: Oppose

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 148: Support with Amendment

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 149: Oppose

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 150: Support with Amendment

Because of Kids, Dogs, and peoplethat gather plants!

Proposal 151: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 152: Oppose

Not needed

Proposal 153: Oppose

Not needed



Name: Kregg Leffel

Community of Residence: North Pole

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

I strongly feel it will not stop at these specific locations rather will only open the door to more and more locations. I strongly feel trappers and recreational users can use these trails in conjunction. If the concern of pets getting caught in traps, the most effective method to prevent this is having the pets on a leash. I strongly feel there should be penalty up to an including fines to recreational users that use public trails and do not have their pets on a leash.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I strongly feel it will not stop at these specific locations rather will only open the door to more and more locations. I strongly feel trappers and recreational users can use these trails in conjunction. If the concern of pets getting caught in traps, the most effective method to prevent this is having the pets on a leash. I strongly feel there should be penalty up to an including fines to recreational users that use public trails and do not have their pets on a leash.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I strongly feel it will not stop at these specific locations rather will only open the door to more and more locations. I strongly feel trappers and recreational users can use these trails in conjunction. If the concern of pets getting caught in traps, the most effective method to prevent this is having the pets on a leash and public awareness. I strongly feel there should be penalty up to an including fines to recreational users that use public trails and do not have their pets on a leash.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I strongly feel these trap line postings will only educate non-trappers of where a trap line is. I also feel they will intentionally disrupt these specific trap lines rather than leave them alone, knowing that they are a trap line.

I strongly feel it will not stop at these specific locations rather will only open the door to more and more locations. I strongly feel trappers and recreational users can use these trails in conjunction. If the concern of pets getting caught in traps, the most effective method to prevent this is having the pets on a leash. I strongly feel there should be penalty up to an including fines to recreational users that use public trails and do not have their pets on a leash.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I strongly feel it will not stop at these specific locations rather will only open the door to more and more locations. I strongly feel trappers and recreational users can use these trails in conjunction. If the concern of pets getting caught in traps, the most effective method to prevent this is having the pets on a leash. I strongly feel there should be penalty up to an including fines to recreational users that use public trails and do not have their pets on a leash.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I strongly feel this will only just dropped the trap lines in a negative way. I think state and federal wildlife troopers will intentionally disrupt a trap line to generally do a trap ID tag check. I also feel this would expose trappers personal information to anti-trappers and open them up to harassment.

Proposal 151: Oppose

We have done this in the Fairbanks area on the Chino River. The Beaver population has exploded into an abundance. Private land owners along the river are up in arms since they are having ornamental trees damaged by these beavers. They then get a permit from fish and game to kill the beaver that is doing the damage. The unfortunate part is the beaver is then killed and wasted since they are rarely ever killed during their prime season. Not only that the person then killing a beaver does not know how to properly put up the fur. The end result is essentially want and Waste.

Proposal 152: Oppose

We have done this in the Fairbanks area on the Chino River. The Beaver population has exploded into an abundance. Private land owners along the river are up in arms since they are having ornamental trees damaged by these beavers. They then get a permit from fish and game to kill the beaver that is doing the damage. The unfortunate part is the beaver is then killed and wasted since they are rarely ever killed during their prime season. Not only that the person then killing a beaver does not know how to properly put up the fur. The end result is essentially want and Waste.

Proposal 153: Oppose

We have done this in the Fairbanks area on the Chino River. The Beaver population has exploded into an abundance. Private land owners along the river are up in arms since they are having ornamental trees damaged by these beavers. They then get a permit from fish and game to kill the beaver that is doing the damage. The unfortunate part is the beaver is then killed and wasted since they are rarely ever killed during their prime season. Not only that the person then killing a beaver does not know how to properly put up the fur. The end result is essentially want and Waste.



PC137

Name: Kathryn Lessard

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

I would like to oppose proposals 145-150. This is a 2 sided issue with a one sided solution. These proposals attempt to restrict lawful trapping to unnecessary setbacks while failing to address loose running dogs. Loose running dogs are the true public safety concern. As last

reported, 4.7 million dog bites per year and the CDC reports 468 people were killed by dog bite or being struck by a dog from 2011-2021. There was also a 50% increase in human death by dog attack from 2018-2021. As a school nurse for 20 years, seeing 40-60 people a day, I did treat dog bites. I treated no injuries from traps. No children or leashed dogs caught in traps.

These proposals impose all the responsibility on the trapper and essentially eliminate trapping opportunity with no personal responsibility for dogs placed upon the dog owner. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to ensure safety of their dog, wildlife, other trail users and their dogs. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to protect their dog and to be aware of trapping seasons and to protect their dogs by restraining them. No dogs caught in past 10 years in unit 7 with signage placed by Alaska Trappers Association. No dogs would be caught if there were enforced leash laws.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I oppose this proposal. This is a non issue. No dogs caught in past 10 years with signage placed by Alaska Trappers Association. No dogs would be caught if there were enforced leash laws.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I oppose this proposal. This is a non issue. No dogs caught in past 10 years with signage placed by Alaska Trappers Association. No dogs would be caught if there were enforced leash laws. My 3 year old grandson was chased by a loose running dog at Quartz creek campground Sept 2025. I called Seward Ranger District office and was told that enforcement of leash laws was just too hard.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Again, a non issue. ADFG has been quite clear since 2022 with dog restraint during trapping season. These proposals impose all the responsibility on the trapper and essentially eliminate trapping opportunity with no personal responsibility for dogs placed upon the dog owner. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to ensure safety of their dog, wildlife, other trail users and their dogs. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to protect their dog and to be aware of trapping seasons and to protect their dogs by restraining them.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Again a non issue. No trapped dogs in Unit 7 past 10 years. No restrained dogs or children caught. These proposals impose all the responsibility on the trapper and essentially eliminate trapping opportunity with no personal responsibility for dogs placed upon the dog owner. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to ensure safety of their dog, wildlife, other trail users and their dogs. It is the responsibility of the dog owner to protect their dog and to be aware of trapping seasons and to protect their dogs by restraining them.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I oppose trap tags. Tags will encourage disruption of lawful trapping. Anti trappers able to access personal information of trapper. As a recipient of death threats from anti trappers in the

past and the recent issue with the registered Kenai National Wildlife Refuge trapper, I oppose this.



PC138

Name: Tom Lessard

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

To my knowledge there have been no dogs trapped in any of the areas covered by proposals 145 - 149 for something like 10 years now.

Implementing trap setbacks without corresponding leash laws would only address one side of a two-sided issue.

A 200 yard/600' setback (100 yards/300' either side or circle) would prevent access for trapping in many areas due to steep terrain, vegetation, rivers, etc., especially older folks, kids and those with certain disabilities. 100 yards from turnouts would in many instances be across a river or stream, and always across the road itself, a perilous crossing for a loose dog! In other words they don't make a whole lot of sense.

Unit 7 is surrounded by or includes National Park, National Wildlife Refuge and Municipality of Anchorage lands all with very restrictive trapping regulations and/or bans.

These setbacks will further tighten the noose on trappers.

Much land in Unit 7 is permanently closed to snowmachines. The remaining areas are not opened by the Forest Service until at least Dec 1. This year the Forest Service did not allow snowmachine access until Jan 1, nearly 2 months into the trapping season. Setbacks will put much prime fur country off limits, especially important early in the early season.

Federal subsistence users would not be bound by these restrictions on federal lands. Only those who are not federally qualified subsistence users would be affected.

Dog owners can insure the safety of their pets, other users and wintering wildlife by leashing their dogs.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Please see comments for proposal 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

More than 10 years ago a dog was trapped at one of the listed areas. In response the Alaska Trappers Association placed a durable sign that is still in place today. The sign cautions both trappers and dog owners. There have been no incidents there ever since the sign was placed.

The other location I am not aware of any conflicts with any sort of trapping activity. What I have seen is an official leash-your-dog Forest Service sign torn down from the official sign board, loose dogs, dog droppings and waste and discarded hypodermic syringes.

Proposal 148: Oppose

As stated, trappers placed signs in many locations over ten years ago cautioning both trappers and dog owners. Since then there have been no incidents in any of those areas that I'm aware of.

I occasionally place 'active trapline' signs for various reason but am generally hesitant to draw attention because I trap carefully to avoid conflict. These signs very often disappear. I don't know who takes them down.

I would certainly welcome the Forest Service placing conspicuous official signage generally alerting the public to trapping seasons and implementing leash laws during trapping season.

Proposal 149: Oppose

See comments for proposal 145

Proposal 150: Oppose

I don't want enforcement messing with carefully made sets just to look for tags. I also don't want to have to post signage in lieu of trap tags so as to not alert wary furbearers.

Sealing info gives a pretty good starting point for an investigation.



Theo Lexmond

██████████
Cooper Landing, AK 99572

January 26, 2026

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

To Whom It May Concern:

I am writing to express my **support** for the following proposals currently before the Alaska Board of Fish and Game:

- PROPOSAL 145 - 100 yd. Setbacks from specified roads and highway pullouts
- PROPOSAL 146-100 yd. Setbacks from specified Cooper Landing trails and trailheads
- PROPOSAL 147 - 100 yd. Setbacks from 2 Kenai Lake beaches
- PROPOSAL 148 - Request for signage where active trapping is occurring
- PROPOSAL 149 - 100 yd. Setbacks in the Summit Lake Recreational.

I support these proposals because, to me, it is common sense to separate trappers from other users of outdoor spaces in areas where multiple users are frequently found. Traps are dangerous to other outdoor recreationists and their pets. Ethical trappers adhere to this tenant, as expressed in the ethical practices of the Alaska Trappers Association. Unfortunately, not all trappers care about their own association's recommended ethical practices. Hence, regulation to enforce this common sense practice is required in order to avoid conflicts with unethical trappers.

Thank you for recording my **support** for the above proposals.

Sincerely,

Theo Lexmond
Cooper Landing, Alaska



Name: Jerrod Lile

Community of Residence: Cedar City, UT

Comment:

Proposal 198: General Comment

I think that AK fish and game waited far too long to eliminate all doe/antlerless harvest on Kodiak, and subsequently over-reacted to non-resident harvest. Shortening non-resident seasons will have a negative impact on the tourism revenue for Kodiak city and related communities. I am opposed to shortening the season, but I am in support of maintaining a reasonable harvest expectation for both residents and non-residents. I have always believed that non-residents should be able to harvest does. I'd suggest to continue to keep does off of non-resident opportunities, while ensuring that non-residents who provide revenue to both the state of Alaska and the archipelago of Kodiak, should be able to harvest up to two bucks during the same season as residents are afforded.

Proposal 199: Support

The state of AK waited far too long to eliminate doe harvest for non-residents. Then, there was an overreaction to non-resident hunters that reduced the quota to one buck. With proper doe management, the remote and rugged island of Kodiak (and nearby islands) can provide for the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks each. I've personally hunted Kodiak, several times and I've only harvested one buck each time because I'm selective. However, the idea of having the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks is highly attractive to those who want to travel to the island. On every trip I've had to Kodiak, multiple people have chosen not to harvest a second (or third buck in the past), resulting in increased revenue for the state of Alaska without losing deer.

Proposal 200: Support

The state of AK waited far too long to eliminate doe harvest for non-residents. Then, there was an overreaction to non-resident hunters that reduced the quota to one buck. With proper doe management, the remote and rugged island of Kodiak (and nearby islands) can provide for the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks each. I've personally hunted Kodiak, several times and I've only harvested one buck each time because I'm selective. However, the idea of having the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks is highly attractive to those who want to travel to the island. On every trip I've had to Kodiak, multiple people have chosen not to harvest a second (or third buck in the past), resulting in increased revenue for the state of Alaska without losing deer.

Proposal 201: Support

The state of AK waited far too long to eliminate doe harvest for non-residents. Then, there was an overreaction to non-resident hunters that reduced the quota to one buck. With proper doe management, the remote and rugged island of Kodiak (and nearby islands) can provide for the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks each. I've personally hunted Kodiak, several times and I've only harvested one buck each time because I'm selective. However, the idea of having the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks is highly attractive to those who want to travel to the

island. On every trip I've had to Kodiak, multiple people have chosen not to harvest a second (or third buck in the past), resulting in increased revenue for the state of Alaska without losing deer

Proposal 203: Oppose

I think that a two deer limit (bucks only) is attractive to non-resident hunters, but will only result in a single harvest (if any) in many cases. This is a good compromise for revenue for AK and specifically the Kodiak archipelago, while protecting resources for residents. Three deer is too many with the current population data; definitely never let non-residents hunt a doe again on that rock! Keep them for residents (if at all).

Proposal 204: Support

The state of AK waited far too long to eliminate doe harvest for non-residents. Then, there was an overreaction to non-resident hunters that reduced the quota to one buck. With proper doe management, the remote and rugged island of Kodiak (and nearby islands) can provide for the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks each. I've personally hunted Kodiak, several times and I've only harvested one buck each time because I'm selective. However, the idea of having the opportunity to harvest up to two bucks is highly attractive to those who want to travel to the island. On every trip I've had to Kodiak, multiple people have chosen not to harvest a second (or third buck in the past), resulting in increased revenue for the state of Alaska without losing deer



PC141

Name: Tim Linder

Community of Residence: Kasilof

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support with Amendment

With the extremely low number of Caribou in the DC001 area, this should be a RESIDENT only hunt opportunity. HOWEVER, allowing NR hunters a once in a lifetime opportunity is acceptable at 5% of the total draw number and once in five year successful application process. If they draw in 2026 they are not eligible to apply again until 2031.

Proposal 87: Support with Amendment

With the extremely low number of Caribou in the DC608 area, this should be a RESIDENT only hunt opportunity. HOWEVER, allowing NR hunters a once in a lifetime opportunity is acceptable at 5% of the total draw number and once in five year successful application process. If they draw in 2026 they are not eligible to apply again until 2031.

Proposal 88: Support with Amendment

With the extremely low number of Caribou in the DC618 area, this should be a RESIDENT only hunt opportunity. HOWEVER, allowing NR hunters a once in a lifetime opportunity is acceptable at 5% of the total draw number and once in five year successful application process. If they draw in 2026 they are not eligible to apply again until 2031.

Proposal 89: Support with Amendment

I support this but only for resident hunters.

Proposal 90: Support

I agree with this proposal

Proposal 91: Oppose

Leave as is.

Proposal 92: Support

Agree

Proposal 93: Support with Amendment

Should be 5% of available permits.

Proposal 94: Support with Amendment

Amend to 5%

Proposal 95: Support

Agree

Proposal 96: Support

agree

Proposal 97: Oppose

Motorized vehicle should not be allowed for hunting moose. Moose are already having enough issues to give humans another advantage.

Proposal 98: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 99: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 100: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for any type of hunting

Proposal 101: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 102: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 103: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 104: Oppose

No motorized vehicle usage for moose hunting

Proposal 105: Oppose

Dall sheep hunting on the Kenai should be a resident only alternating year draw hunt only.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Sheep hunts in 7 and 15 should be draw hunts for residents only.

Proposal 107: Support

Agree

Proposal 108: Support with Amendment

Non resident archery only and all draw sheep hunts in 7 and 15

Proposal 109: Oppose

Should be no more than 5% of available permits for non residents.

Proposal 110: Support

I agree

Proposal 111: Support with Amendment

No registration hunts for non resident hunters

Proposal 112: Oppose

No registration hunts in 7 and 15, draw hunts only for goats

Proposal 113: Support with Amendment

5% of available permits.

Proposal 114: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 115: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 116: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 117: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 118: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 119: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 120: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 121: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 122: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 123: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 124: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 125: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 126: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 128: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 129: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 130: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 131: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 132: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 133: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 134: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 135: Oppose

No more than 5% of available permits

Proposal 137: Support

Remove the caps for 3 years to see how brown bear numbers change.

Proposal 138: Oppose

The season dates need to stay as is.

Proposal 140: Support with Amendment

Four years

Proposal 145: Support with Amendment

Only on and around currently recognized and established trail heads, trails and parking areas.

Proposal 146: Support

Only on and around currently recognized and established trail heads, trails and parking areas.

Proposal 148: Oppose

This would be impossible to maintain since the woods are so vast, I can easily walk in on a trapline without seeing a sign. Too many options for access.

Proposal 149: Support

Only on and around currently recognized and established trail heads, trails and parking areas.

Proposal 150: Support

Only on and around currently recognized and established trail heads, trails and parking areas.

Proposal 151: Support

agree

Proposal 152: Support

agree



PC142

Name: Trae Lohse

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support with Amendment

I support an amendment to Proposal 76 to reduce the nonresident bag limit to two deer in Unit 6.

There is considerable concern within the Cordova community about the noticeable increase in transporter activity and the resulting rise in nonresident hunting pressure. A lower nonresident bag limit would help address these concerns while still providing meaningful opportunity for visiting hunters. Most Cordova resident hunters rely on Hawkins and Hinchinbrook Islands for their deer hunting. These islands are orders of magnitude smaller and more limited in habitat than the large islands of Southeast or Kodiak, making them more sensitive to concentrated hunting pressure. A cautious approach moving forward is important to protecting the long term quality of deer hunting for all users on these islands.

I have had the opportunity to hunt out of state and was more than happy with the privilege of exploring a different state and being able to harvest even one big game animal let alone two. A nonresident bag limit of more than two deer in Unit 6 seems unnecessarily liberal.

Reducing the bag limit would also help reduce the potential for waste as hunters wrestle with the logistics of transporting their game meat out of state. I have heard both directly and secondhand of situations where nonresidents took their “trophy” home while leaving meat behind or scrambling to give it away. A more conservative bag limit would help ensure that harvested deer are fully utilized and that the resource is respected.

In speaking with a local transporter, he expressed support for limiting nonresidents to two deer. For these reasons, I urge the Board to amend Proposal 76 to set the nonresident bag limit at two deer in Unit 6.



PC143

Name: Cory Loos

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 200: Support

The deer numbers and opportunities available support a limit of two bucks for non residents.

Proposal 240: Oppose

Fox are a valuable fur animal.

Plentiful on the island. Allow opportunity as passed in 2025

Proposal 245: Oppose

This was passed on the state level. It gives opportunity for people to expand their hunting opportunities for a valuable fur animal without having the means to trap them. There's no limit on trapping. There should not be a limit with the use of night vision under a trapping license. That's what this was intended for when the state passed it.

Proposal 246: Oppose

This was passed at the state level for fur animals under trapping regulations. Leave as is.

Proposal 247: Support

This is how it is intended when it passed state wide. I support the use of night vision and infrared under a trapping license..

Proposal 248: Oppose

This was passed on the state level with the use of a trapping license. Continue that opportunity as Fox are valuable for animals. There is no limit on the number when harvested by trapping. Allow that opportunity to continue with the use of night vision under a trapping license



Name: Ernesto Lopez

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I would like to see PWS go to one deer for NR due to the recent perceived issue of hunting pressure on deer by NR in PWS. This will align it with unit 8 and there are several proposals to also limit NR deer bag limit in other units. I believe statewide we should go to one deer for NR.

Proposal 77: Oppose

I oppose this proposal as all of PWS is currently regulation for goats and there are many areas that are still open at the end of December. The biologist for the area has already taken a cautious approach to management by closing areas early that appear to be reaching their quota. This proposal doesn't appear to be biological based so therefore I cannot support it.

Proposal 78: Oppose

You can already use archery equipment in RG248 during the regular season, and I see no reason to add an additional/longer season for a specific user group. While their success may be lower using archery equipment that does not equal lower pressure. The current month long season currently is sufficient

Proposal 83: Oppose

With the increase harvest the last few years I cannot support this proposal.

Proposal 155: Support

I believe hunts that are readily accessible to residents such as DG852 should have a cap on NR tag allocations. There are plenty of registration hunts elsewhere for a NR to have the opportunity at a mountain goat.

Proposal 156: Support

I believe accessible goat hunts such as DG854 should be primarily resident only and it seems like capping the NR permits at 20% is a great start to having more opportunity for residents

Proposal 157: Support

I would like to see all goat hunts that have road access as a starting point be resident only. a 20% cap is start and a little surprising it isn't already the case.

Proposal 158: Support

I agree with this proposal due to the fact this hunt is readily accessible from a trailhead. These hunts should be resident only but a 20% cap is starting down the right road for tag allocation.

Proposal 159: Oppose

Currently all of 14c goat hunts allow archery equipment. There is no reason to make more seasons which equals more pressure on mountain goats. Let the goats breed in peace and not worry about arrows being thrown at them.

Proposal 160: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 161: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 162: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 163: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 164: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 165: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 166: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 167: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 168: Support

I believe all draw units along the highway should have a NR cap. 10% seems fair.

Proposal 169: Oppose

As someone that lives in this area I strongly oppose this proposal as there are a lot of different user groups in this area. The proposal already states concern for conflict with other user groups. I cannot see how one would be able to access the remaining areas in the management area without interaction with these user groups. With such a small population of moose is it really worth having a hunt? The eagle river management area is too fragmented with houses, trails and so many user groups. There doesn't need to be a moose hunt for the few moose that do call that area home.

Proposal 170: Support

I support this proposal as this hunt has grown in popularity in the last decade. There are already many other areas NR can hunt and I would be fine with having some areas resident only. Since a very few NR hunt this area, the impact would be low restricting NR on this hunt.

Proposal 171: Oppose

I oppose making this its own hunt and if this is truly about safety and spreading out hunters the area should just be included in RM445. It is such a small area and I don't think it requires its own registration hunt.

Proposal 192: Oppose

There are a lot of user groups in the eagle river management area that could lead to conflict. With the higher probability of a wounded bear using archery equipment this is a bad idea for this year.



PC145

Name: Mark Luttrell

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I fully support the efforts of the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee to create areas where traps will not endanger the health and life of dogs.

The Committee has proposed thorough and persuasive reasons for creating trapping setbacks. I urge the board to adopt this proposal. It will ensure a safer and happier community and reduce conflicts between trappers and dog walkers.

Proposal 146: Support

I fully support the efforts of the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee to create areas where traps will not endanger the health and life of dogs.

The Committee has proposed thorough and persuasive reasons for creating trapping setbacks. I urge the board to adopt this proposal. It will ensure a safer and happier community and reduce conflicts between trappers and dog walkers.

Proposal 147: Support

I fully support the efforts of the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee to create areas where traps will not endanger the health and life of dogs.

The Committee has proposed thorough and persuasive reasons for creating trapping setbacks. I urge the board to adopt this proposal. It will ensure a safer and happier community and reduce conflicts between trappers and dog walkers.

Proposal 148: Support

I fully support the efforts of the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee to require signs be posted at all access points.

The Committee has proposed thorough and persuasive reasons for this concept. I urge the board to adopt this proposal. It will ensure a safer and happier community and reduce conflicts between trappers and dog walkers.

Proposal 149: Support

Everyone uses the highway pullouts. The winter trails near Summit Lake are very popular. Reducing the number of dogs caught, maimed and killed is an obvious win for both sides.

Proposal 150: Support

I fully support efforts to require ID tags on traps and snares. It's about personal responsibility to the non-trapping public. Plus, it would assist law enforcement.



PC146

Name: Gary Lyon

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

This limited hunt should be for residents.

Proposal 90: Oppose

This seems like a challenge to enforce. The current regulations are working.

Proposal 96: Support

Yes, limited to local residents as priority.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Current regulations suffice.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Current regulations suffice.

Proposal 145: Support

Safety of off road hikers and pets is a concern.

Proposal 146: Support

Safety of hikers and pets is a concern, higher priority than trapping.

Proposal 147: Support

Safety of hikers and pets is a priority over trapping.

Proposal 149: Support

To protect hikers and their pets.

Proposal 154: Oppose

The proposal says "change", so I support reducing the bag limit, not increasing it.



PC147

Name: Dianne MacLean

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 151: Support

It is widely known that beaver populations have declines in the area named in Proposal 151. I believe that other examples of declines in harvested resources have demonstrated that half-measures are often not enough to achieve real progress. I do think complete closure is the most likely option to recover beaver in this area. But, I believe the likelihood of success can be improved through study of the reasons for the decline. Low prices for beaver pelts for many years make serious over-harvesting hard to imagine. There is more food present than, say, in unit 15A, so closer examination is worth doing. Trappers in 15C have found evidence of illegal trapping and may be able to offer some insight. I am supportive also because there is a 5-year limit to this proposal, so we should not need to fight biologically unsupported battles in order to reopen the season. I would appreciate more information directly from ADFG biologists on plans for recovery of beaver.



PC148

Name: Aaron Mahoney

Community of Residence: Niniilchik Alaska

Comment:

Unit 8 Deer

NR bag limit increase

In support of prop. 199

Increasing the nonresident bag limit does NOT harm conservation objectives and does NOT reduce subsistence opportunity.

Unit 8 has a harvest objective of 8,000–8,500 deer annually

The objective has not been reached since 2016

Population reportedly is not showing overall decline according to browse surveys

Harvest is strongly controlled by severe winters, not hunting pressure

The current regulation artificially suppresses harvest below management objective.

The population is limited by winter severity, not hunter harvest. Regulations are currently preventing harvest from reaching the Board's own objective.

If we want 8,000+ deer removed and we consistently remove less → opportunity is restricted

Limiting only nonresidents does not protect deer

It only reallocates harvest

This is an allocation regulation disguised as conservation.

Buck-Only Harvest Is Biologically Conservative

Nonresidents harvest almost entirely bucks.

That matters because:

Buck harvest has minimal population impact

Doe harvest drives population change

Kodiak harvest already heavily male-biased

Therefore:

Increasing nonresident buck limit is biologically low-risk.

Weather Controls Population More Than Hunters

Severe winters cause 51-63% harvest drops

the population driver is: snow depth winter kill browse access

NOT tag numbers.

Current regulation restricts harvest opportunity without improving conservation or subsistence availability.

Increasing nonresident limit will NOT reduce subsistence harvest

Residents average 1.8 deer per successful hunter

Population is not declining

More harvest opportunity exists beyond subsistence needs.

Economically-

guides

transporters

air taxis

lodging

groceries

restaurants

tax base on and on and on.

Additional harvest helps achieve management goals while supporting the local economy .

Increase from 1 to 2 bucks

It is very Incremental, testable, reversible and very biologically safe

Unit 8 deer are not currently harvest-limited; they are weather-limited. The Board's management objective has not been met for years despite a stable population. Nonresident hunters harvest primarily bucks, which has minimal biological impact. Increasing the nonresident bag limit to two bucks would improve opportunity and help achieve harvest objectives without reducing subsistence availability. This is an allocation correction, not a conservation risk.

Proposal 198: Oppose

There is no biological or conservation benefit to this proposal

Proposal 199: Support

For the NR folks who travel to Kodiak and spend money having option to take a 2nd deer is a good option to increase tag sales

Proposal 200: Support

Gives NR hunters the option to harvest or continue hunting. In my experience NR hunters rarely ever take more than 1.

Proposal 201: Support

Agreed it should be 2 bucks only. NR hunters in my experience have no interest in harvesting does or fawns

Proposal 202: Oppose

Giving guides and guide use areas special regulations is generally a poor idea.

Proposal 203: Support with Amendment

I support this for active duty military.

Proposal 204: Support

Giving the option to NR hunters to harvest a second buck or allowing them to continue deer hunting after harvesting 1 is a great idea. The NR bag limit of 1 deer is ridiculous and it doesn't save anything. It just makes the locals feel better. If it were up to the folks that pushed for a 1 deer NR bag limit no one would be allowed on the island let alone outside hunters. The bias towards operators and hunters in Kodiak is toxic.

Proposal 207: Oppose

Changing limits for specific guide areas is generally a bad idea.

Proposal 208: General Comment

If it can be proven to be biologically or conservationally beneficial. I'm not sure how that's going to change anything

Proposal 209: Oppose

This reduces access to a public source and there is no benefit to the resource.

Proposal 211: Support

Support this proposal if the numbers aren't being harvested.

Proposal 239: Oppose

This proposal wont help conserve birds.

Proposal 240: Oppose

No benefit to reducing the bag limit on foxes.



PC149

Name: Lisa Maserjian

Community of Residence: Kasilof

Comment:

Proposal 75: Support

It would seem to me that having a required class wouldn't make trappers responsible for following regulations and setbacks.

Proposal 86: Support

Residents should have priority on caribou. By limiting the non-residents, then there will be more available for residents.

Proposal 148: Support

The amount of people recreate with their dogs on the snow is increasing every year. People should be able to ski with their dogs without worrying that the dog will pick up ascent and get killed in a trap.

Proposal 149: Support

The amount of people who ski with their dogs is increasing every year. I have been doing this for the last 30 years and there are more people every year. non-motorized users who ski with their dogs should be able to enjoy the back-country without risking their dogs life. People with dogs in vehicles should be able take a bathroom break for their dogs off a road without risking their dog dying in a trap. It is such a little thing to have setbacks, and there is no rational reason that trappers are prioritized over the rest of the public. They are definitely in the minority.

Proposal 150: Support

It would discourage illegal trapping.

Proposal 172: Support

This only makes sense. It would encourage ethical shooting.





To: Alaska Board of Game
From: George Matz
Re: Proposal 154
Date: January 31, 2026

I oppose Proposal 154 which asks that the Board of Game (BOG) undo reductions to sea duck harvests that it agreed to at its 2022/2023 Southcentral Region meeting in Soldotna and adopt substitute language. At that meeting:

- For Units 7 & 15, the BOG reduced the bag limit for Long-tailed Ducks from 2 per day to 1, and the possession limit from 4 to 2.
- For Unit 15C, the BOG reduced the bag limit for Harlequin to 2 per day and with a possession limit to 4. King and Common Eiders were reduced to 1 per day with and a possession limit of 2.

These actions taken by the BOG were based on Proposals 168 and 170 submitted by the Homer Fish and Game Advisory Committee. The Homer AC's rationale for these proposals was, "Anecdotal and undeniable evidence attests to a drastic decline in sea duck numbers in Kachemak Bay in recent history. Given the three-year delay in addressing management issues in Units 7 and 15 it would be prudent to address conservation concerns conservatively. In lieu of any current accurate data of population trends we suggest that bag limits on some sea ducks be reduced." For disclosure purposes, I am a member of the Homer AC and voted in support of these proposals.

The substitute language suggested by Proposal 154 would "Change the bag limits for sea ducks in Unit 15C" to what applies to all Gulf Coast Units. That is:

- Residents may take no more than 6 per day, 12 in possession of harlequin ducks and no more than 6 per day, 12 in possession of long-tailed ducks.
- Nonresidents may not take or possess more than 20 sea ducks per season, including no more than 4 each of any sea duck species.

The rationale given for Proposal 154 is, "Uniformity for migratory waterfowl regulations for sea ducks among all Alaska regions for the same migratory sea duck species." In other words, there would be no adjustment in bag or possession limits for any region that might be more accessible (like Kachemak Bay) and subject to more intense hunting pressure as well as higher (perhaps unsustainable) harvest levels.

My objection to Proposal 154 rationale is that managing populations only on broad population and harvest levels can essentially hide local hot spots where depletion/extirpation might occur (e.g. ptarmigan in Homer's backcountry), thereby denying any wildlife user, whether consumptive or non-consumptive, opportunity to enjoy wildlife. In Alaska, anadromous fisheries are sustainably managed (for the most part) because of micromanagement. Based on watershed-specific monitoring data, escapement goals are set for each regulated watershed. If monitoring data shows that escapement goals might not be met, EO's specific to that watershed are issued to lower harvest efficiency. An equivalent type of micromanagement system should be applied to waterfowl harvest regulations, the qualification being the availability of local



population and harvest data. In Alaska, there are some game animals that are micromanaged. With big game for instance, the use of Intensive Management strategies is based on an assessment of whether the population and harvest objectives for a specific GMU are being met.

Proposal 154 also says, “The duck population is healthy” While this is generally true with respect to dabbling ducks, I assume that the proposal is referring to sea ducks. This is the same point made three years ago by Proposal 163. At the time, I provided detailed testimony to the BOG that challenged that statement. The essential points I made, which are still valid, were as follows. My complete testimony is attached for those interested.

Oppose Proposal 163 which seeks to Rescind the bag limit restrictions for sea duck hunting in Unit 15C.

I oppose this proposal because it is based on an outdated understanding of sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay, and it is not a sustainable approach to local waterfowl management. To be sustainable harvest regulations need to be based on what wildlife populations are now, regardless of reasons for change, not how they used to be decades ago.

An example of misunderstanding is the statement in the proposal that says, “There is no documented biological problem indicating low population levels or substantial declines for eiders, harlequin ducks or long-tailed ducks (nor for buffleheads or goldeneyes that are the subject of current discussion by local supporters of restrictions).”

This statement clearly ignores many recent scientific studies that have warned of recent avian population declines in North America, including sea ducks. For example, national attention has been given to a massive study published in *Science* in 2019 entitled *Decline of North American Avifauna* by Rosenberg et al. The study concludes, “Cumulative loss of nearly three billion birds since 1970, across most North American biomes, signals a pervasive and ongoing avifaunal crisis.”

A more recent study building on that is the report *State of the Birds 2022* which has information specific to sea ducks. Below is information copied from that report. Note that there has been a 30% drop in sea duck populations since 1970. Most of that has occurred since 2000.

Appendix C and D provide a more detailed, species/taxa look at the Homer CBC, both in terms of the last 50 years and since 2000. Contrary to what Proposal 163 claims, the Homer CBC does show declines for several species of sea ducks. During the last 22 years there have been declines with scoters, Long-tailed Ducks, mergansers, Harlequin Duck, and eiders. While the area covered by the Homer CBC includes the Homer Spit, which is a small fraction of Kachemak Bay, there is no reason to expect any substantial difference in sea duck presence between the Homer Spit and other parts of Kachemak Bay.

The *State of the Birds 2025* (<https://www.stateofthebirds.org/2025/>) shows recent improvements for sea ducks, declining by -4% since 1970. Some excerpts from the report.



Across the expansive range of sea ducks, from the Arctic tundra to seacoasts and the Great Lakes, rapidly warming waters are affecting crucial food resources. One-third of sea ducks are Tipping Point species, including Steller’s, Spectacled, and King Eider, as well as Black Scoter and Long-tailed Duck.

Improved Sea Duck Monitoring is Greatly Needed

Scientists need reliable data to understand sea duck population declines and distributional changes, and to inform innovative solutions to help sea ducks survive in the changing oceans and northern habitats of the future.

With respect to the call for more sea duck monitoring data, given the lack of annual data on sea duck populations and trends for the Kachemak Bay area, a number of local citizens banded together in 2021 to organize a citizen science sea duck count. This has continued over the years, and we are now getting some idea as to the sea ducks that overwinter in the Kachemak Bay area. This data (see below) supports our position that the current population of ducks overwintering in the Kachemak Bay is not enough to sustainably support the bag and possession limits that are advocated by Proposal 154.

Kachemak Bay Sea Duck Survey Summaries

Average Duck Count by Route and Year

Average refers to the average duck count between two boats doing duplicate surveys at the same time on the same route

Route	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Average
Sadie Cove	578	1,088	575	940	524	741
Tutka Bay	1,303	1,084	890	1,195	1,212	1,137
Little Tutka Bay	180	134	136	73	135	132
Jakolof & Kasitsna Bay	1,085	920	562	831	410	762
Cohen, Yukon, & Hesketh	478	271	518	455	394	423
Mallard to China Poot Bay	-	765	605	933	1,129	858
Total for all six routes	3,624	4,261	3,286	4,426	3,803	4,051
Total minus Mallard to China Poot	3,624	3,496	2,681	3,494	2,674	3,194



Note: Average for Mallard to China Poot based on 4 years

Totals by species and year for Sadie Cove, Tutka Bay, Little Tutka Bay, Jakalof/Kasitsna, Islands, and Mallard Bay to China Poot Bay

Duck Species	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
American Wigeon		3		- 4	15
Eurasian/American Wigeon			-	- 3	-
Mallard	283	175	111	242	218
Greater Scaup	16		- 62	9	8
Lesser Scaup			-	-	- 1
Greater/Lesser Scaup		152		- 35	11
Steller's Eider	3		-	-	- -
Common Eider	2		- 5		- -
Harlequin Duck	425	553	726	962	707
Surf Scoter	269	241	395	438	674
White-winged Scoter	336	108	86	150	197
Black Scoter	84	161	160	217	120
scoter sp.	33	4	47	71	3
Long-tailed Duck	3	6	5	1	12
Bufflehead	38	126	51	41	82
Common Goldeneye	59	59	285	56	96
Barrow's Goldeneye	1,419	1,985	1,119	1,632	1,453
Common/Barrow's Goldeneye	252	460	20	56	67
Common Merganser	282	121	163	165	44



Red-breasted Merganser	123	103	62	56	89
Common/Red-breasted Merganser		4	5	18	9
Total	3,624	4,258	3,286	4,426	3,803

Note: In order to not have half a duck, counts were rounded up which makes for some slight differences

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on this issue which has significant local importance.

George Matz
KBay Sea Duck Survey organizer
Homer, Alaska
(907) 235-9344
geomatz41@gmail.com

Attachment; Testimony from the 2023 BOG meeting

George Matz
[Redacted]
Fritz Creek, AK 99603

Alaska Board of Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

February 28, 2023

Re: BOG Southcentral Region Meeting

Oppose Proposal 163 which seeks to “Rescind the bag limit restrictions for sea duck hunting in Unit 15C.”

I oppose this proposal because it is based on an outdated understanding of sea duck populations in Kachemak Bay, and it is not a sustainable approach to local waterfowl management. To be sustainable harvest regulations need to be based on what wildlife populations are now, regardless of reasons for change, not how they use to be decades ago.



An example of misunderstanding is the statement in the proposal that says, “There is no documented biological problem indicating low population levels or substantial declines for eiders, harlequin ducks or long-tailed ducks (nor for buffleheads or goldeneyes that are the subject of current discussion by local supporters of restrictions).”

This statement clearly ignores many recent scientific studies that have warned of recent avian population declines in North America, including sea ducks. For example, national attention has been given to a massive study published in Science in 2019 entitled Decline of North American Avifauna by Rosenberg et al. The study concludes, “Cumulative loss of nearly three billion birds since 1970, across most North American biomes, signals a pervasive and ongoing avifaunal crisis.”

A more recent study building on that is State of the Birds 8688 which has information specific to sea ducks. Below is information copied from that report.

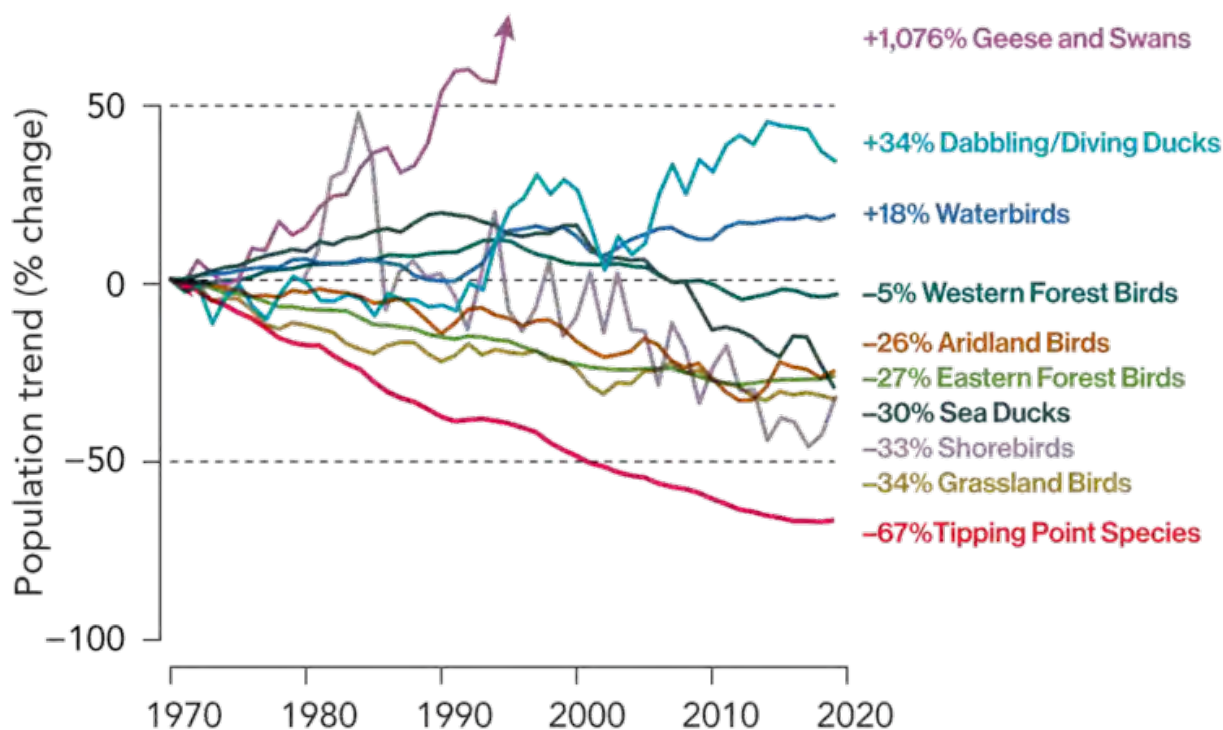
State of the Birds 2022
State of the Birds Report Reveals Widespread Losses of Birds in All Habitats—
Except for One

Published by 33 leading science and conservation organizations [including Ducks Unlimited] and agencies.

The United States and Canada have lost 3 billion breeding birds since 1970—a loss of 1 in 4 birds, according to research published in Science in 2019.

In 50 years, birds have increased overall in wetlands, a singular exception that shows the way forward for saving birds and benefiting people.

Trends for breeding bird species by group or by habitat during 1970–2019,
except for the shorebirds trend, which begins in 1980.

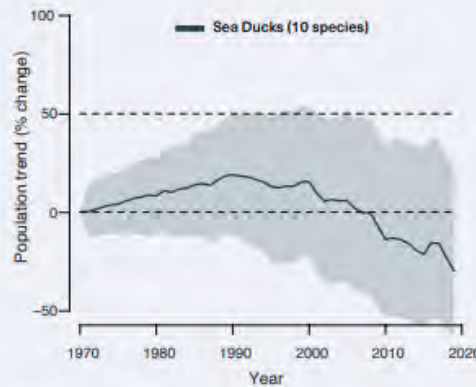
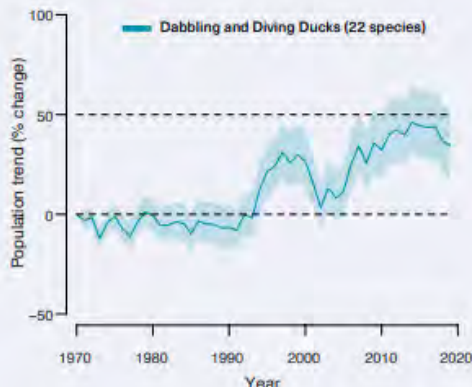


Note that there has been a 30% drop in sea duck populations since 1970. Most of that has occurred since 2000.

As illustrated below, sea duck populations have been in decline since the late 1990's, for a variety of reasons. While hunting may be a contributing factor in some cases, other factors also need to be considered. On the other hand, dabbling and diving ducks have seen steady increases starting in the 1990's. The report gives hunters, through their conservation efforts such as protecting wetlands, some of the credit for recovery of dabbling and diving ducks.

STATUS: Decades of population growth driven by conservation policy and cleaner water

The long-term recovery of waterfowl and waterbird populations is largely due to successful policy (such as the North American Wetlands Conservation Act and U.S. Farm Bill conservation programs), along with coordinated efforts by public-private partnerships under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.



- Despite their decades-long gains, ducks continue to face pressures from grassland habitat loss, wetland drainage, coastal wetland loss, and climate change impacts. Recent droughts have tipped duck populations downward—underscoring the need for continued conservation investments to keep duck populations healthy and resilient.
- Sea ducks face elevated threats from climate change, including effects on food resources, altered predator communities, and rapid changes to breeding habitats. Strategic solutions will be needed to reverse declining trends for species that have not yet responded to large-scale conservation efforts.

The sea duck species included in the chart above includes the following.

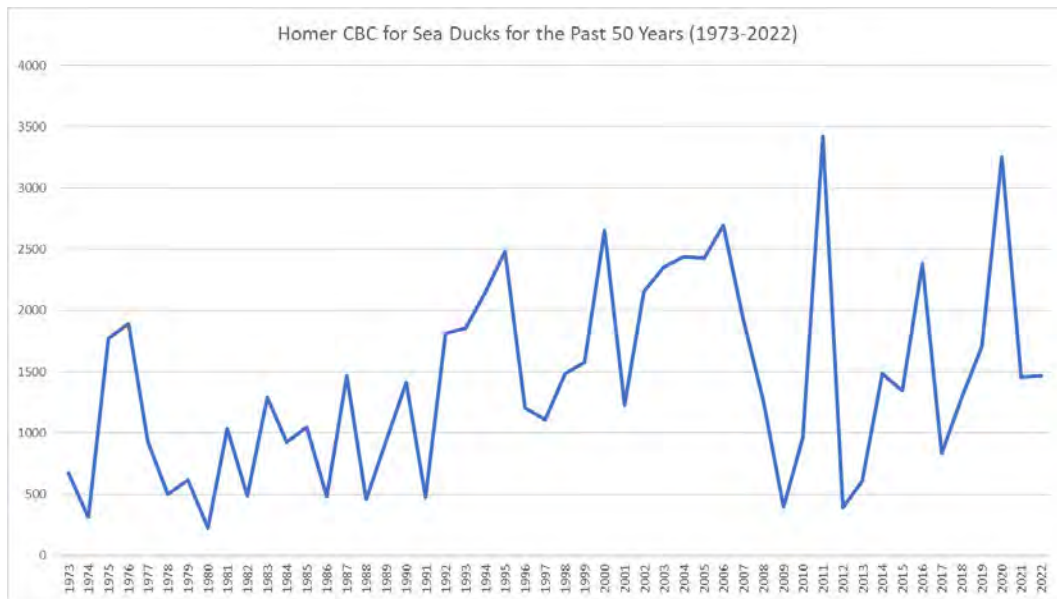
Common Name	Survey	aou	1970 - 2019 Change (%/yr)			3 Generation Change (%/yr)			Tipping Pt	Group
			Trend	2.5% Ci	97.5%CI	Trend	2.5% Ci	97.5%CI		
Barrow's Goldeneye	CBC	1520	1.378791	0.668384	2.146883	2.198171	0.115315	4.144726		Sea Ducks
Black Scoter	CBC	1630	-2.46548	-4.34899	-0.52183	-1.99666	-6.64932	3.421374	x	Sea Ducks
Bufflehead	CBC	1530	0.553625	-0.70017	1.817735	1.958054	1.054071	2.912006		Sea Ducks
Common Eider	CBC	1590	-6.3177	-19.287	8.326944	-0.2218	-34.699	51.19761		Sea Ducks
Common Goldeneye	CBC	1510	-0.3054	-1.15867	0.433434	0.352486	-1.38344	2.130719		Sea Ducks
Harlequin Duck	CBC	1550	0.555404	-0.7514	1.885391	0.709002	-3.28695	4.249297		Sea Ducks
King Eider	CBC	1620	-8.27663	-10.0931	-6.34576	-10.2039	-14.5972	-5.88514	x	Sea Ducks
Long-tailed Duck	CBC	1540	-3.63733	-5.47278	-1.74929	-3.71028	-7.32608	0.216084		Sea Ducks
Surf Scoter	CBC	1660	0.187609	-0.22364	0.598399	0.553777	-0.68216	1.756389		Sea Ducks
White-winged Scoter	CBC	1650	-1.25488	-2.83111	0.319645	-0.63442	-5.00216	3.889426		Sea Ducks

Of the ten species listed in the table, six have negative population trends from 1970-2019. All ten species occur in Kachemak Bay, although King Eider are considered rare.

While it should be clear that sea duck populations are in decline in North America, that doesn't necessarily apply to Kachemak Bay. Some verification is needed. But finding datasets in Alaska that go back fifty years or more is rare. However, the Homer Christmas Bird Count (CBC) was started in 1960 and has been done every year since 1973- fifty consecutive years. And as one might expect, waterbirds (including sea ducks) have been prominent species on Homer CBC lists. It should also be noted that several other coastal cities in Alaska have overwintering sea ducks and annual CBC's. Cumulatively, this

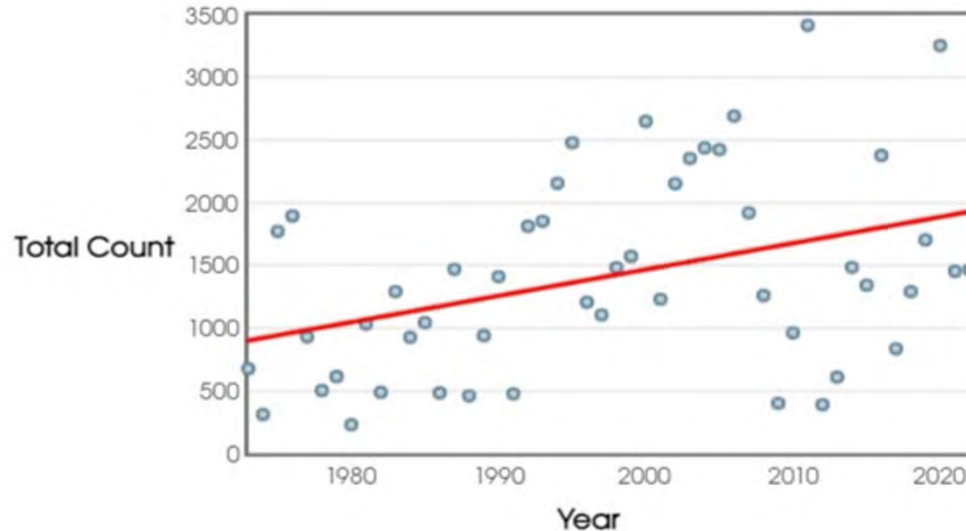
database could provide a broader statewide perspective of sea duck populations and should be part of ADF&G's analysis.

I recently did an analysis of the Homer CBC data to see what trends might be apparent. To get to the bottom-line, the scatter chart below illustrates the total sea duck count for the Homer CBC for the past 50 years. See Appendix A for the text of the full report, Appendix B for spreadsheets, and Appendix C and D for graphs.



As you can see there is a lot of variation from year-to-year, but it appears as if there might be an upward trend for Homer. Illustrated below is a Simple Linear Regression which gives a better sense of the direction.

Homer CBC Sea Duck Count for 55 Years (1973-2022)

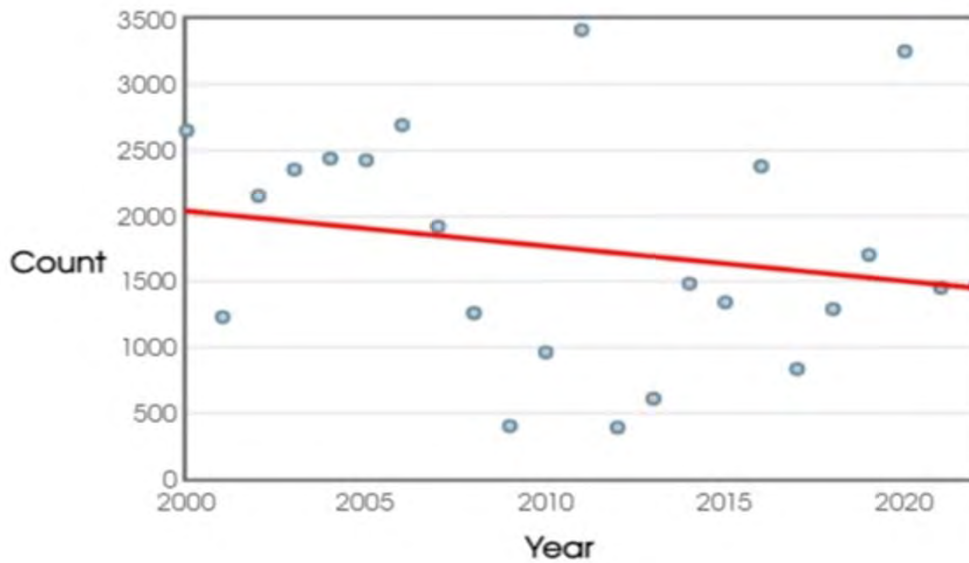


However, as shown in CBC details

(<https://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count>), in Homer there has also been a steady trend in Homer towards more volunteers. The number of volunteers went from 1, 3, and 4 volunteers the first three years to 34, 35, and 30 volunteers the last three years. Is the upward trend based to some degree on more volunteer participation?

Since 2005 when there were 14 volunteers, the number of volunteers has been in the 20's and 30's, averaging 27.6 for the past 16 years on record. This timeframe happens to roughly coincide with the national decline in sea ducks. So, to minimize the variables in order to test how well sea duck national trends fit the Homer CBC data, it might be better to just compare the two from 2000 on.

Homer CBC Sea Duck Count 23 Years (2000-2022)



When that is done, the Homer CBC data closely matches national trends. Going from a count of about 2,000 in the year 2000 to about 1,500 in 2022 is about a 25% decline, slightly less than the national trend for the past 50 years. But if this decline is due in part to breeding habitat loss as stated earlier, I would expect Alaska to be a bit less since what is the national trend because it probably has had less loss of breeding habitat.

Appendix C and D provide a more detailed, species/taxa look at the Homer CBC, both in terms of the last 50 years and since 2000. Contrary to what Proposal 163 claims, the Homer CBC does show declines for several species of sea ducks. During the last 22 years there have been declines with scoters, Long-tailed Ducks, mergansers, Harlequin Duck, and eiders. While the area covered by the Homer CBC includes the Homer Spit, which is a small fraction of Kachemak Bay, there is no reason to expect any substantial difference in sea duck presence between the Homer Spit and other parts of Kachemak Bay.



Proposal 163 disparages “anecdotal or biased claims” and it seems this is meant to apply to databases like the CBC. But CBC data is by no means anecdotal. It has been following essentially the same well tested protocol for the past 122 years. Observations are by established subsections of the counting circle and reviewed by skilled birders before being submitted and entered into the CBC database. This is an open access database that is used by many scientists and avid birders. Audubon, who maintains the database, says that “CBC data have been used in hundreds of analyses, peer-reviewed publications, and government reports over the decades.”

The bottom-line in this discussion is that despite the assertion by Proposal 163 that “The [previous] reductions in bag limits for eiders, harlequin ducks and long-tailed ducks were not based on best available scientific data,” there is solid evidence to the contrary. On national scale the prestigious journal Science says otherwise. And on a Kachemak Bay scale, the Homer CBC data for sea ducks seems to reasonably match national data for the past two decades. Also, it shows that there has been a decline with some sea duck species over the last two decades, which generally supports anecdotal observations by astute long-term residents who have been closely watching where they live for many decades and have voiced concern these declines.

To rescind previous sea duck restrictions, as advocated by Proposal 163, would most likely continue the population decline that sea ducks have experienced over the past two decades. That would be unacceptable to most of those who live in the Kachemak Bay area who want to see sea duck populations restored to what they use to be, or as close to that as possible, recognizing that climate change may also be a factor to contend with. This would be to the benefit of sea duck hunters and everyone else.

Sincerely,
George Matz
Fritz Creek, AK



Appendix A

Kachemak Bay Waterfowl and Fifty Years of Homer Christmas Bird Counts

by
George Matz

The Christmas Bird Count (CBC), sponsored by the National Audubon Society, is “the longest-running citizen science survey in the world” according to Wikipedia.. The first CBC in 1900 was the inspiration of Frank Chapman who organized 27 volunteer birders to undertake CBCs at 25 sites ranging from cities in the northeastern United States to Toronto, Ontario, to California. The CBC now happens annually in over 20 countries in the western hemisphere. Last year, a pandemic recovery year, there were 2,646 counts with a total number of 76,880 observers comprised of 64,882 in the field and 11,998 at feeders. Birders saw 2,554 species, plus 483 identifiable forms and hybrids and 42,876,395 birds of all species tallied.

The protocol used at the first CBC is essentially the same as what we use now. Between December 14 and January 5, count volunteers follow specified routes through a designated 15-mile (24-km) diameter circle, counting every bird they see or hear over a 24-hour period. These reports are given to a compiler who reviews the data for accuracy and then submits the results to the National Audubon Society who compiles and archives all the results. The longevity of this effort and that a protocol has been consistently followed has created a valuable database for scientific study. Audubon says, “CBC data have been used in hundreds of analyses, peer-reviewed publications, and government reports over the decades.”

The first Homer CBC was in 1960 which used a 15-mile diameter circle with its center in Mud Bay. This circle is still being used. It includes the entire Homer Spit which is all within Homer city limits. However, large portions of this circle include Kachemak Bay waters which are rich in waterbirds, even during the winter because the bay is mostly ice-free (Mud Bay being a frequent exception). Early attempts to bird the waters within the circle by boat were often stymied by winter weather. But rather than have this uncertainty embedded in our count records, use of a boat was discontinued. Now observations of Kachemak Bay waterbirds are mostly done onshore from various spit locations.

Following the inaugural year, Homer CBC’s were done in 1962, 1963, 1965, 1971, and then 1973 – 2022, all using the same count circle. Fifty years continuous of data - a rare occurrence for Alaska. Recent years has seen almost an order of magnitude increase in the number of volunteers, thus providing more thorough coverage of the circle area, and perhaps, more sightings than would have been logged if participation were at the level of earlier years. The Homer CBC is now cosponsored by Kachemak Bay Birders and the Alaska Maritime NWR. Dave Erikson, the coordinator/compiler has been involved with the Homer CBC since 1976. Many volunteers have participated for decades. Stability in the



coordinator and volunteers helps reduce observer bias. Also, I think long-term support by many citizen science volunteers is more reliable than agency funding.

Given the current concern in the Kachemak Bay area regarding the population status of overwintering sea ducks (including diving ducks), this 50-year Homer CBC dataset can provide valuable insight into long-term population trends. It can also provide a comparison and supplemental data to other sea duck databases, such as the more rigorous ADF&G's Kachemak Bay Wintering Waterfowl Survey. This survey has two components; 1) a near-shore boat-based survey taking several days to cover all the Kachemak Bay shoreline, and 2) is an airplane survey following transects in deeper waters. ADF&G's survey was initiated in 1999, but due to funding limitations is not done every year. There have been only 10 surveys in the last 22 years and scheduling has not been consistent, often with variable gaps.

The attached Excel tables and charts illustrate the trend lines for sea ducks (including diving ducks) that were observed in the Homer Spit area during CBCs over the past 50 years. These tables and charts were derived from an Audubon Christmas Bird Count download for the Homer CBC circle.

<https://www.audubon.org/conservation/science/christmas-bird-count>

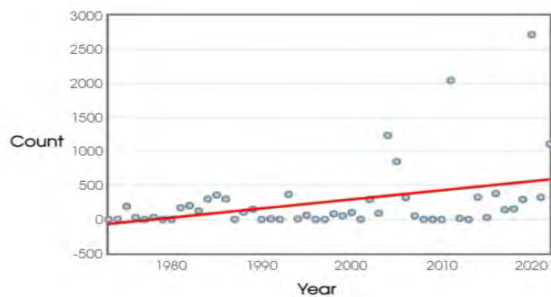
Sheet 1 for this file has two tables, one being all the waterfowl (geese, swans, and ducks) species included in the Audubon download. The second table has just those species that were observed in at least 50% of the CBC counts. This table doesn't have any geese or swans since these birds rarely occur in Kachemak Bay during midwinter. The ducks include dabblers, divers, and sea ducks. The only dabbler that meets the 50% criteria is the Mallard. But it was not included in further analysis since in winter it is mostly in the Mud Bay area unless that freezes over, in which case the ducks fly to the south side of the bay which is mostly outside the circle. The result is that in warm winters the Homer CBC sees lots of Mallards (one of the top species), but in cold winters there will be few if any. Although ADF&G waterfowl hunting regulations lump diving ducks (Bufflehead, Barrow's Goldeneye, and Common Goldeneye) in with dabblers using the term "general duck", they are considered sea ducks in this analysis.

To simplify matters, Sheet 2 uses the data from Sheet 1 to group these ducks into taxa. For instance, Scoters includes Black, Surf, and White-winged Scoters. This data was then used to generate scatter plots. The scatter plots do a good job of illustrating how variable things may be from year to year, but it is hard to discern whether the population for a taxon is increasing or decreasing. So, below each scatter plot are two charts for each taxon with a simple linear regression analysis. The first chart is for all 50 years and the second chart is from 2000-2022, which coincides with the years when ADF&G did their sea duck surveys. Having two charts illustrates in some cases that the 50-year population trend for a taxon may be increasing, but at a slower rate, or even decreasing, after 2000.

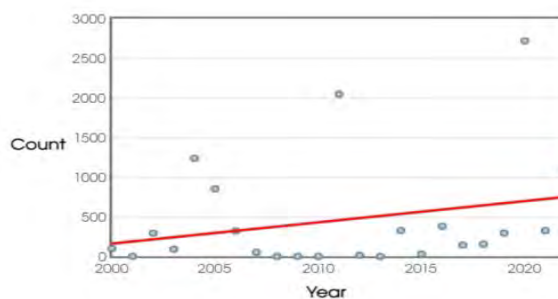


Simple Linear Regression Charts by Species/Taxa

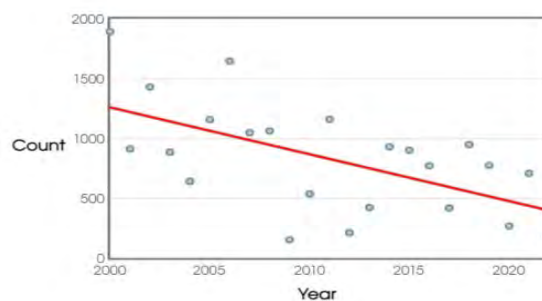
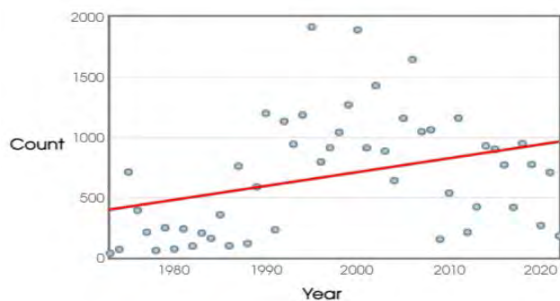
50 Years
Scaup (Greater & Lesser)



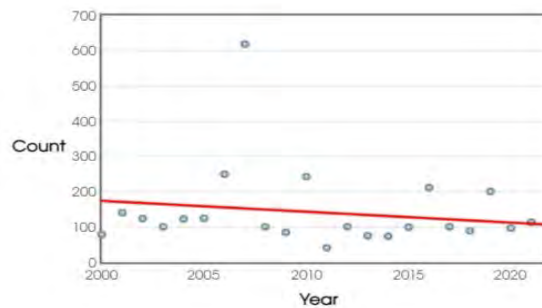
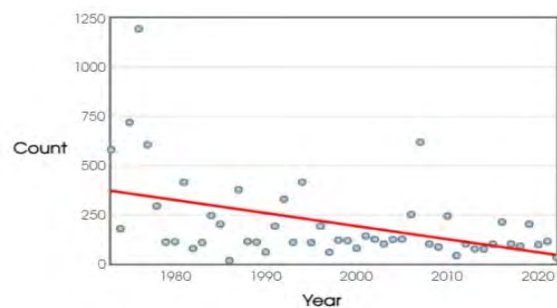
22 Years



Scoter (Surf, White-winged, & Black)

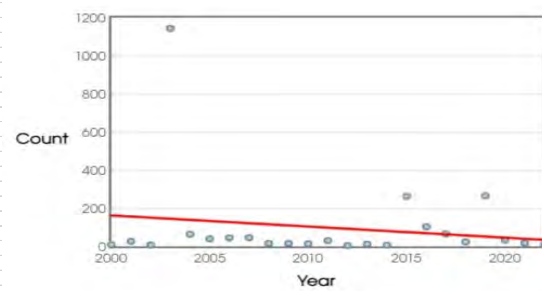
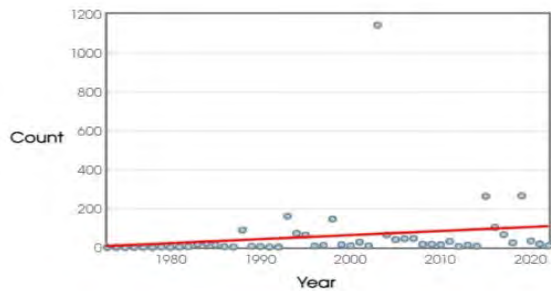


Long-tailed Duck

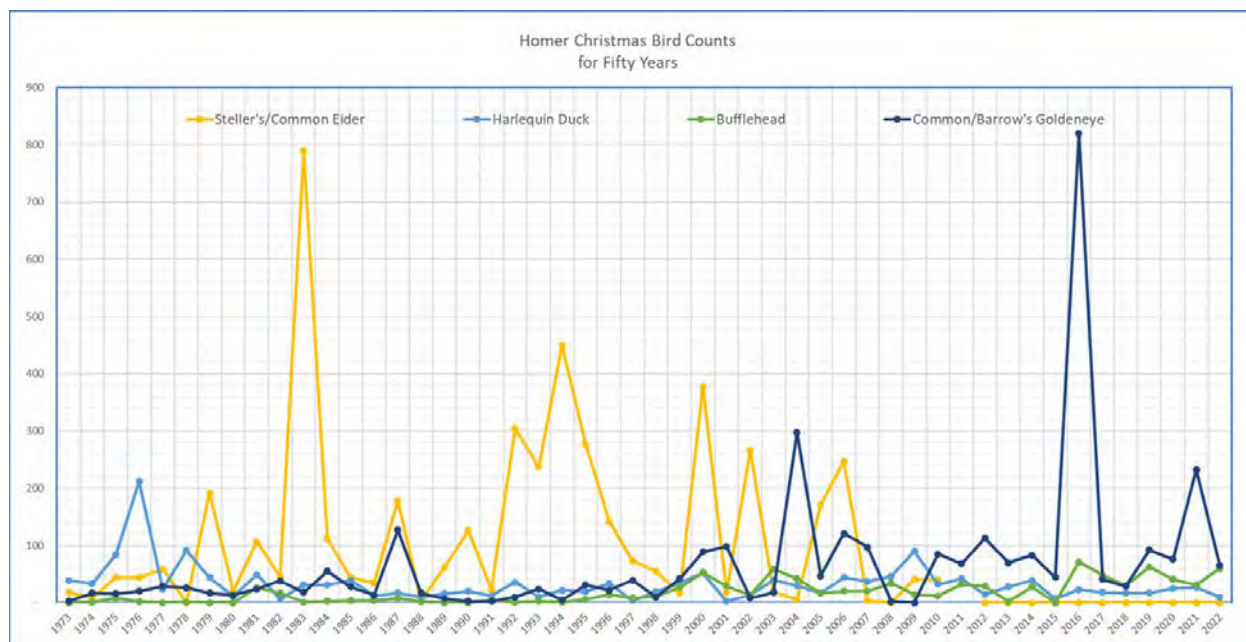


Note: The loss of the fish processing plant from fire in the Homer Harbor in 1998 has probably had an affect on the Long-tailed Duck population that overwinter in Kachemak Bay. The fish waste in th outfall near the entrance to the harbor attracted many ducks, including Long-tail Ducks.

Merganser (Common & Red-breasted)



Appendix D



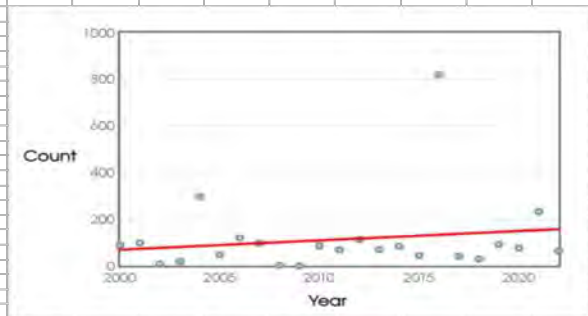
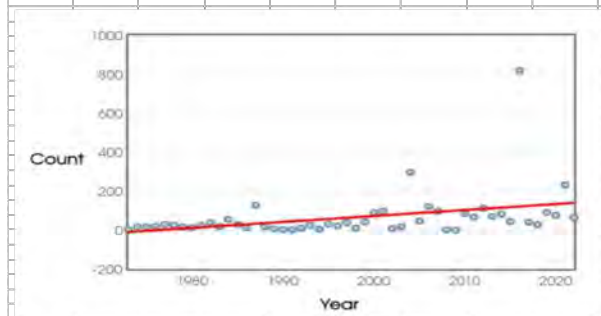


Simple Linear Regression Charts by Species/Taxa

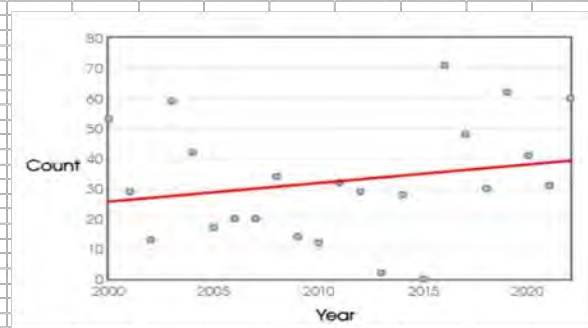
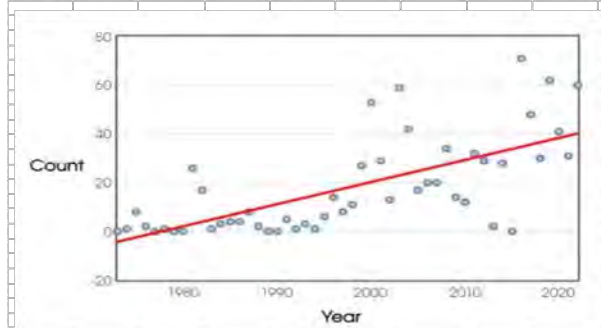
50 Years

22 Years

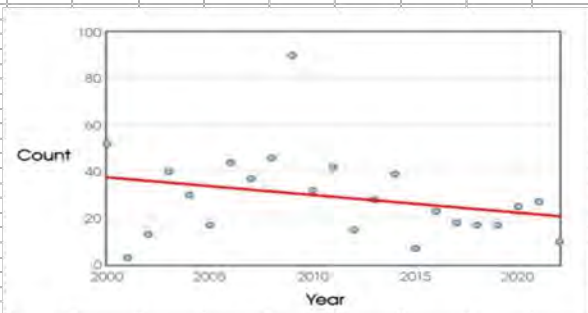
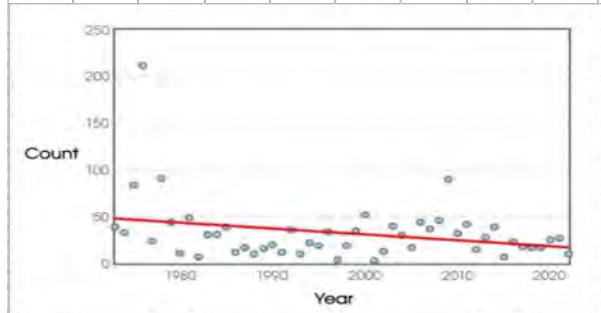
Goldeneye (Common & Barrow's)



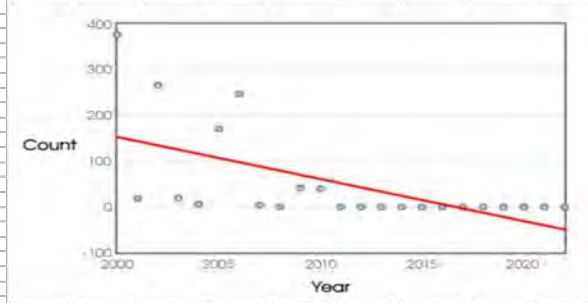
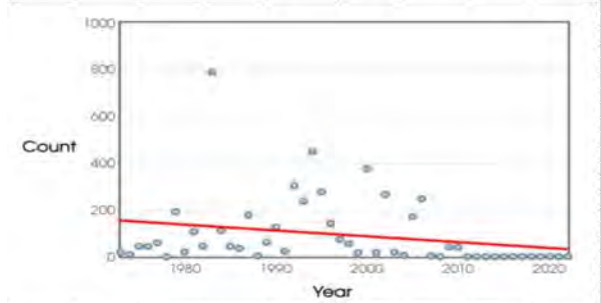
Bufflehead



Harlequin Duck



Eider's (Steller's & Common)





Name: Joseph Mauer

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Limiting the non-resident season to the end of November would allow resident/subsistence user groups better access in December for harvesting blacktail which many, myself included, rely on to supplement protein for the coming year.

Proposal 199: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 200: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 201: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 202: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 203: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 204: Oppose

The board has an obligation to protect resident and subsistence hunting opportunities over those of non-residents. More deer tags for non-residents only creates more pressure on the animals and more conflict among user groups. Alaska has arguably the most generous non-resident opportunities of any state. Non-residents are not shooting these deer for meat, they are shooting primarily for trophy value. Those who choose to make their living (transporters and guides) on a state owned, finite resource have to understand that the state is not obligated to provide their clients with more tags or opportunities.

Proposal 205: General Comment

I think this could be discussed but I am not sure that the change is necessary based on the location and potentially limited access of this area, especially in winter months (November/December)

Proposal 206: Oppose

Adamantly opposed to expanding the road system boundary. Leaving Saltery River to the mouth of Wild creek outside the road system provides opportunity for deer harvest to those without boat or airplane connections.

Proposal 207: Oppose

I hunted in guide use are 08-26 this year and there were ample deer in the spike and fork classes. This is not a necessary change to be made and will only hurt deer harvesting opportunities.

Proposal 208: Oppose

I do not feel there is a systemic problem with people taking fawns in Unit 8. Non-residents are restricted to bucks only and with only one tag, many of them are trying to shoot a mature buck. Residents who can shoot either sex are not shooting an excess number of fawns because the meat yield is not high nor worth the efforts.

Proposal 209: Support with Amendment

I would support proposal 209 with the amendment to keep second degree of kindred as an acceptable avenue for non-residents to hunt.

Proposal 210: Support

I support proposal 210 in its entirety.

The allocation of 16 registration elk permits (RE752 and RE756) that can only be picked up in the extremely difficult and costly to access communities of Port Lions and Ouzinkie is excessive

and negatively impacts highly competitive draw hunts for the rest of Alaska residents. The creation of RE753 and RE756 registration permits removed 16 tags from the DE715, DE717, DE721, and DE723 draw hunts, reducing the overall number of draw tags by 9.4% for those areas. Removing 9.4% of the total tags from the DE715, DE717, DE721, and DE723 pool of tags, which have a 2-3% draw success rate, is punitive to Alaskans who do not live in these communities. This inequity to fellow Alaskans is heightened by the fact that a registration hunt for Alaska

residents exists on Raspberry Island (RE706) which provides an abundant resource for subsistence elk hunting. Raspberry Island is closer by distance to both Ouzinkie and Port Lions in comparison to the current East Afognak and Remainder hunt areas.

In addition, RE752 and RE756 are not limited to one permit per household. This resulted in three households receiving two permits during the 2024 permit issuance.

The information above provided by the person who wrote proposal 210 lays things out very clearly and I feel shows the inequity created.

Proposal 211: Support

I see no issues with this proposal. There are few elk that actually end up in the remainder of unit 8. I think that gps coordinate confirmation would be a necessary part of this proposal if accepted.

Proposal 212: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 213: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 214: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 215: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 216: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 217: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 218: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 219: Support

The board of game should prioritize resident opportunities over non-resident opportunities.

Proposal 220: Support

I see no issues with this proposal. It would create more opportunity for subsistence harvest but would also likely have little actual impact as hunting goats in winter months can be difficult.

Proposal 221: Support

This seems like a reasonable proposal. Creating opportunities that benefit youth is important for continuing the sport of hunting.

Proposal 222: Oppose

I am hesitant to support a proposal that limits opportunity by reducing tags. In addition, moving to a billy only harvest is still going to disproportionately affect the population of mature billy goats.

Proposal 223: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #223 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 224: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #224 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 225: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #225 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 226: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #226 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 227: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #226 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 228: Support with Amendment

I would move to support this proposal #228 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 229: Support

I would move to support this proposal #229 with the amendment to change 20% to 10% of available permits may be allocated to non residents. The board should be prioritizing resident hunting opportunities.

Proposal 230: Support

As mentioned in proposal 221, this would potentially create better youth opportunity and if there is no biologic basis for an August 20th start date then it seems reasonable that the start of the season could be moved to a slightly earlier time.

Proposal 231: Support

I think that this is a fair proposal, other tags in the state have the same stipulation and I believe it is the board and states duty to prioritize resident opportunity.

Proposal 232: General Comment

I believe that Proposal 231 best covers the intent of proposal 232.

Proposal 233: Support

This seems like a reasonable change to make.

Proposal 234: Oppose

I'm not sure this is necessary. People can choose whether to hunt in early April or not. I think that people should still have that option.

Proposal 235: General Comment

Hunters are already excluded from hunting in another season in the regulatory year if they wound a bear. I think they could change the current regulation to say you are excluded for one year that way if you wound a bear in fall 2025 you would be ineligible in the spring of 26. Penalizing someone for 4 years is a bit extreme.

Proposal 236: Support

RHAK has laid out a seemingly reasonable proposal.

Proposal 237: Support

This seems like a loophole that should be shut.

Proposal 238: Support with Amendment

I do not see this as a harmful rule to implement. I think as sportsmen and hunters we should be well educated on the game we are pursuing. I would amend this proposal by extending it to non-residents hunting with a second degree of kindred where both the non-resident hunter and their second degree relative must complete the course.

Proposal 239: Support with Amendment

Reduce bag limit for non-resident hunters. Sea ducks are 100% harvested by non-residents with the intent having them mounted therefore they should not have the same limits as residents who are primarily using them as a food source. I think it would be prudent to require transporters and guides to log sea ducks taken by clients.

Proposal 240: Support with Amendment

Reduce limit to 2 fox for non-residents and prohibit use of infrared

Proposal 241: Support

This seems reasonable as long as there is not an expected harm to other fur bearing animals.

Proposal 242: Support

This seems reasonable.

Proposal 243: Oppose

This does not seem necessary with the limited amount of trapping that occurs on the Kodiak road system. No one is setting a snare that would fit a deer or bear in them.

Proposal 244: Oppose

I don't feel this is necessary with the limited number of incidents that are reported each year.

Proposal 245: Support

I think prohibiting artificial light and infrared devices is the prudent thing to do. Fox are not predators in the same sense that coyotes or wolves are. I think if artificial light or infrared are allowed it only opens the door to mischievous behavior and more poaching

Proposal 246: Support

I agree with Lex, this is not a needed method of taking for Unit 8

Proposal 247: Oppose

I think prohibiting artificial light and infrared devices is the prudent thing to do. Fox are not predators in the same sense that coyotes or wolves are. I think if artificial light or infrared are allowed it only opens the door to mischievous behavior and more poaching

Proposal 248: Support

I think prohibiting electronically enhanced night vision is the prudent thing to do. Fox are not predators in the same sense that coyotes or wolves are. I think if electronically enhanced night vision is allowed it only opens the door to mischievous behavior and more poaching



PC152

Name: Jennifer McCombs

Community of Residence: Girdwood

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I don't want my dogs to get trapped on the trails

Proposal 146: Support

don't want my dogs to get trapped on the trails

Proposal 147: Support

Please keep trails safe from trapping

Proposal 148: Support

Should be communicated with signs

Proposal 149: Support

Keep our pets safe with better buffers

Proposal 150: Support

Please do this



PC153

Name: Liza McElroy

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Make it less terrifying and dangerous to just to take a dog for a walk. Right now it feels like death for a dog may lay around any given corner. It sure would be nice if there were known safe zones and known danger zones.

Proposal 146: Support

Make it less terrifying and dangerous to just to take a dog for a walk. Right now it feels like death for a dog may lay around any given corner. It sure would be nice if there were known safe zones and known danger zones.

Proposal 147: Support

Make it less terrifying and dangerous to just to take a dog for a walk. Right now it feels like death for a dog may lay around any given corner. It sure would be nice if there were known safe zones and known danger zones.

Proposal 148: Support

Make it less terrifying and dangerous to just to take a dog for a walk. Right now it feels like death for a dog may lay around any given corner. It sure would be nice if there were known safe zones and known danger zones.

Proposal 149: Support

Make it less terrifying and dangerous to just to take a dog for a walk. Right now it feels like death for a dog may lay around any given corner. It sure would be nice if there were known safe zones and known danger zones.



PC154

Name: Alicia McEwan

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 243: Support

So many people who don't know what they are doing trapping along popular road system recreation areas in the past few years. I personally know 6 people who have had their dogs caught in traps, some within feet of trails. It's an island with limited area for recreation, wondering if you are going to be bamboozled by an idiot setting traps in bad locations makes living here harder. I assume This would help reduce injury / death of non target species. Like my dog or toddler.

Proposal 244: Support

See above,



PC155

Name: Colin MCGovern

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 141: Support

I agree with keeping the current trapping dates

Proposal 142: Oppose

Many of us who live here in 15C have dogs and worry all season about our dogs getting caught in traps during the lynx season. It also seems as though the current bag limit/season for lynx allows for trappers to take more than their fair share of animals. We so rarely see lynx, it's hard to imagine more lynx being taken than currently stands.

Proposal 145: Support

I believe buffers are a fair ask of trappers in the area, seeing as though public use trails ought to be accessible for all public use without having to worry about traps directly on trails.

Proposal 146: Support

same as above. why are there so many redundant questions??

Proposal 147: Support

I am in support of all buffers on public use trails/areas.

Proposal 148: Support

This seems like a nice courtesy to the general public, and may prevent dogs from being snared/trapped.

Proposal 149: Support

Same as above...

Proposal 150: Support

Accountability is key to developing trust between the public and those who choose to trap.

Proposal 151: Support

Id like to see more beavers on the peninsula, seems as though they have been trapped out.

Proposal 152: Support

We used to have beavers here and we would like to see their population rebound.

Proposal 153: Support

Again, same question as above. Why the redundancy??



PC156

Name: Casey Mekelburg

Community of Residence: Colorado

Comment:

I respectfully oppose any reduction to non-resident tags in Alaska, especially in areas where Alaskan Outfitters heavily rely on non-resident hunt bookings to create revenue. Making things more competitive for non-resident traveling sportsmen makes it harder for Alaskan outfitters to create revenue. The Kodiak non-resident tag reduction proposal is extra puzzling, as it is my understanding that resident tags go unused each year on the island – by a lot. I feel this reduction is anti-business/big-government interference. The Board has done an outstanding job offering recreational opportunities in Alaska, and I feel this would be a major step in the wrong direction. It would push American hunting dollars to Canada and other countries, hurting Alaskan outfitters and every Alaskan business tied to the hunting industry in the great state of Alaska. Thank you for your consideration.



PC157

Name: Jeffery Melvin

Community of Residence: Funny River

Comment:

Proposal 70: Oppose

There is no need for this.

Proposal 73: Support

The terms currently used are vague and need to be clarified.

Proposal 75: Oppose

It places a burden on trappers in only one part of the state.

Proposal 76: Support

Reduce the non-resident limit to align with Kodiak's, as many transporters and guides will be moving operations from Kodiak to PWS now that Kodiak has gone to a one deer limit for non-residents.

Proposal 86: Support

Due to the limited number of tags, hunt opportunity should primarily go towards Alaska residents.

Proposal 87: Support

Due to the limited number of tags, hunt opportunity should primarily go towards Alaska residents.

Proposal 88: Support

Due to the limited number of tags, hunt opportunity should primarily go towards Alaska residents.

Proposal 89: Support

Opening an early season archery hunt for moose would align GMU 7 with current seasons in GMU 15.

Proposal 90: Oppose

Antler restrictions are already restrictive enough as is.

Proposal 91: Support with Amendment

Support shifting moose season later to better align with the rut, but don't support the motorized vehicle restriction.

Proposal 93: Support

Due to the limited number of tags, hunt opportunity should primarily go towards Alaska residents.

Proposal 94: Support

Due to the limited number of tags, hunt opportunity should primarily go towards Alaska residents.

Proposal 95: Support

Population can support an antlerless hunt.

Proposal 96: Support

The population in 15C can support an antlerless hunt.

Proposal 97: Support

Eliminate the motorized vehicle restriction.

Proposal 101: Support

Allow motorized vehicle use.

Proposal 102: Support

Allow motorized vehicle use.

Proposal 103: Oppose

The current motorized vehicle restrictions are onerous enough as is.

Proposal 104: Support with Amendment

If motorized use is not opened up entirely, this is a good compromise, as it allows people to access the area, without using vehicles to place them near specific animals.

Proposal 109: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 113: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 114: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 115: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 116: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 117: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 118: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 119: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 120: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 121: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 122: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 123: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 124: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 125: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 126: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 127: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 128: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 129: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 130: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 131: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 132: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 133: Support

In non general season hunts, preference should be given to Alaskan residents.

Proposal 134: Oppose

The black bear population is robust on the peninsula, and can support the current regulations.

Proposal 137: Support

The brown bear population on the peninsula is robust and can not only support current harvest, but additional harvest as well. By removing the cap it will hopefully allow more bears to be harvested, which will benefit the moose population as well.

Proposal 138: Oppose

The current season does not need to be shortened. If anything it should be extended.

Proposal 139: Oppose

The current season does not need to be shortened. If anything it should be extended. However, separate caps would guarantee hunts for both parts of the season.

Proposal 140: Oppose

There is no need to make this restriction.

Proposal 141: Support

As lynx populations are tied to hare populations, mortality from hunting and trapping will have little to no effect during high hare years, so extended seasons should be allowed. As lynx seasons are closed during low hare populations, it is a moot point for during that part of their cycle.

Proposal 142: Support

As lynx populations are tied to hare populations, mortality from hunting and trapping will have little to no effect during high hare years, so extended seasons should be allowed. As lynx seasons are closed during low hare populations, it is a moot point for during that part of their cycle.

Proposal 143: Support

As lynx populations are tied to hare populations, mortality from hunting and trapping will have little to no effect during high hare years, so extended seasons should be allowed. As lynx seasons are closed during low hare populations, it is a moot point for during that part of their cycle.

Proposal 144: Support

GMU's 7 and 15 should be aligned with neighboring GMU's

Proposal 145: Oppose

Placing setbacks places an undue burden on law abiding trappers. If trappers have to move off the trails a certain distance, as is the case already in some areas, they will create trails of their own that other users will potentially go down out of curiosity, creating the very issue this proposal is trying to eliminate. It seems the issue this is trying to address- shared use and potential conflicts with dogs- is only being handled by regulating one user group. As a dog owner it is your responsibility to look out for your animals. dogs, unless being worked, should be leashed, especially between November and March. One takes precautions during the summer months to protect from interactions with bears, and in the spring for moose cows and calves, one should do the same during trapping season. There are already buffers along some trails in the effected area, if you wish to walk your dog unleashed, use those trails. leave some for the trappers.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Placing setbacks places an undue burden on law abiding trappers. If trappers have to move off the trails a certain distance, as is the case already in some areas, they will create trails of their own that other users will potentially go down out of curiosity, creating the very issue this proposal is trying to eliminate. It seems the issue this is trying to address- shared use and potential conflicts with dogs- is only being handled by regulating one user group. As a dog owner it is your responsibility to look out for your animals. dogs, unless being worked, should be leashed, especially between November and March. One takes precautions during the summer months to protect from interactions with bears, and in the spring for moose cows and calves, one should do the same during trapping season. There are already buffers along some trails in the effected area, if you wish to walk your dog unleashed, use those trails. leave some for the trappers.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Placing setbacks places an undue burden on law abiding trappers. If trappers have to move off the trails a certain distance, as is the case already in some areas, they will create trails of their own that other users will potentially go down out of curiosity, creating the very issue this proposal is trying to eliminate. It seems the issue this is trying to address- shared use and potential conflicts with dogs- is only being handled by regulating one user group. As a dog owner it is your responsibility to look out for your animals. dogs, unless being worked, should be leashed, especially between November and March. One takes precautions during the summer months to protect from interactions with bears, and in the spring for moose cows and calves, one should do the same during trapping season. There are already buffers along some trails in the effected area, if you wish to walk your dog unleashed, use those trails. leave some for the trappers.

Proposal 148: Oppose

While some trappers choose to mark their lines with signs, and the Alaska Trappers Association encourages this, it should not be a regulation. As trapping in GMU's 7 and 15 becomes more contentious, signs alerting people to a line may increase the likelihood of having one's traps tampered with. Theft of traps and fur is already an issue, as is tampering,, being forced to set signs only opens one up to that even more.

Proposal 149: Support

Placing setbacks places an undue burden on law abiding trappers. If trappers have to move off the trails a certain distance, as is the case already in some areas, they will create trails of their own that other users will potentially go down out of curiosity, creating the very issue this proposal is trying to eliminate. It seems the issue this is trying to address- shared use and potential conflicts with dogs- is only being handled by regulating one user group. As a dog owner it is your responsibility to look out for your animals. dogs, unless being worked, should be leashed, especially between November and March. One takes precautions during the summer months to protect from interactions with bears, and in the spring for moose cows and calves, one should do the same during trapping season. There are already buffers along some trails in the effected area, if you wish to walk your dog unleashed, use those trails. leave some for the trappers.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Proponents of the concept of mandatory trap tags suggest that trap tags would reduce or eliminate trapping violations. That is idle speculation. Only law-abiding trappers would obey this new regulation. "Outlaw" trappers would ignore the requirement, as they do with other regulations. Thus, trap tags would serve no useful purpose and would place an unnecessary burden on law-abiding trappers.

In addition, tagged traps belonging to law-abiding trappers could be stolen and re-set illegally.

Proposal 151: Oppose

ADFG should study the area to determine beaver populations and whether or not this is necessary.

Proposal 152: Oppose

ADFG should study the area to determine beaver populations and whether or not this is necessary.

Proposal 153: Oppose

ADFG should study the area to determine beaver populations and whether or not this is necessary.



PC158

Name: William Meyerhoff

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 145: General Comment

My first thought is why? If it wasn't for my close to 50 years of experience I might not know why. It's always with those who want their dogs to not be leashed. It's well known that many unleashed dogs love to chase wildlife which in winter can cause the death of animal due to exhaustion, especially when the snow is deep. Musher's tie up their dogs and they are generally well trained to voice commands. It's the walker/hiker that think their dogs don't need to be leashed that are the problem and not the trapper or the trap. My suggestion is to at a minimum adopt a leash law from late fall to early spring to not only protect the dogs but also the wildlife when they are the most vulnerable.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Same comment as Proposal 145.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Same comment as Proposal 145.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Same comment as Proposal 145.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Same comment as Proposal 145.

Proposal 150: Oppose

If this is a request by other users they can leave a note. No need to disturb a set which under that law they would have a legal right to do. Kinda hard to read a trap tag when the trap is covered.



PC159

Name: Dan Mico

Community of Residence: Moose Pass

Comment:

Proposal 90: Oppose

This proposal is far too restrictive. Many of the largest moose in unit 7 don't have 10 points on one side.

Proposal 145: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

Additionally, there are plenty of sets such as submerged traps or elevated cubbies that pose no threat to dogs and have no reason to be banned within the proposed areas.

I hunt with dogs throughout the areas named in the proposals and have never had issues with traps by vetting areas for my dog's safety first and keeping them leashed when I am not 100% sure if there are traps around. It is the owners responsibility to always be in control of their dogs and keep them leashed if they cannot.

Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

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sure if there are traps around. It is the owners responsibility to always be in control of their dogs and keep them leashed if they cannot.

Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

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Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

Additionally, there are plenty of sets such as submerged traps or elevated cubbies that pose no threat to dogs and have no reason to be banned within the proposed areas.

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Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

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Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I oppose proposals 145 - 150 in their entirety.

Not only would these proposals make trapping more difficult for local users, it would displace those already trapping in the proposed areas creating conflict and putting more pressure into areas adjacent to closures as trappers have to find new lines. This occurred at the "Devils Creek Ski Loop" (not an officially recognized recreation area) when skiers commandeered an area managed for wildlife habitat that has been trapped for years and forced the trapper there to move out.

Additionally, there are plenty of sets such as submerged traps or elevated cubbies that pose no threat to dogs and have no reason to be banned within the proposed areas.

I hunt with dogs throughout the areas named in the proposals and have never had issues with traps by vetting areas for my dog's safety first and keeping them leashed when I am not 100% sure if there are traps around. It is the owners responsibility to always be in control of their dogs and keep them leashed if they cannot.

Trappers should not be restricted due to other users lack of control of their pets or their desire to let their pets run amok when recreating.

Thank you for considering my comments when discussing these proposals.



Name: Caleb Mikkelsen

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Im Caleb, been trapping my whole life, never trapped anything but the animals i was targeting. As long as it is legal state land and/or private property. There should be no need for buffers. If it is an issue of stray pets, they should be kept on their owners property.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Im Caleb, been trapping my whole life, never trapped anything but the animals i was targeting. Trappers already use common sense and dont put traps on hiking trails, so a buffer around the trails and areas isnt necessary. If pets are the concern, their owner should keep their pets near them.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Im Caleb, been trapping my whole life, never trapped anything but the animals i was targeting. As long as it is legal state land and/or private property. There should be no need for buffers. If it is an issue of stray pets, they should be kept on their owners property.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Im Caleb, ive trapped my whole life. Ive never had issues with other people or pets entangling in my traps. To enforce this reg would mean officers searching through and around our trapping sites, thus disrupting. It should be a recommendation only and not a regulation.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Im Caleb, been trapping my whole life, never trapped anything but the animals i was targeting. As long as it is legal state land and/or private property. There should be no need for buffers. If it is an issue of stray pet, they should be kept on their owners property.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Im Caleb, been trapping my whole life. Again, to enforce this would require officers to destroy and hamper with the trapping sites. Also, would allow our information to be potentially abused.



PC161

Name: Timothy Mikkelsen

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

I am opposed to changing the regulations.



PC162

Name: Andrew Milauskas

Community of Residence: Girdwood

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I support the proposals to eliminate the setting of traps from certain roads, pullouts, trail heads, and other popular multi-use recreation locations within Cooper Landing and Summit Lake. It would be comforting for it to be known, and enforceable, that trapping in proximity of, or adjacent to, these highly utilized areas, is not allowed. It doesn't sit well with me that there is the possibility of trapping someone's pet, especially when there are many, less used, places to trap. I don't think this is a high likelihood scenario, but it is easy to mitigate. I believe most trappers are cognizant of this conflict and avoid placing traps in such areas, but there is a small population that does not recognize the issues.

Proposal 146: Support

I support the proposals to eliminate the setting of traps from certain roads, pullouts, trail heads, and other popular multi-use recreation locations within Cooper Landing and Summit Lake. It would be comforting for it to be known, and enforceable, that trapping in proximity of, or adjacent to, these highly utilized areas, is not allowed. It doesn't sit well with me that there is the possibility of trapping someone's pet, especially when there are many, less used, places to trap. I don't think this is a high likelihood scenario, but it is easy to mitigate. I believe most trappers are cognizant of this conflict and avoid placing traps in such areas, but there is a small population that does not recognize the issues.

Proposal 147: Support

I support the proposals to eliminate the setting of traps from certain roads, pullouts, trail heads, and other popular multi-use recreation locations within Cooper Landing and Summit Lake. It would be comforting for it to be known, and enforceable, that trapping in proximity of, or adjacent to, these highly utilized areas, is not allowed. It doesn't sit well with me that there is the possibility of trapping someone's pet, especially when there are many, less used, places to trap. I don't think this is a high likelihood scenario, but it is easy to mitigate. I believe most trappers are cognizant of this conflict and avoid placing traps in such areas, but there is a small population that does not recognize the issues.

Proposal 148: Support

I support the proposals to eliminate the setting of traps from certain roads, pullouts, trail heads, and other popular multi-use recreation locations within Cooper Landing and Summit Lake. It would be comforting for it to be known, and enforceable, that trapping in proximity of, or adjacent to, these highly utilized areas, is not allowed. It doesn't sit well with me that there is the possibility of trapping someone's pet, especially when there are many, less used, places to trap. I don't think this is a high likelihood scenario, but it is easy to mitigate. I believe most trappers are cognizant of this conflict and avoid placing traps in such areas, but there is a small population that does not recognize the issues.

Proposal 149: Support

I support the proposals to eliminate the setting of traps from certain roads, pullouts, trail heads, and other popular multi-use recreation locations within Cooper Landing and Summit Lake. It would be comforting for it to be known, and enforceable, that trapping in proximity of, or adjacent to, these highly utilized areas, is not allowed. It doesn't sit well with me that there is the possibility of trapping someone's pet, especially when there are many, less used, places to trap. I don't think this is a high likelihood scenario, but it is easy to mitigate. I believe most trappers are cognizant of this conflict and avoid placing traps in such areas, but there is a small population that does not recognize the issues.



PC163

Name: Joseph Miller

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

I believe resident hunters need more opportunities above nonresidents.

Proposal 87: Support

I believe resident hunters need more opportunities above nonresidents.

Proposal 88: Support

I believe resident hunters need more opportunities above nonresidents.

Proposal 89: Support

More hunting opportunities for bow hunters

Proposal 90: Support

More hunting for locals

Proposal 91: Support

Frozen ground and cooler temps for meat

Proposal 93: Support

More opportunities for local hunters

Proposal 96: Support

More local hunting opportunities

Proposal 97: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 98: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 99: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 100: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 101: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 102: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 103: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 104: Oppose

Land damage

Proposal 105: Oppose

Bow only hunting

Proposal 106: Oppose

Bow hunting only

Proposal 108: Support

Yes!

Proposal 109: Support

Locals first

Proposal 145: Support

Buffers for all recreational trails

Proposal 146: Support

Buffers for all recreational trails.

Proposal 147: Support

Buffers for all recreational trails

Proposal 148: Support
Safety

Proposal 149: Support
Safety

Proposal 150: Support
Accountability

Proposal 151: Support
Regeneration

Proposal 152: Support
Regeneration

Proposal 153: Support
Regeneration



PC164

Name: Ryan Miller

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 155: Support with Amendment

1 of 3 is fair for NR

Proposal 156: Support

2 of 10 is fair for NR

Proposal 157: Support

1 of 5 is fair for NR

Proposal 158: Support with Amendment

Eliminate the NR tag entirely. 1 tag, 1 resident

Proposal 159: Support

There are animals available for this additional opportunity. Especially in no changes are made to the above proposals to limit NR on limited draw opportunities for Resident participation

Proposal 160: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 161: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 162: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 163: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 164: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 165: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 166: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 167: Support

The moose population in 14c is at an all time low. Ask ADFG representatives to confirm this claim. It is fact. Opportunities for filling freezers by residents are also at an all time low. These local hunts should be a benefit to local users.

Proposal 168: Support

1 permit is 1 resident opportunity. This is a backyard hunt for some. With dwindling moose numbers in the area this should be a freezer filler for locals

Proposal 169: Oppose

This is the one refuge for moose in the area. Wolf predation is taking a toll on all surrounding populations. Im also not willing to risk wounded bulls to be running around the neighborhoods with arrows lodged in their flanks.

Proposal 170: Support

Local resources for local residents at a time when filling freezers is tougher than ever.

Proposal 171: Oppose

There is no reason to make this restricted to archery only

Proposal 172: Support

8 moose per year is a ridiculous number of wasted animals. Do better, boys and girls.

Proposal 173: General Comment

Makes sense to create better hunt conditions if the resource is capable of additional harvest

Proposal 174: Oppose

14c is regulated well. 7 on the other hand, I could support zero NR harvest

Proposal 175: Support

I understand moose are doing well here

Proposal 176: Support with Amendment

Reduce tag numbers to half of current allocation. The browse has not been in this good of condition in 20 years but we have a wolf situation that has depressed the population to the departments targeted "lower end of the objective". We're losing them rather quickly. The wolf situation is also moving moose out of upper elevation wintering zones early, long before the snow gets deep enough to push them. If the vehicle collisions aren't a problem we must be at optimum levels. I'd rather cut the tags back before we starve the wolves out. The last thing I want to do is cut out opportunity but I don't have much confidence in the current pop estimates and what good are tags if there aren't any moose to kill.

Proposal 177: Oppose

There are too many tags for these hunts. I had the tag last year and had to coordinate with three hunting groups for one group of sheep. 10 days is plenty of time to kill one other wise. With low sheep numbers hunters are more concentrated on the few quality sheep.

Proposal 178: General Comment

It makes sense to create better hunt conditions if the resource can handle additional harvest

Proposal 180: Oppose

DS123 is super enough. It ensures an exceptional experience for the tag holder in most cases. Burdening the other areas with more competition for the sake of making it better is ridiculous. There are also plenty of tags available now for this exclusive area. I would also remove the non resident opportunity from this draw tag. Non residents have their shot through the raffle tag and the Gov tag. DS123 should go to a resident every year.

Proposal 181: Oppose

I would like to draw one of these permits. Guys applying so 2DK hunters can come hunt doesn't work for residents

Proposal 182: Oppose

We're still recovering sheep populations. Residents are suffering and so will non residents and commercial interests

Proposal 183: Support

If the resource can handle the harvest I am for it

Proposal 184: Oppose

Proximity to neighborhoods. Adopting 185 may alleviate densities allowing bears to spread out further.

Proposal 185: Support

If the resource can handle the harvest I am for it

Proposal 186: Support

I support JBER recommendations

Proposal 187: Support

If the resource can handle the harvest I am for it

Proposal 188: Support

Many residents would like a crack at these local tags

Proposal 189: Support with Amendment

Double the tags available. This is a low success and participation hunt with plenty of bears. Current harvest could be doubled.

Proposal 190: Support

Many residents would like a crack at these local tags

Proposal 191: Oppose

Increase DB470 ANY WEAPONS tag amounts and let more people participate with whichever weapon they choose

Proposal 192: Support with Amendment

Create an archery only hunt in the eagle river management area but increase DB470 tag numbers for the ANY WEAPONS hunt as it currently stands. On the fence about archery brown bear along this trail system.

Proposal 194: Support

The resources would benefit from additional bear harvest



Name: Bill Mohrwinkel

Community of Residence: Matsu Borough

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

While trapping has historically been an import part of Alaska’s history, unethical, weekend hobby trappers, using our trails and road system as “traplines” has become a problem. Trapping is an activity that should be done well away from high-use areas and as our population has increased in the Kenai Borough, there have been more conflicts and incidents with dogs getting killed or injured by traps set on or near trails. No ethical trapper would trap anywhere near a recreational trail, beach or pullout.

Proposal 146: Support

While trapping has historically been an import part of Alaska’s history, unethical, weekend hobby trappers, using our trails and road system as “traplines” has become a problem. Trapping is an activity that should be done well away from high-use areas and as our population has increased in the Kenai Borough, there have been more conflicts and incidents with dogs getting killed or injured by traps set on or near trails. No ethical trapper would trap anywhere near a recreational trail, beach or pullout.

Proposal 147: Support

While trapping has historically been an import part of Alaska’s history, unethical, weekend hobby trappers, using our trails and road system as “traplines” has become a problem. Trapping is an activity that should be done well away from high-use areas and as our population has increased in the Kenai Borough, there have been more conflicts and incidents with dogs getting killed or injured by traps set on or near trails. No ethical trapper would trap anywhere near a recreational trail, beach or pullout.

Proposal 148: Support

BOG requires signage for Bear Baiting for safety reasons, it should for trapping as well.

Proposal 149: Support

While trapping has historically been an import part of Alaska’s history, unethical, weekend hobby trappers, using our trails and road system as “traplines” has become a problem. Trapping is an activity that should be done well away from high-use areas and as our population has increased in the Kenai Borough, there have been more conflicts and incidents with dogs getting killed or injured by traps set on or near trails. No ethical trapper would trap anywhere near a recreational trail, beach or pullout.

Proposal 150: Support

BOG requires ID signs for Bear Baiting for safety reasons, it should for trapping as well.





Cooper Landing 2026 Trap Setback Proposals, Ballot & Comments



PC166
1 of 2

I support the following proposal(s) that have been submitted by the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee 501(c)3 to the Alaska Board of Game to reduce conflicts with trappers and increase safety among the rising number of multi-use groups in Game Unit 7 (Cooper Landing area). I believe the proposed setbacks are reasonable to maintain safe recreation for trail users and their pets.

There are multiple proposals for trap setbacks or trap signage in Cooper Landing. Select the proposals that you are in support of (select all that apply).

If there is more than one person in your household, please have each person submit their comments separately. Make copies of this form if needed or contact cooperlandingsafetrails@gmail.com to request more.

- #145 **Roads and pullouts:** Establish a 100-yard trapping & snare setback along both sides of roads and all sides of the pullouts listed: Quartz Creek Road, East Quartz Creek and Williams Road, Old Sterling Highway, Snug Harbor Road, Bean Creek Road, Russian Gap Road, and all pullouts along the Sterling Highway. Trapping would still be permitted on the listed roads and pullouts if they are elevated three feet above the ground or snow level, enclosed, underwater, or under ice.
- #146 **Trails:** Establish Trap and snare setbacks of 100-yard on both sides of the trails and the following trailheads: Crescent Creek Trail, Lower Russian Lake Trail, Bean Creek Trail, Russian Gap Trail/Historic Quartz Creek Trail, Resurrection Trail (South End), West Junëau Bench Trail, Devil's Pass Ski Loops, and Stetson Creek Parking area and Trail. Trapping would still be permitted on the listed trails and trailheads if traps are elevated three feet above the ground, enclosed, underwater, or under ice.
- #147 **Beaches:** Establish trap and snare setback of 100-yards from mean highwater mark of Kenai Lake on the north side from the Kenai River Bridge to 1 mile past the end of Williams Road and on the south side from the Kenai River Bridge to ¼ mile past the powerline crossing (The powerline is at mile 2.8 Snug Harbor Road), also, Kenai Lake Beach (**Locally known as Waikiki Beach**) ¼ mile north to ¼ mile south of the lake access road at mile 5.8 Snug Harbor Road, unless the traps are elevated three feet above ground or snow level, enclosed, underwater, or under ice. Trapping would still be permitted on these beaches if they are elevated three feet above ground or snow level enclosed, underwater, or under ice.
- #148 **Signage:** Establishing mandatory signs posted at all access points of active trapping in the Game Unit 7 area to reduce conflicts with trappers and increase safety among the rising number of multi-use groups.
- #149 **Summit Recreation:** Establish trapping setbacks along the perimeter of all highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Japan Woods area, Tenderfoot Campground ski area, Park-N-Poke area, and Manitoba Mountain. Trapping would still be permitted on the listed areas if they are elevated three feet above the ground or snow level, enclosed, underwater, or under ice.



Comments:

I'm a property owner in Cooper Landing where I walk my dog on one of the beaches described (#147 Beaches) in the writer.

It's important to my dog's safety and my piece of mind that these few community multi-use areas be established with designated set backs of traps. 100 yards is not much to ask in these few but widely used areas.

(Feel free to add extra pages of comments!)

Printed Name (First and last)*: Sylvie Montalbo
Organization (if any): @ Safe Trails Committee - Vacation rental property - cc
Signature*: Sylvie Montalbo date 1-30-26

Email*: [Redacted]
[Redacted]

City*: Anchorage State*: AK Zip code: 99515

*Indicates it must be filled in to be accepted.
Send to: ADF&G Boards of Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

E. Quartz Creek Rd
Cooper Landing
Property

Comments via mail must be received (not postmarked) by the due date of March 6th, 2026!
Remember to have each household member submit separate comments individually.



PC167

Name: Dan Montgomery

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

The board should not limit any draw permits that aren't already over 20% going to non-residents. Let non-residents apply and bring in money that supports the Dept.

If there are less than 10 permit issued on a hunt they should be open to non-residents so they can at least apply. If there are less than 5 permits issued there would be no non-resident opportunity at a 20% limit. If the board adopts any of the 20% proposals they should separate out the non-resident permits into a separate draw. It makes it much easier for the Dept. to issue them.

Proposal 71: Oppose

We need to stay away from any IM management of sheep. It's a very slippery slope.

We can do predator control for a sheep population without an IM program. No body depends on sheep for a must have food source.

Proposal 72: Oppose

See proposal comments for 71.

We must stay as far away from IM management of sheep as possible. The board can already do predator management for a sheep population if they want to.

Proposal 74: Support

Support. This is the ethical thing to do.

Proposal 155: Oppose

This eliminates non-resident opportunity for this hunt. There are only 3 permits issued for this area and I don't know of one ever being issued to a non-resident. If this 20% limit is put in place there would be no non-resident opportunity ever. It takes at least 5 permits issued to have an opportunity for non-residents. No reason to limit non-residents on this hunt. There is no reason to limit non-residents on any goat hunt unless there is over 30% getting coincidentally drawn by non-residents. The harvest goals for hunts DG852, DG854, DG856 and DG858 are rarely achieved.

Proposal 156: Oppose

See comments on proposal 155. The Dept. has issued 10 permits in this area for the last 10 years but dropped them down to 3 for 2026 and with that many permits there would be no non-resident opportunity at all. There has been very few non-resident permits issued for this hunt over the last 10 years. The guides in the unit 14C apply all their hunters in for the Lake Goerge non-resident only draw permits DG889 and this area is open to all residents under a registration permit. No reason to limit non-resident hunters for this hunt.

Proposal 157: Oppose

See comments for proposal 155 and 156. This hunt was not even being offered for 2026.

Proposal 158: Oppose

See comments for Proposals 155 and 156.

Proposal 159: Oppose

There already is an Archery only hunt in GMU 14C, RG 878.

Proposal 170: Oppose

This is a archery only hunt that is accessible by road in Chugach State Park. It has a very low success rate and extremely low non-resident participation and there is no reason to eliminate non-residents from participating in it.

Proposal 171: Support with Amendment

This adds opportunity and access to a small area and it should just be added to RM445 and not create a new hunt.

Proposal 174: Oppose

Reduces opportunity for everyone and is not necessary.

Proposal 177: Support

Yes. This adds 5 days to an archery only hunt with a very low success rate that is known for its adverse weather. You lose about a third of your hunting days already on this hunt because of weather. Very few people will use these extra days and it will give the hard core hunters a few more days to try and get lucky.

Proposal 179: Oppose

This area has just been opened by the board for 2 seasons and should remain open. The archery hunters can still hunt it on the late archery area wide hunts DS140 and DS240. It endangers no one and does not take any previous opportunity away from anyone.

Proposal 180: Support with Amendment

I authored this proposal and it would turn DS123 into a supper tag. Many residents already think this permit is for all units in 14C but it is actually for only 3 small separate areas. I want to amend this proposal it to keep it only for residents. DS123 is only 1 permit by regulation and for that reason it has always been issued to a resident since there has been a separate 13% allocation for non-residents. I want to AMEND my proposal to remove the non-resident portion and keep it for residents only. As a guide in unit 14C I didn't apply hunters for this permit when we could because of the extremely low odds of drawing it. We had permits available in all the other areas with much better draw odds so why waste a chance on this permit with 3000+ to 1 odds. When I wrote this proposal to make it available to everyone I was thinking the same thing but now I realize that some of the application services that other guides use might flood this hunt with applications. I don't want that and I want to make sure this permit continues going to a resident as it should. For the record the first year this tag was available it was drawn by a non-resident and it has been drawn by a resident ever since.

The Dept. is neutral on this proposal but opposes the any ram portion but I think it should be left in because it is only one permit and a lot of resident hunters don't have much experience judging sheep and have passed up legal rams because they weren't sure and didn't want to make a

mistake. This takes the worry out of it and if a sub-full curl was accidentally taken they won't be fined and have their ram confiscated.

Proposal 181: Support

I authored this Proposal. I have taken my father and brother sheep hunting in Alaska as second degree hunters and made memories that have lasted our lifetimes. I have heard from residents that are frustrated that there is only one non-resident 2DK permit available now and it is limited to one hunt area each year. By allowing a 2DK non-resident to hunt on their relatives permit their relative can apply for any area they want to take them in. This proposal doesn't add any non-resident permits or increase resident permit numbers. It gives residents an opportunity to hunt with their relatives in a very desirable area. 2DK hunters have a low participation rate and low success rates.

Proposal 182: Support

I authored this proposal. This proposal is to re-establish allocation of at least one permit each year for a non-resident guided hunter in each of the 4 any weapon hunt areas,

14C-Northeast

14C-Northwest

14C-Upper Eagle River

14C-Southeast

From 2010 the first year there was a separate draw for non-residents, until 2023, the first year the department implemented separate draws for 2DK hunters there had always been a permit available in each area for non-residents. One for the Northeast area-DS224-first hunt period and one in the Upper Eagle river area DS233- second hunt period. 3 each were available in hunt areas 14C- Northwest and 14C-Southwest. The Dept. rightfully dropped the total number of non-resident permits down from 8 to 7 in 2023 to comply with the 13% allocation limit but they didn't issue any guided non-resident permits in the Upper Eagle River area-DS-233 or the Northeast area-DS224 for the first time ever. They still issued 3 permits each for hunt areas 14C-Northwest and 14C- Southwest and a 2DK permit in the Northeast area- DS024. Guides would have much preferred to have one less permit in those areas and one permit in each of the other 2 areas.

In 2024 the Dept. issued DS224 in the Northeast unit and 3 resident permits in the Upper Eagle River area but no non-resident permits in the Upper Eagle river area for the second year in a row while issuing 3 each again in the other 2 areas.

In 2025 the Dept. issued DS233 in the Upper Eagle River area but issued no non-resident permits in the Northeast unit but issued 3 each again in the other 2 units.

In 2026 the Dept. issued 1 guided permit in DS225 second hunt and 1 2DK permit, DS033 second hunt in the Eagle River area but no guided permit for Upper Eagle River. They issued 2 and 3 permits in the other 2 areas.

My original proposal said to issue the 2DK permit on the first hunt in the Southeast unit DS237 but the Dept. wanted to move it around.

I have talked to the Dept. staff about this proposal and they are neutral on it but have no biological concerns because it is all under full curl regulation with no chance of over harvest.

Proposal 194: Oppose

Poor hair Quality.

Proposal 199: Oppose

I've hunted Kodiak 4 times and only killed one buck each trip. It was a blast every time. One time it was 2 weeks in a tents. With all the pressure from transporters these days one is all non-residents need.

Proposal 200: Oppose

see 199

Proposal 201: Oppose

See 199

Proposal 202: Oppose

not necessary.

Proposal 203: Oppose

see 199

Proposal 204: Oppose

see 199

Proposal 205: Oppose

Not Necessary.

Proposal 207: Oppose

Take the spikes out of the gene pool. You don't want to start protecting the runts.

Proposal 209: Oppose

Not legal.

Proposal 212: Oppose

Only if the non-resident % is above 15% and limit it to that.

Proposal 222: Oppose

Very robust goat populations in most of Kodiak. Most people have a hard time judging them. Making taking a nanny illegal would just cause a lot of headaches for nothing.

Proposal 223: General Comment

Don't limit the draw percentage to 20% unless the draws exceed 30% regularly. If you limit the non-resident goat harvest to much they won't reach the harvest goal in the areas.

Proposal 224: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 225: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 226: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 227: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 228: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 229: General Comment

see 223

Proposal 231: Oppose

10% is to little should be at least 20%.

Proposal 232: General Comment

Not enough information to make a informed decision.

Proposal 234: Oppose

Not necessary. You don't have to hunt that early if you don't want to.

Proposal 235: Support

Yes. This is our policy. If you wound one that your bear. Keep looking for it until you find it.

Proposal 236: Oppose

We need this to stay in place. We need to discourage sow harvest.

Proposal 237: Oppose

These are non-resident permits that are allocated on a percentage basis and should stay non-resident permits. If they don't get used it is just less competition in the field.

Proposal 238: Support

Yes. Most of the resident hunters don't have a lot of experience hunting brown bear and the more we can do to help them be able to identify sows from boars the better.



PC168

Name: Yvonne Mullan

Community of Residence: Port Lions

Comment:

Proposal 210: Oppose

My name is Yvonne Mullan, and I am a resident of Port Lions, Alaska. I am writing to express my opposition to the proposal to reduce the number of elk tags allocated to our community.

For my family and many others in our village, subsistence hunting is not a recreational activity, it is an essential part of how we feed our families. Elk meat provides a significant source of protein that helps sustain our households throughout the year. Our community does not have a local grocery store, which means families must travel long distances or pay extremely high prices for basic food items. Because of this, subsistence foods are one of the most reliable and affordable ways for us to maintain food security.

The community allocation of elk tags helps ensure that local residents, those who live closest to the resource and depend on it most, have a meaningful opportunity to participate in the harvest. If these tags are reduced and more hunters must rely on the state lottery system, the chances of being selected become extremely uncertain. Many people apply for the draw each year, and the odds of receiving a permit are often very low. For families who rely on subsistence foods, this level of uncertainty makes it difficult to plan for the year ahead and threatens our ability to provide traditional foods for our households.

The limited number of tags allocated to our village increases the likelihood that local hunters can participate and bring food back to the community. When a hunter is successful, that harvest rarely feeds just one household. Meat is commonly shared among extended family members, Elders, and community members who may not be able to hunt themselves. In this way, a single successful harvest supports many people.

Subsistence harvest is also deeply connected to our cultural traditions and way of life. It strengthens the relationships between generations as knowledge and skills are passed down, and it keeps our community connected to the land and the resources that have sustained us for generations.

Alaska's subsistence policies recognize the importance of providing rural residents with reasonable access to the resources they depend on. Reducing the number of elk tags allocated to our village would undermine that access and would have real consequences for food security in our community.

I respectfully ask the Alaska Board of Game to consider the impacts this proposal would have on rural residents and to maintain the current allocation of elk tags for our village.

Thank you for taking the time to consider my comments.



Name: Richard Mallowney

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

this is a sound change and will have minimal effect

Proposal 199: Oppose

the residents of Kodiak have had a great concern of the impact of the non resident harvest. Feeling the non resident needed to be limited in some way and also slow down the increasing number of transport charter boat coming to Kodiak.

Proposal 200: Oppose

the residents of Kodiak have had a great concern of the impact of the non resident harvest. Feeling the non resident needed to be limited in some way and also slow down the increasing number of transport charter boat coming to Kodiak.

Proposal 201: Oppose

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Proposal 202: Oppose

the residents of Kodiak have had a great concern of the impact of the non resident harvest. Feeling the non resident needed to be limited in some way and also slow down the increasing number of transport charter boat coming to Kodiak.

Proposal 203: Oppose

the residents of Kodiak have had a great concern of the impact of the non resident harvest. Feeling the non resident needed to be limited in some way and also slow down the increasing number of transport charter boat coming to Kodiak.

Proposal 204: Oppose

the residents of Kodiak have had a great concern of the impact of the non resident harvest. Feeling the non resident needed to be limited in some way and also slow down the increasing number of transport charter boat coming to Kodiak.

Proposal 205: Support

this area should A-line with road system regulations

Proposal 206: Support

this area should A-line with road system regulations

Proposal 208: Support

This would benefit the population rebound

Proposal 209: Oppose

a guide should not be required for non residents to help elk

Proposal 210: Support

if the tags are not being utilized they should be reallocated for more opportunity

Proposal 211: Support

this would be sound to do if not wanting to allow the elk expand or limit their expansion on main land kodiak

Proposal 212: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 213: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 214: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 215: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 216: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 217: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 218: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 219: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 221: Support

this would be a sound change

Proposal 222: Support

sealing of the goats would be a sound change in monitoring the population

Proposal 223: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 224: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 225: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 226: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 227: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 228: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 229: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 230: Support

this would be a sound change

Proposal 231: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 232: Support

Non residents tag allocation should be restricted to give residents more opportunity

Proposal 235: Support

this is a sound change

Proposal 237: Support

this would give residents more opportunity

Proposal 238: Support

this is a sound requirement that would benefit hunters

Proposal 239: Support

with the reduction of deer limit for non residents the seaduck population has been getting a lot of pressure

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10,000 years in our Traditional Homeland, Prince William Sound, the Copper River Delta, and the Gulf of Alaska

Board of Game, Southcentral Region
Native Village of Eyak Proposal Comments

Proposal 76: **SUPPORT.**

Proposal 81: **SUPPORT.**

Proposal 82: **SUPPORT.**

Proposal 83: **OPPOSE.** Proposal would increase bag limit in Unit 6 to two black bears. This will result in more bears harvested, regardless of the Proponent's assurances it won't. Harvest has been increasing over the past decade without a bag limit increase, without a commensurate increase in black bears.

Proposal 84: **SUPPORT.** With increasing harvest on a declining population we support reduced opportunity on black bear, although we prefer Proposal 82 if only one proposal is selected, we support approving both 82 and 84 over status quo.

Proposal 85: **OPPOSE.** Unit 6 is quite different from Units 1-5. It is less inhabited away from its population centers of Whittier, Tatitlek, Valdez, Chenega and Cordova, and so the risk of this activity is less than it is in southeast Alaska where recreational cabins and private property are much more common. Many elders are able to extend their hunting careers because hunting from a boat is allowed in Unit 6. Furthermore, opportunistic hunting is an important aspect of the subsistence economy in Unit 6 and that would be negatively impacted by this proposal as those conducting harvest activities on the water could not easily avail themselves of large game that presents itself without fully ceasing their on-water activities. This allows opportunities to pass, and causes families to expend more time, fuel, and resources to fill their freezers and smokehouses.

March 5, 2026

To the Alaska Board of Game

RE: Unit 8 Proposal 210

Dear Board Members,

On March 2, 2026, the Kodiak Fish and Game Advisory Committee met to discuss Unit 8 Proposal 210. During that meeting, the Advisory Committee amended the proposal and voted to move forward a recommendation that eight elk registration permits currently allocated to the communities of Ouzinkie and Port Lions be returned to the general draw pool. Under this amendment, only eight permits would remain available within those communities, four in Ouzinkie and four in Port Lions.

The Native Village of Port Lions respectfully opposes the portion of the amendment that would return these permits to the general drawing pool. We believe this action would undermine the original intent of the Board when it allocated these permits to Ouzinkie and Port Lions—two small, remote communities where local access to subsistence and personal-use food resources is especially important.

For many residents of Port Lions and Ouzinkie, elk hunting represents more than a recreational opportunity. It is a meaningful way for families to obtain locally harvested food that helps supplement household needs in communities where the cost of store-bought food is extremely high and access to resources can be limited. The Board's decision to allocate permits locally has helped ensure that residents of these remote communities have a fair and realistic opportunity to participate in this harvest and to continue cultural and community traditions centered around providing wild food for their families.

Returning these permits to the general drawing pool would significantly reduce that opportunity. The current system allows local residents—many of whom have limited transportation options and financial resources—to access permits in a way that is practical and equitable. Maintaining this allocation helps preserve the Board's original goal of improving access to this important food resource for rural residents.

The amendment to Proposal 210 also recommends limiting the community permits so that only one permit may be issued per household. This recommendation arose from instances in which multiple members of the same household (such as spouses) each received permits, resulting in several permits being issued within a small number of households. We believe this proposed change is reasonable and would help ensure that the available permits are distributed more broadly within the community, allowing a greater cross-section of residents to benefit from this opportunity.

Additionally, the amendment proposes allowing general elk registration permits to be issued in Port Lions and Ouzinkie, rather than requiring hunters to travel to Kodiak to obtain them. We support this portion of the amendment. Travel to Kodiak can be difficult, expensive, and sometimes impossible for residents living on this side of the island. Allowing permits to be issued locally would improve accessibility for the public while reducing unnecessary barriers to participation. The Native Village of Port Lions already distributes mountain goat registration permits and is fully capable of working with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to continue assisting with the distribution of elk registration permits as well.



In closing, we respectfully request that the Board of Game not adopt the portion of the Kodiak Advisory Committee's amendment that would return these eight community permits to the general draw pool. Maintaining these permits within the communities of Port Lions and Ouzinkie ensures that the Board's original intent—improving access to an important local food resource for rural residents—continues to be met.

Thank you for your consideration and for your service to the people and resources of Alaska.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Charlea Kewan-Bartleson".

Charlea Kewan-Bartleson
President, Port Lions Traditional Tribal Council
Native Village of Port Lions





PC172

Name: Christine Nees

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing, Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Trappers do not trap in these designated areas and their access to these road and pull outs should not be limited. This is an anti Trapping proposal.

Proposal 146: Oppose

These buffers are unnecessary, and the proposal is clearly to enable off leash dog access which allows for game and trapper harassment. Bu

Proposal 147: Oppose

Chugach Forest is a multi use area it is not a dog park. I am harassed more by off leash dogs not under the control of their owners. It is a fact that scat also attracts bears, which are a threatened population in this area.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Requiring signage opens trappers to harassment. Trapping is a permitted of wildlife management.

Proposal 149: Oppose

These expanded or proposed buffers are unnecessary, and the proposal is clearly trying to establish a dog park.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Any identification tags will be used to harass trappers.



PC173

Name: David Nees

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Off leash dog harass wildlife and poop attracts bears. The proposal is a defacto establishment of these areas as a dog parks

Proposal 146: Oppose

Off leash dogs currently harass wildlife and non dog owners using area, and leave waste to enter streams. Dog poop is bear attractent

Proposal 147: Oppose

These areas are not dog parks, wildlife harassment and dog waste pollution are not in compliance with F and G regulations.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Trappers already do this voluntarily

Proposal 149: Oppose

The problem is unleashed dogs, harassment of wildlife and other users by off leash dogs on established trails is occurring regularly.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Would allow opponents of trapping to identify and Harasses trappers



PC174

Name: Seth Nelson

Community of Residence: Sterling Ak

Comment:

Proposal 105: Oppose

No data or science showing that hunter harvest has an effect on the overall population.

Proposal 111: Support with Amendment

Support, great opportunity for archery hunters. Residents only

Proposal 113: Support with Amendment

More resident opportunity and only "up to 10%"

Proposal 134: Oppose

No shortage of black bear in units 7 and 15.

Proposal 137: Support

No shortage of brown bears in unit 7 and 15. Fall moose hunters should have the opportunity to harvest without searching for an EO. Years that it has gone to EO closer, doesn't slow down the sightings of brown bear in units 7 and 15. Healthy and sustainable population.



Name: Tom Nelson

Community of Residence: Homer, AK

Comment:

Proposal 141: Support with Amendment

would support dec15-feb15

Proposal 142: Support

This is my proposal and I am in favor of extending the lynx season as it is currently too restrictive. Units 7&15 are only opened when there is a surplus of Lynx coinciding with the snowshoe hare cycle. The intent is to harvest the surplus and 6 weeks is just too short to do this effectively. I run 100-120 sets for Lynx and my last sets usually only operate for a couple weeks as it takes significant time to get them all in place. Inclement weather and area closures to motorized access complicates matters further. Under the State of AK sustained yield practices, the short season is in conflict with this principle. When the snowshoe hare cycles crash the goal is to have harvested the abundance and its simply not possible with restrictive season. There are several other proposals to lengthen the season for Lynx, I support either a dec 1 or dec 15 start as Lynx are not prime in November. I am neutral on extending past Feb 15 as it nears the breeding season. Thanks Tom Nelson

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

support dec15-feb15

Proposal 144: Support with Amendment

support dec15-feb15

Proposal 145: Oppose

It is just the first step in further restricting trapping on public land. Dog owners and general public need to take some level of responsibility for protecting their pets and not let them roam off leash.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Not needed, same as 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

not needed, same as 145,

Proposal 148: Oppose

From a trapper perspective it only advertises to thieves and activists where your line is and encourages harassment.

Proposal 149: Oppose

not needed, same as 145

Proposal 150: Oppose

I use Tags in the KNWR and it's a burden. On larger traps it's not as big a deal, but for snares it's another story. They are hard to conceal as they usually are a bright metal like copper or zinc. Keeping tags on 100 snares is no easy task.

**PC176**

Name: Parry Nelson

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Most bucks drop their horns in early December anyway with is the main goal of most nonresident hunters.

Proposal 199: Oppose

the one deer nonresident limit has been the best thing that's happened to Kodiak in a long time! Out of town transporter operations are increasing a lot in recent years making it hard for locals to even find a place to hunt let alone get anything! Along with increased transporter effort comes more litter, poor hunting ethics and bears getting used to the gun shot equals gut pile and becoming problem bears... I strongly believe that more limits need to be put on Transporters but keeping the one deer limit is definitely a start!

Proposal 200: Oppose

Transporter operations are out of hand. the one deer limit helped to sort of keep things in check

Proposal 208: Support

just basic ethics...

Proposal 213: Support

I support proposals 212-219. It's been very hard for locals to draw elk tags. of this years drawings I only know one friend who drew a tag. I have lived in kodiak for 40 yrs and I have put in a small fortune over the years and haven't drawn a elk tag in 15 years.

Proposal 231: Support

It's got very hard to draw a goat tag for residents. Kodiak residents sometimes put in for drawings for over 10 years before drawing. this problem seems to be getting worse and putting a cap on nonresident tags would help a lot

Proposal 235: Support

Basic common sense ethics.

Proposal 238: Support

Brown Bear hunting takes special skills and consequences are high when things go wrong. this shouldn't be to much trouble for fish and game. could include field judging and shot placement and basic safety

Proposal 239: Support

very few people eat sea ducks. with taxidermy being the main goal people don't need to shoot a huge pile of ducks

Proposal 240: Support

hunting after dark shouldn't be allowed for many reasons. SAFTEY being the first and most important one!!! fox are very ez to hunt during the day anyway.

Proposal 245: Support

For safety reasons hunting at night should not be allowed

Proposal 247: Oppose

nobody needs a fox hide that bad



PC177

Name: Chris Newgren

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 87: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 88: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 89: Support with Amendment

I think before we open an archery only season. We should also open a black powder season that coincides with the archery season.

Without that, I don't think archery hunters should be given any special preference.

Especially given that some hunters are disabled and cannot use archery gear.

There is a black powder certification that a person can obtain from the state that would allow for these black powder hunters to also be certified.

Proposal 90: Support

I think the fifty inch system is antiquated and these too far, too many sublegal moose shot and left to rot.

By having an alternative to the fifty inch system, it would give hunters an easier alternative to guarantee legal status of moose.

Proposal 91: Support

I think moving the hunting season more towards the rut would be better for hunters in general.

This would make moose, more responsive to calling.

Proposal 93: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 94: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 95: Oppose

What we really need to see is ADF&G releasing a few more moose on Kalgin Island.

Having hunted there and knowing some of the property owners on the island it is clear that the island needs more genetic diversity.

Proposal 96: Support

To balance the moose population, it may be necessary at times to have antlerless hunts!

Sometimes the bull cow ratio is out of balance.

This gives the option for ADF&G to determine that and set an antlerless season if necessary.

Proposal 113: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 114: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 115: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 116: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 117: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 118: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 119: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 120: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 121: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 122: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 125: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 126: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 127: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 129: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 130: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 131: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 132: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 133: Support

I think residents should take preference in all Alaska hunts.

Regardless of what the hunt is, Alaska, resident should come first!

I value the wild fishing game of Alaska in the freezer or pantry of an Alaskan before any nonresident who most times is only hunting for the horns!

Proposal 134: Oppose

I have not seen a shortage of black bears in these units.

So I see no reason to shorten the bag limit to our seasons.

Proposal 137: Support

I have not seen a shortage of bears in these units.

If anything we see more bear activity than we have in the past.

Proposal 141: Support

I think there are plenty of lynx on the Kenai peninsula and I've seen several myself.

This would also help locals who want to protect their livestock from lynx predation be able to do so a little easier.

Proposal 142: Support

I've seen several lynx on the kenai peninsula and I don't see there being a shortage that would require a shorter season.

Proposal 143: Support

I've personally, seen more lynx on the kenai peninsula .

So I don't see the harm in having a longer season.

Proposal 144: Support

If it's working in those units, why wouldn't it work here.

I don't think we have a shortage of lynx at this time.

Proposal 145: Oppose

This proposal only serves to limit the trappers.

It is not a balanced proposal. And dog owners are not restricted in any way.

When I recreate in this area, I don't have problems with trappers, and I have not had them in the last 29 years a recreating there with and without my own dogs.

What I have had serious problem with is loose dogs!

I would rather support leash laws on these trails.

These trails were built by trappers and miners.

People who have been using these trails since 1894.

Fat tire bikes did not come on the market until 2005.

And yet they want to dictate what has been going on, on these trails for well over 125 years!

Proposal 146: Oppose

This proposal only serves to limit the trappers.

It is not a balanced proposal. And dog owners are not restricted in any way.

When I recreate in this area, I don't have problems with trappers, and I have not had them in the last 29 years a recreating there with and without my own dogs.

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People who have been using these trails since 1894.

Fat tire bikes did not come on the market until 2005.

And yet they want to dictate what has been going on, on these trails for well over 125 years!

Proposal 147: Oppose

This proposal only serves to limit the trappers.

It is not a balanced proposal. And dog owners are not restricted in any way.

When I recreate in this area, I don't have problems with trappers, and I have not had them in the last 29 years a recreating there with and without my own dogs.

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These trails were built by trappers and miners.

People who have been using these trails since 1894.

Fat tire bikes did not come on the market until 2005.

And yet they want to dictate what has been going on, on these trails for well over 125 years!

Proposal 148: Oppose

This proposal only serves to limit the trappers.

It is not a balanced proposal. And dog owners are not restricted in any way.

When I recreate in this area, I don't have problems with trappers, and I have not had them in the last 29 years a recreating there with and without my own dogs.

What I have had serious problem with is loose dogs!

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These trails were built by trappers and miners.

People who have been using these trails since 1894.

Fat tire bikes did not come on the market until 2005.

And yet they want to dictate what has been going on, on these trails for well over 125 years!

Trapping signs will only serve to let the anti trappers know where they can go to disrupt the activities of lawful trappers in Alaska.

Proposal 149: Oppose

This proposal only serves to limit the trappers.

It is not a balanced proposal. And dog owners are not restricted in any way.

When I recreate in this area, I don't have problems with trappers, and I have not had them in the last 29 years a recreating there with and without my own dogs.

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These trails were built by trappers and miners.

People who have been using these trails since 1894.

Fat tire bikes did not come on the market until 2005.

And yet they want to dictate what has been going on, on these trails for well over 125 years!

Trapping signs will only serve to let the anti trappers know where they can go to disrupt the activities of lawful trappers in Alaska.

Proposal 150: Oppose

People who support this only want to use it to harass trappers.

Locals already know who is trapping certain trails.



PC178

Name: John Nichols

Community of Residence: Chugiak

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 145 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along specific roads and pullouts in and around Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

Proposal 145 suggests it will resolve conflicts between recreational land use and trapping to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. It cites a report of seven dogs caught in traps in South Central Alaska (with no mention of Unit 7 data) and cites no data on individuals or families caught in traps. I suggest that incidents of individuals or families caught in traps in Unit 7 do not exist, while serious dog bite injuries to individuals or families are well-publicized occurrences each year in Alaska. The true purpose of this proposal is to keep unleashed dogs out of traps.

Allowing dogs to roam unleashed creates threats to unleashed dogs, other dogs, the unleashed dog's owners, to other people recreating in the area, and wildlife, including:

1. The unleashed dog could be caught in a trap
2. The unleashed dog could be killed by coyotes or wolves
3. The unleashed dog could be injured or killed by other dogs
4. The unleashed dog could be killed or injured by horses or mules ridden or led by people recreating in the area

5. The unleashed dog could be chased by a bear, bringing the aggressive bear back to the dog's owner, resulting in a bear mauling of the dog's owner.
6. The unleashed dog could injure or kill another dog
7. The unleashed dog could bite and injure other people recreating in the area
8. The unleashed dog could spook horses or mules rode by other recreationists, potentially causing the horse or mule to buck off and injure their rider
9. The unleashed dog could harass, injure or kill wildlife in the area
10. The unleashed dog could knock over and injure fat tire bikers, skiers, or skijorers

By proposing a 100 yard buffer, this proposal suggests a partial mitigation to threat number 1. It does nothing to address the other nine threats created by unleashed dogs and will likely increase the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves), since these animal populations will no longer be controlled along trails. Indeed, this proposal states that "trapping nuisance wildlife may be required within the setback and environmentally necessary." It would be interesting to ask the proposal's sponsors how this trapping of nuisance animals would be funded or accomplished within existing budgets and the proposed regulations.

Since unleashed dogs are not restricted to within 100 yards of a trail, if this proposal becomes law, it is almost certain that once a dog gets into a trap in the future, the Board of Game will be asked to review future proposals to increase the buffer area to 200 yards, then a quarter mile, then a half mile, etc. With each expanded buffer zone, the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves) will increase, followed by demands for nuisance trapping within the buffer zones. Yet the other threats posed by unleashed dogs will remain unresolved.

The real solution to the problem is responsible owners leashing their dogs. That solution mitigates all 10 of the threats listed above. This proposal suggests requiring an additional 2 to 3 minutes for a trapper to check each trap is worthwhile to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. I suggest that requiring dog owners to take an additional 10 seconds to snap a leash on a dog is a far more effective solution to protect the safety of individuals, families, pets and wildlife.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 145.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 146 to establish trapping and snaring buffers along specified trails and trailheads in and around the Cooper Landing Area in Unit 7.

Proposal 146 suggests it will resolve conflicts between recreational land use and trapping to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. It cites a report of seven dogs caught in traps in South Central Alaska (with no mention of Unit 7 data) and cites no data on individuals or families caught in traps. I suggest that incidents of individuals or families caught in traps in Unit 7 do not exist, while serious dog bite injuries to individuals or families are well-publicized

occurrences each year in Alaska. The true purpose of this proposal is to keep unleashed dogs out of traps.

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1. The unleashed dog could be caught in a trap
2. The unleashed dog could be killed by coyotes or wolves
3. The unleashed dog could be injured or killed by other dogs
4. The unleashed dog could be killed or injured by horses or mules ridden or led by people recreating in the area
5. The unleashed dog could be chased by a bear, bringing the aggressive bear back to the dog's owner, resulting in a bear mauling of the dog's owner.
6. The unleashed dog could injure or kill another dog
7. The unleashed dog could bite and injure other people recreating in the area
8. The unleashed dog could spook horses or mules rode by other recreationists, potentially causing the horse or mule to buck off and injure their rider
9. The unleashed dog could harass, injure or kill wildlife in the area
10. The unleashed dog could knock over and injure fat tire bikers, skiers, or skijorers

By proposing a 100 yard buffer, this proposal suggests a partial mitigation to threat number 1. It does nothing to address the other nine threats created by unleashed dogs and will likely increase the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves), since these animal populations will no longer be controlled along trails. Indeed, this proposal states that "trapping nuisance wildlife may be required within the setback and environmentally necessary." It would be interesting to ask the proposal's sponsors how this trapping of nuisance animals would be funded or accomplished within existing budgets and the proposed regulations.

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The real solution to the problem is responsible owners leashing their dogs. That solution mitigates all 10 of the threats listed above. This proposal suggests requiring an additional 2 to 3 minutes for a trapper to check each trap is worthwhile to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. I suggest that requiring dog owners to take an additional 10 seconds to snap a leash on a dog is a far more effective solution to protect the safety of individuals, families, pets and wildlife.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 146.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 147 to establish trapping buffers along two areas of Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing, in Unit 7.

Proposal 147 suggests it will resolve conflicts between recreational land use and trapping to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. It cites a report of seven dogs caught in traps in South Central Alaska (with no mention of Unit 7 data) and cites no data on individuals or families caught in traps. I suggest that incidents of individuals or families caught in traps in Unit 7 do not exist, while serious dog bite injuries to individuals or families are well-publicized occurrences each year in Alaska. The true purpose of this proposal is to keep unleashed dogs out of traps.

Allowing dogs to roam unleashed creates threats to unleashed dogs, other dogs, the unleashed dog's owners, to other people recreating in the area, and wildlife, including:

1. The unleashed dog could be caught in a trap
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3. The unleashed dog could be injured or killed by other dogs
4. The unleashed dog could be killed or injured by horses or mules ridden or led by people recreating in the area
5. The unleashed dog could be chased by a bear, bringing the aggressive bear back to the dog's owner, resulting in a bear mauling of the dog's owner.
6. The unleashed dog could injure or kill another dog
7. The unleashed dog could bite and injure other people recreating in the area
8. The unleashed dog could spook horses or mules rode by other recreationists, potentially causing the horse or mule to buck off and injure their rider
9. The unleashed dog could harass, injure or kill wildlife in the area
10. The unleashed dog could knock over and injure fat tire bikers, skiers, or skijorers

By proposing a 100 yard buffer, this proposal suggests a partial mitigation to threat number 1. It does nothing to address the other nine threats created by unleashed dogs and will likely increase the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves), since these animal populations will no longer be controlled along trails. Indeed, this proposal states that "trapping nuisance wildlife may be required within the setback and environmentally necessary." It would be interesting to ask the proposal's sponsors how this trapping of nuisance animals would be funded or accomplished within existing budgets and the proposed regulations.

Since unleashed dogs are not restricted to within 100 yards of a trail, if this proposal becomes law, it is almost certain that once a dog gets into a trap in the future, the Board of Game will be

asked to review future proposals to increase the buffer area to 200 yards, then a quarter mile, then a half mile, etc. With each expanded buffer zone, the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves) will increase, followed by demands for nuisance trapping within the buffer zones. Yet the other threats posed by unleashed dogs will remain unresolved.

The real solution to the problem is responsible owners leashing their dogs. That solution mitigates all 10 of the threats listed above. This proposal suggests requiring an additional 2 to 3 minutes for a trapper to check each trap is worthwhile to protect the safety of pets. I suggest that requiring dog owners to take an additional 10 seconds to snap a leash on a dog is a solution that will actually support the author's Precautionary Principle concept to "be preventative and ensure the safety of all area user groups". Proposal 147 will not fulfill the U.S. Forest Service "Our Values Statement" of "Safety. In every way: physical, psychological, and social.", whereas leashing dogs will fulfill the Values Statement.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 147.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 148 to require signs be posted at all access points to active trapping in Unit 7.

Proposal 148 suggests that placing trapping signs on all access points will reduce conflicts with trappers and increase safety among the rising number of multi-use groups in Game Management Unit 7. The proposal as written is unenforceable, as "access point" is an ambiguous term.

- Is an access point the location a trapper launches a boat to check his beaver traps, or where the trapper steps out of the boat onto the bank to check each trap? Should every boat launch have multiple trapper signs or should every trap location along a river have a sign?
- Is an access point the location the trapper parks the truck at a highway pullout to unload his snowmachine, or the location 10 miles in on the trail where he gets off his snowmachine to snowshoe to his trap location? Should every highway pullout have multiple trapper signs, or every snowshoe trail off of a snowmachine trail have a sign?
- What if a snowmachiner, cross country skier, or law enforcement officer accesses a trapper's trail at a different location than the trapper (i.e, walking into a beaver trap location instead of taking a boat along the river to access the trap)? Would the trapper be in violation of the law in this case?
- Would a trapper have to place signs on every location that someone could conceivably come across a trap?
- Would an airplane trapper set his sign at the airport runway, or at each backcountry location he lands his ski plane?

I suggest this proposed regulation would lead to massive confusion, an inability to prosecute perceived violations of the regulation, and provide little additional conflict resolution. I also suspect it would result in anti-trappers locating trapping lines and harassing trappers.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 148.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 149, to establish trapping and snaring buffer areas in the Summit Lake Recreation Area.

Proposal 147 suggests it will resolve conflicts between recreational land use and trapping to protect the safety of individuals, families, and pets. It cites a report of seven dogs caught in traps in South Central Alaska (with no mention of Unit 7 data) and cites no data on individuals or families caught in traps. I suggest that incidents of individuals or families caught in traps in Unit 7 do not exist, while serious dog bite injuries to individuals or families are well-publicized occurrences each year in Alaska. The true purpose of this proposal is to keep unleashed dogs out of traps.

Allowing dogs to roam unleashed creates threats to unleashed dogs, other dogs, the unleashed dog's owners, to other people recreating in the area, and wildlife, including:

1. The unleashed dog could be caught in a trap
2. The unleashed dog could be killed by coyotes or wolves
3. The unleashed dog could be injured or killed by other dogs
4. The unleashed dog could be killed or injured by horses or mules ridden or led by people recreating in the area
5. The unleashed dog could be chased by a bear, bringing the aggressive bear back to the dog's owner, resulting in a bear mauling of the dog's owner.
6. The unleashed dog could injure or kill another dog
7. The unleashed dog could bite and injure other people recreating in the area
8. The unleashed dog could spook horses or mules rode by other recreationists, potentially causing the horse or mule to buck off and injure their rider
9. The unleashed dog could harass, injure or kill wildlife in the area
10. The unleashed dog could knock over and injure fat tire bikers, skiers, or skijorers

By proposing a 100 yard buffer, this proposal suggests a partial mitigation to threat number 1. It does nothing to address the other nine threats created by unleashed dogs and will likely increase the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed by coyotes or wolves), since these animal populations will no longer be controlled along trails. Indeed, this proposal states that "trapping nuisance wildlife may be required within the setback and environmentally necessary." It would be interesting to ask the proposal's sponsors how this trapping of nuisance animals would be funded or accomplished within existing budgets and the proposed regulations.

Since unleashed dogs are not restricted to within 100 yards of a trail, if this proposal becomes law, it is almost certain that once a dog gets into a trap in the future, the Board of Game will be asked to review future proposals to increase the buffer area to 200 yards, then a quarter mile, then a half mile, etc. With each expanded buffer zone, the odds of threat number 2 (dogs killed

by coyotes or wolves) will increase, followed by demands for nuisance trapping within the buffer zones. Yet the other threats posed by unleashed dogs will remain unresolved.

The real solution to the problem is responsible owners leashing their dogs. That solution mitigates all 10 of the threats listed above. This proposal suggests requiring an additional 2 to 3 minutes for a trapper to check each trap is worthwhile to protect the safety of pets. I suggest that requiring dog owners to take an additional 10 seconds to snap a leash on a dog is a solution that will actually support the author's Precautionary Principle concept to "be preventative and ensure the safety of all area user groups". Proposal 147, to require a trapping buffer area 'in only the most popular and heavily used Summit Lake Recreation Area' will not fulfill the U.S. Forest Service "Our Values Statement" of "Safety. In every way: physical, psychological, and social.", whereas leashing dogs in all Summit Lake Recreation areas will fulfill the Values Statement.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 149.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 150 to require identification tags on traps and snares in Unit 7.

Trap identification tag regulations were implemented in different areas of Alaska, then abandoned after enforcement efforts were found to often violate Alaska Statute 16.05.790 against trapper harassment. Law enforcement or concerned citizens were uncovering, touching with bare hands or otherwise disturbing trapping sets to visually inspect trapper tags. This destroyed the trapping set, in violation of Alaska statutes against trapper harassment.

If this proposal is passed, I expect a number of violations and prosecutions for trapper harassment against 'concerned citizens' and others looking for trap tags.

For these reasons, I oppose Proposal 150.



Chairman Fletcher and members of the Board,

I am writing to express my opposition to all proposals seeking to increase the Unit 8 nonresident deer bag limit. I sympathize with nonresidents who find the current one-buck limit restrictive, but the rapid, unchecked growth of the boat-based transporter industry in Unit 8 needs to be addressed. My concerns are as follows:

- **Increased pressure:** The number of boat-based transporters has grown significantly in recent years. This expansion has negatively impacted the hunting experience for all users and has led to increased hunting pressure in many areas around the island.
- **Lack of management tools:** Currently, there is no regulatory structure in place to limit the number of transporters operating in Unit 8. Until a system is developed, bag limits and time/area restrictions are the only tools available to manage hunter density and harvest.
- **Sustainability:** The current trajectory of the Unit 8 transporter industry is unsustainable. Increasing nonresident bag limits now would further incentivize expansion of an industry that is already oversaturated.

I would support changing the nonresident bag limit to allow does to be taken after October 1, as follows

- **Aug 1 – Sept 30:** One buck
- **Oct 1 – Dec 31:** One deer (either sex)

This would align the timing of the nonresident and resident seasons and give nonresidents more flexibility without increasing overall harvest.

Thank you for your time, your service on the Board, and for traveling to Kodiak for this meeting. I hope you enjoy your time on the island.

Respectfully,

Nat Nichols
Kodiak, Alaska



Name: H S Norwood

Community of Residence: Nikiski

Comment:

I favor 100 foot setbacks for certain trails in the cooper landing trail area. My husband and i frequently hike those trails with grandkids and dogs.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Unnecessary expansion to manage lynx

Proposal 143: Oppose

Unnecessary expansion to manage lynx

Proposal 144: Oppose

Unnecessary expansion to manage lynx7

Proposal 145: Support

My husband and i hike frequently on those trails with dogs and grandchildren

Proposal 146: Support

My husband and i hike frequently on those trails with dogs and grandchildren

Proposal 147: Support

My husband and i hike frequently on those trails with dogs and adventurous grandchildren

Proposal 148: Support

My husband and i hike frequently on those trails with dogs and adventurous grandchildren.

Proposal 149: Support

My husband and i hike frequently in the area with dogs and adventurous grandchildren.

Proposal 150: Support

Need to identify trappers not legally setting traps.



OFFICE OF SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT

RECOMMENDATIONS

on

ALASKA BOARD OF GAME PROPOSALS

Southcentral Region Meeting

March 20 – 25, 2026

Kodiak, Alaska

Office of Subsistence Management (OSM)



PROPOSAL 73 - 5 AAC 92.044. Permit for hunting black bear with the use of bait or scent lures.

Define the terms "permanent dwelling", "publicly maintained trail/road", and "developed recreational facility" for the purpose of bear baiting.

Current Federal Regulations:

§ 51.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife

(b)(14)(iv) You may not use bait within 1/4 mile of a publicly maintained road or trail.

(b)(14)(v) You may not use bait within 1 mile of a house of other permanent dwelling, or within 1 mile of a developed campground or developed recreational facility.

Federal subsistence regulations do not include definitions for permanent dwelling, publicly maintained trail/road, or developed recreational facility.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: No substantial impacts to federally qualified subsistence users or wildlife are expected from adopting this proposal. However, this proposal could provide clarity to law enforcement officers and bear hunters on the legal placement of bait stations. This could reduce citations and inconsistency in enforcement.

Adoption of this proposal would misalign Federal and State regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** Proposal 73.

Rationale: This proposal clarifies State regulations, which reduces law enforcement concerns. While OSM supports defining these terms, modifications from the proposed definitions may be needed for robustness. Additionally, OSM notes similar definitions do not currently exist under Federal regulations.

PROPOSAL 81 – 5 AAC 85.045(4). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 6C.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 6C–Moose



Unit 6C—1 antlerless moose by Federal drawing permit only. Sep. 1-Oct. 31.

Permits for the portion of the antlerless moose quota not harvested in the Sep. 1-Oct. 31 hunt may be available for redistribution for a Nov. 1-Dec. 31 hunt.

Unit 6C—1 bull by Federal drawing permit only Sep. 1-Dec. 31.

In Unit 6C, only one moose permit may be issued per household. A household receiving a State permit for Unit 6C moose may not receive a Federal permit. The annual harvest quota will be announced by the U.S. Forest Service, Cordova Office, in consultation with ADF&G. The Federal harvest allocation will be 100% of the antlerless moose permits and 75% of the bull permits.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: This proposal would have a minimal effect on federally qualified subsistence users as they are allocated 100% of the antlerless moose permits under Federal regulations. As ADF&G notes in their proposal, an antlerless moose hunt has not occurred in Unit 6C under State regulations since 1999. Close coordination between the Federal in-season manager and ADF&G is important if this hunt ever occurs. As this hunt is closely managed by a joint State/Federal harvest quota, no impact to the moose population is expected if this proposal is adopted.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: Reauthorizing the antlerless moose season maintains harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. While the Unit 6C moose population does not currently support additional antlerless moose harvest under State regulations, reauthorizing this season maintains management flexibility for ADF&G to provide more harvest opportunity in the event that the available antlerless harvest quota is not met under Federal regulations or if warranted by population or habitat conditions.

PROPOSAL 82 – 5 AAC 85.015(a)(2). Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

Shorten the spring hunting season for black bear in Unit 6D by 10 days.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 6—Black bear

Unit 6— 1 bear. In Unit 6D, a State registration permit is required. Sep. 1-June 30.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No, although Proposal WP26-11 requests the closure of Federal public lands on Hawkins Island and Hinchinbrook Island in Unit 6D to hunting for black bears by non-federally qualified users and to require a Federal registration permit. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) will act on this proposal at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.



Impact on Federal subsistence users/wildlife: This proposal would reduce opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, impacts on federally qualified subsistence users are mitigated as Unit 6D is 75% Federal public land, the Federal season is currently longer than the State season, and they already must differentiate land status during the extended season.

Impacts on the black bear population are unknown as OSM did not analyze harvest chronology. However, high percentages of female bears harvested in recent years have exceeded State management goals and may indicate unsustainable harvest (OSM 2026). Reducing the season length could help conserve the Unit 6D black bear population by decreasing harvest, which has been increasing since 2015, but is commensurate with 2010 levels (OSM 2026).

Adopting this proposal would further misalign State and Federal regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: Adopting this proposal will reduce opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, current harvest levels of black bears in Unit 6D may be unsustainable, and this proposal would reduce harvest.

Literature Cited:

OSM. 2026. Staff analysis WP26-11. Pages 43–54 in Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Meeting Materials. <https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-12/wp26-11-rac5082.pdf> Office of Subsistence Management, Department of the Interior. Anchorage, AK. 293 pp.

PROPOSAL 83 – 5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

Increase the resident bag limit for the RL065 black bear hunt in Unit 6 to two bears.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 6–Black bear

Unit 6– 1 bear. In Unit 6D, a State registration permit is required.

Sep. 1-June 30.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No, although Proposal WP26-11 requests the closure of Federal public lands on Hawkins Island and Hinchinbrook Island in Unit 6D to hunting for black bears by non-federally qualified users and to require a Federal registration permit. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) will act on this proposal at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.

Impact on Federal Subsistence Users/Wildlife: This proposal would increase opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. Additionally, adopting this proposal could increase black bear harvest in Unit 6D, which has been increasing since 2015, but is commensurate with 2010 levels. High harvests and sufficient skull sizes suggest the Unit 6 black bear population is abundant;



however, high percentages of female bears harvested in recent years have exceeded State management goals and may indicate current harvest levels are unsustainable (OSM 2026).

Adopting this proposal would make Federal regulations more restrictive than State regulations by misaligning State and Federal harvest limits and increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **oppose** this proposal.

Rationale: While the adoption of this proposal may enhance opportunities for federally qualified subsistence users harvesting under State regulations, conservation concerns regarding increased black bear harvest in Unit 6D do not substantiate the proposed change. Given the limited knowledge about the black bear population in this unit, an increase in harvest limit is not recommended.

Literature Cited:

OSM. 2026. Staff analysis WP26-11. Pages 43–54 in Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council Meeting Materials. <https://www.doi.gov/sites/default/files/documents/2025-12/wp26-11-rac5082.pdf> Office of Subsistence Management, Department of the Interior. Anchorage, AK. 293 pp.

PROPOSAL 84 – 5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

Shorten the season for black bear hunting in Unit 6D.

Please see comment on Proposal 82.

PROPOSAL 85 - 5 AAC 92.085. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions.

Restrict hunters from shooting big game from a boat in Unit 6 without a permit.

Current Federal Regulations:

§ 51.26 Subsistence taking of wildlife

(b) Prohibited methods and means

(4) Taking wildlife from a motorized land or air vehicle when that vehicle is in motion, or from a motor-driven boat when the boat's progress from the motor's power has not ceased.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: OSM does not have a position on this proposal, but wanted to include the relevant Federal regulations for reference.



PROPOSAL 89 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Open an early season, archery only moose hunt in Unit 7.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7–Moose

Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay– No open season.

Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.

Unit 7, remainder– 1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only Aug. 20- Sep. 25

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No, although Proposal WP26-17 requests establishing a late fall season for moose in Unit 7 remainder from Oct. 20 – Nov. 10. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) will act on this proposal at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.

Impact on Federal Subsistence Users/Wildlife: This proposal would not affect opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under Federal regulation and would slightly increase opportunity for those hunting under State regulations, although archery is a seldom used subsistence method due to its inefficiency. However, federally qualified subsistence users may already harvest moose on Federal public lands under Federal regulations with firearms during the proposed archery-only State season in late August. Regulatory complexity and law enforcement concerns as well as competition for federally qualified subsistence users may increase if this proposal is adopted. Importantly, the proponent’s intent may not be achieved, and safety concerns may increase as archery hunters would need to be aware that firearm hunts are also occurring. No impacts to the moose population are expected as any increases in harvest would likely be negligible.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: Adding this archery-only moose season in Unit 7 would not substantially affect federally qualified subsistence users. The expected small additional harvest may not affect Unit 7 moose populations, but regulatory complexity, law enforcement concerns, and safety concerns may increase. Importantly, if this proposal is adopted, archery hunters should be aware Federal hunters may be using firearms on Federal public lands during the State archery-only general season.



PROPOSAL 90 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Change the bag limit for the general season moose hunts in Units 7 and 15 to include 10 legal antler points on at least one side, in addition to the current antler restrictions.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7–Moose

Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay– *No open season.*

Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek.

Unit 7, remainder– 1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only *Aug. 20- Sep. 25*

Unit 15–Moose

Unit 15A—Skilak Loop Wildlife Management Area *No open season.*

Units 15A remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only *Aug. 20- Sep. 25*

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. *Oct. 20- Nov. 10*

The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October-November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

Unit 15C—1 cow by Federal registration permit only *Aug. 20- Sep. 25*

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No, although Proposal WP26-17 requests establishing a late fall season for moose in Unit 7 remainder from Oct. 20 – Nov. 10. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) will act on this proposal at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.

Impact on Federal Subsistence Users/Wildlife: This proposal would not affect opportunity of federally qualified subsistence users hunting under Federal regulations but may slightly increase their opportunity under State regulations. This proposal would have no effect on the moose population as any increases in harvest are expected to be negligible.

Adopting this proposal would further misalign State and Federal harvest limits, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.



Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **oppose** this proposal.

Rationale: Adding this method of determining a legal bull seems unnecessary, as multiple methods currently exist. Moreover, if counting three brow tines is challenging, incorporating a ten-point system would likely prove even more complex.

PROPOSAL 91 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Shift the moose hunting season and the motorized vehicle restriction in Unit 15C from September to October.

Note: These comments apply only to the season shift request.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 15–Moose

Units 15A remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only Aug. 20- Sep. 25

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. Oct. 20-Nov. 10.

The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October-November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

Unit 15C—1 cow by Federal registration permit only Aug. 20- Sep. 25

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

Impact on Federal Subsistence Users/Wildlife: This proposal would shift opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users. They could still hunt on Federal public lands during late August and September under Federal regulations and then hunt in October under State regulations. As stated by the proponent, an October hunt may ease meat care in the field due to cooler weather and enhance visibility due to leaf drop. Impacts to the moose population are uncertain and not fully analyzed by OSM. Bull moose could be more vulnerable to harvest in October due to rut, and total harvest may increase.

Adopting this proposal would further misalign State and Federal seasons, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: The potential impacts on the Unit 15 moose population and hunters from the adoption of this proposal are uncertain.



PROPOSAL 96 – 5 AAC 85.045(13). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 15C.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 15–Moose

Units 15A remainder, 15B, and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only Aug. 20- Sep. 25

Units 15B and 15C—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only. Oct. 20-Nov. 10.

The Kenai NWR Refuge Manager is authorized to close the October-November season based on conservation concerns, in consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council.

Unit 15C—1 cow by Federal registration permit only Aug. 20- Sep. 25

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Federally qualified subsistence users can already harvest cow moose with a Federal subsistence registration permit on Federal public lands during the fall in Unit 15C, although Federal public lands only comprise 28% of Unit 15C and habitat can be a limiting factor during winters with deep snow accumulations. Reauthorizing the antlerless moose season in this subunit would provide additional opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users who can receive a State AM550 or DM549 permit to harvest an antlerless moose under State regulations.

Antlerless moose harvest is limited by annual quotas and the number of permits available. According to ADF&G in their submitted proposal, the moose population in Unit 15C continues to grow, is at or above the Intensive Management population objective and can withstand limited cow harvest. Because there are such high densities of moose in the area, large snow events may concentrate moose on or near human habitats and roadways, creating negative interactions with humans. Having the flexibility to manage this moose population via drawing permit and targeted hunts allows ADF&G to maintain the moose population at sustainable levels.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: Federally qualified subsistence users benefit from the additional opportunity of State managed antlerless moose hunts. These hunts allow take of a limited number of cows in specific areas to keep the population within management objectives. Reauthorizing the State antlerless season will also maintain management flexibility within the unit, mitigating moose-vehicle collisions and other negative moose-human interactions.



PROPOSAL 105 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Close Dall sheep hunting on the Kenai Peninsula in Units 7 and 15.

Please see comments on Proposal 106

PROPOSAL 106 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Change the general season sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 to registration hunts with hunt areas set by ADF&G.

Note: These comments apply only to the resident portion of the proposal.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7–Sheep

1 ram with full curl horn or larger by Federal drawing permit *Aug. 10- Sep. 20*

Unit 15–Sheep

1 ram with $\frac{3}{4}$ curl horn or larger by Federal drawing permit *Aug. 10- Sep. 20*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Federal sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 are by Federal drawing permit, greatly limiting Federal opportunity but allowing for annual management flexibility. Changing the general season State hunts to registration permit hunts would improve harvest reporting and provide additional management options under State regulations.

Based on long-term ADF&G minimum count data, the Kenai Peninsula sheep population has been declining since 1968. This sheep population declined 67% from about 1,500 individuals in 1996 to about 500 in 2016 (ADF&G 2019). A registration permit could contribute to sheep conservation by improving harvest reporting and providing the management flexibility to limit the number of permits issued or close the hunt.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: OSM strongly supports eliminating the general sheep season harvest ticket hunts in Units 7 and 15 and implementing a registration permit hunt as requested in this proposal. Due to declines in the Kenai Peninsula sheep population, better tracking of harvest is imperative to inform management. Registration permit hunts also provide more management flexibility on an annual basis by allowing the number of permits to be limited or the season to be closed if needed due to conservation concerns.

While OSM supports regulatory action to conserve the Kenai Peninsula sheep populations, OSM does not support complete closure of the Unit 7 and 15 sheep hunts in codified regulation as requested in Proposal 105 as complete closure precludes management flexibility and potential subsistence opportunity under



State regulations. OSM also prefers registration permit hunts over drawing permit hunts as requested in Proposal 107 as registration permits are more easily accessible to federally qualified subsistence users. Finally, OSM supports changing to registration permits over an archery only season as requested in Proposal 108 as archery equipment is an infrequent and inefficient subsistence method.

Literature Cited:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) 2019.Tab 5.1. Kenai Peninsula Overview. Presentation at the Alaska Board of Game, Southcentral Region: March 14-19, 2019.

PROPOSAL 107 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Change the Dall sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 to drawing hunts with season dates of August 10-September 20.

Please see comments on Proposal 106.

PROPOSAL 108 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Change all or some of the general season sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 to archery only hunts.

Please see comments on Proposal 106.

Additionally, if this proposal is adopted, archery hunters should be aware that Federal hunters could be using firearms on Federal public lands during the archery-only State season. However, very few Federal sheep permits are issued and actually hunted each year in these units.

PROPOSAL 110 - 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Open a drawing permit hunt for goat in an area of Unit 7, east of the Russian River, south of Kenai River and West of Copper River.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7 – Goat

1 goat by Federal drawing permit. Nannies accompanied by kids may not be taken Aug. 10-Nov 14.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Federally qualified subsistence users currently may harvest a goat in Unit 7 via Federal drawing permit on Federal public lands. Adopting this proposal would not affect that opportunity. As Unit 7 goat hunts are limited and closely managed, no substantial impacts on the goat population are expected from this proposal.



Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 110.

Rationale: Adoption of this proposal is not expected to impact goat populations or Federal subsistence opportunity. OSM notes that State draw hunts for goats in Unit 7 require close coordination with Federal managers to ensure total permits numbers between State and Federal hunts are sustainable and properly allocated across hunt areas.

PROPOSAL 111 - 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Create a new registration, archery only hunt for goat in Unit 7 Remainder from August 16 - 31.

Please see comments on Proposal 112.

PROPOSAL 112 - 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Create a registration archery only hunt for goat in Units 7 and 15, prior to general registration hunts.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7 – Goat

Goat: 1 goat by Federal Drawing permit. Nannies accompanied by kids may not be taken Aug. 10-Nov 14.

Unit 15 – Goat

1 goat by Federal drawing permit. Kids or nannies accompanied by kids may not be taken Aug. 10-Nov. 14.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Federally qualified subsistence users currently may harvest a goat in Units 7 and 15 via Federal drawing permit on Federal public lands. Adopting this proposal and adding an archery only hunt would not affect that opportunity. As Units 7 and 15 goat hunts are limited and closely managed, no substantial impacts on the goat population are expected from this proposal.

Adoption of this proposal would increase regulatory complexity as federally qualified subsistence users with a Federal drawing permit would still be able to use firearms under Federal regulations. Overlapping archery only and firearm seasons could potentially cause user conflicts, safety concerns, and law enforcement concerns.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 111.



Rationale: Adoption of this proposal is not expected to impact goat populations or Federal subsistence opportunity. However, if adopted, archers should be aware that federally qualified subsistence users may be goat hunting with firearms.

PROPOSAL 138 - 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Reduce the brown bear hunting season in Units 7 and 15 by 15 days.

NOTE: These comments only apply to Unit 15 as there is no Federal season or subsistence priority for brown bears in Unit 7.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 15 – Brown Bear

1 bear every 4 regulatory years by Federal registration permit. The season may be opened or closed by announcement from the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Manager after consultation with ADF&G and the Chair of the Southcentral Alaska Subsistence Regional Advisory Council

*Sep. 1-Nov. 30, to be announced and
Apr. 1-June 15, to be announced.*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: On the books, adopting this proposal decreases harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, as stated by the proponent in their submitted proposal, realized opportunity may increase as the human caused mortality cap would not be met as quickly, keeping the hunt open longer. As brown bear hunts in Unit 15 are managed by harvest caps, no impacts to the brown bear population are expected from this proposal. However, as this is a recent State regulation change, there has not been enough time to determine the long-term effect on the brown bear population.

Adopting this proposal maintains misalignment of State and Federal regulations. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 138.

Rationale: As this is a recent State regulation change, there has not been enough time to determine potential impacts on the brown bear population. This proposal decreases opportunity in codified regulations. However, if harvest caps are met or even exceeded in the spring, hunting opportunity in the fall is precluded with possible negative impacts on the brown bear population.



PROPOSAL 139 - 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Shorten the brown bear hunting seasons in Units 7 and 15 and divide the RB300 hunt into spring and fall hunts, with each having separate caps.

Please see comments for Proposal 138.

PROPOSAL 141 - 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

When the lynx trapping season is open in Units 7 and 15, season dates will be December 15 through the last day of February.

Please see comments for Proposal 142.

PROPOSAL 142 - 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping, 5 AAC 85.060. Seasons and bag limits for fur animals.

Lengthen the trapping and hunting seasons for lynx in Units 15 and 7.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7 – Lynx trapping

No limit

Jan. 1-31.

Unit 7 – Lynx hunting

2 lynx

Nov. 10-Jan. 31.

Unit 15 – Lynx trapping

No limit

Jan. 1-31.

Unit 15 – Lynx hunting

2 lynx

Nov. 10-Jan. 31.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal would increase opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users trapping under State regulations. Conservation concerns are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation. However, impacts to the lynx population seem minimal as current harvest limits for trapping are ‘no limit’.



Adopting this proposal maintains misalignment of State and Federal regulations. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 141.

Rationale: This proposal would increase opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. However, conservation concerns and impacts on the lynx population are uncertain.

PROPOSAL 143 - 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

Lengthen the trapping season for lynx in Units 15 and 7.

Please see comments for Proposal 142.

PROPOSAL 144 - 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

Lengthen the trapping season for lynx in Units 15 and 7.

Please see comments for Proposal 142.

PROPOSAL 145 – 5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

Establish trapping and snaring buffers along specific roads and pullouts in and around Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

Current Federal Regulations:

§ 51.26(n)(7)(ii)(C)

You may not hunt, trap, or take wildlife within a quarter mile of wildlife crossing structures along the Sterling Highway.

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? Yes. Wildlife Proposals WP26-18, WP26-19, WP26-20, WP26-22, and WP26-23 request prohibiting trap or snare usage in designated areas on the Kenai Peninsula in Unit 7. All of these proposals request to limit trapping within a certain distance (setbacks) around and along campgrounds, beaches, roads, and trails, within 100 or 50 yards depending on location. These setbacks would not apply to traps or snares that are set at least three feet above the ground or snow level, under water or ice, or enclosed. Wildlife Proposal WP26-21 requests to make “Active Trapping” signs mandatory at all access points to operating traplines. The Federal Subsistence Board will act on these proposals at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting these proposals would not impact federally qualified subsistence users trapping on Federal public lands under Federal regulations. However, these proposals would restrict those users trapping under State regulations. No impacts to wildlife are expected from these trapping restrictions.



These proposals may increase public safety, but alignment of Federal and State regulations is necessary for them to be fully effective. Depending on Alaska Board of Game and FSB action on the current regulatory proposals, adopting of these proposals may align or misalign State and Federal regulations. Adopting these proposals would maintain misalignment of Federal and State trapping restrictions.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **oppose** this proposal.

Rationale: Adopting Proposals 145-149 would restrict federally qualified subsistence users trapping under State regulations and increase regulatory complexity. These proposals, which request various trapping setbacks and signage requirements, are intended to enhance public safety, although many of the areas requested for setbacks have ambiguous boundaries, which would make enforcement and compliance difficult. If adopted, modifications may be needed to clarify boundaries, so users know exactly where these restrictions would apply.

PROPOSAL 146 – 5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

Establish trapping and snaring buffers along specified trails and trailheads in and around the Cooper Landing Area in Unit 7.

Please see comment on Proposal 145.

PROPOSAL 147 – 5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

Establish trapping buffers along two areas of Kenai Lake beaches near Cooper Landing in Unit 7.

Please see comment on Proposal 145.

PROPOSAL 148 – 5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

Require signs be posted at all access points to active trapping in Unit 7.

Please see comment on Proposal 145.

PROPOSAL 149 – 5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

Establish trapping and snaring buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter trails in the Summit Lake Recreation Area in Unit 7.

Please see comment on Proposal 145.

PROPOSAL 150 – 5 AAC 92.095. Unlawful methods of taking furbearers; exceptions.

Require identification tags on traps and snares in Unit 7.

Current Federal Regulations: None.



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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: This proposal would increase the burden on federally qualified subsistence users trapping under State regulations. Users would have to buy tags, attach them to traps, change-out tags if borrowing equipment from others, and ensure tags remain attached to traps in the field throughout the season, representing substantial increases in the time, money, and effort required to trap under State regulations in Unit 7.

Although adoption of the proposal could allow law enforcement to more easily identify trappers that have traps deployed outside the open season or have otherwise violated regulations, mandatory trap marking does not necessarily prevent illegal trapping activity or prevent dogs from getting trapped. Also, adoption of this proposal will not affect Federal regulations, which would allow federally qualified subsistence users to operate traps on Federal public lands under Federal regulations to avoid this requirement. No impacts to wildlife populations are expected from this proposal.

Requiring identification tags on traps and snares has been a reoccurring regulatory request. Traps were required to be marked under State regulations in Units 1-5 from 2006-2016 and under Federal regulations from 2012-2018. This requirement was implemented due to incidences of illegal trap placements, pets being caught in traps, and incidental catches by unattended snares after trapping seasons had closed. However, this requirement was subsequently rescinded because it was not effectively addressing the reasons why it was originally implemented. Specifically, marking traps did not prevent illegal trapping activity or pets from getting trapped. In 2019, the BOG rejected Proposals 13 and 14 to require identification tags for traps and snares in the Southeast Region. In 2020, the Federal Subsistence Board rejected Proposal WP20-08, requesting a statewide requirement to mark traps and snares. This proposal was unanimously opposed by all ten Regional Advisory Councils (OSM 2020).

Adoption of this proposal would misalign State and Federal regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **oppose** this proposal.

Rationale: Requiring users to mark traps is an unnecessary burden. Although adoption of the proposal could allow law enforcement to more easily identify trappers that have traps deployed outside the open season or have otherwise violated regulations, mandatory trap marking does not necessarily prevent illegal trapping activity or pets getting caught. Alignment of Federal regulations is necessary for this request to be effectively implemented because there are no similar restrictions for trapping under Federal regulations.

Literature Cited

OSM. 2020. Staff analysis WP20-08. Pages 88–104 *in* Federal Subsistence Board Meeting Materials: Volume I. April 20 - 23, 2020. Office of Subsistence Management, FWS. Anchorage, AK. 574 pp.



PROPOSAL 174 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts.

Reduce the resident sheep harvest to one ram every other year in the general harvest hunt areas in Units 7 and 14C. Additionally, limit the application period to every other year and change the nonresident permit allocation.

Note: These comments apply only to the Unit 7 and resident portions of the proposal.

Please see comments on Proposal 106.

PROPOSAL 175 – 5 AAC 85.045(5). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in the Twentymile/Portage/Placer hunt area in Units 7 and 14(C).

Note: These comments apply only to Unit 7 as there is no Federal opportunity in Unit 14.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 7–Moose

Unit 7, that portion draining into Kings Bay— *No open season*

Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Chenega Bay and Tatitlek

Unit 7, remainder—1 antlered bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or with 3 or more brow tines on either antler, by Federal registration permit only *Aug. 20-Sep. 25*

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No, although Proposal WP26-17 requests establishing a late fall season for moose in Unit 7 remainder from Oct. 20 – Nov. 10. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) will act on this proposal at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: This proposal will provide federally qualified subsistence users continued opportunities to harvest antlerless moose under State regulations and has long-term benefits for the moose population. In the Twentymile/Portage/Placer drainages, where the moose population greatly fluctuates in tandem with the weather and winter severity, antlerless hunts provide a management tool to maintain the population within desired levels. According to ADF&G in their submitted proposal, the 2024 composition survey showed adequate bull:cow and calf:cow ratios. Because the number of antlerless permits issued for the Twentymile/Portage/Placer hunt is adjusted annually, accounting for current population metrics, there are no conservation concerns.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: Federally qualified subsistence users benefit from the additional opportunity of State managed antlerless moose hunts. Additionally, these hunts are an important management tool to keep the moose population within management objectives.



PROPOSAL 183 - 5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Extend all hunting seasons for black and brown bear in Unit 14C to June 15.

Note: These comments only apply to black bear in Unit 14C as there is no Federal season or subsistence priority for brown bears in Unit 14C.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 14C – Black Bear

1 bear

July 1-June 30

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal would provide additional opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations, although Unit 14C is a low subsistence use area with limited Federal public lands. Conservation concerns are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 183.

Rationale: This proposal would increase opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, conservation concerns and impacts on the black bear population are uncertain.

PROPOSAL 187 - 5 AAC 85.015. Hunting seasons and bag limits for black bear.

Increase the bag limit for black bear to three, in Unit 14C Remainder.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 14C – Black Bear

1 bear

July 1-June 30

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal would provide additional opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations, although Unit 14C is a low subsistence use area with limited Federal public lands. Conservation concerns are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation.

Adopting this proposal would misalign State and Federal regulations. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.



Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 183.

Rationale: This proposal would increase opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, conservation concerns and impacts on the black bear population are uncertain.

PROPOSAL 197 – 5 AAC 92.095. Unlawful methods of taking furbearers; exceptions.

Require identification tags on traps and snares in Unit 14C.

Please see comments on Proposal 150.

PROPOSAL 208 – 5 AAC 85.030. Hunting seasons and bag limits for deer.

Prohibit the take of fawns or does with fawns in Unit 8.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 8—Deer

Unit 8, all lands within the Kodiak Archipelago within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, including lands on Kodiak, Ban, Uganik, and Afognak Islands—4 deer; however, antlerless deer may be taken only Oct. 1 – Jan. 31. *Aug. 1 – Jan. 31*

Unit 8 remainder *No open season*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal decreases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, this proposal would protect the breeding population and is in alignment with conservation management. At this time conservation concerns for Unit 8 deer are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for a full evaluation.

Adopting this proposal would further misalign State and Federal regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.



Rationale: This proposal decreases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. However, conservation concerns and impacts on the Unit 8 deer population are uncertain.

PROPOSAL 211 – 5 AAC 85.035. Hunting seasons and bag limits for elk.

Extend the elk registration hunt in Unit 8 to December 31

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 8—Elk

Unit 8, all lands within the Kodiak Archipelago within the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, including lands on Kodiak, Ban, Ungnik, and Afognak Islands—1 elk per household by Federal registration permit only. The season will be closed by announcement of the Refuge Manager, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, when the combined Federal/State harvest reaches 15% of the herd.

Sept. 15 – Nov. 30

Unit 8 remainder

No open season

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. As this is a limited permit hunt, conservation concerns seem unlikely. While OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation, OSM also recognizes an established elk population is not desired on Kodiak Island. The language in the proposal needs clarification to understand whether this season change is intended to only apply to Kodiak Island or to all of Unit 8 remainder.

Adopting this proposal would result in the State season becoming longer than the Federal season, maintaining misalignment of regulations. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: This proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. However, clarification on the precise area affected is needed.



PROPOSAL 234 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Shorten the spring brown bear season on Kodiak Island in Unit 8 to start April 20.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 8—Brown Bear

1 bear by Federal registration permit (FB0802) only, issued by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager and per community as follows:

Dec. 1 – Dec. 15
Apr. 1 – May 15

- Akhiok—1 permits;*
- Karluk—1 permit;*
- Larsen Bay—Up to 3 permits;*
- Old Harbor—Up to 3 permits;*
- Ouzinkie—Up to 2 permits; and,*
- Port Lions—Up to 2 permits.*

Is a similar issue being addressed by the Federal Subsistence Board? No. However, there are two proposals regarding brown bears in Unit 8 that the Federal Subsistence Board will consider at their wildlife regulatory meeting in April 2026. Wildlife proposal WP26-32 requests to recognize the customary and traditional use of Unit 8 brown bears by the community of Kodiak. Proposal WP26-33 requests up to 4 brown bear permits be allocated to the community of Kodiak.

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal shifts opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. While the total season would be shortened, realized opportunity and harvest may increase because, as stated by the proponent in the submitted proposal, there is little bear activity in early April compared to mid-May. However, State draw hunts are not subsistence hunts or easily accessed and utilized by federally qualified subsistence users. Overall, harvest may increase during the extended May 16-20 season, although OSM did not evaluate current harvest chronology. The timeline for when the hunters are in the field would also be condensed, potentially increasing conflicts among users.

Adoption of this proposal would misalign the State and Federal spring brown bear seasons in Unit 8, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: This proposal decreases and shifts opportunity under State regulations, potentially into a more efficient hunting window. As the Unit 8 brown bear hunts are closely managed, conservation concerns for the overall Unit 8 brown bear population are minimal.



PROPOSAL 241 – 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

Open a year-round season for trapping mink in Unit 8.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 8—Mink

No limit

Nov. 10 – Jan. 31

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users trapping under State regulations. However, conservation concerns for mink in Unit 8 are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation. However, mink are an invasive species, negatively affecting other subsistence resources such as salmon and seabirds. A potential modification would be to extend the season into April instead of year-round, as pelts must be salvaged and fur quality during the summer is sub-prime.

Adoption of this proposal would misalign State and Federal regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: This proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. While conservation concerns and impacts on the Unit 8 mink population are uncertain, they are an invasive species on Kodiak.

PROPOSAL 242 – 5 AAC 84.270. Furbearer trapping.

Extend the trapping season for river otter in Unit 8 to end April 15.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 8—River Otter

No Limit

Nov. 10 – Jan. 31

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users hunting under State regulations. However, conservation concerns are unknown as OSM does not have enough current information for full evaluation. As mentioned by the proponent in



their submitted proposal, any incidental catch of otters when targeting beaver would become legal. As the Unit 8 beaver trapping season closes Apr. 30, a potential modification of this proposal would be to extend the river otter season to Apr. 30 instead of Apr. 15.

Adoption of this proposal would misalign State and Federal regulations, increasing regulatory complexity. A similar proposal could be submitted to the Federal Subsistence Board during the next open Federal wildlife proposal window in early 2027.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on this proposal.

Rationale: This proposal increases opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. However, conservation concerns and impacts on the Unit 8 river otter population are uncertain.

PROPOSAL 245 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions.

Prohibit the use of all artificial light and infrared devices for hunting in Unit 8.

Current Federal Regulations:

§ 51.26(b) Prohibited methods and means

(8) Using or being aided by use of a pit, fire, artificial light, radio communication, artificial salt lick, explosive, barbed arrow, bomb, smoke, chemical, conventional steel trap with a jaw spread over 9 inches, or conibear style trap with a jaw spread over 11 inches.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Use of artificial light is currently prohibited under Federal subsistence regulations. Adoption of this proposal would improve alignment of State and Federal regulations, reducing regulatory complexity.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is **neutral** on Proposal 245.

Rationale: There are currently no Federal subsistence regulations restricting or allowing the use of infrared devices or electronically enhanced night vision for hunting or trapping. However, use of artificial light is prohibited under Federal regulations. Not all infrared hunting devices utilize artificial light to operate but it is not always intuitive to determine if a particular device utilizes artificial light to enhance optics.

PROPOSAL 246 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions.

Prohibit the use of infrared devices for hunting in Unit 8.

Please see comments for Proposal 245.



PROPOSAL 247 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions.

Allow the use of artificial light for taking fox under a trapping license.

Please see comments for Proposal 245.

PROPOSAL 248 - 5 AAC 92.080. Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions.

Prohibit the use of electronically enhanced night vision for taking furbearers in Unit 8.

Please see comments for Proposal 245.

PROPOSAL 249 – 5 AAC 92.015. Brown bear tag fee exemption.

Reauthorize the brown bear tag fee exemptions for the Central and Southwest Region.

Current Federal Regulations:

§ 100.6 Licenses, permits, harvest tickets, tags, and reports

(a)(3) Possess and comply with the provisions of any pertinent permits, harvest tickets, or tags required by the State unless any of these documents or individual provisions in them are superseded by the requirements in subpart D of this part.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: It is unlikely there would be any impact on the brown bear population if this proposal was adopted; however, there would be an increased cost for subsistence users harvesting a brown bear if the tag fee exemptions are not reauthorized.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: If this proposal is adopted, it would continue the tag fee exemption, which eliminates the requirement that federally qualified subsistence users purchase a \$25 tag before hunting brown bears in these units. This decreases costs and maintains opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users. Retaining the tag fee exemption is particularly important in areas where there are few vendors.

PROPOSAL 250 – 5 AAC 92.015(a)(4). Brown bear tag fee exemptions.

Reauthorize resident grizzly/brown bear tag fee exemptions throughout Interior and Northeast Alaska.

Please see comments on Proposal 249.



PROPOSAL 251 – 5 AAC 92.015. Brown bear tag fee exemptions.

Reauthorize the current resident tag fee exemptions for brown bear in Units 18, 22, 23 and 26A.

Please see comments on Proposal 249.

PROPOSAL 253 – 5 AAC 85.045(a)(15). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the antlerless moose season in Unit 17A.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 17A—Moose

Unit 17A—1 bull by State registration permit. Aug. 25 – Sept. 25

OR

1 antlerless moose by State registration permit Aug. 25 – Sept. 25

OR

*Unit 17A—up to 2 moose; 1 antlered bull by State registration permit, Up to a 31-day season
1 antlerless moose by State registration permit. may be announced
between Dec. 1 – last
day of Feb.*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: This proposal will provide federally qualified subsistence users continued opportunities to harvest antlerless moose. According to ADF&G in their proposal, the Unit 17A moose population has been above management objectives and can withstand additional harvest. The antlerless hunt in the fall and winter is warranted to limit population growth and allow hunters to harvest surplus animals.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: No conservation concerns exist as the moose population is currently above State objectives and additional harvest could help prevent habitat degradation. This proposal also increases opportunity and the ability to plan for winter hunts for federally qualified subsistence users.



PROPOSAL 254 - 5 AAC 85.045(a)(16). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the resident antlerless moose season in Unit 18.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 18 – Moose

Unit 18, that portion east of a line running from the mouth of the Ishkowiak River to the closest point of Dall Lake, then to the east bank of the Johnson River at its entrance into Nunavakanukakslak Lake (N 60°59.41' Latitude; W162°22.14' Longitude), continuing upriver along a line 1/2 mile south and east of, and paralleling a line along the southerly bank of the Johnson River to the confluence of the east bank of Crooked Creek, then continuing upriver to the outlet at Arhymot Lake, then following the south bank east of the Unit 18 border and then north of and including the Eek River drainage—1 antlered bull by State registration permit during the fall season

Sep. 1-Oct. 15.

May be announced between Dec. 1-Jan. 31.

Or

Up to 1 moose by Federal permit during a may-be-announced winter season

Federal public lands are closed to the taking of moose except by residents of Akiachak, Akiak, Atmaultauk, Bethel, Eek, Kalskag, Kasigluk, Kipnuk, Kongiganak, Kwethluk, Kwigillingok, Lower Kalskag, Napakiak, Napaskiak, Nunapitchuk, Oscarville, Quinhagak, Tuluksak, and Tuntutuliak

Unit 18, south of the Eek River drainage and north of and including the Carter Bay drainage—1 antlered bull by State registration permit

Sep. 1-Oct. 15.

Unit 18, that portion that drains into Kuskokwim Bay south of Carter Bay drainage—1 antlered bull by State registration permit

Sep. 1-30.

Or

1 moose by State registration permit

A season may be announced between Dec. 1 and the last day of Feb



*Unit 18, remainder—3 moose, only one of which may be antlered. Aug. 1-Apr. 30.
Antlered bulls may not be harvested from Oct. 1 through Nov. 30*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal would maintain harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users. According to ADF&G in their proposal, the Unit 18, remainder moose population is very high, continues to grow and can support additional harvest. While the Goodnews River moose population can support some additional harvest, the antlerless moose season can be closed by Emergency Order if needed, and the quota has not been met in recent years. The Kuskokwim moose population is demonstrating resource limitation, indicating antlerless moose hunts are needed to curb growth. Additionally, the Kuskokwim antlerless hunt is managed through limited draw permits, preventing overharvest.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** Proposal 254.

Rationale: Reauthorizing the antlerless moose season maintains harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users, and these moose populations can withstand additional harvest. Antlerless moose hunts are an important aspect of moose management in Unit 18.

PROPOSAL 255 – 5 AAC 85.045(a)(17). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize a fall antlerless hunt during September and a winter any-moose season during February in a portion of Unit 19D.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 19D—Moose

Unit 19D, that portion of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area within the North Fork drainage upstream from the confluence of the South Fork to the mouth of the Swift Fork—1 antlered bull Sep. 1-30.

Unit 19D, remainder of the Upper Kuskokwim Controlled Use Area—1 bull Sep. 1-30.
Dec. 1-Feb. 28.

Unit 19D, remainder—1 antlered bull Sep. 1-30.
Dec. 1-15.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Antlerless moose seasons must be reauthorized annually. Adopting this proposal would maintain harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users harvesting under State regulations. A new fall antlerless draw permit was added in 2024, increasing harvest opportunity. But, as ADF&G states in their proposal, moose numbers in Unit 19D substantially declined in 2023. Due to this decline, ADF&G does not intend to offer antlerless hunts in Unit 19D this



year. However, re-authorizing the hunt allows for management flexibility, if opportunity becomes available in the future. No impacts to the moose population are expected as opportunity is only provided when the moose population can withstand additional harvest, alleviating any conservation concerns.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: Reauthorizing the antlerless moose season maintains management flexibility and harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users when a harvestable surplus is available, and there are no conservation concerns due to responsive management.

PROPOSAL 259 – 5 AAC 85.045(a)(19)(B). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize a winter antlerless moose season during March in a portion of Unit 21D.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 21D–Moose

Unit 21D, that portion south of the south bank of the Yukon River, downstream of the upriver entrance of Kala Slough and west of Kala Creek—1 moose by State registration permit Aug. 22-31.
Sep. 5-25.
Mar. 1-31

Antlerless moose may be taken only during Sep. 21-25 season if authorized jointly by the Koyukuk/Nowitna/Innoko NWR Manager and the BLM Central Yukon Field Office Manager. Antlerless moose may be harvested during the winter season. Harvest of cow moose accompanied by calves is prohibited season may be announced.

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Reauthorizing this antlerless season would maintain opportunity for Federally qualified subsistence users and allow easier access to moose habitat closer to rural communities. Additionally, reauthorization would maintain alignment between State and Federal regulations, reducing regulatory complexity and law enforcement concerns, which is especially important in this hunt area given the checkerboard pattern of land ownership in this area.

Moose abundance surveys in this area show the moose population has increased since 2001. In their submitted proposal, ADF&G states the moose population in this area accounts for about 40% of the total population for Unit 21D, and that the overall moose population for all of Unit 21D is above the management objectives.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: No conservation concerns exist as the moose population in Unit 21D is healthy enough to sustain antlerless moose harvest. Also, the additional opportunity to harvest moose closer to rural communities under State regulations benefits federally qualified subsistence users.



PROPOSAL 260 – 5 AAC 85.045(a)(19). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize a winter antlerless moose season during part of February and March in Unit 21E.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 21 – Moose

Unit 21E - 1 moose; however, only bulls may be taken Aug. 25-Sep. 30 *Aug. 25-Sept. 30.*

During the Feb. 15-Mar. 15 season, a Federal registration permit is required. The permit conditions and any needed closures for the winter season will be announced by the Innoko NWR manager after consultation with the ADF&G area biologist and the Chairs of the Western Interior Regional Advisory Council and the Middle Yukon Fish and Game Advisory Committee as stipulated in a letter of delegation. Moose may not be taken within one-half mile of the Innoko or Yukon Rivers during the winter season *Feb. 15-Mar. 15.*

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

Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Reauthorizing this antlerless season would maintain opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users and provide easier access to moose habitat closer to rural communities. According to ADF&G in their proposal, additional harvest opportunity is available. The 2022 population estimation was 9,300 moose, which is within population objectives. Only about half of the harvestable surplus is taken in the fall; the winter hunt allows for more opportunity in areas that are inaccessible during the fall.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** the proposal.

Rationale: No conservation concerns exist as the moose population in Unit 21E can support some antlerless moose harvest. Also, the additional opportunity to harvest moose closer to rural communities under State regulations benefits federally qualified subsistence users.

PROPOSAL 261 – 5 AAC 85.045(a)(24). Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Reauthorize the resident antlerless moose season in Unit 26.

Current Federal Regulations:

Unit 26—Moose

Unit 26A, that portion west of the eastern shore of Admiralty Bay where the Alaktak River enters, following the Alaktak River to 155°00' W longitude excluding the Colville River drainage—1 moose; however, you may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf *July 1 – Sept. 14*

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



Impact to Federal subsistence users/wildlife: Adopting this proposal would maintain harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users under State regulations. However, federally qualified subsistence users would still be able to harvest antlerless moose under Federal subsistence regulation if this season is not reauthorized under State regulation. As noted by ADF&G in their proposal, the moose population is very sparse in this area, although hunting pressure and harvest is extremely low, minimizing conservation concerns.

Federal Position/Recommended Action: The OSM recommendation is to **support** this proposal.

Rationale: Reauthorizing the antlerless moose maintains harvest opportunity for federally qualified subsistence users, and low harvest pressure minimizes conservation concerns.



Name: Chance Painter

Community of Residence: Nenana

Comment:

Proposal 75: Oppose

More restrictions doesn't create a better environment

Proposal 145: Oppose

I have more problems with loose dogs than I ever have had with trappers putting sets around roads trails.

Creating more hoops trappers need to jump through will not create a less dramatic environment. These people's dogs will still get into traps because they are off leash.

Removing the rights of one man to appease another will do nothing.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I have more problems with loose dogs than I ever have had with trappers putting sets around roads trails.

Creating more hoops trappers need to jump through will not create a less dramatic environment. These people's dogs will still get into traps because they are off leash.

Removing the rights of one man to appease another will do nothing.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I have more problems with loose dogs than I ever have had with trappers putting sets around roads trails.

Creating more hoops trappers need to jump through will not create a less dramatic environment. These people's dogs will still get into traps because they are off leash.

Removing the rights of one man to appease another will do nothing.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I have more problems with loose dogs than I ever have had with trappers putting sets around roads trails.

Creating more hoops trappers need to jump through will not create a less dramatic environment. These people's dogs will still get into traps because they are off leash.

Removing the rights of one man to appease another will do nothing.

Proposal 149: Oppose

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Creating more hoops trappers need to jump through will not create a less dramatic environment. These people's dogs will still get into traps because they are off leash.

Removing the rights of one man to appease another will do nothing.

Proposal 150: Oppose

This will only be exploited by anti trappers by removing traps and putting them in places that they have deemed illegal in order to get the trappers in legal trouble.



PC183

Name: Samuel Patten

Community of Residence: Homer, Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

Oppose the proposal. Much more information is needed over population data on Sea Ducks over time before increasing any harvest.



PC184

Name: Eric Pawlak

Community of Residence: Nebraska

Comment:

Proposal 223: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 224: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 225: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 226: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 227: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 228: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 229: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 231: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents

Proposal 232: Oppose

I would like to respectfully oppose any reduction in non-resident tags/hunting opportunities in Alaska, particularly in areas where Alaskan outfitters rely heavily on non-resident trip bookings for revenue. Making things more competitive for non-residents



PC185

Name: Heather Pearson

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

People should not be letting their pets out unleashed at pullouts. Trappers should be educated that residential roads and pullouts are not the best place for trapping. Pet owners should be aware that traps could be present anywhere during trapping season.

Proposal 146: Oppose

The responsibility for safety of trail users and their pets should lie on those individuals. Trail users must educate themselves on conditions, trapping and hunting season/regulations, and leash laws. Unleashed and “voice command” pets pose a hazard to wildlife, other trail users, and themselves, if they run uncontrolled into a trap or snare.

Proposal 147: Oppose

The responsibility for safety of beach walkers and their pets should lie on those individuals. Recreational users must educate themselves on conditions, trapping and hunting

season/regulations, and leash laws. Unleashed and “voice command” pets pose a hazard to wildlife, other trail users, and themselves, if they run uncontrolled into a trap or snare

Proposal 148: General Comment

I do not support the signs and trail cameras currently posted all around Cooper Landing stating NO TRAPPING with a tiny please at the top in areas where trapping is in fact legal and open.

Proposal 149: Oppose

See comments for 146.



PC186

Name: Paul Pedersen

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

I have been a trapper for 50 years and have never had a conflict with people or pets. some of these proposals would hinder my ability to trap areas i have used for years. now with grandkids to teach it would make it a lot harder to get them out to available areas.

thank you for your time in these matters that concern me and my families Alaska heritage.

Proposal 75: Oppose

although it would be a good thing for beginners, I do not support a required course since most trappers have been doing it for years and would find this an unnecessary law.

Proposal 141: Support

lots of lynx are caught early trying to get coyotes. this of course would only coincide with the population cycles.

Proposal 142: Oppose

to long of a season is not good for the population on the Kenai.

Proposal 143: Support

lengthen to the end of February to align with wolverine closure for cubby use on the refuge.

Proposal 144: Oppose

season to long for the Kenai lynx population.

Proposal 145: Oppose

this regulation would holt much of the areas i have been trapping for 50 years , especially mink and otter streams that are within that buffer area. I also have grandkids that are moving back to alaska that are excited to get out there with grandpa to learn, so i can teach them ethical trapping. I have never had conflict with people or pets at pullouts

Proposal 146: Oppose

putting a buffers along trails also will take away areas i have trapped for yearsand had no conflict.

Proposal 147: Oppose

starting a buffer in these areas would just increase them to take more trapping areas

Proposal 148: Oppose

I have used signs where necessary on my trapline, but making it mandatory on every area i trap make unknown traps more likely to be disturbed.

Proposal 149: Oppose

eliminate pullouts eliminates trapping, no access to park along highway safely

Proposal 150: Oppose

another way to be harassed and identified by none trappers even if it is just kept in a data base, just an unnecessary step for us legal trappers out there.

Proposal 151: Oppose

to long to be closed, they build dams fast.

Proposal 152: Support

amendment To change bag limit to 2 and season dec./jan.

Proposal 153: Oppose

beavers need to be kept in check.

Proposal 197: Oppose

trap tags is just another law that could cause unnecessary conflict with non trappers , like pulling your tag and calling you in.

Proposal 244: Oppose

unnecessary law for legal trapping along that road system, harassment is likely with this law.

Name: Zosimo Pena

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

None



PC187



PC188

Name: Sharmaine Pena

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

None



PC189

Name: Zach Perron

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 206: Oppose

Steongly oppose this idea!



PC190

Name: Chris Perry

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 74: Support

This proposal will ensure more caution in being sure to kill an animal.

Proposal 75: Support

Thanks for opportunity to comment.

The trapping industry takes a substantial number of animals with very little regulation. The code of ethics is mostly a non regulatory set of suggestions for trappers to follow. Most of the codes are open to interpretinterpretation and unenforceable.

As the population increases in the state there is more conflict between user groups and I believe a trappers education class will help.

This class can be taken 24/7 online at no cost and will not create a financial burden or limitation to new trappers.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx andhare

populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being harvested.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

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Proposal 143: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and

Proposal 144: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being harvested.

Proposal 145: Support

Please support these very carefully considered setbacks. They are very well mapped and clearly defined areas that can have substantial impacts on multiple user groups. Many trappers will NOT post signage informing of “Active Trapping Area”. Allowing traps in close proximity to multi use trails is only setting up everyone to conflict.

These setbacks Do Not close off large areas to trapping access as some trappers will say. Traps elevated above ground level are still allowed. Trappers should , whenever possible, set their own trails off main trails instead of using a publicly maintained high usage trail.

The leashes I use are 24’ long. My dog was trapped 20’ from centerline of a high use public trail

These are the updated, very precise maps concerning proposals 145, 146, 147, 149. See attachment download

Proposal 146: Support

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The leashes I use are 24' long. My dog was trapped 20' from centerline of a high use public trail

Proposal 147: Support

Please support these very carefully considered setbacks. They are very well mapped and clearly defined areas that can have substantial impacts on multiple user groups. Many trappers will NOT post signage informing of “Active Trapping Area”. Allowing traps in close proximity to multi use trails is only setting up everyone to conflict.

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The leashes I use are 24' long. My dog was trapped 20' from centerline of a high use public trail

These are the updated, very precise maps concerning proposals 145, 146, 147, 149. See attachment download

Proposal 148: Support

Thank you for your consideration and allowing me to comment.

This Proposal should be amended to say “at access points and or ends of trapline”

As many of the code of ethics rely on good judgment, common sense and good intentions. This proposal should be considered and accepted on the basis that putting traps on or in close proximity to high use trails without notice is potentially endangering personal property. Leashes I use are 24' long. My dog was trapped within 20' of a trail centerline.

Trappers want to keep trapping and outdoor users want to use these publicly maintained trails without catastrophic loss of property. We have to live together. The cost of sign postage can be very near to nothing and not a large investment in time

Proposal 149: Support

Thank you for opportunity to comment on this proposal.

These pull outs, rest areas and backcountry access points are high use areas for people that have no idea or ability to recognize active trapping areas. There are many many miles of highway the trappers can pull off safely to set gear without conflict with highway users. Most travelers with dogs, stopping at these pull outs, have them on leashes. To have your dog on a 6 foot leash in the wilds of Alaska, to avoid a trap, seems wrong. I use a 24 foot retractable leash. Many trappers have dogs that they don't leash. They have the ability to recognize active trapping

These are the updated, very precise maps concerning proposals 145, 146, 147, 149. See attachment download

Proposal 150: Support

Thank you for opportunity to comment and your consideration.

The cost and time to comply with this proposal is minimal. Tagging fish and game harvest equipment is precededent and has a long history in Alaska

The code of ethics is mostly a voluntary set of regulations and is left open to interpretation. Marking traps will help the honest trappers comply with regulations and help identify lost or stolen traps or illegally set traps on private property or closed areas.

If there are closed areas, traps need to be marked for compliance. Like most of the code of ethics, enforcement should not be directed for enforcement but should have ability to enforce. The state troopers have supported this proposal in the past. It makes there job easier.

Tagging or marking traps in the federal refuge is required and should be extended into state lands

Proposal 151: Support

The beaver populations have been severely impacted. This is not about low prices for no effort to harvest. Local trappers have testified in recent years that there are no beavers left. Open trapping is only fueling slow recovery and ADFG should do comprehensive studies to save this important resource.

Proposal 152: Support

The beaver populations have been severely impacted. This is not about low prices for no effort to harvest. Local trappers have testified in recent years that there are no beavers left. Open trapping is only fueling slow recovery and ADFG should do comprehensive studies to save this important resource.

Proposal 153: Support

The beaver populations have been severely impacted. This is not about low prices for no effort to harvest. Local trappers have testified in recent years that there are no beavers left. Open trapping is only fueling slow recovery and ADFG should do comprehensive studies to save this important resource.

Proposal 244: Support

Thank you for opportunity to comment and your consideration.

The cost and time to comply with this proposal is minimal. Tagging fish and game harvest equipment is precededent and has a long history in Alaska

The code of ethics is mostly a voluntary set of regulations and is left open to interpretation. Marking traps will help the honest trappers comply with regulations and help identify lost or stolen traps.








Tagging or marking traps in the federal refuge is required and should be extended into state lands

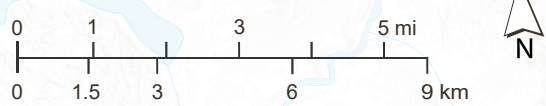
The state troopers have supported this proposal in recent BOG meetings. **ATTACH 190**



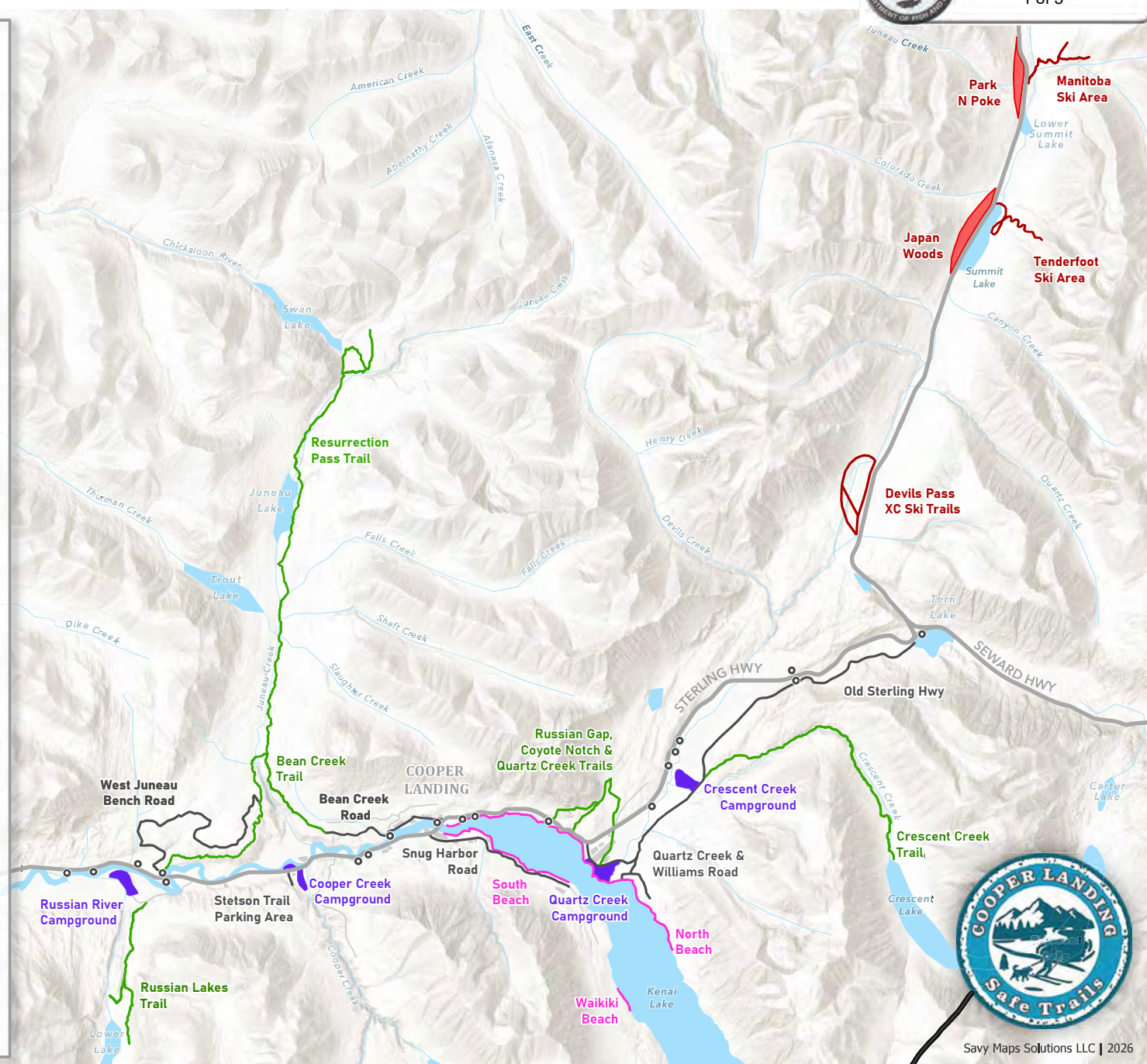
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

Setback Types

-  Trails
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Roads
100 yard setback on both sides of road
-  Beaches
100 yard setback from water line
-  Summit Recreation Area Trails
-  Summit Recreation Area
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts



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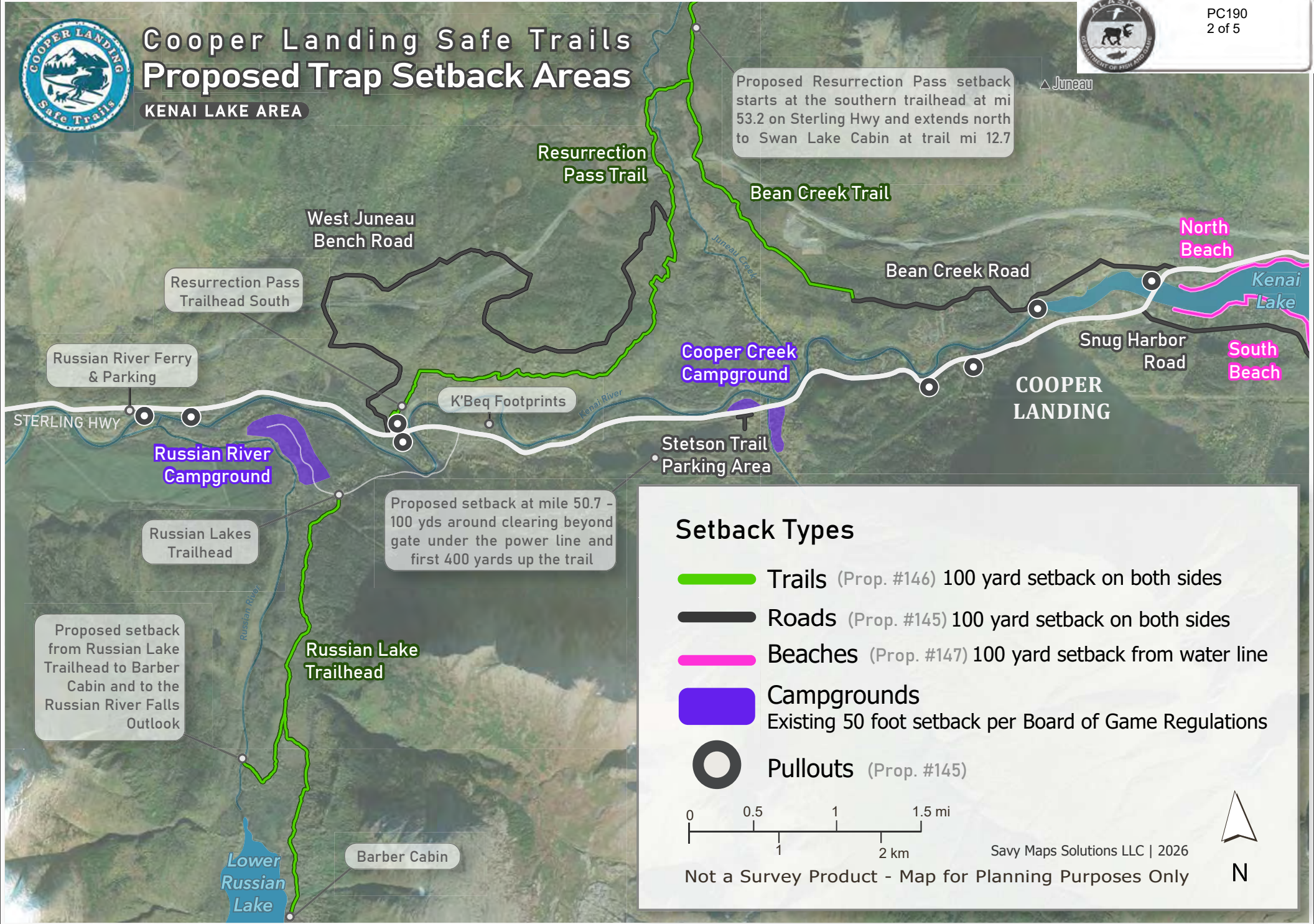
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



Proposed Resurrection Pass setback starts at the southern trailhead at mi 53.2 on Sterling Hwy and extends north to Swan Lake Cabin at trail mi 12.7

△ Juneau



Resurrection Pass Trailhead South

Russian River Ferry & Parking

Russian River Campground

Russian Lakes Trailhead

Proposed setback from Russian Lake Trailhead to Barber Cabin and to the Russian River Falls Outlook

Russian Lake Trailhead

Barber Cabin

Resurrection Pass Trail

Bean Creek Trail

Cooper Creek Campground

K'Beq Footprints

Stetson Trail Parking Area

West Juneau Bench Road

Bean Creek Road

COOPER LANDING


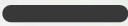



Snug Harbor Road

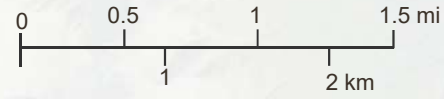
North Beach

South Beach

Kenai Lake

Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146) 100 yard setback on both sides
-  Roads (Prop. #145) 100 yard setback on both sides
-  Beaches (Prop. #147) 100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



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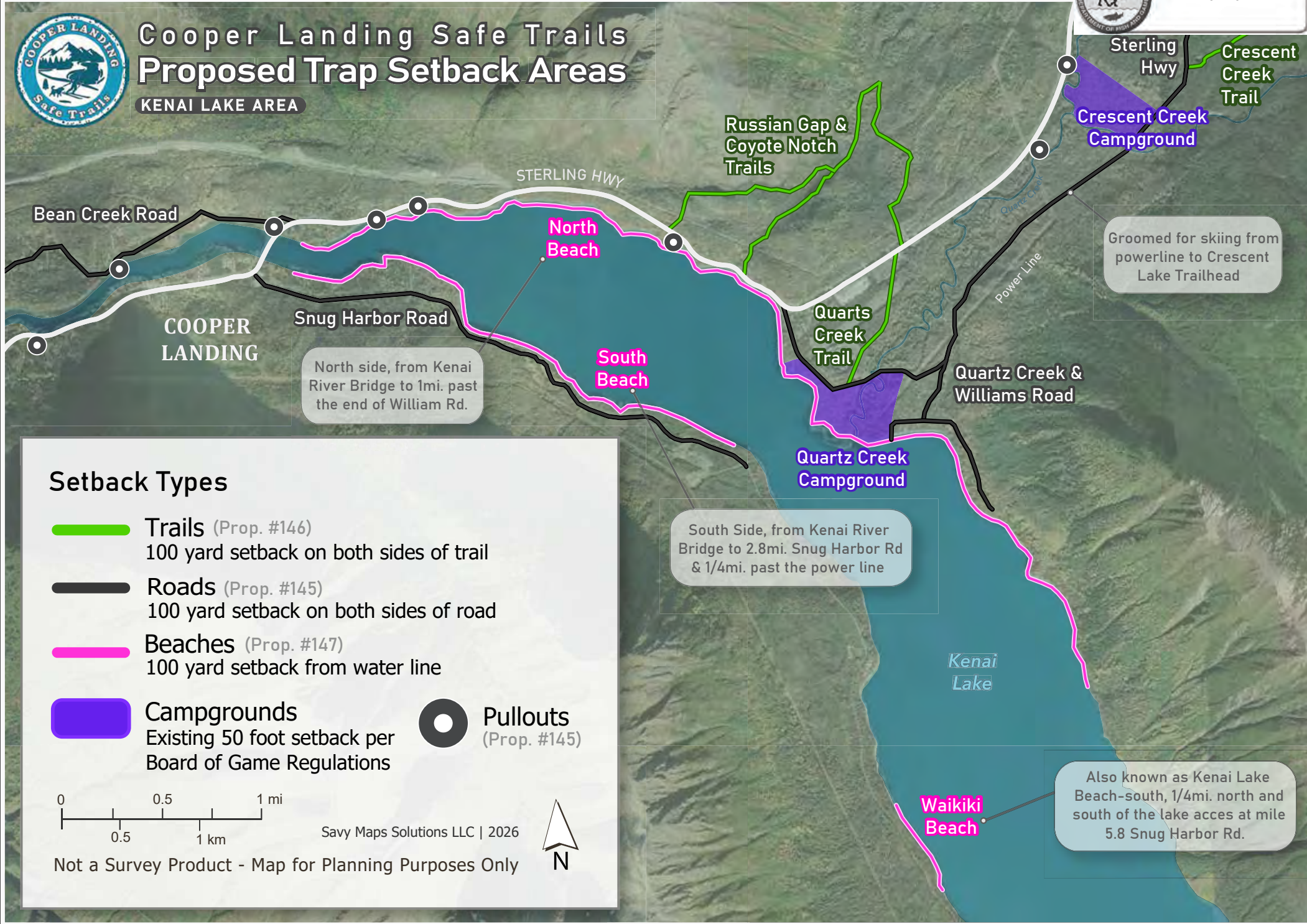
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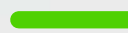
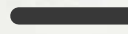
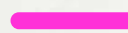
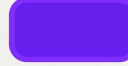



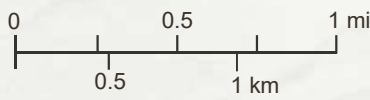
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146)
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Roads (Prop. #145)
100 yard setback on both sides of road
-  Beaches (Prop. #147)
100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



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Groomed for skiing from powerline to Crescent Lake Trailhead

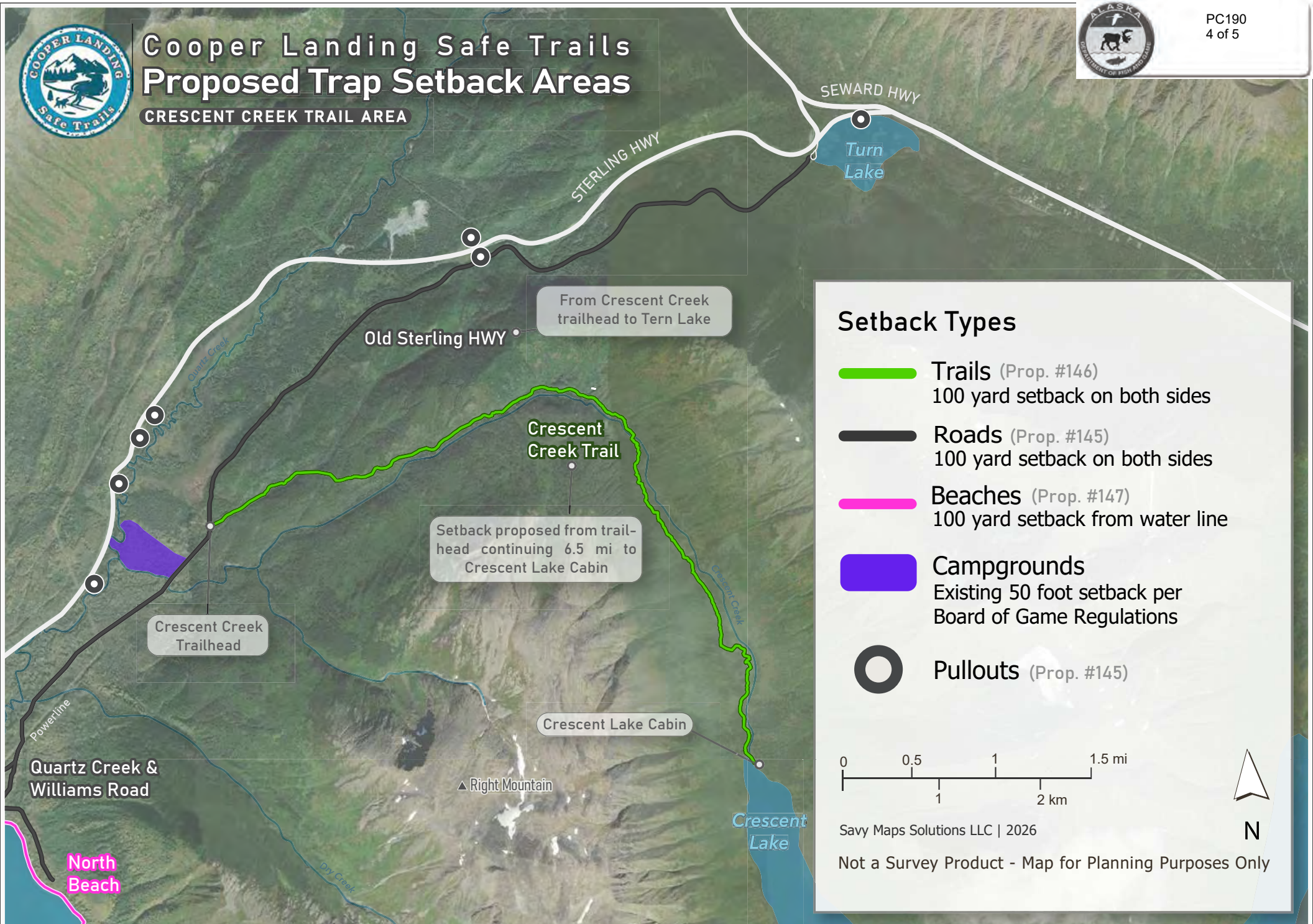
South Side, from Kenai River Bridge to 2.8mi. Snug Harbor Rd & 1/4mi. past the power line

Also known as Kenai Lake Beach-south, 1/4mi. north and south of the lake acces at mile 5.8 Snug Harbor Rd.



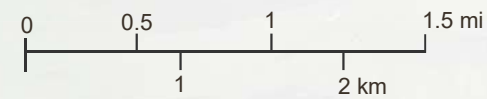
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

CRESCENT CREEK TRAIL AREA



Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146)
100 yard setback on both sides
-  Roads (Prop. #145)
100 yard setback on both sides
-  Beaches (Prop. #147)
100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



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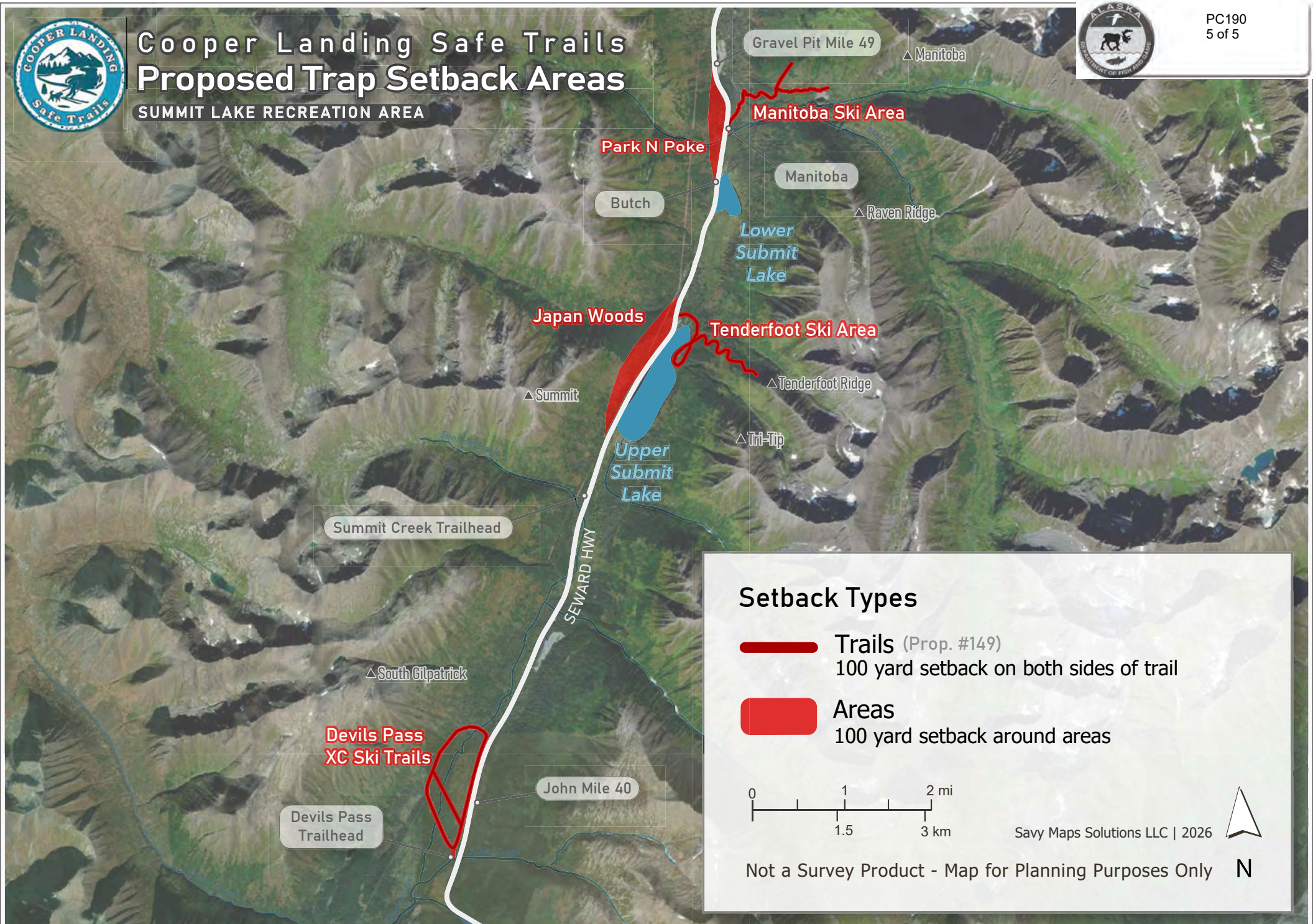


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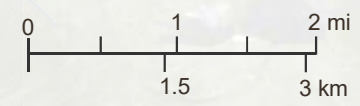
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

SUMMIT LAKE RECREATION AREA



Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #149)
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Areas
100 yard setback around areas



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N



PC191

Name: Michael Pestrikoff

Community of Residence: Eagle River, AK

Comment:

I oppose proposal 210. This is a new elk tag application process that is being administered fairly and working well. Additional time should be granted to assess the program effectiveness before changes are made and/or proposed. Please consider pulling



PC192

Name: Cole Petersen

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

With limited amounts of permits they should go to residence that will use the meat to feed there family not people looking for trophies

Proposal 89: General Comment

What would the regulations be?

If there the same regulations than I don't feel a need to

There is not that many moose killed on unit 7 thus not much competition for archery hunters.

Proposal 90: Support

Unit 7 has weird genetic. Some moose are are 45"with lots of points but not 3 brow tine

This is a weird proposal. Never heard of it anywhere else in the state . Why unit 7

Proposal 94: General Comment

Why is there a 10% thing. If there is non resident drawing that that's that.

Unit 7 is registration for resident

There is not a "total " amount of permits unless I'm missing something

Proposal 105: Oppose

Why?

Proposal 106: Oppose

Why. I'd is there a problem with the numbers? Relay what's the difference. Anyone can register and hunt it just takes one more step . Anyone who is wants to hunt wil take the time to do the registration

Proposal 107: Oppose

Again. Is there a problem with the numbers.

I feel like we need more information to make some of these decisions

Proposal 108: Oppose

Anyone should have access to hunting not just one group

Proposal 110: Oppose

Seems like a very large area i feel like non residents would apply not realizing the difficulty in a lot of that area and tie up permits that residence might want and fill having better knowledge of the areas

Proposal 111: Oppose

Not a fan of only one group getting to hunt

Proposal 112: Oppose

Not a fan of singing out a group of hunters

Proposal 113: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 114: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 115: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 116: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 117: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 118: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 119: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 120: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 121: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 122: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 123: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 124: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 125: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 126: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 127: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 128: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 129: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 130: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 131: Support

Get Alaska residents hunting first

Proposal 134: Oppose

There should be no comparison to unit 7 and 15. They should not be lumped together in decisions like this.

Is there a bear shortage? No. We see the same number of bear every year.

No one hunts bear in the winter so why set dates to close or open.

I feel like there are plenty of bear in unit 7 for residents and nonresident. I feel like the number of hunters in the seward area is declining Ofer the past few years. If we limit anything I feel the bears will be back on force in a few years.

No shortage of black bears in unit 7 in my opinion . We bait every year and kill the same amount every year and they keep coming back the next year.

Proposal 135: General Comment

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No shortage of black bears in unit 7 in my opinion . We bait every year and kill the same amount every year and they keep coming back the next year.

Proposal 137: Support

Again unit 7 and 15 should not be lumped together.

There is plenty of of bears in unit 7 seward area to go around.

Proposal 138: Oppose

Why.

If you have a current cap that should be what shuts it down.

7 and 15 are different areas and should not be lumped together

Proposal 139: General Comment

7 and 15 should not be lumped together. What Happens out side of seward should not affect the number of bears allowed to be killed in unit 7. Plenty of bears to go around

Proposal 140: Oppose

Unit 7!has plenty of bears.

What is wrong with the current regulations?

Proposal 145: Oppose

Why.

One group wants this

Trapping had been the way it is for ever.

Why put more regulations for people to follow and miss interpret only to get penalties for that fault.

I hear of people getting the ere doges trapped 5 miles from a road or “trail “.

Not the trappers fault .

Proposal 146: Oppose

Why.

One group wants this

Trapping had been the way it is for ever.

Why put more regulations for people to follow and miss interpret only to get penalties for that fault.

I hear of people getting the ere doges trapped 5 miles from a road or “trail “.

Not the trappers fault .

Proposal 147: Oppose

Why.

One group wants this

Trapping had been the way it is for ever.

Why put more regulations for people to follow and miss interpret only to get penalties for that fault.

I hear of people getting the ere doges trapped 5 miles from a road or “trail “.

Not the trappers fault .

Proposal 148: Oppose

On one hand I feel

It would give non trappers and advantage knowing where traps are if they wanted to mess with traps ...

On the other hand

They would be able to monitor pets better in that area

Proposal 149: Oppose

Why.

One group wants this

Trapping had been the way it is for ever.

Why put more regulations for people to follow and miss interpret only to get penalties for that fault.

I hear of people getting the ere doges trapped 5 miles from a road or “trail “.

Not the trappers fault .

Proposal 150: Oppose

Don't see the need to let everyone who walks by a trap to have the name of the the trapper ...

If the local law enforcement wants t know who it is they will find out without names on them

Proposal 151: Oppose

.

Proposal 152: Oppose

.

Proposal 153: Oppose



PC193

Name: Craig Phillips

Community of Residence: Kachemak bay

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 87: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 88: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 89: Oppose

I support resident hunting

Proposal 90: Oppose

The difficulty of counting these points means many shots will be taken on incorrect numbers.

Proposal 91: Oppose

Less daylight for hunting, more difficult for local hunters. I'm against this.

Proposal 92: Oppose

An earlier hunt is easier for local hunters

Proposal 93: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 94: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 95: Support

Isn't the policy to remove all Moose from Callaghan Island?

Proposal 96: Support with Amendment

This hunt should only be for local hunters or resident, hunters

Proposal 97: Oppose

Hunting in this area is easy enough and allowing More motorized traffic is unfair hunting

Proposal 98: Support

Hunter should be able to legally know which roads they're allowed on

Proposal 99: Oppose

I am opposed to motorized hunting using ATVs

Proposal 100: Support

I support non-motorized hunting, but if allowed, the roads should be clearly designated

Proposal 101: Oppose

I am opposed to motorized big game hunting

Proposal 102: Oppose

I am opposed to motorized big game hunting

Proposal 103: Oppose

I am opposed to motorized big game hunting

Proposal 104: Oppose

I am opposed to using ATVs for big game hunting

Proposal 105: Support

The current numbers of dial sheep seem low to allow a hunt

Archery hunting in this terrain Exclusively would result in too many wounded sheep

Proposal 108: Oppose

Archery hunting in this terrain Exclusively would result in too many wounded sheep

Proposal 109: Support

I am opposed to non-resident hunting

Proposal 111: Support with Amendment

Nonresident hunting should be limited

Proposal 113: Support

I support resident hunting, mostly

Proposal 114: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 115: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 116: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 117: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 118: Support

I prefer prefer I prefer priority be giving to resident, hunters

Proposal 119: Support

I support resident hunting

Proposal 120: Support

I support primarily resident hunting

Proposal 121: Support

Support resident hunting

Proposal 122: Support

I agree that tourist hunting is in need of limiting

Proposal 123: Support

I support resident Hunting

Proposal 124: Support

Limiting nonresident hunting is a better allocation of the resource

Proposal 138: Support

Brown bear hunting is killers ego trip. I would prefer seeing it abolished completely.

Proposal 139: Support

Trying to ensure healthy populations

Proposal 140: Support

Yes, for protecting brown bear populations by not killing the nurturing, Bear

Proposal 142: Oppose

Try to keep healthy populations

Proposal 143: Oppose

Keep this season down and allow healthy populations of lynx to survive

Proposal 144: Oppose

I prefer a shorter season two ensure healthy lynx populations

Proposal 145: Support

I support responsible trapping that doesn't seem to be occurring in this area

Proposal 146: Support

Yes, to support responsible trapping that is not occurring in these areas

Proposal 147: Support

Create larger, safety areas

Proposal 148: Support

Warn, trappers about the buffer laws

Proposal 149: Support

Established trapping buffers everywhere on the peninsula

Proposal 150: Support

You should require tags and identification on all traps everywhere

Proposal 151: Support

Supporting the rebound of the beaver population in these areas

Proposal 152: Support

Not enough beavers in these areas

Proposal 153: Support

Increase the beaver population that has plummeted in these areas

Proposal 154: Oppose

There is inadequate data to allow hunt while supporting healthy stocks of sea ducks that are decreasing in these areas



PC194

Name: Brett Pietila

Community of Residence: Noatak

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Establishing buffer zones does not solve the problem of off leash pets. Pets need to be on leash or if using a hunting dog need to be in contact with handler. This proposal is an attempt by anti-trapping groups to gain a foothold into restricting trapping within the state. This proposal should not be accepted.

Proposal 146: Oppose

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Proposal 150: Oppose

This proposal creates a scenario where law enforcement would basically cancel a trapline by checking traps for tags. Sets for canines are set with minimized scent and having law enforcement handle/check each set would effectively put each of those handled sets out of commission for the season. This is also an attempt by anti-trapping groups to gain foothold in Alaska. This proposal should not be accepted.

**PC195****Name:** Andre Pinault**Community of Residence:** Valdez**Comment:****Proposal 199: Oppose**

This practice of non residents coming to Alaska and tagging out is not sustainable and it hurts the local and resident hunters opportunities. Only the guides and lodge owners truly benefit and residents are left with poor return on harvest and being chased out of their spots

Proposal 200: Oppose

A non resident should be limited to one deer period. This practice is not sustainable and eventually Alaskans will be left with the burden and effects of a poorly managed area!

Proposal 201: Oppose

A non resident should be limited to one deer period. This practice is not sustainable and eventually Alaskans will be left with the burden and effects of a poorly managed area!

Proposal 202: Oppose

A non resident should be limited to one deer period. This practice is not sustainable and eventually Alaskans will be left with the burden and effects of a poorly managed area!

Proposal 203: Oppose

A non resident should be limited to one deer period. This practice is not sustainable and eventually Alaskans will be left with the burden and effects of a poorly managed area! This practice only benefits a small minority but affects the majority of resid

Proposal 204: Oppose

A non resident should be limited to one deer period. This practice is not sustainable and eventually Alaskans will be left with the burden and effects of a poorly managed area!

Proposal 209: Support

Should be a requirement to ensure they are abiding by the laws.

Proposal 212: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 213: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 214: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 215: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 216: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 217: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 218: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Proposal 219: Support

This would benefit the chances for residents

Name: David Pinguoch

Community of Residence: Whittier

Comment:

Proposal 84: Support

I have been hunting Prince William Sound since the mid 1980's and have operated as a transporter out of Whittier since 1991.

The Whittier Fish and Game Advisory Committee, of which I am a member, voted to support both proposals 82, shortening Unit 6D b



PC196



PC197

Name: Todd Plocher

Community of Residence: Fairbanks

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Limiting trapping is not a solution the bigger problem which is unleashed domestic animals that are problematic for other people utilizing the outdoors be it from molesting and attacking people or disrupting trapping activities.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Limiting trapping is not a solution the bigger problem which is unleashed domestic animals that are problematic for other people utilizing the outdoors be it from molesting and attacking people or disrupting trapping activities.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Limiting trapping is not a solution the bigger problem which is unleashed domestic animals that are problematic for other people utilizing the outdoors be it from molesting and attacking people or disrupting trapping activities.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Limiting trapping is not a solution the bigger problem which is unleashed domestic animals that are problematic for other people utilizing the outdoors be it from molesting and attacking people or disrupting trapping activities.

Proposal 150: Oppose

ID tags lead to unwarranted set checks and disrupting of trapping activities akin to trapper harassment.



PC198

Name: Tyler Polum

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

As a life long Kodiak resident, subsistence hunter and someone who spends considerable time traveling around the island, mostly by boat, I'd ask the Board not to change resident deer hunting opportunities that will disproportionately affect local Kodiak residents. There are already considerable chunks of land that close for November and December in the road system area and any further closures or reductions in opportunity will only increase crowding and create unintentional negative consequences for local hunters without any biological benefit. Moving boundary lines, just moves people and creates special use areas for a few. Restricting harvest of young deer or does is not good herd management given the natural mortality rate is much higher than hunter harvest and the overwhelming driver of the population. The perception that deer

populations are down is because of a lack of snow to push them into lower elevations, coupled with increased access to historically difficult places that push deer into areas that are out of reach for most hunters. It is not because of a lack of deer, it's a lack of visibility of the deer we have due to changing conditions and hunting pressures.

Increasing trapping opportunities and aligning seasons for multiple species will allow flexibility to pick better weather windows and take advantage of increased daylight during trapping.

Proposal 202: Oppose

Changing bag limits and areas for residents or for all hunters will only serve to push effort into other areas. The proposer is correct that access is better, there's better outboards, 4 wheelers, side by sides, etc than ever, but the bigger thing is that there is less snow and ice in November and December now. That means you can launch a boat more reliably in Antone Larsen Bay than ever before and its easier to get to the areas outlined in the proposal, than when Antone Larsen Bay was mostly frozen from mid November on. ADF&G biologists have stated that harvest of does is very low in Kodiak, and that winter kill is the overwhelming driver of the deer population, not harvest. This proposal will just make effort and harvest more concentrated in certain areas and times of year, not save any deer, it may even increase harvest of does and fawns as many people will just wait until the antlerless season and take any deer they see and be less choosy. The more options people have to pick their days and areas, the more they will spread out and can be choosy on which deer they harvest.

Proposal 205: Oppose

This proposal will also just serve to push effort into other areas. It will also unnecessarily restrict much of Ugak Bay that isn't accessible by ATV or UTV. Only about 1/3 of Ugak Bay is accessible by any kind of wheeled vehicle and hunting Ugak by water is one of the very few opportunities to hunt late in the season that locals can take advantage of. It's easier than ever to access deer hunting given that 4 wheelers and side by sides are so much more capable and comfortable and even outboard are more reliable and safe, but the bigger issue is that we just get less snow and ice in November and December. Saltery pass was almost never passable in November and December up until recently. Now its routinely passable much of the winter, but at least most of the fall. This is a user conflict issue and not a conservation issue. ADFG biologists have stated that harvest of does in Kodiak is very low and winter kill is the overwhelming driver for the deer population. Increased effort doesn't drive down the population, it just pushes them into less accessible areas. I spend alot of time in Ugak Bay and can say the deer population looks the same as it always has but when Saltery Pass is open, the deer get pushed into the inaccessible valleys. You can see them, just very hard to get to. Same with when a transporter boat shows up, the deer just get pushed out of the easily accessible areas that get hunted hard. This just makes it harder for locals to get deer to eat, there is no benefit otherwise.

Proposal 206: Oppose

Same as the proposal above. This proposal will also just serve to push effort into other areas. About 1/3 of Ugak Bay is accessible by any kind of wheeled vehicle and hunting Ugak by water is one of the very few opportunities to hunt late in the season that locals can take advantage of. This will just force people to push 4 wheeler and side by side trails past Wild Creek into Hidden

Basin. Given the lack of snow in the fall lately, there's already quite a bit of traffic going that far. It's easier than ever to access deer hunting given that 4 wheelers and side by sides are so much more capable and comfortable and even outboard are more reliable and safe, but the bigger issue is that we just get less snow and ice in November and December. Saltery pass was almost never passable in November and December up until recently. Now its routinely passable much of the winter, but at least most of the fall. This is a user conflict issue and not a conservation issue. ADFG biologists have stated that harvest of does in Kodiak is very low and winter kill is the overwhelming driver for the deer population. Increased effort doesn't drive down the population, it just pushes them into less accessible areas. I spend alot of time in Ugak Bay and can say the deer population looks the same as it always has but when Saltery Pass is open, the deer get pushed into the inaccessible valleys. You can see them, just very hard to get to. Same with when a transporter boat shows up, the deer just get pushed out of the easily accessible areas that get hunted hard. This just makes it harder for locals to get deer to eat, there is no benefit otherwise.

Proposal 207: Oppose

Same as 202. If we were interested in managing black tails for genetics, maybe, but any given winter might just kill them off anyhow. Requiring hunters to make sure there's a fork on one side is too big of a burden given they are black tail deer. This would significantly impact younger hunters and less mobile hunters. Changing bag limits and areas for residents or for all hunters will also only serve to push effort into other areas. The big issue with this area is that there is less snow and ice in November and December now. That means you can launch a boat more reliably in Antone Larsen Bay than ever before and its easier to get to the areas outlined in the proposal, than when Antone Larsen Bay was mostly frozen from mid November on. ADF&G biologists have stated that that winter kill is the overwhelming driver of the deer population, not harvest. This proposal would severely restrict late season opportunities when deer don't have antlers and serve no benefit for the population.

Proposal 208: Oppose

This proposal would be extremely hard to accomplish in the field when young deer and does are often in groups. Also a deer standing by itself in featureless grass is extremely hard to judge the size without lots of experience. A lot of violations would happen with this one.

Proposal 220: Support

Seems like there is opportunity here that's not being met. Given ADFG can close areas and some of the quotas don't get filled every year, why not mirror the RG480 season for these areas?

Proposal 241: Support

I submitted this proposal and just want to have the opportunity to trap mink in the late/winter and spring when there's more daylight and the weather is better. I almost exclusively trap out of a boat, so avoid Nov-Jan because its dark and there are very few stretches of decent weather more than 1-2 days in a row. This would also allow folks to take mink that are getting into chicken coops, into fish hatcheries or are otherwise a nuisance without a special permit, just under a trapping license. In my experience and the experience I've heard from other trappers in Kodiak, fur quality in the spring is much less of an issue than other areas. Beavers taken up to the end of April retain their guard hairs and are high quality, foxes taken up to the end of the season in

March are also of good quality, so I'd anticipate mink would be similar given the climate differences here versus other areas.

Proposal 242: Support

Similar comments to 241. This would allow more opportunity in the late winter and spring when daylight and weather are better. It would also allow otters incidentally caught while beaver trapping to be used rather than turned into the state. Harvest of otters is very low in Kodiak and this likely wouldn't increase it much, but it would allow for concurrent beaver and otter trapping in the spring. Fur quality with beavers even in late April does not seem to be an issue in Kodiak, and it seems likely that otters wouldn't be either given the different climate here than other areas.

Proposal 243: General Comment

This will unfortunately not help dogs except maybe the biggest and most aggressive ones. Breakaways on snares have to be strong enough to hold species like foxes or otters. A 25 lb fox or a 15-20 lb otter is pretty strong. It would probably let the odd deer or bear that gets caught break free, however.



PC199

Name: Gideon Ponsford

Community of Residence: North Pole

Comment:

Proposal 150: Oppose

This requirement has proved to be a constant source of contention and legal jeopardy for trappers on the Kenai Refuge and trappers do not want this form of harassment to spread to other parts of the Kenai or the State. Despite original promises that tags would only be investigated if there were an incident or officer suspected wrongdoing, trap tag compliance has resulted in traps being excavated from sets just to look and see if they have a tag. Wildlife officers with little to no trapping experience have ruined complete traplines for canines with excessive driving and walking around, over and on traps and sets for wolves and coyotes that remain unproductive for the remainder of the season. Often the main issue they are concerned with is whether there is a tag. Even when a tag was already found on one set, they continue to investigate each set, to see if they can find one without a tag, and leave sign and scent in their wake that renders the trapline unusable. Because of this harassment trappers cannot support requiring tags. Additionally, the risk of a trapper's personal information being divulged to anti-trapping activists is too great.



PC200

Name: Tyson Porter

Community of Residence: North Pole

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

Need to limit the take of Nannies, this will increase opportunities as it will help the population

Proposal 73: Support

There is way too much gray area with bear baiting. Often feels like it is up to a trooper's interpretation of the rules.

Proposal 74: Oppose

We need more bear harvest not less. Also, how would this be enforced?

Proposal 75: Oppose

We need to support trapping. This is just another regulation against it. Maybe we should require education to the dog walkers that refuse to follow leash laws?

Proposal 76: Support

No reason a non resident should be shooting multiple deer. Support the locals

Proposal 77: Support

Increase opportunities to residents. Gain some funding through the draw.

Proposal 78: Support with Amendment

Amend to Billy or nanny without kids, resident only.

This would provide an opportunity to residents

Proposal 79: Support

Increased resident opportunities

Proposal 80: Oppose

Drawing hunt for what?

Proposal 83: Support

Plenty of bears we should be able to harvest more of them.

Proposal 84: Oppose

Do not restrict resident opportunities. There's already plenty of bears.

Proposal 85: Oppose

What permit are we talking about??

Proposal 86: Support

Why give any to non residents?

Proposal 87: Support

Prioritize residents

Proposal 88: Support

Prioritize residents

Proposal 90: Oppose

Too complicated

Proposal 91: Oppose

No change

Proposal 93: Support

Prioritize residents

Proposal 105: Oppose

We need to keep areas open. Current horn regulations are effective. Only surplus rams are legal. Closing areas just funnels more pressure into other areas

Proposal 106: Oppose

Stop restricting sheep hunts No restrictions

Proposal 107: Oppose

No draw hunts

Proposal 108: Oppose

No restrictions

Proposal 110: Support

Increase opportunity

Proposal 111: Support

Increase opportunity

Proposal 112: Support with Amendment

Amend: resident only.

Increase resident opportunities

Proposal 134: Oppose

Plenty of bears. We should be taking more

Proposal 137: Support

Too many bears

Proposal 138: Oppose

Too many bears

Proposal 139: Support with Amendment

Limited fall hunting opportunities

Proposal 140: Oppose

Too restrictive

Proposal 142: Support

Support trapping

Proposal 145: Oppose

We need to support trappers not make it harder on them. This is Alaska the general public should be aware of the Alaskan way of life

Proposal 146: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 147: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 148: Oppose

Support trapping

Proposal 149: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 150: Oppose

Too restrictive

Proposal 151: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 152: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 153: Oppose

Anti trapping

Proposal 159: Support

Increase resident opportunities

Proposal 170: Support

Support residents

Proposal 174: Oppose

Do not restrict sheep hunters. This would funnel pressure to other areas and is unnecessary

Proposal 181: Oppose

Support residents

Proposal 182: Oppose

Shouldn't give any to non residents

Proposal 187: Support

Increase opportunity plenty of bears

Proposal 192: Support
More opportunities

Proposal 193: Support
More opportunities

Proposal 194: Support
More opportunities

Proposal 195: Support
No reason not to allow it

Proposal 196: Oppose
Terrible proposal

Proposal 197: Oppose
Too restrictive

Proposal 198: Support
Support residents

Proposal 199: Oppose
No

Proposal 200: Oppose
No

Proposal 201: Oppose
No

Proposal 202: Oppose
No. Too specific too complicated

Proposal 203: Oppose
No

Proposal 204: Oppose
No

Proposal 205: Oppose
No

Proposal 206: Oppose
No

Proposal 207: Oppose
Way too complicated/restrictive

Proposal 208: Oppose
Too restrictive

Proposal 209: Support
Limit non res opportunities

Proposal 221: Support
More opportunities

Proposal 222: Oppose
Too restrictive

Proposal 235: Support
Tabs are already in short supply

Proposal 236: Oppose
Too restrictive

Proposal 237: Support
Restrict non resident

Proposal 238: Oppose
Not needed

Proposal 240: Oppose
Anti hunting

Proposal 242: Support
Support trapping

Proposal 243: Oppose
Anti trsping

Proposal 244: Oppose
Too restrictive

Proposal 245: Oppose
Anti hunting

Proposal 246: Oppose
Anti hunting

Proposal 247: Support
Anti hunting

Proposal 248: Oppose
Anti hunting



Name: Heide Provencher

Community of Residence: Hope

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Trapping and snaring buffers allow for an increased margin of safety for all recreational users, including families and dogs. It is not common knowledge where trap lines exist and whether or not they are active. There are numerous reasons people stray from a recreational trail, including foraging (mushrooms and berries for example), or just exploring, and having a buffer, again, provides a margin of safety from a potential accidental trapping. What is the drawback of the buffer and does that outweigh the safety of the many recreational users and their dogs?

Proposal 146: Support

Trapping and snaring buffers allow for an increased margin of safety for all recreational users, including families and dogs. It is not common knowledge where trap lines exist and whether or not they are active. There are numerous reasons people stray from a recreational trail, including foraging (mushrooms and berries for example), or just exploring, and having a buffer, again, provides a margin of safety from a potential accidental trapping. What is the drawback of the buffer and does that outweigh the safety of the many recreational users and their dogs?

Proposal 147: Support

Trapping and snaring buffers allow for an increased margin of safety for all recreational users, including families and dogs. It is not common knowledge where trap lines exist and whether or not they are active. There are numerous reasons people stray from a recreational trail, including foraging (mushrooms and berries for example), or just exploring, and having a buffer, again, provides a margin of safety from a potential accidental trapping. What is the drawback of the buffer and does that outweigh the safety of the many recreational users and their dogs?

Proposal 148: Support

Alerting potential recreational users of active trapping seems very beneficial regarding the trappers objectives and the safety of potential non-trapping recreational users. If a buffer is not supported, this seems the next best option to prevent mishaps with people or dogs and traps. I suppose the main concern is people who are opposed to trapping removing the traps, or people stealing the traps or trapped game. At this time, game cameras are relatively inexpensive which could be a possible solution.

Proposal 149: Support

Trapping and snaring buffers allow for an increased margin of safety for all recreational users, including families and dogs. It is not common knowledge where trap lines exist and whether or not they are active. There are numerous reasons people stray from a recreational trail, including foraging (mushrooms and berries for example), or just exploring, and having a buffer, again, provides a margin of safety from a potential accidental trapping. What is the drawback of the buffer and does that outweigh the safety of the many recreational users and their dogs?

Proposal 150: Support

Abandoned traps are unethical, and trappers should be responsible for their traps and be accountable when they are abandoned or misused.

Proposal 181: Support

As someone without children, it would be wonderful to include nieces and nephews. I also think grandchildren hunting with their grandparent, without needing a parent to be present, is a great opportunity for connecting across generations.



PC202

Name: Myles Purington

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 141: Oppose

Snowshoe hare overpopulation is damaging crops and forestry.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Snowshoe hare overpopulation is damaging crops and forestry.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Snowshoe hare population is damaging crops and forestry.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Snowshoe hare overpopulation is damaging crops and forestry,.

Proposal 145: Support

Have experienced dogs in leg traps; reasonable compromise is not to end trapping, but to move it a bit off of frequently used public ways.

Proposal 146: Support

Have experienced dogs in leg traps; reasonable compromise is not to end trapping, but to move it a bit off of frequently used public ways.

Proposal 147: Support

Have experienced dogs in leg traps; reasonable compromise is not to end trapping, but to move it a bit off of frequently used public ways.

Proposal 148: Support

Gives dog owners a better chance of preventing unwanted interaction with trap lines.

Proposal 149: Support

Have experienced dogs in leg traps; reasonable compromise is not to end trapping, but to move it a bit off of frequently used public ways.

Proposal 150: Support

Gives dog owners a better chance of preventing unwanted interaction with trap lines.

Proposal 151: Support

Beavers build and maintain wetland habitat that ultimately helps fish in Anchor River watershed.

Proposal 152: Support

Beavers build and maintain wetland habitat that ultimately helps fish in Anchor River watershed.

Proposal 153: Support

Beavers build and maintain wetland habitat that ultimately helps fish in Anchor River watershed.



PC203

Name: Celia Quinn

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 140: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by the area game manager, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO for in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being harvested.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being over harvested.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area manager, Jason Harriman, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. He can lengthen or shorten the season with EO. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being over harvested.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, Jason Harriman, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being over harvested.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

As stated by area game manager, Jason Harriman, ADFG has full ability and intention to write EO in times of abundance or shortages. This proposal is reactionary to the recent abundance of lynx and hare populations. Hare populations appeared to have crashed this winter. The Lynx populations have been found to migrate to other areas and the few Lynx that are left should be allowed to migrate instead of being over harvested. Please vote against this proposal. Let area managers do their job.

Proposal 145: Support

Please support these very carefully considered setbacks. They are very well mapped and clearly defined areas that can have substantial impacts on multiple user groups. Many trappers will NOT post signage informing of “Active Trapping Area”. Allowing traps in close proximity to multi use trails is only setting up everyone to conflict.

These setbacks Do Not close off large areas to trapping access as some trappers will say. Traps elevated above ground level are still allowed. Trappers should , whenever possible, set their own trails off main trails instead of using a publicly maintained high usage trail.

The leashes I use are 24’ long. My dog was trapped 20’ from centerline of a high use public trail.

There have been 7 dogs trapped in the area where I live by the same trapper in 6 years. This trapper considers himself an ethical trapper. All these traps were within 20 feet of high multi use trails, public easements, with no trap signage.

Proposal 146: Support

Please support these very carefully considered setbacks.

Please look at the maps provided and realize these setbacks are very small areas. There is no confusion of where these locations are.

They are very well mapped and clearly defined areas that can have substantial impacts on multiple user groups. Many trappers will NOT post signage informing of “Active Trapping Area”. Allowing traps in close proximity to multi use trails is only setting up everyone to conflict.

These setbacks Do Not close off large areas to trapping access as some trappers will say. Traps elevated above ground level are still allowed. Trappers should , whenever possible, set their own trails off main trails instead of using a publicly maintained high usage trail.

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There have been 7 dogs trapped in the area where I live by the same trapper in 6 years. This trapper considers himself an ethical trapper. All these traps were within 20 feet of high multi use trails, public easements, with no trap signage.

P

Proposal 147: Support

Please support these very carefully considered setbacks. They are very well mapped and clearly defined areas that can have substantial impacts on multiple user groups. Many trappers will NOT post signage informing of “Active Trapping Area”. Allowing traps in close proximity to multi use trails is only setting up everyone to conflict.

These setbacks Do Not close off large areas to trapping access as some trappers will say. Traps elevated above ground level are still allowed. Trappers should , whenever possible, set their own trails off main trails instead of using a publicly maintained high usage trail.

The leashes I use are 24' long. My dog was trapped 20' from centerline of a high use public trail

Proposal 148: Support

Thank you for your consideration and allowing me to comment.

This Proposal should be amended to say “at access points and or ends of trapline”

There have been 7 dogs trapped in the area where I live by the same trapper in 6 years. This trapper considers himself an ethical trapper. All these traps were within 20 feet of high multi use trails, public easements, with no trap signage

As many of the code of ethics rely on good judgment, common sense and good intentions. This proposal should be considered and accepted on the basis that putting traps on or in close proximity to high use trails without notice is potentially endangering personal property. Leashes I use are 24' long. My dog was trapped within 20' of a trail centerline.

Trappers want to keep trapping and outdoor users want to use these publicly maintained trails without catastrophic loss of property. We have to live together. The cost of sign postage can be very near to nothing and not a large investment in time. Thank you sincerely for considering and supporting this proposal.

Proposal 149: Support

Thank you for opportunity to comment on this proposal.

These pull outs, rest areas and backcountry access points are high use areas for people that have no idea or ability to recognize active trapping areas. There are many many miles of highway the trappers can pull off safely to set gear without conflict with highway users. Most travelers with dogs, stopping at these pull outs, have them on leashes. To have your dog on a 6 foot leash will not prevent trapping incidents. I use a 24 foot retractable leash. Many trappers have dogs that they don't leash. They have the ability to recognize active trapping areas.

Proposal 150: Support

Thank you for opportunity to comment and your consideration.

The state troopers have supported this proposal at previous board meetings. This not an added enforcement problem it a solution to existing problems of troopers trying to find out who's traps they are.

The cost and time to comply with this proposal is minimal. Tagging fish and game harvest equipment is precededented and has a long history in Alaska.

The code of ethics is mostly a voluntary set of regulations and is left open to interpretation. Marking traps will help the honest trappers comply with regulations and help identify lost or stolen traps.

Tagging or marking traps in the federal refuge is required and should be extended into state lands

Proposal 151: Support

The beaver populations have been severely impacted. This is not about low prices causing no effort to harvest. Local trappers have testified in recent years that there are no beavers left. Open trapping is only fueling slow recovery and ADFG should do comprehensive studies to save this important resource.

These proposals have been put off by the board for too many years. It is time to give the animals a chance to rebound. The beavers are a very important part of the ecosystem. Their absence can perhaps be related to the low returns of coho and chinook salmon in recent years?!

Proposal 152: Support

No harvest due to no beavers. You will hear there is no harvest due to low prices. Local trappers support this proposal. Save the resource by letting the population recover.

These proposals have been put off by the board for too many years. It is time to give the animals a chance to rebound. The beavers are a very important part of the ecosystem. Their absence can perhaps be related to the low returns of coho and chinook salmon in recent years?!

Proposal 153: Support

No harvest due to no beavers. You will hear there is no harvest due to low prices. Local trappers support this proposal. Save the resource by letting the population recover.

These proposals have been put off by the board for too many years. It is time to give the animals a chance to rebound. The beavers are a very important part of the ecosystem. Their absence can perhaps be related to the low returns of coho and chinook salmon in recent years?!



PC204

Name: Mike Quinn

Community of Residence: Fairbo

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

Loose dogs are a threat to people and other dogs. The problem straps. The problem is people who think they have a right to ignore leash laws.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Loose dogs are the problem. Owners violating leash laws are the problem. Not trappers.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Loose dogs are a threat to other people. Traps are not.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Provides opportunity for anti trappers to interfere with and steal traps.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Again, the problem is dogs, and dog owners. Not traps and trappers.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Provides opportunity to anti trappers to harass trappers.



PC205

Name: Laurie Radzinski

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

There should be a buffer

Proposal 146: Support

There should be a buffer

Proposal 147: Support

There should be a buffer

Proposal 148: Support

Active trapping should have posted signs

Proposal 149: Support

There should be a buffer



PC206

Name: Sallie Rediske

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

Increasing use by people unfamiliar with traditional uses along with increased frequency of families traveling with pets, "exploring" with youngsters while taking breaks on road trips leads to increased likelihood of disaster. Population does not support this old time way!

Proposal 146: Support

See above. Population and diverse use does not support old ways of doing things. Not changing will certainly result in disasters for some.

Proposal 147: Support

See above. Population and diverse uses by diverse people do not support keeping things the same as they have historically been. Leaving as is will be leaving ripe for a disaster for some unlucky person or pet.

Proposal 148: Support

See above. Lots of the diverse people using our lands, especially tourists, are not even aware trapping still occurs, much less this close to main thoroughfares, pull-outs, public hiking trails, etc. We do not want a disaster for anyone enjoying Alaska during to lack of knowledge.

Proposal 149: Support

See above. As these areas become more popular and used by a more diverse range of people, it is important that the use of the land meets these changes.



PC207

Name: Kenneth Renner

Community of Residence: Cordova Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 76: Support

I support this proposal due to the increased hunting pressure being seen in Prince William Sound as a result of greater access through transporter services.



PC208

Name: Stephen Repasky

Community of Residence: Non-Resident

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

If bag limit is left to one deer then season can be left at current length with little to no impact on population regardless of winterkill

Proposal 199: Support with Amendment

A two BUCK limit would still protect the resource - however, make the second buck with a point restriction - thereby protecting younger age class deer but permitting a trophy mature animal to be taken. Previous to 2013, a lot of hunters took first "good" buck they saw or any buck then waited for a bigger buck. This would still allow for that opportunity but under regulation.

Proposal 200: Support with Amendment

A two BUCK limit would still protect the resource - however, make the second buck with a point restriction - thereby protecting younger age class deer but permitting a trophy mature animal to be taken. Previous to 2013, a lot of hunters took first "good" buck they saw or any buck then waited for a bigger buck. This would still allow for that opportunity but under regulation.

Proposal 201: Support with Amendment

A two BUCK limit would still protect the resource - however, make the second buck with a point restriction - thereby protecting younger age class deer but permitting a trophy mature animal to be taken. Previous to 2013, a lot of hunters took first "good" buck they saw or any buck then waited for a bigger buck. This would still allow for that opportunity but under regulation.

Proposal 202: Support with Amendment

A two BUCK limit would still protect the resource - however, make the second buck with a point restriction - thereby protecting younger age class deer but permitting a trophy mature animal to be taken. Previous to 2013, a lot of hunters took first "good" buck they saw or any buck then waited for a bigger buck. This would still allow for that opportunity but under regulation.

Doe harvest helps manage population - however if increased to two deer limit - allow for only ONE to be a doe after December 1

Proposal 203: Oppose

As a non resident - there is absolutely no reason a non resident needs to come and take 3 deer. It is likely that they won't take all that meat back. Over extending the resource.

Proposal 204: Support with Amendment

A two BUCK limit would still protect the resource - however, make the second buck with a point restriction - thereby protecting younger age class deer but permitting a trophy mature animal to be taken. Previous to 2013, a lot of hunters took first "good" buck they saw or any buck then waited for a bigger buck. This would still allow for that opportunity but under regulation.

Proposal 205: General Comment

No comment as a non resident

Proposal 206: General Comment

No comment as a non resident

Proposal 207: Support

Bringing more bucks into next older age class and maturity.

Proposal 208: Oppose

Fawns are capable of fending for themselves by fall. No need to bring human feelings into it. It's wildlife management not Disney

Proposal 243: Support

Breakaway systems allows for large non target animals to get away and avoid human conflict at traps sites

Proposal 247: Support

Ight time predator control is very successful and used widely



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March 5, 2026

Resident Hunters of Alaska (RHAK)

Comments to Alaska Board of Game – Southcentral Region Meeting

March 20-25, 2026

Proposals we support: 71,72,73,74,77,86-88,94,98,99,135,136,138,139,160-169,172,183-187,195,208,212-219,231,235,236,237,238

Proposals we support as amended: 105,109,113-133,155-158,169,170,177,178,188-190,194,210,223-229,

Proposals we oppose: 70,85,89,90,100,106,108,111,112,134,137,140,171,174,179,180-182,191-193,196-197,199-204,209,234,244-246,248

General Comments

Draw Hunt Allocation Proposals

(Proposals 86-88,93,94,109,113-133,155-158,160-169,188-190,212-219,223-229,231)

RHAK continues to advocate for a statewide 90/10 percent resident/nonresident draw tag allocation for all draw permits, where a minimum of 90 percent of the permits go to residents and “up to” 10 percent go to nonresidents.

Residents should have a clear and substantial preference for all draw permits. When very few draw permits (less than 10) are available under an “up to” 10 percent allocation to nonresidents, there should be no nonresident opportunity.

RHAK supports all the proposals asking for an up-to 10 percent allocation of draw permits to nonresidents. For the proposals that ask for an up-to 20 percent allocation of draw permits to nonresidents, RHAK opposes those as written but supports as amended to change the allocation to up-to 10% of the permits to nonresidents.

Below are our comments on individual proposals.

Regionwide & Multiple Units

PROPOSAL 70 – 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.



Restrict hunters who take a nanny in Units 6, 7, 14C, or 15 from hunting goats in Unit 6, 7, 8, 14C and 15 for five regulatory years

OPPOSE

Penalties for taking nanny goats aren't the answer when most hunters won't go on another goat hunt again in that time frame. If we don't want nannies taken, it would seem prudent to go to a billy-only bag limit. This would force hunters to be much more patient before taking a shot.

PROPOSAL 71 – 5 AAC 92.106. Intensive management of identified big game prey populations.

Establish an average annual historic human harvest value for sheep to consider if sheep populations are important for providing high levels of human consumptive use

SUPPORT

This proposal is a necessary action the board must take after establishing sheep as an Intensive Management species at their March 2025 meeting.

PROPOSAL 72 -- 5 AAC 92.108. Identified big game prey populations.

Establish intensive management (IM) findings for sheep populations, and population and harvest objectives, in the Southcentral Region

SUPPORT

See our comments on Proposal 71.

PROPOSAL 73 -- 5 AAC 92.044. Permit for hunting black bear with the use of bait or scent lures.

Define the terms "permanent dwelling", "publicly maintained trail/road", and "developed recreational facility" for the purpose of bear baiting

SUPPORT

We support better defining these terms so that bear baiters and troopers are clear on what is legal and what isn't.

PROPOSAL 74 – 5 AAC 92.130. Restrictions to bag limit.

Count a wounded bear against a hunter's bag limit regionwide

SUPPORT



If a hunter wounds an animal and can't recover that animal, then the hunter should punch their tag and be done hunting.

Cordova Area Proposals

PROPOSAL 77 – 5 AAC 85.040 Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Change the nonresident goat hunts in Unit 6D from registration permits to a drawing hunt

SUPPORT as Amended to also change the nonresident bag limit to billy-only

Nonresident goat hunters should be limited to draw-only permits. The nonresident penalty for taking a nanny (can't hunt goat in Unit 6 for 5 years) doesn't provide a real disincentive. The nonresident bag limit should be billy-only.

PROPOSAL 79 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Shorten the nonresident hunting season for moose in Unit 6A

SUPPORT

A nonresident season Sept 1 – Oct 31 is plenty long enough.

Kenai Peninsula Area Proposals

PROPOSAL 86 – 5 AAC 85.025. Hunting seasons and bag limits for caribou.

Limit nonresident permit allocation for Unit 7 caribou hunt DC001, to up to 10% of the available permits, when 10 or more permits are available.

SUPPORT

RHAK continues to advocate that most all draw permits have a 90/10 percent resident/nonresident allocation, with a minimum of 90 percent of the permits going to residents and up to 10 percent of the permits going to nonresidents when there are 10 or more permits.

Some draw hunts, like Delta bison, antlerless and any-bull hunts, should ideally not allow any nonresident opportunity.

RHAK supports all of the proposals asking for an up-to 10 percent allocation of draw permits to nonresidents. For the proposals that ask for an up to 20 percent allocation of draw permits to nonresidents, RHAK opposes those as written but supports as amended to change the allocation to up to 10% of the permits to nonresidents. If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident opportunity.



PROPOSAL 93 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose in Unit 15.

Limit nonresident permit allocation for Unit 15 antlerless moose hunt DM549, to up to 10% of the available permits, when 10 or more permits are available.

OPPOSE

Nonresidents should not be allowed to participate in any antlerless hunts that are designed to provide more opportunity for residents to put food on the table. The DM 549 moose hunt should be resident-only.

PROPOSAL 105 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Close Dall sheep hunting on the Kenai Peninsula in Units 7 and 15

Proposal 106 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Change the general season sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 to registration hunts with hunt areas set by ADF&G

OPPOSE

See our comments on Proposal 107

PROPOSAL 107 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Change the Dall sheep hunts in Units 7 and 15 to drawing hunts with season dates of August 10-September 20

SUPPORT as AMENDED to only include nonresidents in a drawing hunt

All nonresident sheep hunting opportunity should be draw-only across the state with a limited number of permits available. There are so few legal rams in these areas that the number of permits available to nonresidents should be 1 or 2.

PROPOSAL 109 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the DS150 sheep drawing hunt in Units 7 and 15A. to to “up to” 20% of the available permits

SUPPORT as AMENDED to change the nonresident allocation to up-to 10 percent of available permits.

See our comments on Proposal 86. RHAK *opposes* a nonresident draw permit allocation of up to 20 percent of these permits. RHAK supports an up-to 10 percent allocation of these



nonresident permits. If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

Proposals 113-133 – Change allocation of nonresident goat drawing hunts in Units 7 & 15 to up-to 20% of the available permits

SUPPORT as AMENDED to change the nonresident allocation to up-to 10 percent of available permits.

If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

PROPOSAL 135 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Change the 2015 Board of Game findings to manage the mortality cap in Units 7 and 15 from a calendar year to a regulatory year or split the mortality cap into spring and fall caps.

SUPPORT

This is a RHAK proposal submitted after consultation with the Department. We believe that moving to a regulatory year instead of a calendar year is the best solution to the loss of fall brown bear hunting opportunity due to the extended spring baiting season and going over the mortality caps in the spring. Moving to a regulatory year would ensure we have a fall hunt and allow maximum spring bear hunting and baiting opportunity, even though the spring season could still close early after mortality caps are reached. An alternative would be to have separate mortality caps for spring and fall.

We oppose removing or increasing the mortality caps.

PROPOSAL 138 & 139 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Reduce the brown bear hunting season in Units 7 and 15 by 15 days.

Shorten the brown bear hunting seasons in Units 7 and 15.

SUPPORT if proposal 135 does not pass

We support proposal 135 as the best option to maintain mortality caps and ensure there is a fall hunt. Moving to a regulatory year framework and managing the mortality caps under that framework allows for maximum hunting opportunity for both the spring and fall hunts. While the spring hunt may close under a regulatory year framework if mortality caps are reached, keeping the extended spring season allows more hunting opportunity until caps are reached.

PROPOSAL 140 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Restrict hunters who take a sow brown bear in Units 7 and 15 from hunting RB300 for two to four years



OPPOSE

When the taking of sows by resident bear hunters is allowed under a management plan, it would be unfair to penalize those hunters if they take a sow, even if the season may close when X number of sows are taken. Also, the penalty this proposal asks for is not really a disincentive for resident hunters, as few hunters take more than one brown bear. The only real disincentive to not take a sow would be to make it a boar-only bag limit.

Education is the key to having more hunters better able to tell a sow from a boar.

Anchorage Area Proposals

Proposals 155-158 – 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the Unit 14C goat drawing hunts DG852,854,856, and 858 to “up to” 20% of the available permits

SUPPORT as Amended to change the nonresident allocation to up-to 10 percent of available permits.

If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

Proposals 160-168 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the Unit 14C moose drawing hunts DM 422,423,424,427,428,430,446,447, and 448 to “up to” 10% of the available permits

SUPPORT

If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

PROPOSAL 169 -- 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.

Create a moose drawing permit hunt within the Eagle River Management Area in Unit 14C, with additional restrictions

SUPPORT as Amended to only include resident moose hunters

The Eagle River Management Area has been closed to moose hunting for decades. However, there is a black bear registration hunt (RL 450) within this same area with weapons restrictions due to the high volume of recreational users. We see no reason why a very limited moose hunting opportunity for bow-and-arrow-only should not be allowed for resident hunters.

If this proposal passes, the board should start with one or two permits.

PROPOSAL 170 – 5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose.



Close the RM445 moose hunt in Unit 14C to nonresidents

SUPPORT as Amended to change the nonresident bag limit to one bull with spike fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on at least one side

RHAK has long expressed that any-bull and antlerless moose hunts should be resident-only. We don't want to completely take away nonresident moose hunting opportunity in this area, but we do want to restrict that opportunity to a bull with spike fork antlers or 50-inch antlers or 3 or more brow tines on at least one side.

PROPOSAL 177 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Extend the season for the DS140 and DS240 sheep hunts in Unit 14C by five days

SUPPORT as Amended to only include the DS 140 hunt extension

The nonresident DS 240 hunt should not be extended.

PROPOSAL 178 – 5 AAC 85.055. Hunting seasons and bag limits for Dall sheep.

Split the DS141 sheep drawing hunt in Unit 14C into two hunt periods

SUPPORT as Amended to keep the same number of permits (24).

RHAK supports splitting the DS141 season into two separate hunts to better spread out hunters, with the DS 141 season being Sept 1 – Sept 15 with 12 permits, and the new DS XXX season being Sept 16 – Sept 30 with 12 permits.

Proposals 188, 189, & 190 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the Unit 14C drawing hunts DB 468, 470, and 477 to up-to 20% of the available permits.

SUPPORT as Amended to change the nonresident allocation to up-to 10 percent of available permits.

If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

PROPOSAL 194 – 5 AAC 85.020. Hunting seasons and bag limits for brown bear.

Extend the brown bear hunting season in Unit 14C Remainder to June 30

SUPPORT as Amended to only include residents in the season extension

Proposals 199 – 204 – 5 AAC 85.030. Hunting seasons and bag limits for deer.



Increase the nonresident bag limit for deer in Unit 8 Remainder or certain guide use areas to 2 bucks

OPPOSE

At the 2023 Southcentral Board of Game meeting, the board voted unanimously to decrease the nonresident deer bag limit in Unit 8 Remainder to one buck after hearing testimony from the public, guides, and transporters, that the number of nonresident deer hunters and transporters had increased substantially and it was causing crowding and conflicts with resident hunters. We see no reason for the board to now come back a cycle later and increase the nonresident deer bag limit.

PROPOSAL 209 – 5 AAC 85.035. Hunting seasons and bag limits for elk.

Require nonresidents to hunt elk with a guide in Unit 8

OPPOSE

RHAK has been consistent in telling the board that the legislature should be the only body that decides which species of animal is required to have a guide for nonresident U.S. citizens under Alaska Statute 16.05.407. We do not agree that the board has the authority to create new “must-be-guided” species.

PROPOSAL 210 – 5 AAC 85.035. Hunting seasons and bag limits for elk. 5 AAC 92.050.

Required permit hunt conditions and procedures.

Reallocate elk permits in hunt areas DE715, DE717, DE721, DE723 and RE706 and limit RE706 tags issued in Port Lions and Ouzinkie to one per household

SUPPORT as Amended to only include the one-per-household provision

At the last Southcentral Board of Game meeting the board removed 16 elk permits from the draw permit pool to institute a new registration elk hunt whereby those permits were split with half to be issued in person in Port Lions the other half in person in Ouzinke. However, the board failed to make these permits one per household, and some households subsequently received more than one permit. With these type of permits, the board should not allow a household to receive more than one permit.

Proposals 212 – 219 – 5 AAC 85.035. Hunting seasons and bag limits for elk.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the Unit 8 elk drawing hunts DE 702,704,711,713,715,717,721, and 723 to “up to” 10% of the available permits

SUPPORT



See our comments on Proposal 86.

Proposals 223 – 229 – 5 AAC 85.040. Hunting seasons and bag limits for goat.

Limit the nonresident permit allocation for the Unit 8 goat drawing hunts DG 471,472,473,474,476,478, and 479 to “up to” 20% of the available permits

SUPPORT as AMENDED to change the nonresident allocation to up-to 10 percent of available permits.

If less than 10 permits are available, there will be no nonresident allocation.

PROPOSAL 231 – 5 AAC 92.057. Special provisions for Dall sheep and mountain goat drawing permit hunts.

Limit nonresident permit allocation to 10%, for the Unit 8 goat drawing permit hunts DG471, DG472, DG473, DG474, DG476, DG478, and DG479

SUPPORT

PROPOSAL 236 – 5 AAC 92.052. Discretionary permit hunt conditions and procedures. 5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Remove the sow restriction and penalties for resident hunters in Kodiak brown bear hunt areas 8 thru 16, and institute a sow skull size restriction for resident hunters

SUPPORT

This is a RHAK proposal we submitted after learning how many permits were being removed from the resident pool of Kodiak brown bear draw permits due to resident hunters taking a sow in these areas.

The penalty and loss of available permits imposed on future resident hunters when a resident hunter takes a sow in these hunt areas is excessive and unfair. With the odds of drawing a Kodiak brown bear permit are so low, when a resident hunter wins a permit, he or she wants to harvest a bear, and the taking of sows is not illegal. It means little to the hunter who wins a permit that if he or she takes a sow that future hunters will lose opportunity. It’s just not a disincentive to keep resident hunters from taking a sow. The only way to make an effective regulation to prevent the taking of sows is to either make it a boar-only hunt in these areas or to impose a penalty on the hunter who takes a sow. We would support this being a boar-only hunt or imposing some kind of penalty on the individual hunter who takes a sow in these areas.

What we really would like to see is a return of the same regulation and restrictions the board imposed the last time there were conservation concerns for bears in these hunt areas, which



was in effect from RY 94 – RY 06: *“...in the Deadman Bay, Dog Salmon River, South Olga Lakes, Red Lake, Frazer Lake, Karluk Lake, Halibut Bay, Sturgeon River, and North Karluk River permit hunt areas, for each female bear with a skull length (posterior sagittal crest to center of upper incisors) of less than 15 inches or with a skull width (zygomatic breadth) of less than nine inches harvested in a regulatory year by a guided nonresident hunter, one permit will be deducted from the next regulatory year’s nonresident allocation for the area in which that bear was taken.”*

The above regulation included a penalty on sow harvests under a certain size only for nonresident guided hunters, and as the Department states in their comments, it was *“widely believed the prior regulation (RY94-RY06) had a positive effect on the population.”* After the bear population rebounded, that regulation was rescinded, and here we are again, with the same conservation concerns, but this time the board chose to also impose a penalty on future resident hunters.

Since imposing this penalty on resident hunters at the 2023 meeting, resident hunters have lost a total of 12 Kodiak brown bear permits. This loss of permits will continue under this current regulation.

We ask that the board rescind the sow penalty on resident bear hunters in these hunt areas and go back to the previous regulation that was in effect from RY 94 – RY 06.

PROPOSAL 237 – 5 AAC 92.061. Special provisions for brown bear drawing permit hunts.

Require all nonresident hunters to apply for Unit 8 brown bear drawing permits and reallocate unused nonresident permits to residents

This is a RHAK proposal and we defer to the proposal itself for more information.

The bottom line is that nonresident Kodiak bear hunters – unlike resident Kodiak bear hunters – don’t have to apply for a Kodiak brown bear “draw” permit or pay any application fee. That’s because it isn’t really a “draw” permit for many nonresident hunters. As Chairman Burnett said at the 2023 Southcentral meeting when we submitted a similar proposal, *“So, why do we pretend that these are draw hunts? I mean, other than the fact we’ve identified them as draw hunts by putting them in the draw supplement. No one can draw except very few people, there are no odds, it’s 100% or zero. Why can’t we identify those separately? And rather than pretending that it’s a regular random draw like everything else, maybe have people pay a fee as if it were a draw. What prevents us from doing that?”*

The system we have in place that provides a preference to nonresidents who want to hunt Kodiak brown bear needs to change. At minimum, the Department and guides should be required to turn in nonresident Kodiak brown bear draw hunt applications and pay the



application fee. What's happening is outside the undersubscribed permit allowance in the regulations.

PROPOSAL 238 – 5 AAC 92.003. Hunter education and orientation requirements.

Require residents hunting brown bear in Unit 8, to complete an online education course specific to Kodiak Island brown bear

SUPPORT

See our comments on proposal 236. We don't support a loss-of-permit penalty on future resident hunters when a previous hunter takes a sow on portions of Kodiak Island, but we do support educating more resident hunters on differences between boars and sows and why it's important to take boars in some areas.

Thank you to board members for your service!

Respectfully,

Mark Richards

Executive Director Resident Hunters of Alaska (RHAK)



PC210

Name: Charlie Reynolds

Community of Residence: Ketchikan

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Nonresident does not need more season to get their one deer.

Proposal 199: Oppose

Nonresidents who come to Kodiak are well off to wealthy hunters who can gather meat wherever they live.

Proposal 200: Oppose

They come here for the trophy and to punch their bucket list for a Sitka Blacktail.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Not hunting for meat.



PC211

Name: Mio Rhein

Community of Residence: Ketchikan

Comment:

my comments related to potential closures are based on the information I have, if there are specific measurable goals for animal health, ecology or environment I would like to see them and suggest that you reach out to the trapping community for comments

Proposal 150: Oppose

Requiring identifiers used to be common but back when we had to mark our traps I was routinely harassed by anti trappers. its bad enough that they mess with our traps I don't much care for being personally identified. If the rationale is for enforcement or identification by AFG or LE I would rather register myself as a trapper in a specific area to AFG and ask that that information was not public.

Proposal 151: Oppose

2 reasons:

1. reopening is not reliable particularly when there is not a clear measurable goal and even then if there is a public sentiment involved in any way Government leadership seldom shows the courage to defy displays of public emotion. Whatever is done needs to be based on specific measurable goals related to the health of the species and its ecology. Closure of any kind should be a last resort with a high degree of skepticism placed on that option as a realistic tool.

2. Management is seldom achieved by absolute measures, and beavers need management. I would support putting a limit on the animals or the trappers, that makes good sense. Or limiting the distance from the den where one can set a trap so you don't catch the big female. However I oppose shutting the harvest down for any length of time and see little evidence that justifies that as a management tool. I have been an animal damage control trapper for instances where trapping was closed to the public and yet I was trapping to keep the animals in check and reduce the nuisance which was created by the closing of trapping.

Proposal 152: Oppose

I repeat my self with the rational for 151

2 reasons:

1. reopening is not reliable particularly when there is not a clear measurable goal and even then if there is a public sentiment involved in any way Government leadership seldom shows the courage to defy displays of public emotion. Whatever is done needs to be based on specific measurable goals related to the health of the species and its ecology. Closure of any kind should be a last resort with a high degree of skepticism placed on that option as a realistic tool.

2. Management is seldom achieved by absolute measures, and beavers need management. I would support putting a limit on the animals or the trappers, that makes good sense. Or limiting the distance from the den where one can set a trap so you don't catch the big female. However I oppose shutting the harvest down for any length of time and see little evidence that justifies that as a management tool. I have been an animal damage control trapper for instances where trapping was closed to the public and yet I was trapping to keep the animals in check and reduce the nuisance which was created by the closing of trapping.

Proposal 153: Oppose

a repeat of 151 and 152

2 reasons:

1. reopening is not reliable particularly when there is not a clear measurable goal and even then if there is a public sentiment involved in any way Government leadership seldom shows the courage to defy displays of public emotion. Whatever is done needs to be based on specific measurable goals related to the health of the species and its ecology. Closure of any kind should be a last resort with a high degree of skepticism placed on that option as a realistic tool.

2. Management is seldom achieved by absolute measures, and beavers need management. I would support putting a limit on the animals or the trappers, that makes good sense. Or limiting the distance from the den where one can set a trap so you don't catch the big female. However I oppose shutting the harvest down for any length of time and see little evidence that justifies that as a management tool. I have been an animal damage control trapper for instances where trapping was closed to the public and yet I was trapping to keep the animals in check and reduce the nuisance which was created by the closing of trapping.



PC212

Name: Kristopher Richard

Community of Residence: Kasilof

Comment:

Proposal 89: Oppose

We have a month long season on the Kenai to harvest a moose with a firearm or a bow and arrow. I don't believe because someone chooses to hunt with a bow gives them the right to have a special season. The privilege to hunt moose for a month should be spec

Proposal 90: Oppose

The restrictions in place are sufficient. Let's not give folks another thing to misinterpret and pull the trigger on a sub legal bull.

Proposal 91: Oppose

Season is fine just how it is.

Proposal 96: Oppose

Cows are the foundation of the moose heard. We have bears, wolves, and humans among other environmental factors killing moose daily. 15C is heavily hunted. We need as many cows as possible to be bred and drop calves in spring.

Proposal 97: Support

Not everyone that hunts unit 15C can afford to take a vacation off from work to hunt moose, and those very people may need the meat the most. This is an old restriction that needs to be removed for the betterment of the community. Not to mention watching

Proposal 102: Support

I commented on prop 97

Proposal 105: General Comment

Refer to Area Biologist

Oppose special hunts due to choice of weapon

Proposal 108: Oppose

Oppose special hunts due to choice of weapon

Proposal 134: Oppose

This seems extreme. Barring a crash in the black bear population I believe ADF&G are managing the bear harvest extremely well. Please keep regulations the same.

Proposal 139: Oppose

Current season preferred.

Proposal 140: Support

Sow harvest should be addressed. 2 year.

Proposal 141: Support with Amendment

Would support if November 10 were adopted as the start date. This would align with most other opening dates for land trapping. It should be up to the trapper to harvest fur when it is prime, and the regulations should allow them to do so.

Proposal 145: Oppose

While using many pullouts in the area I have never come in contact with or seen a trap or snare.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I hike and hunt birds on many of the trails between Cooper Landing, Seward, Moose Pass area. I hunt over my Brittany. He is controlled by a remote collar, generally ranging between 25-50 yards either side of the trail and in front of me. We've done this for the last 15 years. I don't know how many miles he's put on. He has not once been caught in a snare, foothold or bodygrip trap. Nor have I come across one. I'm not sure what the author is trying to protect with this proposal but if it's their dog and they are worried about traps, then they should put their dog on a leash.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Opens up the trapper to harassment on the trail and in the parking lot. Also putting their trapping gear, and potential catch open to theft and tampering.

Proposal 149: Oppose

My wife and I have skied and snowshoed in the area for the last 15 years. We take our dogs. We keep them leashed when we are unsure about our surroundings but let them run free when we are confident they will be safe. Our dogs safety is solely our responsibility. We have not had any problems with traps or snares along the highway pullouts, parking lots, or main winter trails.

Proposal 150: Oppose

It opens up opportunity for trap tampering and theft, also rendering the set with unwanted scent and sign of human activity. Traps that are tampered with could also be left in a state that could cause an unwanted catch, by no fault of the trapper.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Trapping pressure has nothing to do with the overall beaver population in unit 15C.

Proposal 152: Oppose

The Anchor River doesn't have enough trapping pressure on it to affect the overall beaver population.

Proposal 153: Oppose

Commented on prop 152

Proposal 154: General Comment

To what??



Name: Matt Richardson

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 76: Oppose

Although I do not support this proposal I think if an amendment is made it should be dropped from 4 down to 2 tags per non resident

Proposal 77: Oppose

I oppose Proposal 77 because changing nonresident goat hunts in Unit 6D from registration to drawing removes opportunity and flexibility without clear biological justification. The current registration system allows managers to respond in-season and gives

Proposal 78: Support

I think it would make sense to include an archery season in the mix.

Proposal 79: Support

Shorter season allows for locals to have more access and potentially better odds of securing their food source.

Proposal 80: Support

I support Proposal 80 because creating a drawing hunt along the Richardson Highway corridor from Valdez to milepost 25 will better manage hunter pressure in a highly accessible area. This stretch sees concentrated use due to road access, and a drawing hun

Proposal 81: Oppose

I oppose reauthorizing the antlerless moose season in Unit 6C at this time. Cow harvest directly impacts population growth and long-term sustainability, especially in areas where moose numbers are not clearly exceeding objectives. In a unit with challengi

Proposal 82: Oppose

Spring season allows for optimal opportunities to conduct real time monitoring of harvest data for the coming fall season. Reducing the season length would unnecessarily limit opportunity without a demonstrated biological need.

Proposal 83: Oppose

I don't see why restricting non residents to giving more opportunity to residents is in the biological favor of the species. It should be mutual and left as is.

Proposal 84: Oppose

There has been no biological justification presented that current season lengths are causing population concerns.

Proposal 85: Oppose

Boat based access is a practical and long-standing method of hunting in coastal Alaska and is often necessary due to terrain and limited road access. Laws are already in place to prevent unsafe and unethical practices.



PC214

Name: Diana Riedel**Community of Residence:** Cordova Alaska**Comment:****Proposal 76: Support**

I support this proposal due to the increased hunting pressure being seen in Prince William Sound as a result of greater access through transporter services. In addition, there is growing interest from Kodiak-based commercial operations targeting Prince William Sound because of the higher bag limits compared to other areas.

Establishing a statewide nonresident bag limit of one tag would help address the issue of concentrated pressure in specific regions. A consistent statewide limit would reduce the incentive for hunters and commercial operators to focus on areas with higher bag limits and help distribute hunting pressure more evenly.



PC215

Name: Connor Robinson**Community of Residence:** Anchorage**Comment:****Proposal 145: Oppose**

Trappers helped shaped this state, the amount of restrictions now is already over the top. Maybe enforce more laws on people keeping their dogs leashed, off leashed dogs leads to them getting caught in traps! It's not the trappers fault 9/10 times!

Proposal 146: Oppose

Trappers helped shaped this state, the amount of restrictions now is already over the top. Maybe enforce more laws on people keeping their dogs leashed, off leashed dogs leads to them getting caught in traps! It's not the trappers fault 9/10 times!

Proposal 147: Oppose

Trappers helped shaped this state, the amount of restrictions now is already over the top. Maybe enforce more laws on people keeping their dogs leashed, off leashed dogs leads to them getting caught in traps! It's not the trappers fault 9/10 times!

Proposal 148: Support with Amendment

Posted and paid for by the city not by trappers

Proposal 149: Oppose

Trappers helped shaped this state, the amount of restrictions now is already over the top. Maybe enforce more laws on people keeping their dogs leashed, off leashed dogs leads to them getting caught in traps! It's not the trappers fault 9/10 times!

Proposal 150: Oppose

Trappers helped shaped this state, the amount of restrictions now is already over the top. Maybe enforce more laws on people keeping their dogs leashed, off leashed dogs leads to them getting caught in traps! It's not the trappers fault 9/10 times!



From the desk of

Sam Rohrer
P.O. Box 1388
Kodiak, AK 99615

March 6, 2026

Board Support
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RE. 2026 BOG Southcentral Meeting Comments

Chairman Fletcher and BOG Members,

Thank you for serving our state and its wildlife resources and thank you for taking the time to read my comments on the proposals that affect Kodiak.

Deer Proposals 198, 199, 200, 201, 203, 204 – Oppose

All of these proposals seek to increase the non-resident bag limit for deer on Kodiak Island. I ask that you oppose these proposals. The BOG just recently reduced the non-resident bag limit for deer on Kodiak during the last Southcentral Meeting Cycle. This reduction was in response to conservation concerns and overcrowding caused by marine based transporters.

While this bag limit reduction did not reduce the number of non-resident deer hunters to Kodiak, that number has continued to increase, it does seem to have stabilized the non-resident deer harvest. The winter of 2024/25 was very mild, and as a result Kodiak is seeing a comeback of our deer, however this winter (2025/26) is substantially colder, and I suspect we will have moderate winter kill, especially if the recent cold period continues.

Kodiak continues to be a popular destination for deer hunters, the expectation is that non-residents deer hunters will continue to increase. If the BOG chooses to increase the bag limit, we will see increased crowding and congestion. This is the wrong time to increase the deer bag limit. The current one deer bag limit gives non-residents adequate hunting opportunity. Please maintain the status quo and fail these proposals.

Goat Proposal 231 - OPPOSE

Proposal 231 would establish a limit on non-resident goat permit allocation of up to 10% on all goat drawing permit hunts on Kodiak. I ask that you oppose this proposal. 10% allocation is not in keeping with the historic allocation in Kodiak. Please see my comments on Goat Proposals 223-229.


Goat Proposal 232 – Take No Action

Proposal 232 seeks to establish non-resident goat permit allocation on several of the goat drawing permit areas on Kodiak, but not all of them. Further, this proposal does not make a recommendation on what the allocation should be. I do support setting a non-resident goat drawing permit allocation, but I think it should be for all goat drawing permit areas. I ask that you take no action on this proposal and look at my comments on Proposal 223-229 which address all the goat drawing permits areas on Kodiak.

Goat Proposals 223-229 – Support with Amendment

Proposals 223-229 seek to establish a non-resident goat permit allocation of “up to” 20% on all goat drawing permit hunts on Kodiak. I ask that you support these proposals with modification.

907-486-4074


sam@kodiakbearcamp.com



I ask for the following modifications: remove “up to” and fix the allocation at 20%, make 2 separate hunt numbers for each permit area (one for residents and one for non-residents), limit hunting guides to only be able to apply the number of applicants as permits are available, and lastly, put the 2nd degree of Kindred applications in the resident pool. Following is the justification for each modification.

- Remove “up to” and fix the allocation at 20%, creating 2 separate hunt numbers for each permit area. “Up to” language is tricky for the department to implement, and combining the residents and non-residents into the same pool is challenging to implement, if there is an allocation cap. It is better for both resident and non-resident hunters to have a separate drawing pool.
- Limit hunting guides to only be able to apply the number of applicants as permits that are available. Non-resident applicants are required to use a hunting guide to apply for guide required species. This modification means that if DG471 had 4 non-resident permits available, that each hunting guide could only apply up to 4 applicants for those permits. The primary reason for implementing this restriction is to keep lower-48 booking agencies from dominating the permit drawings. Without this restriction, booking agents flood the permit drawings and virtually “force” guides to use the booking agencies services. This drives the cost of the hunts artificially low, as the booking agencies must advertise cheap hunts in order to secure high levels of applicants. It also takes money from the local economy since the booking agencies charge high fees for the hunting guides to use their services. This is the same application restriction that Kodiak has for non-resident bear permits and has worked very effectively for over 20 years.
- 2nd Degree of Kindred applicants in the resident “pool”. While this modification seems controversial, it serves a practical purpose and was in fact recommended by the Kodiak AC. Resident hunters like to apply as party tags for goat hunts, particularly when taking a 2nd degree of kindred (2DK) hunting. If 2DK are put in the non-resident pool, then resident hunters can no longer apply as a party tag with their relative hunters. The Kodiak AC proposed that these 2DK permits get capped at 5% of the resident pool. This is very close to the long term average percent of 2DK permit awards.

Bear Proposal 237 – Oppose

Proposal 237 prohibits the Department from making undersubscribed permits available over the counter, and it would require that any unused non-resident bear permits be reallocated to the resident permit pool. I ask that you oppose this proposal. Following are my reasons why.

Reissuing of undersubscribed permits is not a “loophole” as the proponent of this proposal suggests, but rather, it is a process that is clearly authorized under both 5AAC 92.052.(23) and 5AAC 92.061.(a)(4)(D). Currently there are 5 different undersubscribed permit hunt offerings advertised on the ADF&G website, these 5 permit offerings include 32 moose and brown bear permits in GMU22, 2 brown bear permits in Unit 4, and **3 Resident** brown bear permits in Unit 8 (Kodiak).

If this proposal passes, then the Department would no longer be able to reissue these permits over the counter, and important hunting opportunity would be needlessly lost. 5 AAC92.052.(23) is the statewide regulation, that gives the Department this discretionary authority.

5AAC92.061.(a)(4)(D) is the Unit 8 specific regulation that also authorizes the Department to make available undersubscribed permits. This regulation for Unit 8, serves to offer important consumer protections and helps to safeguard economic opportunities for small businesses. Reissuing undersubscribed permits allows nonresident hunters who for some reason must cancel their Kodiak Bear hunt an opportunity to cancel their hunt and it allows the hunting guide an opportunity to then rebook the hunt with a new client. If a client cancels their hunt, and the hunting guide is not able to rebook the hunt, then the client loses their deposit. This hurts both the client who lost their deposit, the guide who was not able to receive full payment for the hunt, but also other small businesses who benefit from nonresident hunters, such as local taxidermist, meat processors, bush plane operators, and hotels. It also causes ADF&G to lose out on valuable tag fees. However, because the Department can reissue a permit, a hunting guide is able to rebook a new client and return the canceled hunter’s deposit. This is good for nonresident hunters, small businesses, and ADF&G.

The 2nd part of this proposal would require that undersubscribed nonresident brown bear permits on Unit 8 be reallocated to the resident pool. There are several problems with this, first if undersubscribed permits were added to the resident pool in the following regulatory year, the result would be too many permits issued in that following

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year. There would be a strong potential for overharvest in that year, as well as hunter crowding in the field. ... addition, this change would upend the longstanding allocation policy that has been in place on Kodiak for over 40 years. The BOG has a long-standing policy for evaluating allocative proposals, that includes considering the last 10 years of harvest history. This proposal sidesteps that evaluation process.

If Proposal 237 is passed, it would cause the loss of hunting opportunity across the state because the Department would not be able to reissue undersubscribed hunts, it would cause long established hunt permit allocations to be changed year to year, and it would potentially lead to crowding in the field when permits are transferred from the non-resident permit pool and placed into the following years resident permit pool. For these reasons I ask that you oppose this proposal.

Thank you for taking the time to thoughtfully read my comments. I appreciate all that you do for Alaska!

Respectfully,

Sam Rohrer
Kodiak, AK

907-486-4074


sam@kodiakbearcamp.com



PC217

Name: Joe Romeu

Community of Residence: Pennsylvania USA

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

I see no need to shorten season

Proposal 199: Support

Non resident bag limit doesn't effect the herd plus it brings money into the economy

Proposal 200: Support

Looking at the track for non residents 2 deer bag limit doesn't change anything significantly.

Proposal 201: Support

seems like a good idea and doesn't significantly impact the deer herd

Proposal 202: General Comment

I don't understand the question completely

Proposal 203: Support with Amendment

I think 2 deer limit is the better option

Proposal 204: Support

I think 2 is a fair limit

Proposal 205: General Comment

Current season dates are good

Proposal 206: General Comment

No real thoughts

Proposal 207: General Comment

I have no comment

Proposal 208: Support

Seems like a good idea



PC218

Name: Ben Romig

Community of Residence: Cooper landing

Comment:

Proposal 89: Oppose

Although probably a traditional means of gathering game , bows are inhumane and cruel

The animal has to usually bleed out and the hunters follow a blood trail . This is cruel and unusual punishment to wildlife . A life does not have to suffer so needlessly

Proposal 91: Oppose

I am opposed to such use of off road vehicles to gather game . A individual needs to consider fair chase as an option and not always think (the hunter) he or she has a motorized vehicle to make it easier . Everyone needs to play on the same field with eq

Proposal 92: Support

Cooler temperatures are always best for hunting

August (which was traditionally the opening day for moose season) is too warm . I support later dates for most hunting and gathering purposes

Proposal 93: General Comment

Why should we provide so much opportunity to the non resident while we have enough residents who need the meat . I support no non resident permits for the entire kenai peninsula in all categories of fish and game

Proposal 94: General Comment

Non residents need to find other areas of the state to catch wildlife other than the Kenai peninsula

Proposal 97: Support

No to motors or any other means than include any type of engine or motor including electric

Proposal 98: General Comment

I generally am opposed to any type of hunting that gives the advantage to the human

Proposal 99: Oppose

Onto motors or any aided force to include electric assisted

Proposal 101: Oppose

No to motors

Proposal 102: Oppose

No to motors

Proposal 103: Oppose

I am against motorized vehicles for hunting even the weekends

Proposal 104: Oppose

No to motors

Proposal 105: Oppose

Sheep should be harvested if biologically necessary and feasible

Proposal 106: Support

Support fish and game management by the state Equal playing field whether by bow or firearm

Proposal 107: Oppose

Why change something that works already

Proposal 108: Oppose

Equal playing field whether by bow or firearm

Proposal 109: General Comment

No non resident hunting in the kenai peninsula

Proposal 110: Support

Support more hunting opportunities to residents

Proposal 111: Oppose

No special seasons for bow hunting

Proposal 112: Oppose

No special permits for bow hunting

Equal opportunities exist if you need to gather the game for food

Proposal 113: General Comment

No to non resident hunting on the kenai peninsula

Proposal 114: Oppose

No to non resident hunting on the Kenai peninsula

Proposal 115: General Comment

No to non resident hunting on the Kenai peninsula

Proposal 116: General Comment

No to non resident hunting on the kenai peninsula

Proposal 117: General Comment

Same answer as before

Proposal 118: General Comment

Same - oppose non resident hunting on the kenai peninsula

Proposal 119: General Comment

Same comment as before or above

Proposal 120: General Comment

No to non resident gathering (hunting) on the Kenai peninsula

Proposal 121: General Comment

No to nonresident hunting on the kenai peninsula

Proposal 123: General Comment

Same comment no to nonresidents hunting the Kenai peninsula

Proposal 124: General Comment

No to non resident hunting

Proposal 125: General Comment

Same comment

Proposal 126: General Comment

Onto non resident hunting on KP

Proposal 127: General Comment

Onto non residents hunting the kenai

Proposal 128: General Comment

Same comment

Proposal 129: General Comment

Same comment

Proposal 130: General Comment

Same comment

Proposal 131: General Comment

Same comment

Proposal 132: General Comment

No to non resident hunting

Proposal 133: General Comment

All non resident hunting should cease on the Kenai peninsula and this is my final comment on this matter . What a crazy way to have to comment on each one when I generally support all hunting but I prefer people not use motorized vehicles and eliminate

Proposal 134: Support

Unless you're eating the animal , you do not need to hunt them

Proposal 138: Support

15 days is sufficient time to harvest

Proposal 140: Support

I would support a band to hunters who kill sow brown bears -a band for life -lose your brown bear hunting privileges if you kill a sow

Proposal 145: Support

This is crucial . I would support a ban on trapping within 1/4 mile from pull offs and trails from Mile post 48 Seward Highway (summit Lake area) to mile post 58 Sterling Highway near the Skilak lake recreational area . Yes that's a twenty mile buffer area . This is critical . Trapping needs to cease within 1/4 mile of all public trail heads and pull offs immediately

Proposal 146: Support

Read my first statement. I support a ban on trapping within 1/4 mile of all trail heads and publicly an accessible areas from mile post 48 Seward Highway to Mile post 58 Sterling Highway . This is my proposal and there are no exceptions to this . People need to feel relaxed once they enter this area , not fear loosing a pet or injury to a loved one while enjoying seeing wildlife and not fearing harm to it

Proposal 147: Support

Above comments

Proposal 148: Support

Above comments

Proposal 149: Support

Above comments

Proposal 150: Support

We need more accountability



PC219

Name: Paul Ronto

Community of Residence: Colorado

Comment:

Proposal 199: Support

The drive to come all the way to Kodiak is there but the expense of the trip for one buck makes it challenging. To allow for continued service asked revenue adding a second buck tag can only help the hunt tourism industry on the island.

Proposal 200: Support

The drive to come all the way to Kodiak is there but the expense of the trip for one buck makes it challenging. To allow for continued service asked revenue adding a second buck tag can only help the hunt tourism industry on the island.

Proposal 201: Support

The drive to come all the way to Kodiak is there but the expense of the trip for one buck makes it challenging. To allow for continued service asked revenue adding a second buck tag can only help the hunt tourism industry on the island.

Proposal 203: Support

The drive to come all the way to Kodiak is there but the expense of the trip for one buck makes it challenging. To allow for continued service asked revenue adding a second buck tag can only help the hunt tourism industry on the island.

Proposal 204: Support

The drive to come all the way to Kodiak is there but the expense of the trip for one buck makes it challenging. To allow for continued service asked revenue adding a second buck tag can only help the hunt tourism industry on the island.



PC220

Name: Frank Sanders

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

It seems that "limiting non residents" is a hot topic. Between the Kindred Rule & Guides and Outfitters I don't understand why this would be done. The amount of money brought into the state by NR hunters is astounding. Not just the paid hunt, but the f

Proposal 113: Oppose

Drawing odds are so slim it doesn't really make a difference. Let the FDOK and guides have a decent try at it

Proposal 114: Oppose

Let everyone have a shot at it, draw odds are very slim anyway. This reminds me of what Bob Cassel tried on his Kodiak proposal

Proposal 115: Oppose

Let everyone have a shot at it

Proposal 116: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 117: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 118: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 119: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 120: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 121: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 122: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 123: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 124: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 125: Oppose

Let evreoyne have an equal chance at it

Proposal 126: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance it

Proposal 127: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 128: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 129: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 130: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 131: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 132: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance at it

Proposal 133: Oppose

Let everyone have a chance at it

Proposal 134: Oppose

Maybe reduce resident tags to 2 but why would you shut down hunting to NR?

Proposal 155: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 156: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 157: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 158: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 159: Support

I feel the more opportunities for hunters the better

Proposal 173: Support

Less pressure is better

Proposal 174: Support

More opportunity with less pressure

Proposal 177: Support

Give the bowhunters a better chance, success rates will barely move

Proposal 178: Support

Less pressure is better

Proposal 188: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal opportunity

Proposal 189: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal opportunity

Proposal 190: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal opportunity

Proposal 200: Support

NR pay a lot of money to hunt "the remainder" and it is not a large impact on residents. Kodiak proper benefits tremendously from this

Proposal 223: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance. Outfitters bring a lot of money into Kodiak

Proposal 224: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 225: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 226: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 227: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 228: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 229: Oppose

Let everyone have an equal chance

Proposal 230: Support

Weather is typically better and it would help

Proposal 231: Oppose

Let them have an equal chance. Guides and outfitters bring a lot of money into the state as well as Kodiak proper, supporting air charters, hotels, restaurants, ADF & G, etc

**PC221**

Name: Sharon Saunders

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: General Comment

I live on the Kenai River in Cooper Landing. I have had experience with the damage Beavers can cause to the trees near the banks of the River on my property . To be specific I had 32 trees killed by the Beavers and there are instances where the Beaver needs to be controlled. The trees that had been fallen by these Beavers were very close to my home and could have injured my home. The trees are very important to the integrity of our River banks also. I'm afraid if we limit trapping we will not be able to control what happens to our River. The rules outlined by Fish and Game allow traps to be underwater or ice or 3 ft above level ground. I believe this rule is enough to protect domesticated dogs or people from being caught in a trap. A trail or campground that is groomed for winter use should be marked to alert to stay on the trails, traps are now allowed 50 yards from these high use areas. This should be sufficient.

Proposal 146: General Comment

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Proposal 147: General Comment

Property Owners should be allowed to trap on their property if there is a need for the sake of preserving our trees or their personal property. There has been excessive destruction by the Beetle Kill to our trees which has caused a huge increase in Fire danger in the Cooper Landing, more tree destruction is something we should be sensitive to and that includes the areas around the lake. Campgrounds and high use areas used for winter sports can be marked to alert people to control their animals using the trails. The 100 yard setback should remain 50 yards.

Proposal 149: General Comment

The 50 yard setback from groomed winter recreation areas is enough. People who have domesticated animals on these trails should have them in control .



PC222

Name: Samuel Sawyer

Community of Residence: Thorne bay

Comment:

Proposal 86: General Comment

Board members,

I oppose proposals 145-150 and the current trap tag requirements and the way they are being enforced. It would be a shame to see this type of policy being pushed to other parts of the state . What was promised as limited oversight has turned into officers disturbing active traplines solely to check for tags even when no complaint or suspected violation exists. I've heard of officers walking and driving through established sets, leaving scent and sign that can and typically does, shut down a trap line for the season. That is not reasonable enforcement; it is an unnecessary disruption and one could say or interpret these action's as intentional and that law enforcement is breaking the very law they have sworn to uphold. It is illegal to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping, hunting, or fishing, which includes tampering with equipment or disrupting animal behavior which is what is happening now. There is also serious concern about the privacy risks associated with personal information tied to trap tags as certain anti-trapping groups have made hateful and ignorant social media posts and comments about trappers simply because they disagree with trapping. Also, placing signs where you have traps only provides these groups and individuals who don't agree with trapping, the location of your gear and makes it much easier for them to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping and gain personal information of trappers. Furthermore, despite zero reported incidents of pets being caught in traps over the past ten years, highly restrictive setback proposals are being pushed forward in proposals 145-149 which I oppose. Taken together, these measures amount to a coordinated effort to regulate trapping out of existence, slowly but surely. Instead of punishing and restricting trappers for being trappers, I urge decision-makers to create and enforce leash laws for dog and pet owners during trapping seasons, reconsider these proposals, and work with trappers, not against them. As a owner of 4 dogs myself, I believe Pet owners should take responsibility of their pets and respect Trappers rights during trapping season. Trappers rights should not be constrained by the emotional discomfort of others who don't agree with trapping. Thank you for your time.

Proposal 145: Oppose

Board members,

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Proposal 148: Oppose

Board members,

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walking and driving through established sets, leaving scent and sign that can and typically does, shut down a trap line for the season. That is not reasonable enforcement; it is an unnecessary disruption and one could say or interpret these action's as intentional and that law enforcement is breaking the very law they have sworn to uphold. It is illegal to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping, hunting, or fishing, which includes tampering with equipment or disrupting animal behavior which is what is happening now. There is also serious concern about the privacy risks associated with personal information tied to trap tags as certain anti-trapping groups have made hateful and ignorant social media posts and comments about trappers simply because they disagree with trapping. Also, placing signs where you have traps only provides these groups and individuals who don't agree with trapping, the location of your gear and makes it much easier for them to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping and gain personal information of trappers. Furthermore, despite zero reported incidents of pets being caught in traps over the past ten years, highly restrictive setback proposals are being pushed forward in proposals 145-149 which I oppose. Taken together, these measures amount to a coordinated effort to regulate trapping out of existence, slowly but surely. Instead of punishing and restricting trappers for being trappers, I urge decision-makers to create and enforce leash laws for dog and pet owners during trapping seasons, reconsider these proposals, and work with trappers, not against them. As a owner of 4 dogs myself, I believe Pet owners should take responsibility of their pets and respect Trappers rights during trapping season. Trappers rights should not be constrained by the emotional discomfort of others who don't agree with trapping. Thank you for your time.

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Proposal 150: Oppose

Board members,

I oppose proposals 145-150 and the current trap tag requirements and the way they are being enforced. It would be a shame to see this type of policy being pushed to other parts of the state . What was promised as limited oversight has turned into officers disturbing active traplines solely to check for tags even when no complaint or suspected violation exists. I've heard of officers walking and driving through established sets, leaving scent and sign that can and typically does, shut down a trap line for the season. That is not reasonable enforcement; it is an unnecessary disruption and one could say or interpret these action's as intentional and that law enforcement is breaking the very law they have sworn to uphold. It is illegal to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping, hunting, or fishing, which includes tampering with equipment or disrupting animal behavior which is what is happening now. There is also serious concern about the privacy risks associated with personal information tied to trap tags as certain anti-trapping groups have made hateful and ignorant social media posts and comments about trappers simply because they disagree with trapping. Also, placing signs where you have traps only provides these groups and individuals who don't agree with trapping, the location of your gear and makes it much easier for them to intentionally obstruct or hinder another person's lawful trapping and gain personal information of trappers. Furthermore, despite zero reported incidents of pets being caught in traps over the past ten years, highly restrictive setback proposals are being pushed forward in proposals 145-149 which I oppose. Taken together, these measures amount to a coordinated effort to regulate trapping out of existence, slowly but surely. Instead of punishing and restricting trappers for being trappers, I urge decision-makers to create and enforce leash laws for dog and pet owners during trapping seasons, reconsider these proposals, and work with trappers, not against them. As a owner of 4 dogs myself, I believe Pet owners should take responsibility of their pets and respect Trappers rights during trapping season. Trappers rights should not be constrained by the emotional discomfort of others who don't agree with trapping. Thank you for your time.



PC223

Name: Ed Schmitt

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 142: Oppose

It is so rare to see a lynx that I think we should conserve them more.

Proposal 143: Oppose

It is so rare to see a lynx that I think we should conserve them more.

Proposal 144: Oppose

It is so rare to see a lynx that I think we should conserve them more.

Proposal 145: Support

We really need more places where we can recreate with our dogs. It is astounding to me how difficult it is to find a safe place to take my dog for a walk in the winter.

Proposal 146: Support

We really need more places where we can recreate with our dogs. It is astounding to me how difficult it is to find a safe place to take my dog for a walk in the winter.

Proposal 147: Support

We really need more places where we can recreate with our dogs. It is astounding to me how difficult it is to find a safe place to take my dog for a walk in the winter.

Proposal 148: Support

We really need more places where we can recreate with our dogs. It is astounding to me how difficult it is to find a safe place to take my dog for a walk in the winter.

Proposal 149: Support

We really need more places where we can recreate with our dogs. It is astounding to me how difficult it is to find a safe place to take my dog for a walk in the winter.

Proposal 150: Support

The best way to police irresponsible trappers starts with being able to identify them.

Proposal 151: Support

We need more beavers in the watershed rather than exterminating them.

Proposal 152: Support

We need more beavers in the watershed rather than exterminating them.

Proposal 153: Support

We need more beavers in the watershed rather than exterminating them.



Name: Melissa Schuetze

Community of Residence: Cordova Alaska

Comment:

As a year round resident of Cordova I'm very concerned about our access to hunt deer and the deer population. I have concerns about our ability to get accurate numbers and I do think the numbers are declining due to new pressure from transporters. I also

Proposal 76: Support with Amendment

I'm concerned about the population of the deer and access to hunt the deer because of the Transporters bringing in state and out of state hunters. I would like to see more done by limiting out of state to one deer and limiting in state to two deer.

Proposal 77: Support

Ensuring resident hunter access is important.

Proposal 79: Support

I think the length of the current hunting season puts unnecessary stress on the moose. I continue to have concerns about the population numbers and the ability to gather accurate population numbers.

Proposal 81: Oppose

I have concerns about the moose population and the ability to get accurate numbers. We need to be conservative with the numbers we allow for harvest.

Proposal 82: Support

I have concerns about the population and pressure being put on our black bear and I support this as an option to help with that.

Proposal 83: Oppose

I'm concerned about the population and this decision would not help that.

Proposal 84: Support

I support this because I have concerns about the population and pressure being put on the black bears.



PC225

Name: Ryan Schuetze

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

As a year round resident of Cordova, I hope that the BOG takes into consideration the pressure that different GMUs receive from non-resident hunters, and that it can have negative effects. I recognize that some revenue is generated in the communities that

Proposal 76: Support

Reducing the bag limit to be consistent with Kodiak's limit of one deer for non-residents would encourage transporters to remain in areas where they currently operate.

To take no action would be an open invitation to substantial hunting pressure from oth

Proposal 77: Support

Ensuring resident hunter access before out of state hunt access is something that should be on the forefront of all BOG decisions and I feel that proposal 77 would do that.

Proposal 81: Support

ADFG has managed the moose hunt in unit 6c well and I support their recommendation.

Proposal 82: Support

I support the local AC position to ensure a healthy black bear population.

Proposal 83: Oppose

I feel that the bag limit of one black bear is currently sufficient



PC226

Name: Dean Scott

Community of Residence: Glenmoore Pennsylvania

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

None

Proposal 199: Support

I support

Proposal 200: Support

I support

Proposal 201: Support

I support



PC227

Name: Bette Seaman

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 154: Oppose

I oppose raising bag limits for hunting sea ducks. I do not believe the new levels would be sustainable. As a 25 year resident of Homer, I base this, albeit anecdotally, on several things. For a number of years I participated month in COASSTWALK beached bird surveys. This included the year 2015-16, when millions of murres and other seabirds died. I spend 1 hour daily walking my dog on the Homer beaches. Every day, including this frigid winter of wind, ice and cold. Yes, where seabirds are is dependent on the weather, but I have a long history of observing, and there are clearly smaller seabird groups. Especially long tail duck at the end of the spit. Also, harlequins used to be easy to see in certain areas, I have not seen one group this winter. The most recent ADF&G survey is 7 years old. This does not seem an appropriate time to raise bag limits.



PC228

Name: Keith Sebelius

Community of Residence: Matanuska-Susitna Borough

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 146: Oppose

We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 147: Oppose

We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 148: Oppose

We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 149: Oppose

We should be looking at leash laws instead of trapping restrictions.

Proposal 150: Oppose

We need to work on penalties for tampering with traps rather than tagging traps.



PC229

Name: Lucas Seymour

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

I oppose this proposal because this is going to put too much pressure on the deer population in Kodiak. There are far too many guides and transporters running out of Kodiak, and if you increase the deer limit for non-residents it will have a devastating effect on the population.

I understand transporters and guides might be hurting from a lower deer limit for non-residents, but unfortunately this is the reality of being in the hunting industry. There are ups and downs with deer populations. That's an unfortunate fact. This board shouldn't adopt this proposal just to appease to the transporters and guides. All this proposal is saying is that the guides and transporters want more money in their pocket books. And honestly it makes me wonder if they even care about the future population of deer on Kodiak, it seems to me they are just thinking about the "now".

This reminds me of King fishing on the Kenai River. It used to be world class with tons of Kings. Now it's been closed to fishing for years. Obviously there are numerous contributing reasons as to why this happened, but a big reason is that previous regulations allowed for too much harvesting of kings, and it wiped out the gene pool. By allowing more harvesting of deer on Kodiak by non-residents you would end up getting the same result.

The purpose of this board is to protect and conserve animal populations in the state, so that future generations will have the opportunity to hunt them. By adopting this proposal you aren't helping to conserve the Kodiak deer population. This proposal will destroy the deer population, and future generations won't have the same opportunities to hunt them.

Please reject this proposal, so that your kids and my kids will have the chance to hunt these deer in the future.

Proposal 200: Oppose

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Proposal 202: Oppose

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Proposal 203: Oppose

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Proposal 204: Oppose

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Proposal 205: Oppose

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I understand transporters and guides might be hurting from a lower deer limit for non-residents, but unfortunately this is the reality of being in the hunting industry. There are ups and downs with deer populations. That's an unfortunate fact. This board shouldn't adopt this proposal just to appease to the transporters and guides. All this proposal is saying is that the guides and transporters want more money in their pocket books. And honestly it makes me wonder if they even care about the future population of deer on Kodiak, it seems to me they are just thinking about the "now".

This reminds me of King fishing on the Kenai River. It used to be world class with tons of Kings. Now it's been closed to fishing for years. Obviously there are numerous contributing reasons as to why this happened, but a big reason is that previous regulations allowed for too

much harvesting of kings, and it wiped out the gene pool. By allowing more harvesting of deer on Kodiak by non-residents you would end up getting the same result.

The purpose of this board is to protect and conserve animal populations in the state, so that future generations will have the opportunity to hunt them. By adopting this proposal you aren't helping to conserve the Kodiak deer population. This proposal will destroy the deer population, and future generations won't have the same opportunities to hunt them.

Please reject this proposal, so that your kids and my kids will have the chance to hunt these deer in the future.

Proposal 210: Support

I support this proposal. That will give more family's an opportunity to go out and hunt for elk. Rather than just numerous people in one family getting all the tags.

Proposal 212: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 213: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 214: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 215: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 216: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 217: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 218: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 219: Support

I support this so residents have more of an opportunity to hunt elk.

Proposal 222: Support

I support this. It helps to protect and conserve the goat population on Kodiak. When nannies are being taken it has a bad effect on the future of the goat populations.

Proposal 223: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 224: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 225: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 226: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 227: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 228: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 229: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 231: Support

I support this because it gives residents more hunting opportunities for goats.

Proposal 235: Support

If you would a brown bear it should absolutely count against that hunter's tag. Please adopt this proposal.

Proposal 237: Support

I support this because it gives more residents opportunities to hunt,



PC230

Name: John Shaubach

Community of Residence: Meadow Lakes

Comment:

Proposal 75: Support

A online course like ADFG; bear baiting certification course, this would help educate trappers to do the right things and reduce trail user conflict in many areas.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Dates should be dictated by # of lynx in the unit based on the hare cycle

Proposal 142: Support

Season is to short and #'s are coming up

Proposal 143: Support

#'s are coming up

Proposal 144: Support

Fur is prime during unit 6 and 14c seasons and #,s are coming up

Proposal 145: Oppose

There is no data to support this no Trooper or Animal Control reports of an incident occurring so why create more unnecessary regulation> If dog owner kept their dog on a leash or under direct control there would be no need for buffers

Proposal 146: Oppose

There is no data to support this, no Trooper or Animal Control incident reports, There has not been a incident for over 10 years. If owners kept their dog on a leash or under direct control there would be no issue.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Where is the data to support creating buffers> is there a Trooper or Animal Control report validating that a incident has occurred? NO

Proposal 148: Oppose

This is unenforceable, how would you put a sign up if you are floating a river or flying into trap? Another point is Just last year a individual on the refuge found a trappers sign and went down it anyway getting their dog caught and ruined two other sets in retaliation.

Proposal 149: Oppose

The simple solution is for dogs to be on a leash or under direct control of the owner. Access points are limited on the KP. There have been no incidents at the turn outs or trails the past few years. Why are we creating more regulations for the trapper?

Proposal 150: Oppose

it is documented on the refuge where trap tags are required that Law enforcement would go through and disturb every set on a line looking for a trap without one. It is also documented in the lower 48 how people would steal legally set gear and place it in a non legal area to get the trapper in trouble.

Proposal 151: Support

Close or reduce take, beaver 3s are way to low for sustainment

Proposal 152: Support

Close or reduce take, beaver 3s are way to low for sustainment

Proposal 153: Support

Close or reduce take, beaver 3s are way to low for sustainment

Proposal 197: Oppose

It documented that Law Enforcement on the KP would go down a trap line and check each and every set looking for a trap without a tag disturbing and ruining sets for wolves fox and coyote, the y would do this numerous times in the course of a season looking for a violation, It is documented in the lower 48 that legally set gear would be stolen and then set in a area that was illegal to get the trapper in trouble or to try and harvest animals illegally.

Proposal 241: Oppose

There is no reason to harvest a mink when it is not prime.

Proposal 242: Oppose

This goes into the breeding cycle.

Proposal 243: Support

I strongly support break aways or deer stops. It enables non targets to release from a snare safely and humanly.

Proposal 244: Oppose

It is documented on the KP Refuge how LEO would purposely pull gear to check for tags and ruin sets, and they would do it a few times during the season. It is also documented in the lower 48 how legally set gear would be stolen and place in illegal place or used to harvest game illegally and getting the trapper in trouble.

Proposal 245: Oppose

Regulations were just passed for this to be allowed, just because someone fears that others will harvest animals outside of what is allowed does not justify closing or limiting for everyone,

Proposal 246: Oppose

Regulations were just passed for this to be allowed, just because someone fears that others will harvest animals outside of what is allowed does not justify closing or limiting for everyone,

Proposal 247: Support

This is a very effective means of harvesting fox, fear of hunters taking other game and trying to regulate it without data is stupid,

Proposal 248: Oppose

Regulations were just passed for this to be allowed, just because someone fears that others will harvest animals outside of what is allowed does not justify closing or limiting for everyone,



PC231

Name: Ben Stevenson, Sheep River Hunting Camps

Community of Residence: Talkeetna

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

Proposal 77: Oppose

Dear Board of Game Members,

I am writing in opposition to Proposal 77.

Looking over historical record from the last 15 years combined with 25 years of operating as an outfitter guiding hunters primarily within RG242, RG243 and RG245.

I have found most of the registration goat hunt areas within Unit 6D do not consistently close early because quotas are reached. In fact, only a small portion of the subunits show repeated in-

season closures. Areas such as RG242, RG243, RG244, RG245, and RG248 have generally remained open through the regulatory end date, while the majority of documented Emergency Orders tend to occur in only one or two hunt areas.

Given that pattern, moving the entire Unit 6D to a draw hunt does not appear biologically or managerially necessary. If harvest pressure is concentrated in a limited number of subunits, then targeted management in those specific areas would be a more appropriate and proportional response than converting the whole unit.

In addition, guide use in Prince William Sound has not increased over the past two decades. Federal land managers have capped guide numbers, day-use allocations, and even the types of hunts that can be conducted. Those limits have essentially been in place for around 20 years. Because of those constraints, guided effort has remained stable and is not an expanding source of harvest pressure that would justify a unit-wide shift to drawing permits.

The registration system already provides managers with the flexibility to close individual areas quickly when quotas are met. That tool has been used successfully where needed, while still allowing opportunity in the many areas that do not fill.

For these reasons, I encourage the Board to reject Proposal 77 and maintain the current structure, or at minimum consider solutions focused only on the specific subunits that regularly reach their limits.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely:

Ben Stevenson

Sheep River Hunting Camps

Proposal 82: Oppose

I have hunted the eastern side of the sound for over 20 years. I have never noticed any decline in the number of bears in the areas I hunt.

Bears are smarter than a lot of people give credit for. Over the years bears have adapted to the increase of hunting pressure along the beaches and have moved into more secluded areas.

There for there is not a lack of bears as a lot of people would like to say, it is more due to the bears learning to stay away from the more pressured areas.

Closing the season early would take away from hunters a sportsman getting and opportunity.

And further put more pressure on an area in a shorter amount of time.

Proposal 83: Oppose

Same as answered in proposal 82



PC232

Name: Andy Shields

Community of Residence: Kenai Peninsula

Comment:

Proposal 75: Oppose

Trapping regulations are well versed. The Alaska Trappers Association does a great job of answers are needed.

Proposal 141: Support

Better aligns with other animals being trapped at that time.

Proposal 142: Support

Better align with other fur bearing animals.

Proposal 145: Oppose

There are more instances with dogs off leash than encounters with traps/snares.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Adhere to leash laws already in place.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Same as above.

Proposal 150: Oppose

Wild life officers mess up sets when trying to look for tags making the set unusable.

Proposal 197: Oppose

Wild life officers mess up sets looking for tags making them useless.



PC233

Name: Carl shall

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

Alaska has one of the longest general hunting seasons for deer, shortening the nonresident season would alleviate hunting pressure in areas locals tend to hunt in more of a subsistence use.

Proposal 199: Oppose

If hunters are successful early but didn't get the buck they wanted they should have held out for the trophy they wanted.

This is part of hunting you make the choice to pull the trigger.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Most outfits are still booking far out in advance and the businesses that do see revenue will still get their share ie hotels restaurants ect. But most hunters come to do the trips prepared and try not to spend extra on top of what they already have invested in the trip itself except for food and lodging typically due to weather.

Proposal 201: Oppose

To raise the tag limit to two deer because you were successful early doesn't justify raising the bag limit. If you didn't shoot the trophy you wanted you should have held out for the buck you wanted.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Non residents should stay at one deer limit.

Proposal 206: Support

This area has received far too much hunting pressure with the advancement of access.

Proposal 208: Support

This would help preserve the future of the resource.

Proposal 209: Support

This would lower the chances of people hunting that are not experienced enough to hunt big game with the kindred loop hole and lessen the chance of wounded and or lost/wasted game.

Proposal 211: Support

The refuge doesn't want an established population of elk on federal land this would help hunters to have a chance to take a chance at a resource that is untapped.

Proposal 212: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 213: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 214: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 215: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 216: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 217: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags . Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 218: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 219: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw elk tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 220: Support

I would like to see this to tap into more late season protein opportunities for locals at lower elevations.

Proposal 231: Support

It has been continuously tougher and tougher to draw goat tags. Locals are loosing hunting opportunities in our own backyards.

Proposal 232: Support

These areas a unique opportunity for locals to access quality protein being able to access from the road system where we as locals to the island are loosing opportunities to out of state hunters in the draw system.

Proposal 235: Support

ADFG personnel already tell you if you wound a bear you have to punch your tag. it is morally and ethically wrong not to. The temptation is far too high with it not being a requirement.

Proposal 240: Support

This allows for a temptation during big game seasons like deer and bear that over lap to harvest other animals at night. It will also possibly deplete a resource, with the deer tag reduced to one deer transporters are already filling in time with fox, fish, ducks and other species this would put an unfair advantage to a vulnerable resource.

Proposal 241: Support

This would allow for more time and ability to trap as the weather get nicer for travel to remote areas via skiff.

Proposal 244: Oppose

I oppose this for it gives anti-trap/anti hunting groups and or people a way to blast on forms of social media even if the trapper is in a legal area but the person disagrees with what they are doing. Typically if someone is trapping on restricted land or too close to a public trail head they are new and or uneducated or doing it illegally in the first place and wildlife enforcement already has ways to find out who they are. Tag requirements in other areas have resulted in trapper harassment and unnecessary trap excavation and or handling. This is not only from public but uneducated wildlife enforcement as well, as they try and find all the traps to see if they have tags

even after finding one, introducing scent and tracks that will render a trap line inoperable for a season. I believe education is the best form of policy. Groups like Alaska trappers association are willing to work with people on trap and snare awareness and release methods. Like the class they plan on putting on this spring in Kodiak. Also should look at leash laws as a more preventable method for domestic animals.



PC234

Name: Lisa Slepetski

Community of Residence: Moose Pass

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE these prop

Proposal 146: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE these prop

Proposal 147: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE these prop

Proposal 148: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE these proposals. These proposals continue to place the entire burden on trappers. Putting a sign at an access point is useless if somebody traverses across a trapline anywhere else. What if a sign is removed by an anti trapper, and that person then reports a violation?? To fit the intent of this proposal, "Trapline Identification" is not hard and the Share the Trails presentations has been successful at this goal.

Dogs can't read signs, so putting signs does nothing for dog "safety" but draws attention of anti-trappers who sometimes proclaim on social media that they seek out traps to steal, trip, or destroy. I believe this should remain voluntary.

Proposal 149: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE these prop

Proposal 150: Oppose

As a full time, year-round Moose Pass resident and federal subsistence user of Unit 7 public lands and trails - not only for hunting and trapping, but also for hiking, hunting, snowshoeing, and skiing (done with my BIRD DOG) - I strongly OPPOSE this proposal. This proposal places burden and cost on a trapper. What if a trap is removed by an anti trapper and placed elsewhere illegally simply because they hate trapping? Are people going to contaminate traps with human scent by brushing away snow trying to look for a trap tag??



PC235

Name: Charles Snyder

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 73: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 74: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 75: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 86: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 87: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 88: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 89: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 90: Oppose

Dumb idea. If they gotta do that just issue registration any bull or draws wth emergency closer

Proposal 91: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 92: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 93: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 95: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 96: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 97: Support with Amendment

Personal opinion.

Proposal 98: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 104: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Personal opinion. Personal opinion.

Proposal 107: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 108: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 109: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 110: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 111: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 112: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 113: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 114: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 115: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 116: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 117: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 118: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 119: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 120: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 121: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 122: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 123: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 124: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 125: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 126: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 127: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 128: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 129: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 130: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 131: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 132: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 133: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 134: General Comment

Just reduce amount if needed and sealing requirements like normal.

Proposal 135: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 136: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 137: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 138: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 139: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 140: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 141: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 142: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 145: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 147: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 150: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 155: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 156: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 157: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 158: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 159: Oppose

Personal opinion.

Proposal 160: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 161: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 162: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 163: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 164: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 165: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 166: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 167: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 168: Support

Personal opinion.

Proposal 169: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 170: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 172: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 174: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 180: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 181: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 182: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 183: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 184: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 185: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 186: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 252: General Comment

They need to stop taking cows for few years. I notice a major drop

Proposal 255: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 188: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 189: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 190: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 191: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 192: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 195: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 197: Support
Personal opinion.

Proposal 249: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 250: Oppose
Personal opinion.

Proposal 251: Oppose
Personal opinion.



PC236

Name: Kenneth Soik

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

What purpose would this serve, other than taking more area away from trappers to legally harvest furbearers.

Proposal 146: Oppose

If there have been no problems in this area why establish any buffers at all?

Proposal 147: Oppose

What will this accomplish?

Proposal 148: Oppose

Totally oppose. This gives anti trappers exact locations to destroy or steal traps and equipment.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Access is already limited, why make more limitations for the trapping community?

Proposal 150: Oppose

This only encourages more anti trappers to interfere with trap sets and trapper equipment not to mention trapper harassment.



Mike Soik
Anchorage, AK

Proposals 145, 146, 147, & 149: I oppose these proposals. I do not support adding any buffers/closed areas for trapping in Unit 7. There is no biological reason for these proposals. I think this is being used by anti-trapping groups to get their foot in the door with limited closures and then expand and add closed areas every board cycle in the future. In the charts with the descriptions of the requested closed areas none list trapping as a winter use. Please reject these proposals and not add additional regulations for trappers in the area.

Proposal 148: I oppose this proposal. The Alaska Trappers Association (ATA) does not support mandatory signs with contact information like this proposal suggests. ATA encourages signs in certain situations and suggests contact information could be included. What would stop people who don't approve of trapping from removing the signs and putting the trapper in violation of this regulation? Please reject this proposal and not add additional regulation for trappers in the area.

Proposal 150: I oppose this proposal. I do not support identification tags for snares/traps. I do not like my sets being disturbed just to look for trap tags. I see many online comments from anti-trappers who talk about destroying or stealing traps if they come across them, so what would stop them from moving the traps to a location that would put the trapper in violation of a regulation? Please reject this proposal and not add additional regulation for trappers in the area.

Proposal 197: I oppose this proposal. I do not support identification tags for snares/traps. I do not like my sets being disturbed just to look for trap tags. I see many online comments from anti-trappers who talk about destroying or stealing traps if they come across them, so what would stop them from moving the traps to a location that would put the trapper in violation of a regulation? Please reject this proposal and not add additional regulation for trappers in the area.



Name: Jeffrey Sperry

Community of Residence: Anchorage

Comment:

Proposal 155: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresident permits to 10%

Proposal 156: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresident permits to 10%

Proposal 157: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresident permits to 10%

Proposal 158: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresident permits to 10%

Proposal 160: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresidents permits to 5%

Proposal 161: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of nonresident permits to 5%

Proposal 162: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 163: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 164: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 165: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 166: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 167: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 168: Support with Amendment

I propose changing the maximum number of permits for nonresidents to 5%

Proposal 170: Support

These are highly coveted permits and should be restricted to residents of Alaska, as these are mostly "meat" hunts

Proposal 174: Oppose

We should not be restricting an individuals opportunity to hunt. The bag limits are in place to protect against overharvest

Proposal 178: Oppose

The weather at this time of the year can be poor for hunting. We should allow as long a season as reasonable for hunter to get into the field.

Proposal 179: Oppose

We should not be decreasing the areas available to hunt unless there is a scientific reason to close an area.

Proposal 180: Support with Amendment

This is a small number of permits and it should only be for residents. Nonresident opportunity should be eliminated for this hunt

Proposal 181: Oppose

This is an area with a small number of permits. The permits should be restricted to residents only. Nonresidents should not be included in this hunt area.

Proposal 182: Oppose

These hunt permits are highly sought after by sheep hunters. These should be restricted to residents only and nonresidents should be excluded from these permits to allow for more opportunities for residents of Alaska



PC239

Name: Ted Spraker

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

One author submitted about 50 proposals asking to limit nonresident's opportunity to hunt in our state. We all appreciate the open and fair system the board has but that's probably a full day of the board's time for one person, resulting in less time the

Proposal 70: Support

This regulation has been in place in Units 7 and 15 since fall 2009 to discourage hunters from harvesting nannies, and it has been successful.

Proposal 71: Support

This would allow the department to adjust management strategies to achieve sheep population objectives.

Proposal 72: Support

This would allow the department to adjust management strategies to achieve sheep population objectives.

Proposal 74: Support

As an ethical hunting practice, any time a hunter wounds an animal their tag should be validated.

Proposal 75: Oppose

I do support an online "voluntary" orientation course developed by trappers and the department.

Proposal 79: Support with Amendment

I support this concern if the season closes on October 31 to all hunters. By closing only to nonresidents, residents will be encouraged to hunt later when there is no competition with guided hunters. The harvest may increase by eliminating only nonresidents.

Proposal 82: General Comment

A reduction of only 10 days may not achieve the harvest goal proposed. What will happen is an increase in hunter effort in late May that could result in the same number of bears taken.

Proposal 86: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 87: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 88: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 89: Support

An early archery season for hunting moose was established in Subunits 15A and 15B in 1993, providing additional hunting opportunity and resulting in only a small increase in reported harvest. Subunit 15C was added March 2023.

Adding Unit 7 to the early archery season would make all of the Kenai Peninsula open to archery during the same season and bag limit, reducing confusion. Note: Subunits 15A and 15C are only open to residents, whereas Subunit 15B is open to both.

Proposal 90: Oppose

The Selective Harvest Strategy for hunting moose in Units 7 & 15 has been in place since fall 1987, with only three bag limit changes: from three to four brow tines then back to three when the population increased and the elimination of a fork antlered moose as legal. With the difficulty hunters have now determining number of brow tines, I believe this additional option would result in more sublegal moose taken. It would be difficult to count 10 points in dim light or as moose are in moving through the timber.

Note: Bulls with an antler spread of 50 inches generally have at least 7 points on their main palm.

Proposal 91: Oppose

Strongly opposed to shifting the moose hunting season to October. The period October 1-5 is the peak in breeding and harvesting bulls during this time will result in second estrus breeding and late calves. Additionally, bulls are in poor condition during the rut compared to September.

Proposal 92: Support with Amendment

Now that Kalgin Island in part of Subunit 15B, it should have the same season to reduce confusion and as a benefit to wildlife troopers. However, the bag limit on Kalgin is one moose and there is no early season archery hunt. With the difficulty in achieving the desired harvest, the addition of an archery season may be justified.

Proposal 93: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 94: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 95: Support

Antlerless seasons must be reauthorized annually.

Proposal 96: Support

Antlerless seasons must be reauthorized annually

Proposal 97: Oppose

This regulation has been in place since 1985 with only a couple adjustments. This type of request is voiced during every SouthCentral board meeting and has always failed because most hunters in 15C enjoy the four-day quiet periods. 15C is the only practical area on the Kenai where hunters can use ATVs and the number of ATVs used to travel in 15C increases every year. Some local hunters only hunt the closed periods due to noise and ATV traffic.

Proposal 98: Support

This isn't a huge problem but there is some confusion on which roads are open.

Proposal 99: Support

This area is outside of the main 15C Caribou Hills hunting area and should be managed differently.

Proposal 100: Oppose

The size of the Controlled Use Area is addressed in proposals 98 and 99. There are incidents of people using an ATV during the closed days; however, I believe most of these are going to their cabin, bear hunting or simply turning fossil fuel into noise (just riding).

Proposal 101: Oppose

This regulation has been in place since 1985 with only a couple adjustments. This type of request is voiced during every SouthCentral board meeting and has always failed because most hunters in 15C enjoy the four-day quiet periods. 15C is the only practical area on the Kenai where hunters can use ATVs and the number of ATVs used to travel in 15C increases every year. Some local hunters only hunt the closed periods due to noise and ATV traffic.

Proposal 102: Oppose

This regulation has been in place since 1985 with only a couple adjustments. This type of request is voiced during every SouthCentral board meeting and has always failed because most hunters in 15C enjoy the four-day quiet periods. 15C is the only practical area on the Kenai where hunters can use ATVs and the number of ATVs used to travel in 15C increases every year. Some local hunters only hunt the closed periods due to noise and ATV traffic.

Proposal 103: Oppose

This Controlled Use Area have been in place since 1985, and people are accustomed to the hunt conditions. This change to "weekends only" would concentrate all the motorized activity on the weekends when hunters working a regular job only have weekends to hunt. This would also disallow hunters that can hunt during the week.

Proposal 104: Oppose

This would be an enforcement nightmare. Additionally, the last thing hunters would want is ATVs driving during the night disturbing animals and camps.

Proposal 105: Oppose

Sheep numbers on the Kenai have declined but hunters are harvesting rams each fall due to the full curl management strategy. There are several benefits to leaving the hunting season open for the Kenai Mountains: It provides an area where hunters can access sheep range from the road system or lakes at low cost. It also provides a hunt for about 120-150 hunters that would hunt other fully utilized hunt areas.

Proposal 106: Oppose

A registration hunt would provide some additional hunt data by not enough to warrant the cost and administrative duties to administer a registration hunt. Since sheep are not managed by a quota system an "in-season harvest" is not needed.

Proposal 107: Oppose

This proposed request is not only entirely unnecessary but also counterproductive for Dall sheep hunters statewide, as it would displace experienced Kenai Peninsula hunters into other regions, intensifying competition and pressure on already limited sheep populations elsewhere in Alaska, ultimately harming the broader hunting community.

Additionally, the author's claim about culling "large portions of sheep from several mountains" is flatly incorrect and misleading, as it grossly exaggerates historical actions. In reality, the 1970 cull was limited to just 63 sheep from a single location, Crescent Mountain, to address localized overgrazing, following a survey that counted 287 sheep in an area with a maximum carrying

capacity of only 200. This was a targeted, minor reduction from an overpopulated area. There were over 2,000 sheep documented across the Kenai Mountains during that era, discrediting any perception of widespread or drastic removals.

Proposal 108: Oppose

With the relatively few sheep hunters in the Kenai Mountains, archery hunters should not be confronted with excessive competition. Additionally, this would displace hunters not choosing to use archery equipment into other overcrowded areas of the state.

Proposal 109: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 110: Support

Correction: Copper River should be Cooper Creek in the area description. This is the Cooper Mountain goat area that was open in the past. If F&G surveys indicate there are a sufficient number of goats in the area, the area should be reopened.

Proposal 111: Oppose

Due to the low number of goat hunters in the Kenai Mountains, I do not support this change to limit hunting to only archery hunters and displacing hunters not using archery equipment.

Proposal 112: Oppose

Due to the low number of goat hunters in the Kenai Mountains, I do not support this change to limit hunting to only archery hunters and displacing hunters not using archery equipment.

Proposal 113: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 114: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 115: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 116: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 117: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 118: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 119: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 120: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 121: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 122: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 123: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 124: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 125: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 126: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 127: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 128: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 129: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 130: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 131: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 132: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 133: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process.

Proposal 134: Oppose

The proposal requests a drawing hunt for residents (up to 500 permits issued) and closure for nonresidents. Since there is no reported biological concern with black bear in this area and this would only be a loss of hunting opportunity, I do not support this proposal. Nonresidents are limited to one bear in the area south of Seward in Unit 7 and south of Kachemak Bay in Subunit 15C.

Proposal 135: Oppose

Brown bear found on Kenai Peninsula are known to be of one population. Marked bears demonstrating movements between Units are common, suggesting bears should not be managed by individual Units. The board made a very deliberate decision to evaluate harvest on a calendar year to assure there would be a spring season, when the majority of the hunting effort is focused on bears.

Establishing a separate harvest cap for spring and fall seasons will reduce hunting opportunities in the spring. Example: Using an 80-20 split for 60 bears, with 80% harvest in the spring would allow 48 bears to be taken during spring and 12 during fall. During fall 2025 one bear was taken.

The department will be "chasing" a new perfect split every year and hunters will be losing hunting opportunities if this proposal is adopted.

Proposal 136: Oppose

Brown bear found on Kenai Peninsula are known to be of one population. Marked bears demonstrating movements between Units are common, suggesting bears should not be managed by individual Units. The board made a very deliberate decision to evaluate harvest on a calendar year to assure there would be a spring season, when hunting effort is primarily focused on bears.

Proposal 137: Oppose

I would support removal of the harvest cap/quota if we had reliable scientific data showing the population can sustain additional harvest. The only census data the board has to rely on is from a 2010 survey conducted by Fish and Wildlife Service, reporting 586 total brown bears in Units 7 & 15. That population estimate is 16 years old, however, it is the best data we have. The current harvest cap/quota of 50-60 from total mortality or 8-12 adult females seems to be sustainable. The department's current status report suggests the population is stable.

Local hunters have only lost one fall season following the extension of the season to the end of June.

Proposal 138: Support

Chronology of adult female brown bear harvest for Units 7 and 15 for the past two years reveals 17 bears were reported with 8 (47%) taken after June 15th. By eliminating the last 15 days of June, hunters reduce the risk of a closure in the fall season.

Hunters lost the fall 2024 season following the extension of the brown bear season to the end of June.

Proposal 139: Oppose

I am strongly opposed to the fall brown bear season being shifted to after the moose season, i.e., October 1st. There is also no clear justification to increase the allowable harvest of adult females from 8 to 12 to 20 for Units 7 and 15. I agree with the author that the data used to set these limits is old, but until we have fresh data that's all we can rely on.

Proposal 140: Support

This requirement has been successfully used on Kodiak with guides to reduce the number of female bears taken and with hunting mountain goats to reduce the take of females. I support this and recommend loss of hunting brown bear on the Kenai for 2 years to incentivize hunters to take only males.

Proposal 141: General Comment

see comment on #143

Proposal 142: General Comment

see comment on #143

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

I support amending this proposal to extend the season for trapping and hunting lynx from Dec. 1 to the end of Feb. in Units 7 & 15. Under the current Jan. 1st to Feb. 15th season plus the restrictions imposed by Kenai National Refuge, trappers and hunters have a very limited opportunity. The refuge's policy does not allow the use of snow machines until Dec. 1st plus there has to be an adequate amount of snow, generally at least a foot of snow. This winter the refuge opened Jan 5th. Last year it opened Dec. 1st then closed on Dec. 30th, following a short warm spell and rain.

Additionally, the refuge regulations prohibit trapping within one mile of all refuge roads and snow machine are not allowed above timberline on federal public lands. These regulations limit the areas accessible to trap to a small portion of the refuge.

The refuge prohibits the use of a cubby set outside of the 45-day lynx trapping season. This restriction essentially reduces trapping for wolverine since cubby sets are the more common way to catch wolverine. Wolverine trapping is from Nov. 10 to Feb 28th.

I would also recommend the board remove the lynx Tracking Strategy program for Units 7&15.

Proposal 144: General Comment

see comment on #143

Proposal 145: Oppose

This proposal has been before the Board several times and failed each time due to its lack of merit. This request originated following the trapping of a free ranging dog near Cooper Landing about 10 years ago. Since that time, trappers are voluntarily posting warning signs and have conducted a couple seminars in Cooper Landing to discuss the concept of "shared trail use". Additionally, trappers held two workshops to demonstrate how to safely release a dog caught in a trap or snare. These efforts have been successful and I'm not aware of any conflicts since this was originally proposed. Adopting this request would also be an enforcement nightmare to measure how far a trap is placed from a trail or the distance above the ground or varying snow level.

Another solution for this concern would be for the Borough to implement a leash law requirement from November 10 to March 31 for these trails as they do for developed campgrounds like Russian River.

Proposal 146: Oppose

see comment on 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

see comment on 145

Proposal 148: Oppose

Trappers are already doing this on a voluntary basis.

Proposal 149: Oppose

see comment on 145

Proposal 150: Oppose

Alaska Wildlife Troopers should know who is trapping in their area without the burden of attaching a tag to each trap or snare. Most trappers post a sign at the beginning of their line to notify other users that they are on a trapline. A trap/snare tag requirement was implemented by Fish and Wildlife Service for the Kenai Refuge in the late 1980s, and it generated a host of problems and very few benefits. When first implemented, Refuge law enforcement routinely ran traps line to check for compliance to the tag requirement. This involved removing buried traps and handling snares to read the tag.

Proposal 151: Oppose

This area is too large to test the recovery of beaver.

Proposal 152: Support with Amendment

Trappers are also concerned about the reduction in the beaver population in the Anchor River drainage; however, we do not support a complete closure for five years. We would support a shorter season from Dec. 1st to Jan. 31st with a bag limit of two for the Anchor River drainage.

History is very clear when an area is closed, it is difficult to have it re-opened.

From the very low reported harvest in this drainage, it seems unlikely that trapping is the primary factor controlling numbers of beaver.

Proposal 153: Oppose

see comment on #152

Proposal 155: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 156: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 157: Oppose

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Proposal 158: Oppose

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Proposal 160: Oppose

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Proposal 161: Oppose

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Proposal 162: Oppose

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Proposal 163: Oppose

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Proposal 164: Oppose

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Proposal 165: Oppose

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Proposal 166: Oppose

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Proposal 167: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 168: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 170: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 172: Support

An ethical hunter should validate their tag if an animal is wounded and not retrieved.

Proposal 173: Support

This change would reduce crowding.

Proposal 174: Oppose

This would have very little benefit to sheep hunting but would be confusing.

Proposal 175: Support

Antlerless moose hunts need to be reauthorized annually.

Proposal 176: Support

I support this hunt.

Proposal 180: Support

This is such a unique area it should be treated as a super tag hunt.

Proposal 186: Support

An ethical hunter should validate their tag if an animal is wounded and not retrieved.

Proposal 188: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 189: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 190: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 196: Oppose

The department has long-standing rules for baiting bears that do not need to be changed.

Proposal 197: Oppose

Alaska Wildlife Troopers should know who is trapping in their area. This is a huge inconvenience to make sure every trap, and snare is properly tagged with very little benefit to enforcement.

Proposal 209: Oppose

Elk are not a guide required species and should not be added to the list.

Proposal 210: Support

One permit per household should be the standard for an animal as large as an elk plus this will provide an opportunity for other families to receive a permit.

Proposal 212: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 213: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 214: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 215: Oppose

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Proposal 216: Oppose

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Proposal 217: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 218: Oppose

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Proposal 219: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 223: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 224: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 225: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 226: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 227: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 228: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 229: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 231: Oppose

This is unnecessary. Nonresidents harvest 3% of reported big game in Alaska while their financial contribution to F&G is about 87% of the tag and license revenue. Setting up this system and keeping track of nonresident winners will add another step to the draw process

Proposal 237: Oppose

This permit system has been in place for years and it works, no need to change.

Proposal 241: Oppose

This would allow the take of mink when there is no value to their hides.

Proposal 244: Oppose

Trap tags are a huge inconvenience and of little benefit.

Proposal 247: Support

I support this as an ethical way to harvest fox.



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Name: Michael Sturm

Community of Residence: Anchor point

Comment:

Proposal 105: Oppose

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Proposal 106: Oppose

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Proposal 107: Oppose

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Proposal 108: Oppose

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Proposal 141: Support

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Proposal 142: Support

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Proposal 144: Support

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Proposal 145: Oppose

All people need to use common sense. Responsible trail users should have their dogs on a leash for the protection of the animals, the dogs included.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Responsible trail users should have their dogs on a leash.

Proposal 147: Oppose

Responsible pet owners should keep their dogs on a leash.

Proposal 148: Oppose

Signs lead to harassment and tampering. Both crimes. Look at the data from the lower 48.

Proposal 149: Oppose

Establish some common sense and have people keep track of their pets.

Proposal 150: Support with Amendment

See harassment of trapper data from the lower 48.

Proposal 151: Oppose

There are no beavers in either of those drainages. No one traps them. Closing a system that is already not being trapped is a waste of time energy and money.

Proposal 152: Oppose

I trap otter in the anchor. There are no beaver. No one traps it for beaver.

Proposal 153: Oppose

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Name: Adam Sullivan

Community of Residence: Moose Pass

Comment:

Proposal 138: Oppose

From personal experience there is no lack of Brown Bears in unit 7 and 15. Shortening the season would only make it more difficult to control the population.

Proposal 145: Oppose

All of these proposals stem from a fabricated issue by a select few who want to impose their feelings and beliefs on others. There have been 2 or 3 stories floating around Cooper Landing of dogs stuck in traps over the last 10 to 12 years. While I will say there probably has been some dogs stuck in traps it isn't an issue worth making laws and regulations about. As far as I



PC241

understand the situation there are currently leash laws or regs in place. A dog on a leash is safe from traps. I personally have dogs and kids. We routinely recreate on trails and beaches in and around Cooper Landing. I know when I choose to have my dogs off leash I am taking a chance they could get caught in a trap. I have had more issues with other people's dogs being uncontrolled on trails and beaches then I have had issues with my animals and traps. I have had 0 issues with my animals getting caught in traps and NUMEROUS situations where I've had to wonder if this dog running up to us is nice, well in front of their owner on the trails and beaches in Cooper Landing. While I don't live in Cooper Landing any longer my kids go to school there and I work in the community, as does my wife. I live by Tern Lake in what is considered Moose Pass and recreate in Cooper Landing very often. I don't feel like this is an issue that needs government intervention. Most people live in "rural communities" to avoid these types of government regs and intervention. There are plenty of cities and communities available to people where these regs already exist. Littering the areas we recreate in with signs is frankly ridiculous. I don't feel like this is an issue that we need to involve the government in. I dont have hard feelings for any of the parties involved, I would just like to keep the areas we recreate in free of as much human sign as possible.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Same as my comment on proposal 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

Same as my comment on proposal 145

Proposal 148: Oppose

Same as my comment on proposal 145

Proposal 149: Oppose

Same as my comment on proposal 145

Proposal 150: Oppose

Same as my comment on proposal 145

Name: Jaren Sumauang

Community of Residence: Sitka, Alaska

Comment:

I am a born and raised Sitka, Alaska resident and I believe we should not raise deer limits for non residents, especially if the folks involved are financially benefiting from these decisions.



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Name: Brandon Summitt

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 141: Support

I support this as the existing 6 week season is already too short to effectively run a line

Proposal 142: Support

I support this as the existing 6 week season is already too short to effectively run a line

Proposal 143: Support

I support this as the existing 6 week season is already too short to effectively run a line

Proposal 144: Support

I support this as the existing 6 week season is already too short to effectively run a line

Proposal 145: Oppose

There have been no dog conflicts with trappers in this area. I regularly recreate in unit 7 with my dogs and have seen no issues. This is reducing opportunity for trappers, and opening the door for setbacks to get more and more excessive in the future.

Proposal 146: Oppose

There have been no dog conflicts with trappers in this area. I regularly recreate in unit 7 with my dogs and have seen no issues. This is reducing opportunity for trappers, and opening the door for setbacks to get more and more excessive in the future.

Proposal 147: Oppose

There have been no dog conflicts with trappers in this area. I regularly recreate in unit 7 with my dogs and have seen no issues. This is reducing opportunity for trappers, and opening the door for setbacks to get more and more excessive in the future.

Proposal 148: Oppose

This encourages trapper harassment by indicating where active traplines are to anti-trappers.

Proposal 149: Oppose

There have been no dog conflicts with trappers in this area. I regularly recreate in unit 7 with my dogs and have seen no issues. This is reducing opportunity for trappers, and opening the door for setbacks to get more and more excessive in the future.

Proposal 150: Oppose

This requirement has proved to be a constant source of contention and legal jeopardy for trappers on the Kenai Refuge and trappers do not want this form of harassment to spread to other parts of the Kenai or the State. Despite original promises that tags would only be investigated if there were an incident or officer suspected wrongdoing, trap tag compliance has resulted in traps being excavated from sets just to look and see if they have a tag. Wildlife officers with little to no trapping experience have ruined complete traplines for canines with excessive driving and

walking around, over and on traps and sets for wolves and coyotes that remain unproductive for the remainder of the season. Often the main issue they are concerned with is whether there is a tag. Even when a tag was already found on one set, they continue to investigate each set, to see if they can find one without a tag, and leave sign and scent in their wake that renders the trapline unusable. Because of this harassment trappers cannot support requiring tags. Additionally, the risk of a trapper's personal information being divulged to anti-trapping activists is too great.

Proposal 151: Oppose

Reduction of opportunity without scientific study or evidence.

Proposal 152: Oppose

Reduction of opportunity without scientific study or evidence.

Proposal 153: Oppose

Reduction of opportunity without scientific study or evidence.



PC244

Name: Connor Sutka

Community of Residence: Elizaville ny

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Gives the opportunity for nonresidents to take time off of work brings revenue to the small towns. By shortening the season i feel it takes away opportunities for people to come hunt that may only be a once in a lifetime event.

Proposal 199: Support

All the research i have seen points to a very well managed population of deer. And very healthy herd with bountiful numbers.

Proposal 200: Support

Lots of deer on kodiak. Well managed herd the numbers are there. Brings more opportunities to non residents who may only get to do this once in a lifetime. Brings more revenue to the unit to invest back into the deer herd. More revenue for small town business.

Proposal 201: Support

The deer herd is most definitely up in numbers. Will bring better opportunities for hunters supply them with more meat. Will bring more revenue to local businesses. And to the state.

Proposal 204: Support

More revenue to the state more opportunities for hunters deer herd had very strong numbers.



Name: Evan Swen

Community of Residence: Anchor Point

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Unit 8 has a harvest objective of 8,000 to 8,500 that has not been reached in almost 10 years. According to browse surveys the population does not show any decline in population. Shortening the nonresident hunting season would only make reaching the conservation goals more difficult. Residents hunters average less than 2 deer and are unable to reach the conservation target with a population that is not in decline, therefore there are more deer that required by subsistence needs. Also, it takes away revenue from the state and the local Kodiak business. A shortened season means less hunting licenses and harvest tags sold for the state, along with less opportunities for Kodiak transporters, lodges, air taxis, restaurants, and grocery stores to have successful seasons.

Proposal 199: Support

The Kodiak Sitka black tail deer population has show no sign of decreasing according to the browse surveys. Along with that, the target harvest has not been reached since 2016, with this in mind the nonresident deer bag limit should be increased to at least 2, if not to 3. The largest controlling factor with the deer population is severe winters that can kill upwards of 60% of the population, not hunting pressure. Limiting nonresidents to one buck restricts the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to reach their own management objective. Biologically, increasing the buck harvest will have very minimal impact on the overall population. One buck can breed several does during the rut and the does that are missed come back into heat a few weeks later and are then bred. Harvesting does, especially mature does has a significantly larger impact on deer populations. Although a severe winter can completely negate almost all conservation efforts, controlling the population to keep it within the carrying capacity of the habitat can help mitigate the effects. Meaning more opportunities to reach the target harvest, by increasing the nonresident bag limit will ultimately be better for the deer population. The average success rate for resident hunters is 1.8 deer, the population is not declining and the harvest target is still unmet. This indicates that there is more harvest opportunity than what is required by subsistence need. Furthermore, increasing the tag limit will boost income for the state through more tags and hunting licenses. Along with more revenue generation for businesses local to Kodiak, from restaurants and hotels in town to the hunting lodges and transporters. Lastly Unit 8 deer are not limited by harvest, but by the weather. The management goal has not been met despite a stable and healthy population. Nonresident hunters harvest primarily bucks, which has minimal biological impacts. Increasing the nonresident limit will increase the opportunity and help reach harvest objectives without reducing subsistence availability.

Proposal 200: Support

The Kodiak Sitka black tail deer population has show no sign of decreasing according to the browse surveys. Along with that, the target harvest has not been reached since 2016, with this in mind the nonresident deer bag limit should be increased to 2. The largest controlling factor with the deer population is severe winters that can kill upwards of 60% of the population, not hunting

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Proposal 204: Support

The Kodiak Sitka black tail deer population has show no sign of decreasing according to the browse surveys. Along with that, the target harvest has not been reached since 2016, with this in mind the nonresident deer bag limit should be increased to 2. The largest controlling factor with the deer population is severe winters that can kill upwards of 60% of the population, not hunting pressure. Limiting nonresidents to one buck restricts the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to reach their own management objective. Biologically, increasing the buck harvest will have very minimal impact on the overall population. One buck can breed several does during the rut and the does that are missed come back into heat a few weeks later and are then bred. Harvesting does, especially mature does has a significantly larger impact on deer populations. Although a severe winter can completely negate almost all conservation efforts, controlling the population to keep it within the carrying capacity of the habitat can help mitigate the effects. Meaning more opportunities to reach the target harvest, by increasing the nonresident bag limit will ultimately be better for the deer population. The average success rate for resident hunters is 1.8 deer, the population is not declining and the harvest target is still unmet. This indicates that there is more harvest opportunity than what is required by subsistence need. Furthermore, increasing the tag limit will boost income for the state through more tags and hunting licenses. Along with more revenue generation for businesses local to Kodiak, from restaurants and hotels in town to the hunting lodges and transporters. Lastly Unit 8 deer are not limited by harvest, but by the weather. The management goal has not been met despite a stable and healthy population. Nonresident hunters harvest primarily bucks, which has minimal biological impacts. Increasing the nonresident limit will increase the opportunity and help reach harvest objectives without reducing subsistence availability.

Proposal 208: General Comment

Unless the goal of ADFG is to increase the population of deer on Kodiak, this rule is unnecessary. Harvesting does can be very healthy for a deer population. The closer a population is to 1:1 buck to doe ratio the easier it for the does to be bred on their first cycle, this can promote genetic diversity. Also, the harvesting of fawns has the least amount of impact on the population, they can't reproduce and they have used minimal resources from the habitat. Currently, the large majority of deer harvested are bucks between resident and nonresident hunters, so some doe management is good for the population. A fawn is typically self sufficient by early October when antlerless deer open. Buck fawns are pushed away by the end of October and are on there own from then on. Doe fawn stay around through the winter to be learn more from their mother, but this is not to say the fawn can't survive and thrive by itself



Name: Kyle Swinford

Community of Residence: Delta Junction

Comment:

Proposal 198: Support

As an Alaskan, I believe that our resources should remain OURS. While I understand we cannot solely limiting hunting to residents only for financial reasons, we should be prioritizing hunting for residents. I support shorter seasons to limit nonresidents from taking more of the residents resources.

Proposal 199: Oppose

Alaska resources are meant to be for ALASKANS. Not for other people to take advantage of our resources. While I'm not for making hunting solely for residents, I am not for increasing bag limits for nonresidents.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Alaska resources are meant to be for ALASKANS. Not for other people to take advantage of our resources. While I'm not for making hunting solely for residents, I am not for increasing bag limits for nonresidents.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Alaska resources are meant to be for ALASKANS. Not for other people to take advantage of our resources. While I'm not for making hunting solely for residents, I am not for increasing bag limits for nonresidents.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Alaska resources are meant to be for ALASKANS. Not for other people to take advantage of our resources. While I'm not for making hunting solely for residents, I am not for increasing bag limits for nonresidents.

Proposal 204: Oppose

Alaska resources are meant to be for ALASKANS. Not for other people to take advantage of our resources. While I'm not for making hunting solely for residents, I am not for increasing bag limits for nonresidents.

Proposal 210: Support

This gives a fair share to all people applying for these hunts. Hunting can be to enjoy the sport of the hunt and obviously have a trophy to hang on a wall. However, hunting should be primarily for meat and subsistence, and limiting to one per household will allow more hunters to provide for their family.



PC247

Name: Jeff Szarzi

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 86: Support

Alaskans first, make Alaska great again.

Proposal 87: Support

Alaskans first, make Alaska great again.

Proposal 88: Support

Alaskans first, make Alaska great again.

Proposal 93: Support

Alaskans first, make Alaska great again.

Proposal 94: Support

Alaskans first, make Alaska great again.

Proposal 144: Oppose

What was wrong with the season prior, nothing.

Proposal 145: Support

Just be responsible about what is going on. More and more people are recreating in these areas there needs to be a buffer to prevent negative impacts of people and pets with trapping, if not the trappers will suffer by having a bad public image.

Proposal 146: Support

Just be responsible about what is going on. More and more people are recreating in these areas there needs to be a buffer to prevent negative impacts of people and pets with trapping, if not the trappers will suffer by having a bad public image.

Proposal 147: Support

Just be responsible about what is going on. More and more people are recreating in these areas there needs to be a buffer to prevent negative impacts of people and pets with trapping, if not the trappers will suffer by having a bad public image.

Proposal 148: Support

Just be responsible about what is going on.

Proposal 149: Support

Just be responsible about what is going on. More and more people are recreating in these areas there needs to be a buffer to prevent negative impacts of people and pets with trapping, if not the trappers will suffer by having a bad public image.

Proposal 150: Support

Of course, be responsible.

Proposal 151: Support

Leave beavers for fish habitat and manage according. Currently, I spend a lot of time in the Anchor River backcountry and rarely see beaver activity.

Proposal 152: Support

Leave beavers for fish habitat and manage according. Currently, I spend a lot of time in the Anchor River backcountry and rarely see beaver activity.

Proposal 153: Support

Leave beavers for fish habitat and manage according. Currently, I spend a lot of time in the Anchor River backcountry and rarely see beaver activity.



PC248

Name: Nicole Szarzi

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 142: Oppose

Lynx trapping should be restricted rather than liberalized so people recreating in the backcountry could have a greater chance of seeing them.

Proposal 143: Oppose

Lynx trapping should be restricted rather than liberalized so people recreating in the backcountry could have a greater chance of seeing them.

Proposal 144: Oppose

Lynx trapping should be restricted rather than liberalized so people recreating in the backcountry could have a greater chance of seeing them.

Proposal 145: Support

My friends and I hike, bike and ski the trails in the vicinity of Cooper Landing on a regular basis. It is alarming to come upon trapped wild animals on our travels. It is also potentially dangerous to go off trail to pee and get caught in a trap. Some of us recreate with our dogs and it isn't fair that they could become snared or trapped when we are on public land.

Proposal 146: Support

My friends and I hike, bike and ski the trails in the vicinity of Cooper Landing on a regular basis. It is alarming to come upon trapped wild animals on our travels. It is also potentially dangerous to go off trail to pee and get caught in a trap. Some of us recreate with our dogs and it isn't fair that they could become snared or trapped when we are on public land.

Proposal 147: Support

My friends and I hike, bike and ski the trails in the vicinity of Cooper Landing on a regular basis. It is alarming to come upon trapped wild animals on our travels. It is also potentially dangerous

to go off trail to pee and get caught in a trap. Some of us recreate with our dogs and it isn't fair that they could become snared or trapped when we are on public land.

Proposal 148: Support

My friends and I recreate regularly, some of us with dogs in the Cooper Landing area. We go off trail sometimes and would benefit from a notice at trailheads where trapping is happening so we and our dogs don't get caught and or hurt.

Proposal 149: Support

My friends and I hike, bike, camp and ski in the vicinity of Summit Lake on a regular basis. It is alarming to come upon trapped wild animals on our travels. It is also potentially dangerous to go off trail and get caught in a trap. Some of us recreate with our dogs and it isn't fair that they could become snared or trapped when we are on public land and trails. The Summit Lake area is one of the most heavily hiked areas that I've been to in my 50 years of recreating in the Kenai Mountains.

Proposal 150: Support

This is a great proposal so illegal trapping activity can be identified and reported.

Proposal 151: Support

Beavers create habitat for rearing fish and shouldn't be trapped in Deep Creek and Anchor River drainages where salmon and steelhead populations are below sustainable levels for harvesting and Dolly Varden numbers are well below historical levels.

Proposal 152: Support

Beavers create habitat for rearing fish and shouldn't be trapped in the Anchor River drainage where salmon and steelhead populations are below sustainable levels for harvesting and Dolly Varden numbers are well below historical levels.

Proposal 153: Support

Beavers create habitat for rearing fish and shouldn't be trapped in the Anchor River drainage where salmon and steelhead populations are below sustainable levels for harvesting and Dolly Varden numbers are well below historical levels.



[REDACTED]
Anchorage, AK 99517

[REDACTED] cell phone

e-mail: [REDACTED]

March 6, 2026

Alaska Board of Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Submitted online at www.boardofgame.adfg.alaska.gov

Subject matter: Comments for consideration at the
South Central Region Meeting
March, 2026

Dear Members of the Board of Game:

I am submitting these comments as an individual, and not the representative of any organization. I have lived in Alaska for 50 years and am an attorney currently fully licensed to practice law in Alaska. I have been somewhat of an activist in matters of wildlife policy for more than 25 years; and proudly think of myself as an advocate for wildlife and a representative of non-consumptive users. I am a member of the Anchorage Advisory Committee.

Please consider my comments on the following proposals:

Region wide and Multiple Units

Proposal 71. Oppose. This proposal would establish average annual harvest value for sheep. I recognize that this proposal is merely a procedural step necessary to the developing of IM plans providing for the airborne culling of wolves, bears, wolverine and coyotes preying on sheep. But I want to make it clear that I oppose the entire idea of airborne shooting of predators for the purpose of slowing the statewide decline in sheep populations. To reverse the decline, the better choices are to close some areas entirely, for instance the Kenai Peninsula [see Proposal 105



below]; and abandoning the unscientific ideology that allows unlimited take of full curl rams, year after year, decade after decade. [See discussion regarding Proposal 105 below.]

Proposal 75. Support. This proposal would require an online trapping education course for trapping in the Southcentral Region. I support it because it might help reduce the misplacement of traps in areas frequented by recreational users accompanied by their dogs.

Proposal 105. Support. This proposal would close sheep hunting on the Kenai Peninsula. I submitted this proposal.

To begin, the Department in its comments opposes Prop. 105 stating as follows:

Kenai sheep are harvested under full curl management and there is no biological justification for a closure currently.

That statement is false. Biological justification for closure is provided by published research by the Department's biologists available on the Department's website. Indeed, the Department's biologists indicate that there must be closure of large parts of the Kenai Peninsula if sheep are to continue to inhabit the areas where they are found today; and if the long term trend of decline is to be reversed.

The Department has prepared and published a detailed report on sheep on the Kenai Peninsula. The title of that report and research is "Dall Sheep Management Report and Plan, Game Management Units 7 and 15". The report period is 2016 - 2021, and the plan period is 2021-2026. It is hereinafter referred to as "The Management Report.

In the Management Report, the Department's biologists state that there are five functional sub-populations in five distinct areas which are thought to exist and that sheep numbers have declined over the past five years, in four of these areas.

Closing four out of five of these distinct areas to sheep hunting is what the biologists recommend. I quote the Management Report's recommendations, as follows:



Survey Resurrection Trail, Grant Lake, Cooper Mountain, and Cr Lake on a yearly basis, when budgets and time allow, until numbers increase above 100 in each area. Close all areas with a subpopulation below 50 to sheep hunting.

See Management Report at "Recommendations for Activity, Section 1.1; at page 8.

The Management Report also indicates that in the Cooper Mountain area [count areas 337 and 353] the population is 35; and in the Crescent Lake area [count area 338] the population is 38, while the population in the Grant Lake area [count areas 339, 343, and 344] is a mere 62. For the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, [count areas 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, and 359, it is only count area 356 that more than 50 Sheep were found. See generally pages 5-8 of the Management Report. A map identifying where these count areas are located is provided at page 2 of the Management Report.

It is only in the Resurrection Trail area [Count Areas 331 and 332], Grant Lake [count areas 339, 343, and 344, and in Court area 359 that more than 50 Sheep have been found. The Department's biologists recommend that Sheep hunting in all other areas of the Peninsula be closed to sheep hunting.

The recommendation for closure in areas with subpopulations of less than 50 Sheep is explained at page 12 of the Management Report, at "Conclusions and Recommendations". I quote as follows:

Dall Sheep on the Kenai Peninsula are in a long-term decline. Survey efforts until 2020 have been adequate to document the decline. The cause of the decline is unknown but does not appear to be driven by harvest as the Kenai Peninsula is managed under the full curl harvest strategy and harvest has declined in conjunction with population declines. **Several of our subpopulations, however, are approaching or below what the literature suggests as minimum viable population for wild sheep, which in turn means the loss of any individuals from the population could be detrimental.....**

Research should be conducted to better understand the cause of sheep declines and the connectivity of subpopulations and to help develop a plan to potentially reverse this trend. **Should minimum count**



numbers in subpopulations continue to decline, harvest should be halted until numbers increase.

The Department in its comments provides a graph that shows a continuing decline in Sheep numbers, but an increased harvest in the last three years: up from five (5) to ten (10) Sheep in 2025.

The Department in response to a similar proposal made in 2023 [Proposal 109] stated as follows. “[S]heep are managed under full curl regulation, currently negating concern of harvest affecting the trajectory of sheep populations.” Relying on full curl regulation, the Board rejected Proposal 109 in 2023.

The full curl rule is not sufficient to negate the impact of hunting on sheep populations. To begin, as indicated in the Management Report, the removal of any sheep from a population of less than 50 animals reduces the population further, toward zero.

Furthermore, published material by Department biologists indicates that the full curl management strategy probably contributes to the decline of healthy sheep populations, on the Kenai Peninsula, and elsewhere in Alaska. I refer to the report titled “Wildlife Restoration, MULTI-YEAR GRANT INTERIM PERFORMANCE REPORT: Assessing Dall Sheep Horn Morphometrics as a Management Tool”. I refer to this report hereinafter as the “Horn Morphology Report”. I quote from the Horn Morphology Report as follows:

In most of Alaska, non-subsistence sheep hunts are managed under the full curl regulation. This regulation was implemented throughout most of the state by 1989, and it was intended to focus harvest on mature rams. It is primarily based on the dominance related mortality (DRM) hypothesis proposed by Geist (1966; 1971), which states that mature rams are at heightened risk for overwinter mortality due to energy expenditure during the rut. The presence of these mature rams in a population, and their participation in rut, may ensure an orderly rut, but **if most of the mature rams are removed by hunting, juvenile rams purportedly participate in mating to a greater extent. Increased participation by younger rams then results in increased harassment of adult ewes, rams courting/chasing anestrous ewes, increased male-male competition. Further, a prolonged mating**



season is possible as rams remain with ewe groups past the rut in an attempt to secure copulations. According to the DRM hypothesis, such increased participation by young rams causes greater energy expenditure by both rams and ewes, depleting their energy reserves, which in turn lowers pregnancy and parturition rates, and compromising overwinter survival among all cohorts.

See the Horn Morphology Report at page 10.

Added to the detriment of removing mature rams is this fact: while the mean age at which rams achieve full curl is 8.5 years, some rams reach full curl at 5 years, 6 years, and 7 years of age. Some rams never reach full curl.

Full curl rams are the dominant males, and dominant breeders, although some smaller, less dominant rams also succeed in breeding with ewes. Removing the dominant rams from the breeding population at an early age, means that ewes copulate with smaller, less dominant rams. To put it another way, the rams reaching full curl at ages 5-7 are the “studs”, and removing them from the breeding population at ages 5-7 removes the “studs” from the breeding population. That’s not good.

The point of much of the foregoing is this: it is not only climate change that is negatively influencing sheep populations, but also failure (a) to take seriously the conclusions of the Department’s biologists, and (b) unscientific reliance on the full curl management strategy. These failures are especially important in mountain ranges inhabited by distinct remnant sheep populations of 50 or fewer animals.

Another excuse given by the Department for opposing Proposal 105 is the remark in “Background” that there are two federal subsistence hunts in Units 7 and 15. The undersigned understands that only one permit has been issued in the last year for these two federal hunts. One federal permit on the Kenai is not the problem. The problem is mismanagement by the State.

The Alaska Constitution in Article VIII, Section 4, provides in relevant part that “...wildlife..... shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle....” AS 38.04.910 (12) defines the sustained yield as follows:

“sustained yield” means the achievement and **maintenance in perpetuity of**



a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state lands consistent with multiple use.

Current regulations provide for a registration sheep hunt on the Kenai Peninsula, and it is estimated that 75-125 hunters will hunt sheep every year for at least the next three years; and that the annual take will be 5-10 sheep.

That level of harvest is not sustainable. That level of harvest certainly does not provide for a "high level of or regular output of Sheep on state lands on the Kenai Peninsula.

To put it another way: by failing to do something to reverse the downward trend, the Department and the Board will violate Article VIII, Section 4 of the State's constitution. The thousands of non-consumptive users who hike and climb on the Kenai Peninsula will lose their constitutional right to sustained yield of Sheep on the Peninsula, unless the Board does something to sharply reduce the harvest of Sheep on the Peninsula. Perhaps some limited harvest can be allowed, but only in selected areas, and only if any hunts are restricted to draw hunts, with a small, limited number of permits authorized.

Please note, the full Anchorage Advisory Committee supported Proposal 105 at its February, 2026 meeting. Department biologists were present at the February meeting and expressed their views to AC committee members.

Proposals 145-149. Support. These proposals are by the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee, and would provide for buffers from specifically identified trails, trail heads, beaches, and limited sections of unpaved, small community roads. The people making these proposals have submitted similar proposals in previous years, but the vast majority of the buffer areas proposed were rejected by the Board. Proposals 145-149 are well thought-out, and represent responsible compromise with trappers. These proposals are made by locals, and supported by the local community. The people making these proposals are working within the Board of Game system, and deserve the respect of Board members. If the Board process is to continue working, and not replaced by local ordinances, the Board needs to respond thoughtfully to proposals such as these.

I don't live in Cooper Landing, or have a cabin there. But I have hiked, climbed and skied in Cooper Landing and nearby for over 45 years: but I do not any

Comments to Board of Game: South Central Region Meeting, March 2026.



longer, because I am a responsible dog owner, and do not want to risk having new dog caught in a trap, especially a large conibear. Traps on trails deny me multiple use of public lands during trapping season.

Finally, I note that the Anchorage AC supported Proposals 146-149, but with an amendment providing for 50 yard, and not 100 yard buffers.

Proposal 150. This proposal would provide for tags on traps in Unit 7. I am the proposer. A similar proposal but for Statewide application was considered by the Board at its meeting in March 2025. It was rejected by the Board notwithstanding strong support by State Law Enforcement.

Proposal 150 mirrors exactly the position stated by Law Enforcement in March, 2025. At that time, Law Enforcement recommended use of ASPIN numbers for trap ID's and adoption on a gradual schedule with only a few Units where there is widespread support going first.

I submitted Proposal 150 which applies to the eastern half of the Kenai Peninsula along with Proposal 197, which applies to Unit 14C. The Kodiak Humane Society submitted Proposal 244 for Unit 8, independently of me. I support it. See discussion below.

My purpose in submitting Proposals 150 and 197 was to do exactly what Law Enforcement has recommended. That is use ASPIN numbers for identification: and to have the Board adopt regulations providing for tags for only few units as a kind of test. There is widespread support for common sense regulation of trapping in Units 14C and 7. [Apparently also in Unit 8, but I am unable to speak to that because I don't know.]

As proof that there is widespread support in Unit 14C for tags on traps, I point to the fact that Anchorage has an ordinance adopted by the elected members of the Anchorage Assembly by a 9-2 vote; and the fact that the ordinance requires tags on traps. See below in discussion regarding Proposal 197.

And in Unit 7, for evidence of widespread support, I point to the fact that the City of Seward has a no-trapping ordinance, while in Cooper Landing, there is the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee which has conducted public surveys indicating strong support for no-trapping buffers. See materials provided with

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A proposal to require tags on traps [Proposal 54] was made for Unit 2 and failed on a 3-4 vote at the Southeast Meeting in January 2026. Unit 2 consists of Prince of Wales Island. Board members should vote differently in regard to Proposals 150, 197, and 244. Prince of Wales Island is sparsely inhabited, and very different from Unit 7 and 14C. Unit 7, the subject of Proposal 150, contains Cooper Landing, Moose Pass, and Seward, and thousand of homes, and cabins, and businesses relying on tourism. Unit 7 is visited by many thousands of non-consumptive user who fish, camp, hike, climb and ski. Requiring tags on traps would not change trapping regulations; that is other than to require tags. Proposal 150 merely makes it easier for Law Enforcement to do its job.

Incidentally, the Anchorage AC supported Proposal 150 with an 11-0 vote.

Proposals 151-153. Support. These proposals would close the Anchor River and Deep Creek drainages to beaver trapping. I am the proposer of Proposal 153. There are apparently no beaver in these drainages any longer. The reason is excessive harvest for decades. When beaver return, if they return, the Department can re-open beaver trapping in one or both of these drainages.

As discussed in regard to Proposal 105, the Constitution gives Alaskans a right to sustained yield of wildlife; and AS 38.04.910 (12) defines the term sustained yield as follows:

"sustained yield" means the achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state lands consistent with multiple use.

Failing to adopt one or more of these proposals, and doing nothing to bring beaver back to these drainages would violate the Board's duty to abide by the constitutional mandate.

ANCHORAGE AREA - UNIT 14C.

Proposal 187. Oppose. This proposal would increase the bag limit for black



bear and provide for **no closed season in Unit 14C, Remainder**. This area includes most of the Glacier Creek Valley, and residential areas near the end of the Knik River road. The Glacier Creek valley includes Girdwood which is home to thousands of people, and visited by many thousands more. Not as many people reside along the Knik River road, but the area is home to many and visited by thousands. The thousands of people who visit these areas are there for recreational purposes other than hunting. All of the Unit 14C Remainder should be closed to bear hunting for most of the year. Public safety and the reduction of conflicts between user groups are the reasons why this proposal should not pass.

Proposal 196. Support. This proposal would prohibit bear baiting within 5 miles of the Knik River road. I am the proposer; and the reasons for the proposal are stated in the proposal. I do not oppose bear baiting generally speaking, but I submitted proposal 196 in an effort to remove bear baiting stations a long way from populated areas near Anchorage. The current regulation requiring a mere mile from residences is insufficient. If the Board fails to approve Proposal 196, it is my hope that the Department will use its permit granting authority to ensure that all baiting stations are located a long way from homes located near the Knik River road.

Proposal 197. Support. Proposal 197 would require tags on traps in Unit 14C. I am the proposer. The reasons are well stated in the proposal itself, and precisely track the recommendations made by Law Enforcement at the Board's meeting in March 2025. I submitted Proposal 197 in conjunction with Proposal 150 concerning Unit 7. See above for discussion.

The Municipality is huge and contains a very large part of Unit 14C. The Municipality contains more than 1,100,000 acres; and has on its books a trapping ordinance which requires tags on traps set within the borders of the Municipality. See AMC 14.70.200 C. The ordinance states that tags on traps must provide contact information for the trapper, or alternatively provide an ID number issued by the State.

Passage of Proposal 197, [or of Proposal 150, see above] would enable the State to create and administer the confidential ID system recommended by the State's Law Enforcement. That way, a person wishing to trap in the Municipality could do so without putting his or her contact information on the tags required by the Municipal ordinance; but instead use the confidential ID system recommended by State Law Enforcement.



The Department in its comments regarding Proposal 197 fails to mention Municipal ordinance. That failure may be because the Department apparently refuses to recognize that the question of municipal jurisdiction has been resolved by the Alaska Supreme Court in *Alaska Trappers Assoc. v. Valdez*; 548 P.3d 332 (Alaska 2024). There, the Court rejected the State's [prior?] position that a Valdez ordinance similar to Anchorage's was invalid for lack of jurisdiction.

A similar proposal [Proposal 54] was made for Unit 2 for consideration at the Board's Southeast Meeting held in January 2026. Proposal 54 failed on a 3-4 vote, notwithstanding strong support from Law Enforcement. Unit 2 consists of Prince of Wales Island. Obviously, Anchorage is very different from the Prince of Wales Island. The differences should be taken into consideration and Proposal 197 should be adopted.

Other Proposals for Unit 14C. As stated in the introduction to these comments, I am a member of the Anchorage Advisory Committee. I participated in discussing the Unit 14C proposals, and although I didn't get everything I wanted, I support the AC's positions on the other proposals applicable to Unit 14C.

Kodiak Area - Unit 8

Proposal 243 Support. This proposal would require breakaway mechanisms on all snares set near the Kodiak road system. The goal is to reduce the killing and maiming of non-target animals, both wild and domestic, and the proposal apparently has broad community support. The proponents are working within the board of game system, and have tried for a long time to obtain approval. The Board should approve their proposal since the proponents have other options, including municipal ordinances.

Proposal 244. Support. This proposal would require tags on traps, and tracks the recommendations of State Law Enforcement precisely. There apparently is strong community support for this proposal; as well as the additional justification that trap ID's will enable local law enforcement to intercede and educate trappers on the proper placement of traps.

Other Proposals for Unit 8. As stated above, I am a member of the Anchorage Advisory Committee; and I participated in discussing the Unit 8 proposals. I support the Anchorage AC's positions on the proposals applicable to Unit 8.



Thank you for considering my comments.

Very truly yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kneeland Taylor".

Kneeland Taylor



PC250

Name: Lorraine Temple

Community of Residence: Cooper Landing

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I support Proposal #145. This proposal would establish a 100-yard setback for traps and snares from certain roads and pullouts in the Cooper Landing area, with reasonable exceptions for non-lethal traps and for traps set three feet above ground or snow level, enclosed, underwater, or under ice.

With the exception of Old Sterling Highway and West Juneau Bench Road, all of the roads included in this proposal have occupied homes along them and are used daily by residents for walking dogs and other casual outdoor recreation.

Quartz Creek Road is particularly notable. The road is divided into a section maintained by the Alaska Department of Transportation and a final section that is groomed locally for winter recreation. While there are no residences along the groomed portion, it receives significant winter use because local volunteers maintain it as a ski trail. Skiers, fat bikers, dog walkers, and snowshoers use this area constantly throughout the winter months.

Despite this heavy recreational use, a local trapper posted on social media this fall, warning the public that traps and snares would be placed in this specific area. This situation runs contrary to the spirit of the trapping guidelines published by the ADF&G, which state that trappers should: “Act responsibly as a trapper and conservationist by trapping in ways to minimize conflict between trapping and other users, for example, avoid high recreational use areas. Avoid situations where you might catch a domestic dog or cat, such as near homes or trails frequently used by hikers, skijorers, dog mushers, or other people.”

The social media post caused significant concern among Cooper Landing residents and discouraged use of the groomed trail. Cooper Landing Safe Trails placed a sign asking trappers to voluntarily set their traps farther back from the trail, but it was repeatedly removed before being placed out of reach.

Similarly, the local grooming group has posted a sign requesting that vehicles avoid using the trail so it can remain suitable for skiing, yet trucks and snowmachines continue to drive on the road, much to the frustration of groomers and recreational users.

Regarding the Old Seward Highway, a local trapper suggested several years ago that this area would be a good candidate for trap setbacks, noting that he was not aware of any trappers actively using it. Based on that local knowledge, it is in this proposal, but upon further information from another local source, I don't know how accurate that is. Personally, I would not travel that road with an unleashed dog during the trapping months.

West Juneau Bench Road is also likely to see increased use as development occurs and the new highway bypass is constructed. As activity in this area increases, it is prudent to establish setbacks now to help prevent future conflicts between user groups.

As I understand it, trapping is often more productive in areas with less human activity. For that reason, separating trapping from high-use recreational corridors benefits everyone. Roads that are frequently used by walkers, skiers, cyclists, and nearby residents, as well as by traffic, are logical places to establish setbacks of at least 100 yards.

A recent community survey indicated that 82 percent of respondents support trap setbacks. Some respondents even suggested setbacks larger than 100 yards or eliminating trapping in these areas altogether. I do not support eliminating trapping. Rather, I support creating reasonable buffers between user groups so public lands can be used safely and equitably, recognizing the much larger number of recreational users compared to trappers.

Cooper Landing is a small community and not a municipality, so it does not have the authority to enact local regulations. For that reason, residents must rely on the Board of Game to address conflicts like this. It is also worth noting that the District Manager of the Chugach National Forest supports these setbacks. This approach aligns with the National Forest Service's mission "to allow multiple user groups to safely share public lands while balancing opportunities for all".

Cooper Landing residents value both trapping traditions and outdoor recreation. With communication, compromise, and mutual respect, these activities can coexist. Proposal #145 provides a reasonable, balanced step toward reducing conflict and improving safety for everyone who uses these shared spaces.

Thank you for your consideration.

(see attached map)

Proposal 146: Support

I support Proposal #146, which would establish 100-yard setbacks for trapping and snaring along select trails in the Cooper Landing area, with reasonable exceptions for traps set more than three feet above ground or snow level, enclosed traps, and those set underwater or under ice.

The trails listed in this proposal are regularly used throughout the winter by skiers, skijorers, hikers, snowshoers, and fat-tire bikers. They are also located close to what many would consider the "heart" of Cooper Landing. These trails were chosen carefully because they receive consistent recreational use.

As a member of the Cooper Landing Safe Trails Committee, I can attest that we worked hard to keep this list conservative and respectful of all user groups. Our goal was not to eliminate trapping opportunities, but to identify high-use areas where reasonable setbacks could reduce conflict and improve safety.

The reality is that there is a disproportionate number of people using these trails for recreation compared to trapping. According to the 2024 Trappers Report from the ADF&G for Region II (which includes Game Management Unit 7), 1,707 trapping permits were issued. Some of these

permits are bundled with hunting and fishing licenses. The population of Region II is approximately 369,572 people. Survey data indicated that 76% of respondents did not trap that year. Even if every permit were actively used, that would represent only about 0.4% of the population—less than one-half of one percent of the population traps!

Given these numbers, it is reasonable to manage land use in a way that reflects the needs of the majority of users while still maintaining opportunities for trappers.

Winter recreation in Cooper Landing continues to grow each year. With the addition of the Three Bears store and the construction of the new highway bypass in the coming years, visitation is likely to increase further. Improvements in outdoor gear, navigation tools, and the influence of social media—where ideal conditions for skating, skiing, and biking are widely shared—have also contributed to increasing winter recreation. As a result, local roads and parking areas are often busy during peak conditions.

Cooper Landing is also a community where many people recreate with their dogs. While responsible dog management—such as voice command or e-collar control—is important and something I support, it does not eliminate all risk. Children and other visitors may also encounter traps unexpectedly. For example, years ago, a young child was poking at something on the shore of Kenai Lake that turned out to be a live trap. Incidents like this highlight the need for reasonable buffers in areas where people commonly recreate.

Other areas of Alaska have already implemented similar setback policies with success. In the Juneau area, setbacks of 1/4 mile are required. In Anchorage, setbacks include 1/4 mile from permanent dwellings, campgrounds, and trailheads, as well as 50-yard setbacks from developed trails. In the Matanuska-Susitna Borough, regulations prohibit most traps and snares within 50 yards of thirteen popular state-managed trails, including the Talkeetna Lakes Park trail system, developed trails within Matanuska Lakes State Recreation Area, and several Hatcher Pass trails such as the Independence Mine ski trails, Gold Mint Trail, and Reed Lakes Trail. Other communities, including Valdez and Cordova, have also adopted setback regulations or designated areas where trapping restrictions apply.

These examples demonstrate that setback policies are both workable and effective. They protect multiple user groups while providing clear boundaries for trappers.

One of the areas included in this proposal is a 400-yard setback from the Stetson Trail parking area. I have firsthand knowledge that this location is used for search-and-rescue dog training. Because the Summit Lake Recreation Area is nearby and the surrounding mountains contain avalanche terrain, this type of training is extremely valuable for emergency preparedness. Establishing a safe zone around the training area would help ensure that trainers and dogs can work safely and effectively.

Proposal #146 represents a balanced and practical approach. It respects trapping traditions while recognizing the increasing recreational use of these specific trails. Creating reasonable setbacks will help reduce conflict, improve safety, and allow all users to continue enjoying public lands responsibly.

Please consider supporting Proposal #146. Thank you.

(see attached map)

Proposal 147: Support

I support Proposal #147 to create modest safety buffers around three beach areas on Kenai Lake. The proposal requires a setback of 100 yards from the mean high-water mark unless traps are set at least 3 feet above ground or snow level, are enclosed, are underwater, or are under ice.

North Beach, also known as “Williams Beach,” is located at the old boat launch and has residences whose properties abut the shoreline. It is a very popular winter recreation area for dog walking, skiing, and skijoring. One of our board members lives on this beach and walks her dog there daily. I also spent many winters recreating there, often skiing or skijoring with one dog tethered to me and another running free. About 7 years ago, I saw a CD hanging in the trees near a home, but did not realize it marked a trap location. Many recreational users simply do not recognize these markers or understand how close they may be to traps.

Another time, a resident found a live trap on the beach about a half mile beyond the end of the Williams Road that parallels the shoreline. Skiers and fat-tire bikers use that area for recreation and often will take their dogs. Proposal #147 suggests a 1-mile buffer beyond the end of Williams Road, which is very reasonable given that trappers often use snowmachines to reach their traplines.

Because this area is so heavily used, the community increasingly sees it as a place where basic separation between user groups makes sense.

The second beach, on the south side of Kenai Lake, also has homes directly along the shoreline for the first mile, then ends where camping areas have been created. It is another place where residents and visitors commonly walk their dogs throughout the winter.

The third location, locally known as “Waikiki,” has established access and, as the name suggests, is a place locals enjoy year-round. The proposal covers only a ½ mile section of this beach with a 100-yard setback from the mean high-water mark. It was here that a woman’s six-month-old puppy was caught in a 120 Conibear trap and died in her arms. The trap was set just off the beach.

In total, the proposed setback areas cover 5.3 miles of the 56.4 miles of shoreline on Kenai Lake, and about 3 miles of that shoreline have homes directly on the beach. Most of the lake shoreline would remain available for trapping.

Alaskans value both trapping and outdoor recreation. Proposal #147 does not eliminate trapping opportunities. It is about preventing unnecessary conflict between legitimate user groups who value the same landscape for different reasons. It creates a practical balance between traditional trapping and the reality that these particular beaches are heavily used by residents, families, and dogs throughout the winter.

Without reasonable separation in the most heavily used areas, these types of incidents create resentment, fear, and growing tension between trappers and recreational users. That is not good for the community, and it is not good for the long-term stability of trapping itself.

Kenai Lake is one of the most beautiful and cherished places in our community. People should be able to enjoy these specific, well-known recreation areas without the constant worry that a dog or pet could encounter a lethal trap just off the shoreline.

I respect that trapping is a long-standing and important use of Alaska's lands and waters. This proposal doesn't eliminate trapping opportunities—it simply creates small buffers in a few heavily used locations so different user groups can safely share the landscape. Modest, targeted solutions like this can help prevent the kinds of conflicts that often lead to much broader restrictions later.

I respectfully urge the Board to support Proposal #147.

(see attached map)

Proposal 148: Support

I support Proposal #148, which would require signs to be posted at access points to active trapping areas. Providing notice to recreational users about where trapping is occurring is one of the most practical and reasonable ways to help prevent the accidental capture of domestic animals.

At least 10 other states already have trapping signage requirements, and Alaska now requires signage in the Matanuska-Susitna Borough within 50 yards of certain trails. This demonstrates that signage is both workable and effective as a common-sense measure to reduce conflict between user groups.

Mandatory posted signs are also consistent with the Alaska Trappers Association Official Position Statement, "Trapline Signs," adopted September 27, 2016, which states:

"The Alaska Trappers Association encourages trappers in road-accessible regions of the State to post signs near major points of access to their personal trapline trails. These signs should explain that there are traps and/or snares on or near the trail. The signs could also include the trapper's name and contact information. These signs are intended to alert other trail users of the purpose of the trail so that they can avoid conflict with the trapper. This approach of posting signs should be beneficial for everyone involved."

In conversations with trappers over the years, concerns have been raised about the possibility of "having product removed from their trap," or fears that traps could be tampered with or removed. However, one member of the Alaska Trappers Association offered a thoughtful and candid perspective, saying, "I'd rather have that than catch somebody's dog." I was impressed by the honesty and ethics reflected in that statement, and I believe it represents the shared values many Alaskans hold about responsible outdoor use.

A young trapper from Cooper Landing, who trapped off the Resurrection Trail, told me he voluntarily posted signage along his traplines in protective baggies to alert other trail users. More

recently, a trapper who ran a trap line in the Russian Lakes area stated he marked his active trap lines. Their approach demonstrates that cooperation between trappers and recreational users is not only possible but already happening in many places. It is confusing, though, if not all trappers follow this guideline; that's why regulations need to be passed.

I have been gathering support for these proposals on behalf of Cooper Landing Safe Trails, and among all the proposals discussed, this one received the strongest and most consistent public support. Signage is a straightforward, low-cost step that can significantly reduce conflicts while allowing all user groups to continue enjoying Alaska's outdoors.

The Precautionary Principle, widely recognized in environmental and public health policy, suggests that when an action has the potential to cause harm, reasonable precautionary measures should be taken even when every outcome cannot be predicted with certainty. Signage provides that reasonable precaution by giving dog owners and other trail users the information they need to make responsible choices around legal traplines.

Ultimately, this proposal does not restrict trapping; it simply promotes awareness and communication between people who share the same landscapes. Requiring signage is a balanced and respectful solution that supports both trappers and recreational users.

On the Kenai Peninsula, where popular multi-use trails such as the Resurrection Trail, Russian River area trails, and numerous local access routes bring together hikers, skiers, dog owners, and trappers, clear notification at access points would be an important step toward preventing avoidable conflicts and protecting the safe enjoyment of these shared public lands.

For these reasons, I support adopting Proposal #148 for the signage requirement into regulation.

Proposal 149: Support

I support Proposal #149, which would establish 100-yard trapping and snaring buffers along highway pullouts, backcountry access points, and winter travel corridors in the Summit Lake Recreation Area.

I want to acknowledge that trapping is a long-standing and legitimate use of Alaska's public lands. This proposal does not eliminate the opportunity to trap, instead, it creates modest separation in a few highly used access points so different user groups can safely share the same landscape.

The Summit Lake area is experiencing steady growth in winter recreation. This is clearly reflected in the number of vehicles parked at highway pullouts on any given day, especially on weekends. Located only about an hour and a half from Anchorage and roughly thirty minutes from Cooper Landing, it has become a popular and easily accessible destination for skiers, snowshoers, and other winter recreationists.

I have been told that traps have been seen in the Japan Woods area, and skiers have warned other recreationists to avoid the area. Relying on informal warnings between users is not an effective system. A regulated, predictable separation between user groups would provide far greater certainty and prevent unnecessary conflict.

While the skiing in this area is exceptional, it is also avalanche-prone, and rescues are occasionally required. These rescues are often carried out with the help of highly trained search-and-rescue dogs, which are essential for locating avalanche victims. Several search-and-rescue teams rely on these dogs, and members of those teams have expressed concerns that traps in heavily used access corridors could interfere with or delay emergency response efforts.

Any impediment to a rescue operation, especially one involving avalanche victims, can have serious consequences. Fortunately, this potential risk can be addressed simply and practically.

The maps associated with this proposal clearly identify the primary highway pullouts, access points, and commonly used winter travel corridors. Establishing modest safety buffers in these specific locations would help protect recreational users and working search-and-rescue dogs while leaving the vast majority of the surrounding landscape available for trapping.

It is also worth noting that trapping represents a very small segment of Alaska's population—well under one-half of one percent according to the 2024 ADF&G Trapper Questionnaire—while winter recreation participation continues to grow each year.








The Alaska Department of Natural Resources' Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP), statewide surveys show that a large percentage of Alaska households participate in winter trail activities, including skiing (43%), walking for pleasure in winter (38.9%), and other forms of outdoor recreation. In contrast, trapping represents a very small segment of the population, as stated, well under one-half of one percent. Current regulations effectively prioritize the interests of this small minority over the safety and enjoyment of the much larger user group. Establishing modest buffers at the most heavily used access points is a practical and reasonable way to correct that imbalance, protect public safety and critical rescue operations, and still leave most of the surrounding landscape available for trapping.

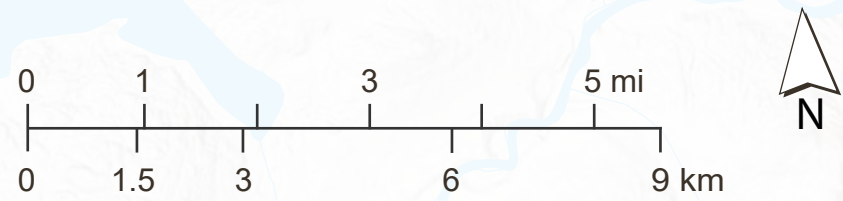
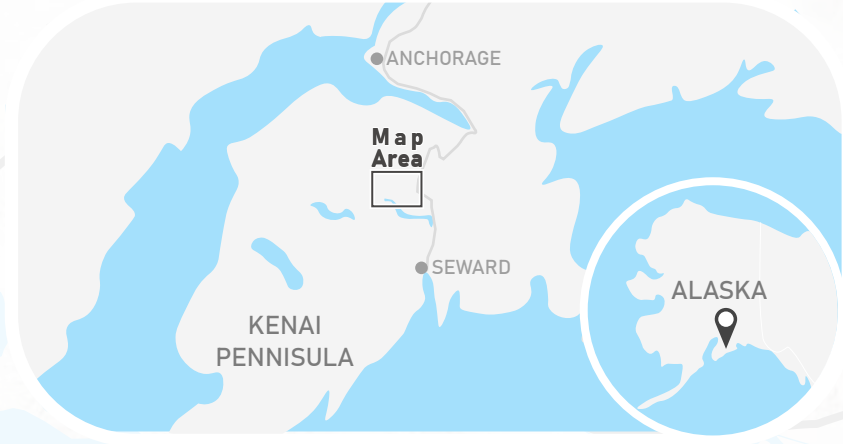
For these reasons, I respectfully urge the Board to support Proposal #149.

(see attached map)

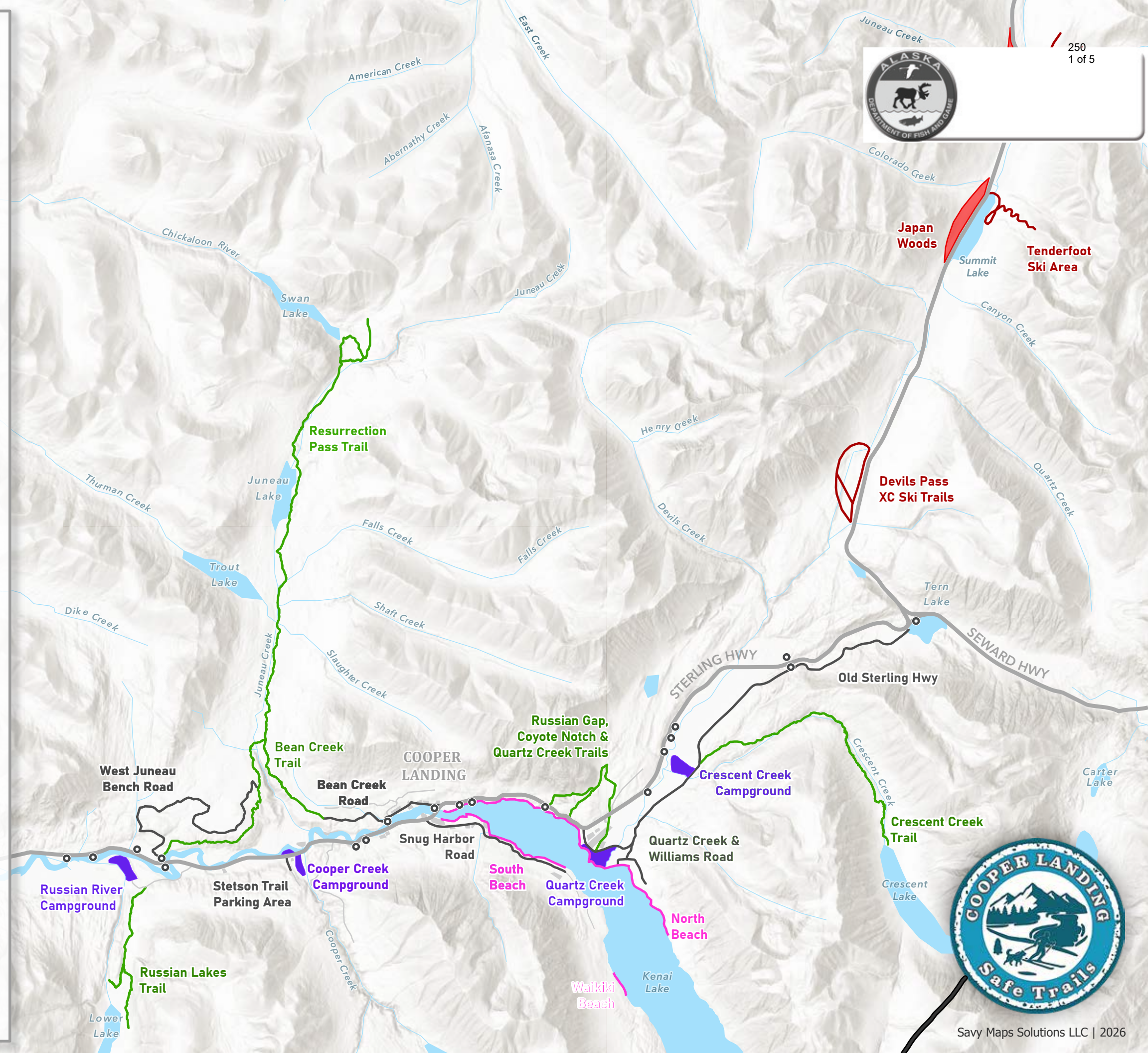
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

Setback Types

-  Trails
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Roads
100 yard setback on both sides of road
-  Beaches
100 yard setback from water line
-  Summit Recreation Area Trails
-  Summit Recreation Area
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts



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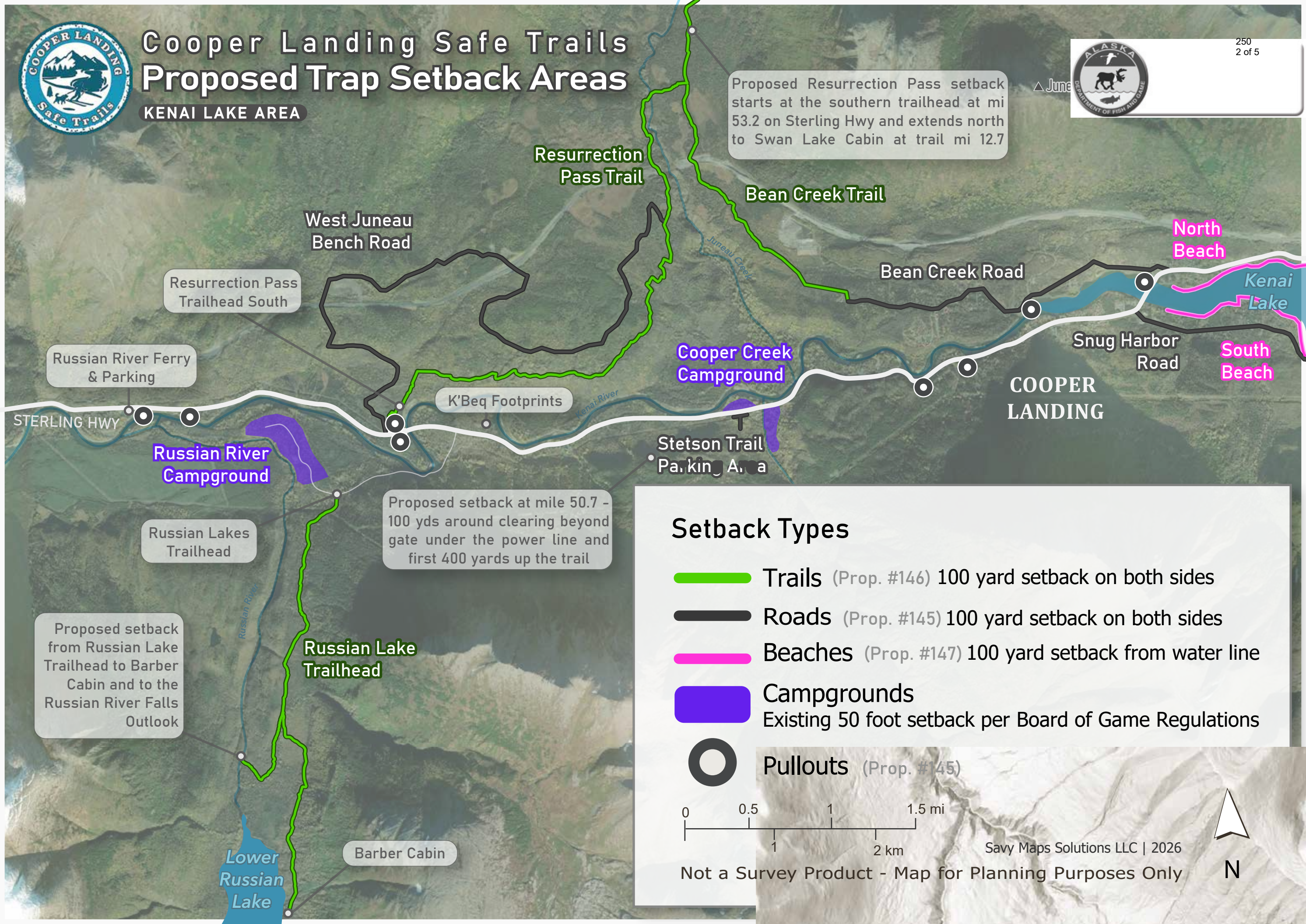


Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



Proposed Resurrection Pass setback starts at the southern trailhead at mi 53.2 on Sterling Hwy and extends north to Swan Lake Cabin at trail mi 12.7



Resurrection Pass Trailhead South

Russian River Ferry & Parking

Russian River Campground

Russian Lakes Trailhead

West Juneau Bench Road

Resurrection Pass Trail

Bean Creek Trail

Cooper Creek Campground

K'Beq Footprints

Stetson Trail Parking Area

Bean Creek Road

COOPER LANDING

Snug Harbor Road

North Beach

South Beach

Kenai Lake

Lower Russian Lake

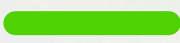
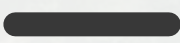
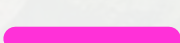
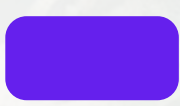

Barber Cabin

Russian Lake Trailhead

Proposed setback at mile 50.7 - 100 yds around clearing beyond gate under the power line and first 400 yards up the trail

Proposed setback from Russian Lake Trailhead to Barber Cabin and to the Russian River Falls Outlook

Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146) 100 yard setback on both sides
-  Roads (Prop. #145) 100 yard setback on both sides
-  Beaches (Prop. #147) 100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



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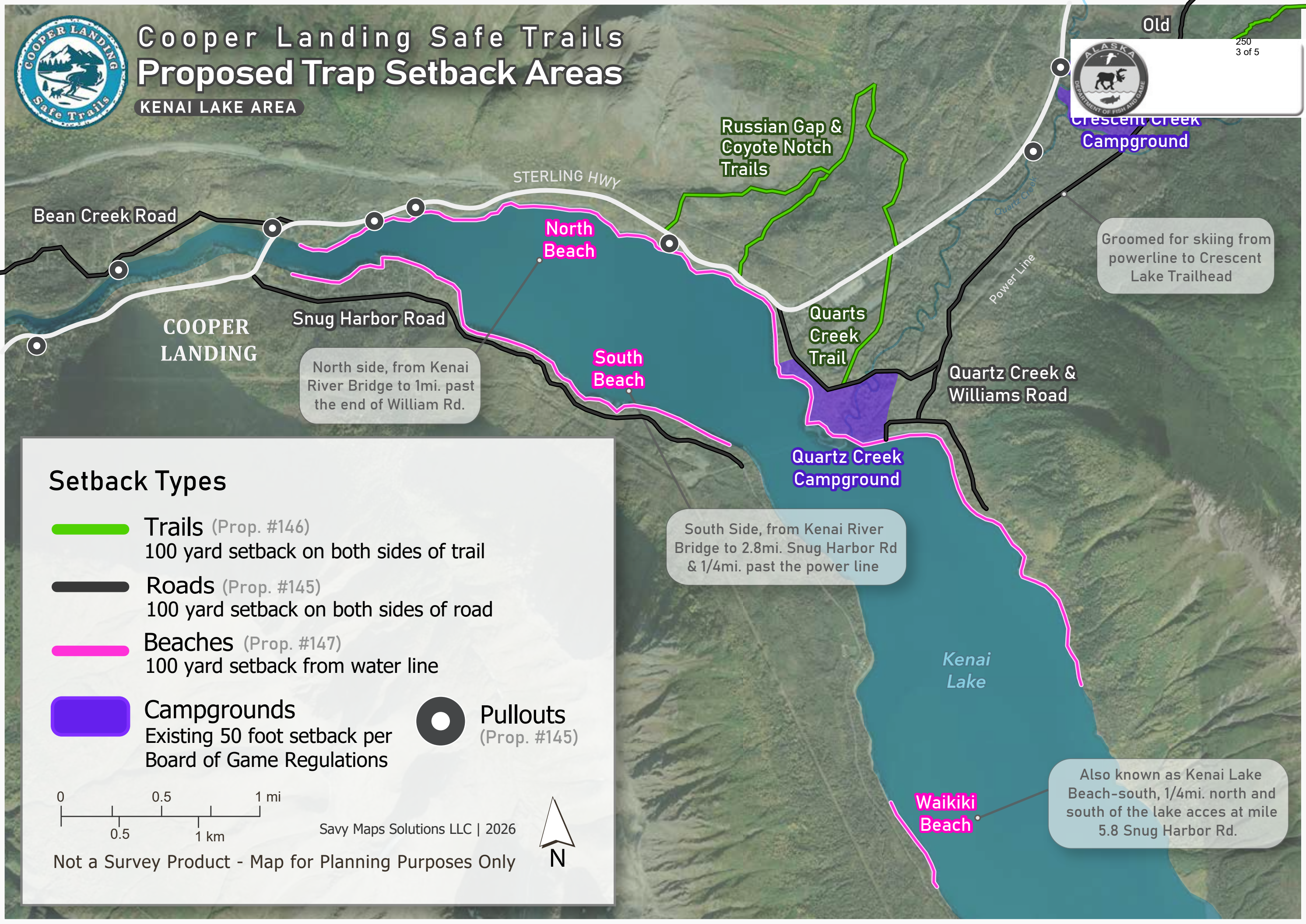
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Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



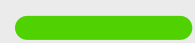
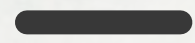



Groomed for skiing from powerline to Crescent Lake Trailhead

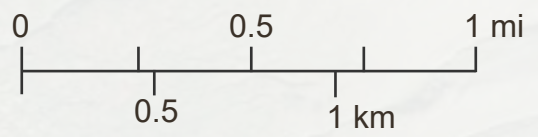
North side, from Kenai River Bridge to 1mi. past the end of William Rd.

South Side, from Kenai River Bridge to 2.8mi. Snug Harbor Rd & 1/4mi. past the power line

Also known as Kenai Lake Beach-south, 1/4mi. north and south of the lake acces at mile 5.8 Snug Harbor Rd.

Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146)
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Roads (Prop. #145)
100 yard setback on both sides of road
-  Beaches (Prop. #147)
100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



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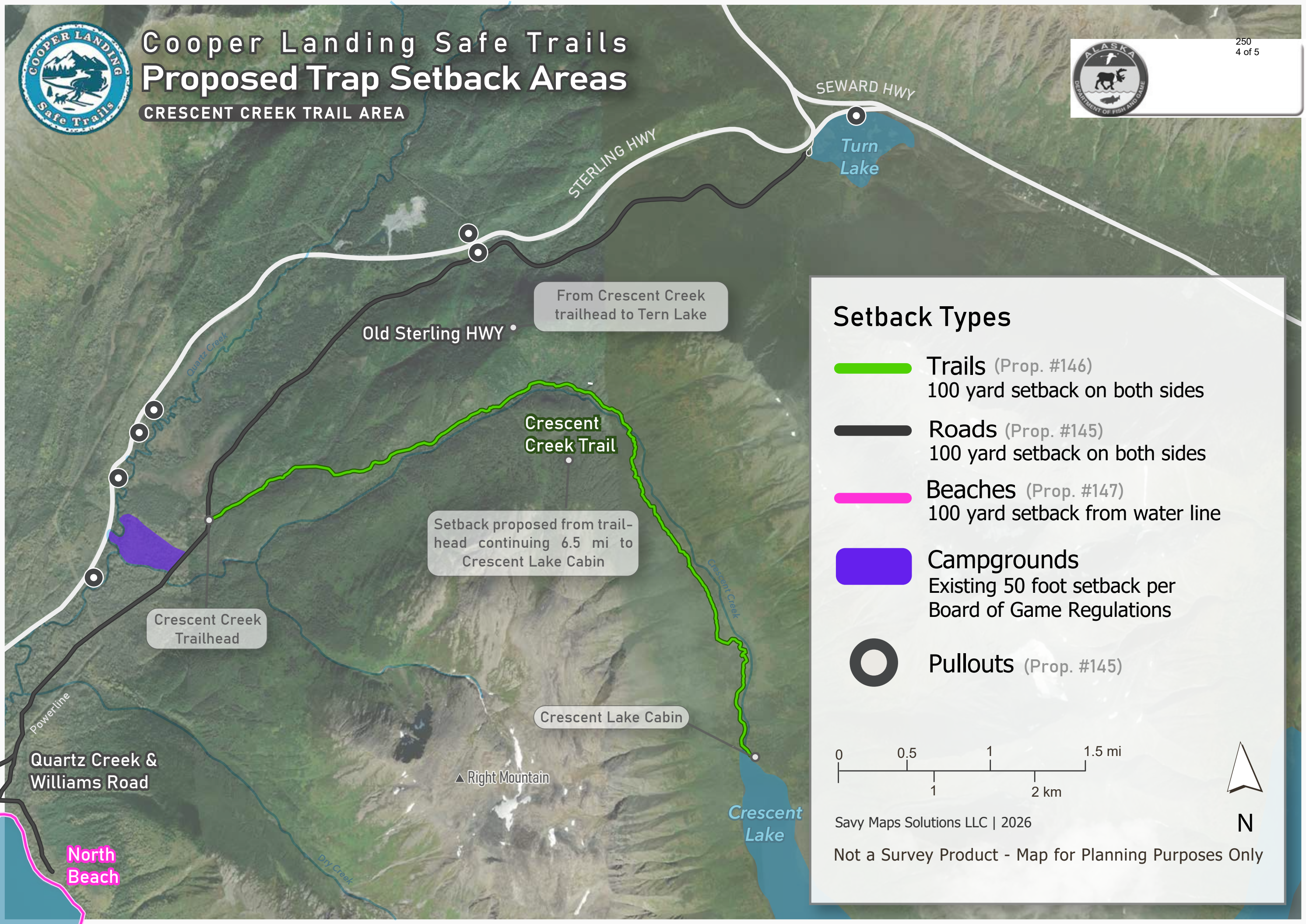


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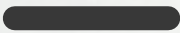





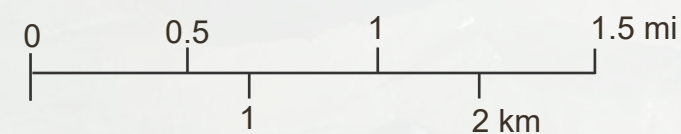
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

CRESCENT CREEK TRAIL AREA



Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #146)
100 yard setback on both sides
-  Roads (Prop. #145)
100 yard setback on both sides
-  Beaches (Prop. #147)
100 yard setback from water line
-  Campgrounds
Existing 50 foot setback per Board of Game Regulations
-  Pullouts (Prop. #145)



N

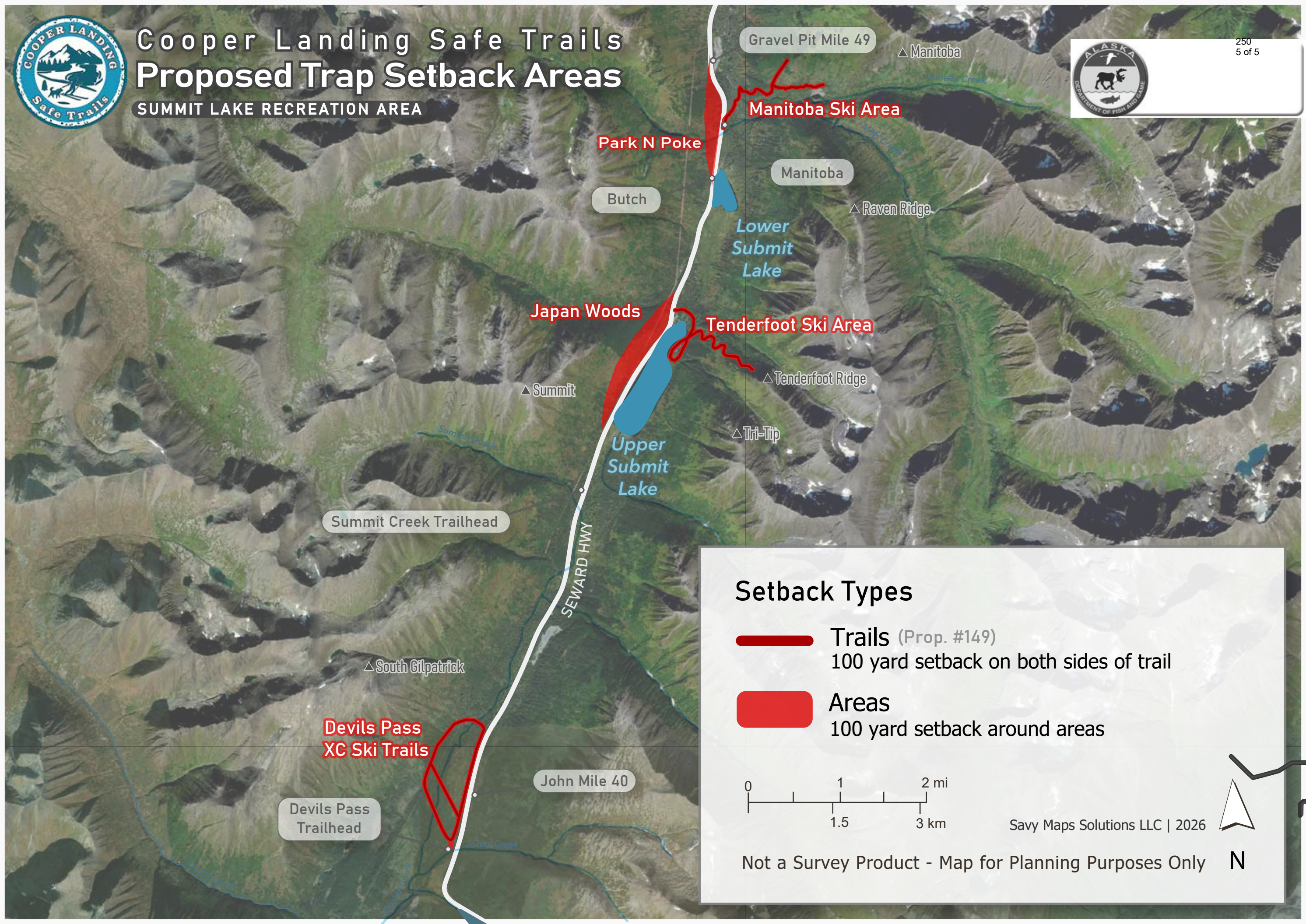
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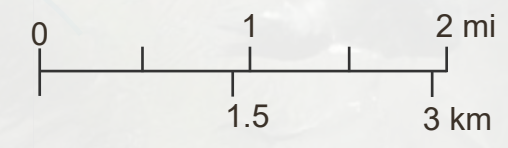
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

SUMMIT LAKE RECREATION AREA



Setback Types

-  Trails (Prop. #149)
100 yard setback on both sides of trail
-  Areas
100 yard setback around areas



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Not a Survey Product - Map for Planning Purposes Only



N



PC251

Name: Daniel Trupp

Community of Residence: Wasilla

Comment:

Proposal 70: Oppose

4 years is enough.

Proposal 73: Support

needs to be clearly defined and mapped if going to be ethically enforceable.

Proposal 74: Support

I don't have a problem with this. It could encourage responsible shooting.

Proposal 86: Support

When accessible herds are limited residents should get first priority

Proposal 87: Support

When accessible herds are limited residents should get first priority

Proposal 88: Support

When accessible herds are limited residents should get first priority

Proposal 89: Support

This would be a great harvest opportunity for residents.

Proposal 90: Support

Years of width and brow tine selection has changed the antler genetics so that many bulls will never be harvestable.

Proposal 91: Oppose

This sounds dumb.

Proposal 96: Support with Amendment

only if as a targeted hunt for overpopulated areas

Proposal 97: Oppose

There is plenty of areas motorized people can go in the state. Nonmotorized areas are special and worth keeping.

Proposal 98: Support

There is plenty of areas motorized people can go in the state. Nonmotorized areas are special and worth keeping.

Proposal 99: Oppose

The Kachemak bay area is special in part because it is non motorized. It should be left that way.

Proposal 100: Oppose

I think it is worth while to have some pristine areas accessible by foot or boat only.

Proposal 105: Oppose

I don't see why, the best areas are already draws and human harvest of full curl rams is small compared to predation and winter kill.

Proposal 106: Oppose

Why? I'd support some.

Proposal 107: Oppose

why?

Proposal 108: Support

I'd support some.

Proposal 109: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 110: Support

I've witnessed healthy goat populations there and I'd love the opportunity.

Proposal 111: Support

I see lots of goats in areas with no open hunts. An archery hunt would not kill that many more goats but increase hunt opportunities.

Proposal 112: Support

Would be an awesome hunt opportunity and likely low additional harvest.

Proposal 113: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 114: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 115: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 116: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 117: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 118: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 119: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 120: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 121: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 122: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 123: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 124: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 125: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 126: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 127: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 128: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 129: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 130: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 131: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 132: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 133: Support

I'm in favor of restricting nonresidents and prioritizing residents.

Proposal 134: Oppose

I see no reason to limit black bear hunting.

Proposal 135: Support

Splitting the cap into seasons like most other hunts makes more management sense and would prevent closing the fall season based on spring harvest.

Proposal 136: Support

Splitting the cap into seasons like most other hunts makes more management sense and would prevent closing the fall season based on spring harvest.

Proposal 137: Support

The peninsula is filthy with brown and black bears, and harvest is not that high anyway. It is a better situation for fall moose, sheep, and goat hunters to be able to harvest a brown bear if necessary.

Proposal 138: Oppose

Dumb idea. Season should not close at all.

Proposal 139: Oppose

Hunt should be divided, no reason to shorten though.

Proposal 140: Oppose

There is an over abundance of bears, not critical to restrict sows or hunters.

Proposal 145: Support

Traps don't need to be right on roads, trails, and pullouts.

Proposal 146: Support

Traps don't need to be right on roads, trails, and pullouts.

Proposal 147: Support

Traps don't need to be right on roads, trails, and pullouts.

Proposal 149: Support

Traps don't need to be right on roads, trails, and pullouts.

Proposal 150: Support

Makes sense

Proposal 155: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 156: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 157: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 158: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 159: Support

Love this, so many goats with very tough draw odds. Would give willing residents a local opportunity.

Proposal 160: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 161: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 162: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 163: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 164: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 165: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 166: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 167: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 168: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 169: Oppose

need more info on where

Proposal 170: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 171: Oppose

It is currently harvest tag I believe.

Proposal 174: Oppose

unnecessary

Proposal 175: Oppose

Why?

Proposal 176: Oppose

Not really helpful, would only reduce population.

Proposal 177: Support

Don't see why not.

Proposal 178: Support

Provide increased draw odds with same harvest.

Proposal 179: Oppose

Don't see any upside.

Proposal 181: Oppose

why would we allow this? would only allow more funny business.

Proposal 183: Support

There is no shortage of bears.

Proposal 187: Support

no shortage of bears.

Proposal 188: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 189: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 190: Support

I am generally in favor of limiting nonresidents and prioritizing resident access.

Proposal 192: Support

I'm in favor of more opportunities.

Proposal 193: Support

So many bears in there it doesn't need to be a draw. Assuming it remains archery only it won't increase harvest much.

Proposal 194: Support

no reason not to. I've been been black bear hunting in June and had opportunities for browns but its closed for some reason.

Proposal 195: Oppose

Not necessary

Proposal 197: Support

This makes sense



PC252

Name: Robert Tucker

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

I do not see anywhere in my research that there is a reason to do this. There are no studies showing a dramatic drop in population to require this.

Proposal 199: Support

I would support this ONLY if the second tag was purchase in Kodiak. Either at ADFG or in one of the villages in the areas hunted.

I would also only support this if the transporters are NOT guiding the non-resident hunters in any way. They are just transport.

Proposal 200: Support

I would support this only if the funds for the second tag go to one of two place either conservation or law enforcement or split between the two. This helps the population and law enforcement to stop the illegal guiding of transports.

Proposal 201: Support

I would support this only if the funds for the second tag go to one of two place either conservation or law enforcement or split between the two. This helps the population and law enforcement to stop the illegal guiding of transports.

Proposal 202: Oppose

I have not seen any research to support this action.

Proposal 203: Oppose

I believe this is too big a jump from one to three. Go in steps. Try two and test it for a few years before you go to three if the population holds.

Proposal 204: Support

I see no research showing it can't be supported.

Proposal 205: Oppose

This does not give me an enough information to make an informed decision. What date exactly what areas and why.

Proposal 206: Oppose

All this does is increase hunting pressure in other areas.

Proposal 207: Oppose

All this does in hinder the elderly and youth from maybe getting a smaller deer that might be available. These areas are not trophy hunting areas they are subsistence areas. I could give hoot the size of the antlers I am trying to feed my family. This is only a tactic to raise bigger bucks. Most residents are not trophy hunting. The initial idea of the deer introduced to Kodiak was not for trophy hunting it was to see if they could supply food to the residents of Kodiak. Why all of a sudden should this mission change of the original intent.

Proposal 208: Support

I am in complete agreement to this.

Proposal 209: Support

I believe because of the terrain and weather here on Kodiak any non resident should need a guide to hunt the high country.

Proposal 211: Support

Due to weather and the low take of animals now I see no reason not to extend the season

Proposal 212: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 213: Oppose
Why

Proposal 214: Oppose
Why

Proposal 215: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 216: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 217: Oppose
Why

Proposal 218: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 219: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 220: Support with Amendment

This should be for a one year trial. To get some numbers of success and number of population.

Proposal 221: Support with Amendment

This should be for a one year trial. To get some numbers of success and number of population.

Proposal 222: Oppose

Where is the research to support this. Seems to me the populations have done very well and have not been an issue with the way it is.

Proposal 223: Oppose

There need to be a balance with resident and non resident I do not see an issue with this now so why change it.

Proposal 224: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 225: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 226: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 227: Oppose
Why

Proposal 228: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 229: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 230: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 231: Oppose
Why?

Proposal 232: Support

If there is a population that supports this I am all for it.

Proposal 233: Oppose

Why?

Proposal 234: Oppose

There is a healthy population of bears in Kodiak I see no reason to shorten the season.

If anything you should lengthen the season on the road system to support less bear encounters with residents in these areas.

Proposal 235: Oppose

How should you enforce this. Now if a person wounds one he can report it and keep people safe in the area by knowing. This encourages folks not to report it and have wounded bears in an area without warning anyone. Plus you have no idea if that bear died or was a flesh wound. This makes no sense what so ever!

Proposal 236: Support with Amendment

As long as there is language that it is sow without cubs!

Proposal 237: Support

I think if the Non resident are not going to hunt and the permit exists then someone should get to hunt it and why not locals.

Proposal 238: Oppose

I just do not feel if you live here and know the areas and the bears that this would be necessary.

Proposal 239: Oppose

I see no research showing why. This is mostly a subsistence food source for locals.

Proposal 240: Oppose

This is two different issues. I would support the reduction IF there were research supporting it. I would oppose the night vision for hunting but not for the use of any kind of safety reason.

Proposal 241: Support

If they are a problem and there is research to back this up then yes

Proposal 242: Support

I agree with this the populations I see could support this plus it is more inline with beaver trapping where otter catches can happen out of season.

Proposal 243: Oppose

I see no reason for this. This will result in lost critters with snares. If you want to something with snares then require hoof stops on the snares. This will stop some catches of dogs and deer and not have critters running around with the snare still in them.

Proposal 244: Oppose

This has never been issue in years. I have trapped Kodiak for 40 years and never had an issue.

Proposal 245: Oppose

Do you know how many times I have had to use a headlamp to make it out from hunt or checking traps. This is insane and will only get people injured.

Proposal 246: Oppose

These can be very beneficial if used properly

Proposal 247: Support with Amendment

Only red light to be used only at the point of kill. Not scanning and actively using them to hunt.

Proposal 248: Oppose

These can be used very effectively to get in and out of a trapping area for safety of the trapper. How does this help the trapper in anyway kill more animals it doesn't. We do it now with artificial lights because of the length of daylight and the ethical code to check traps. This just ensures the trapper more safety.



PC253

Name: US Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region

Community of Residence: Alaska

Comment:

We support adopting a regulatory year for harvest reporting, maintaining the three-year running average for all human-caused mortality, and including all forms of human-caused mortality within harvest caps. Additionally, we support lowering harvest caps to the lower end of the current management range. These measures will help sustain brown bear populations, reduce the risk of emergency closures, and preserve both spring and fall hunting opportunities. By providing consistency and balance, this approach benefits hunters, wildlife viewers, and long-term population health.

Adopting a regulatory year system, including all human-caused mortalities, maintaining a three-year average, and lowering the harvest cap are ecologically and socially responsible actions. These measures, along with the positions outlined above, will protect the brown bear population while supporting continued wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities.

Proposal 135: Support

Change management of human-caused mortality caps from the calendar year to the regulatory year, provided the three-year average for calculating available bears in the human-caused mortality calculation is maintained. This change prevents emergency fall closures caused by high spring harvests, ensuring equitable opportunities in both seasons. We would also support any amendments that lowered the adult female human-caused mortality cap as it would better assure long-term sustainability and regulatory consistency and predictability.

Proposal 136: Support

Change management of mortality caps from the calendar year to the regulatory year for the same reasons listed in Proposal 135.

Proposal 137: Oppose

Eliminating the harvest cap and relying solely on season dates and bag limits may result in continued population decline and lost hunting opportunities, contradicting ADF&G and Refuge missions and public expectations.

Proposal 138: Support

Reduce the spring season for brown bears by 15 days to promote predictable hunting opportunities and provide equitable hunting opportunities in the spring and fall seasons predictability for hunters.

Proposal 139: Oppose

Changing from 8-12 breeding age sows combined in GMUs 7 and 15 to 10 breeding-age females in each unit could nearly double the number of breeding females harvested, which ADF&G data suggests the population cannot support. Shortening the spring season to promote consistent hunting opportunities and provide equitable hunting opportunities in the spring and fall seasons is provided for in proposal 138.

Proposal 140: General Comment

We share the goal of reducing female harvest to help secure a fall season, but we have concerns about the effectiveness of the proposed incentive. The regulation assumes hunters return annually to hunt bears, which may not reflect actual participation patterns. If hunters do not hunt bears every year, the incentive may have little influence on harvest decisions. While we strongly support reducing adult female harvest to maintain population sustainability and avoid emergency closures, we are not confident this approach will provide a meaningful disincentive. A more targeted strategy may be needed to achieve the intended conservation outcome.



United States Department of the Interior



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1 of 3

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1011 East Tudor Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

In Reply Refer To:
FWS/R7/NWRS AK26-004

Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Subject: Comments on Proposed Changes to Brown Bear Hunting Regulation – Southcentral Region Meeting, 20 - 25 Mar 2026

Dear Members of the Board:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), Alaska Region, appreciates the opportunity to provide input on proposed hunting regulation changes before the Board of Game at the Southcentral Region Meeting scheduled for March 20 - 25. The Service is not providing comments on proposals for Dall sheep, black bear, and lynx in Units 7 and 15 because some proposals do not directly impact the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge), the proposals address allocation issues which are primarily social rather than biological, or additional data are needed before informed recommendations can be made.

Service comments specifically address brown bear hunting in Units 7 and 15, which directly affects the Refuge. The Refuge's purposes are to conserve wildlife populations and their habitats while providing for wildlife-oriented recreation opportunities including hunting. Maintaining a healthy, ecologically functioning brown bear population is central to these purposes. To achieve this, we strongly support proposals that balance hunting opportunities between spring and fall seasons and establish a science-based cap on all human-caused mortality to sustain population viability and minimize emergency closures. These measures are essential to ensuring long-term conservation while maintaining regulated hunting opportunities consistent with statutory mandates and public expectations.

The Kenai brown bear population was once considered a species of conservation concern due to low numbers. Through effective, science-based management, the population has recovered to support both spring and fall hunting seasons while continuing to provide wildlife viewing opportunities. Maintaining this balance is critical. We support harvest strategies that do not risk reversing these gains and returning to a situation where brown bears again become a species of concern—limiting hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities that are integral to the Refuge's purposes and the local economy.

In 2014, the Alaska Department of Fish & Game (ADF&G) established the first spring brown bear hunting season on the Kenai Peninsula, allowing harvest at registered black bear bait



stations while providing mortality caps to protect adult females and fall hunting opportunities. Past Board of Game actions in 2015 and 2023 changed to a calendar year reporting system and extended hunting seasons. This led to emergency closures and reduced fall hunting opportunities and impacted commercial guides on the Refuge. Most recently, on June 27, 2024, ADF&G issued an emergency closure of the Kenai Peninsula brown bear season after the three-year running average for human-caused mortalities reached the management cap of 12 adult females (ADF&G data).

The Service supports proposals that balance spring and fall hunting opportunities while maintaining healthy bear populations and ensuring future hunting opportunities. We oppose proposals that would remove or increase human-caused mortality caps, as ADF&G data indicate the population cannot support such changes (ADF&G Interim PR Report 2023). Removing or raising human-caused mortality caps could jeopardize the brown bear population's recovered status, returning it to a species of concern and limiting future hunting and wildlife viewing opportunities.

Position Summary

We support adopting a regulatory year for harvest reporting, maintaining the three-year running average for all human-caused mortality, and including all forms of human-caused mortality within harvest caps. Additionally, we support lowering harvest caps to the lower end of the current management range. These measures will help sustain brown bear populations, reduce the risk of emergency closures, and preserve both spring and fall hunting opportunities. By providing consistency and balance, this approach benefits hunters, wildlife viewers, and long-term population health.

Specific Proposal Positions

- **Proposal 135 – Support**
Change management of human-caused mortality caps from the calendar year to the regulatory year, provided the three-year average for calculating available bears in the human-caused mortality calculation is maintained. This change prevents emergency fall closures caused by high spring harvests, ensuring equitable opportunities in both seasons. We would also support any amendments that lowered the adult female human-caused mortality cap as it would better assure long-term sustainability and regulatory consistency and predictability.
- **Proposal 136 – Support**
Change management of mortality caps from the calendar year to the regulatory year for the same reasons listed in Proposal 135.
- **Proposal 137 – Oppose**
Eliminating the harvest cap and relying solely on season dates and bag limits may result in continued population decline and lost hunting opportunities, contradicting ADF&G and Refuge missions and public expectations.



- **Proposal 138 – Support**
Reduce the spring season for brown bears by 15 days to promote predictable hunting opportunities and provide equitable hunting opportunities in the spring and fall seasons predictability for hunters.
- **Proposal 139 – Oppose**
Changing from 8-12 breeding age sows combined in GMUs 7 and 15 to 10 breeding-age females in each unit could nearly double the number of breeding females harvested, which ADF&G data suggests the population cannot support. Shortening the spring season to promote consistent hunting opportunities and provide equitable hunting opportunities in the spring and fall seasons is provided for in proposal 138.
- **Proposal 140 – Neutral**
We share the goal of reducing female harvest to help secure a fall season, but we have concerns about the effectiveness of the proposed incentive. The regulation assumes hunters return annually to hunt bears, which may not reflect actual participation patterns. If hunters do not hunt bears every year, the incentive may have little influence on harvest decisions. While we strongly support reducing adult female harvest to maintain population sustainability and avoid emergency closures, we are not confident this approach will provide a meaningful disincentive. A more targeted strategy may be needed to achieve the intended conservation outcome.

Summary

Adopting a regulatory year system, including all human-caused mortalities, maintaining a three-year average, and lowering the harvest cap are ecologically and socially responsible actions. These measures, along with the positions outlined above, will protect the brown bear population while supporting continued wildlife-dependent recreation opportunities.

Thank you for considering these comments. We look forward to working collaboratively to ensure sustainable management of Alaska's brown bear populations.

Sincerely,

**KARLIN
ITCHOAK**

Assistant Regional Director
National Wildlife Refuge System
Alaska Region

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ITCHOAK
Date: 2026.03.06 10:48:46
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PC254

Name: US Fish and Wildlife Service, Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge

Community of Residence: Kodiak

Comment:

Proposal 234: Oppose

see attached

Proposal 236: Oppose

see attached

Proposal 241: Support

see attached

Proposal 245: Support with Amendment

see attached, with the amendment to include prohibitions for trapping also



United States Department of the Interior

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615-0323
(907) 308-3963



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1 of 2

March 6, 2026

Alaska Board of Game
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

Subject: Comments on Proposed Changes to Hunting Regulations – Southcentral Region Meeting, 20 - 25 Mar 2026

Dear Members of the Board:

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service), Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge (Refuge) appreciates the opportunity to comment on proposals to be considered by the Alaska Board of Game at its March 20-25 Southcentral Region meeting.

The Service would like to echo the positions adopted by the Kodiak Fish and Game Advisory Committee (A.C.) and oppose proposal 234 – changing the spring brown bear hunting season to April 20-May 20; and oppose proposal 236 – removing the sow restriction and penalties for resident hunters and instituting a skull size restriction instead of a sow restriction.

The Service is committed to the conservation of Kodiak Brown Bears, and these two proposals, if adopted, present a conservation concern for bears on the Refuge. The regulation that proposal 236 seeks to amend was enacted in the last Board of Game cycle, with strong support from the Service and the A.C., resulting from Service/Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) bear survey data showing significant decreases in the number of bears seen during aerial surveys of the Sturgeon River area. The regulatory framework currently in place seeks to maintain the health of the population by removing a permit from future hunts for each female bear killed. Proposal 236 seeks to ease the restrictions of the current framework, allowing additional female harvests without the removal of a permit from a future hunt for resident hunters (permits would only be removed for females with skull sizes less than 15 inches in length or 9 inches in width, not for all females harvested). The author of the proposal notes that the more lenient regulation they are proposing has been used and worked before (RY94-RY06). Importantly, however, when the RY94-RY06 regulation was instituted, the estimated density of bears in the area had decreased from a high of 293 independent bears/1000km² in 1987 to 190 independent bears/1000km² in 1993- a 35% decline. The decrease we are seeing now – from 293 independent bears/1000km² in 1987 to 101 independent bears/1000km² in 2025 (or, similarly 102 in 2019, 113 in 2018)- signifies a decline of 65% from peak levels, and leaves the survey population significantly below the Kodiak Brown Bear Management Plan management target of 219 independent bears/1000km². Because of the more precipitous decline now compared to when the previous RY94-RY06 regulation was considered to be effective, we believe different tools are warranted now, compared to those used in the past. Maintaining the current regulation as-is, is likely to better suit the long-term conservation and maintenance of hunting opportunity for this population. Adoption of proposal 234 could similarly increase female harvest in a



segment of the population of conservation concern, and therefore the Service supports maintaining the existing hunt season.

The Service further supports the views of the A.C. and supports proposal 241 to extend the trapping season for Mink, as mink are an invasive species and pose an ecological threat to important native species; and supports proposals 245 in restricting the use of artificial light and infrared optics for hunting in Unit 8.

Thank you for considering these comments. If you have additional questions, please reach out to Wildlife Biologist, Joy Erlenbach at joy_erenbach@fws.gov.

Sincerely,

**DANIELLE
FUJII-DOE**

Digitally signed by
DANIELLE FUJII-DOE
Date: 2026.03.06
14:40:39 -09'00'

Danielle Fujii-Doe, Deputy Refuge Manager
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
1390 Buskin River Road
Kodiak, AK 99615



South Central Personal Comments

Proposal 70- Amend proposal to support IF Unit 8 RG480 Goat hunt is EXCLUDED. If hunters are encouraged through regulation to harvest only Billies additional Resident and Non Resident opportunity will be available.

Proposal 72- SUPPORT

Proposal 73-SUPPORT, Hunters deserve clarity on bear baiting regulations.

Proposal 74-OPPOSE

Proposal 75-SUPPORT, A short one time educational course can prevent conflict with the general public and not be a large burden on the Trapper.

Proposal 76-Amend Proposal to support IF bag limit is limited to 2 BUCKS. Non Residents should not be shooting does and should be limited to 2 bucks.

Proposal 77-Amend Proposal to support IF Non Resident Draw permits are limited to 20% of the 5 year total harvest of each Registration hunt.

Proposal 78-Support, RG248 has only closed early by Emergency order 3 times in the last 10 seasons. There is room for additional Opportunity and Archery restrictions are not likely to drastically impact harvest.

Proposal 79-SUPPORT, Even with the shortening of this season per the proposal this would still be one of the longest Moose seasons for Non Residents in Alaska.



Proposal 80-OPPOSE, Is there data to support issues with moose/vehicle collisions?

Proposal 81-SUPPORT

Proposal 82-OPPOSE

Proposal 83-OPPOSE

Proposal 84-OPPOSE

Proposal 85-SUPPORT, It is not ethical or necessary to shoot at Big Game from a boat.

Proposal 86-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals I would like to point out that the Departments comments below in bold would make these proposals as I authored them null and void and would instead **GUARANTEE** a set percentage allocation to Non Residents. What I am asking for is SINGLE HUNT CODES with "UP TO" or "NOT TO EXCEED" language for Non Residents within the same hunt code.

The Department already issues tags this way in the TMA Dall Sheep drawing hunt code DS102.

"If the board adopts this proposal, the hunts will be assigned individual hunt numbers for residents and nonresidents"

Approval of these proposals even for permit areas with low NR participation will have ZERO effect on the draws as currently conducted as long as the permit allowances allow for a NR permit and will only prevent an over allowance in the future.

If there are not at least 10 or 5 permits available a non resident permit will NOT be available that year but could be available in a following year if the Department increases the quota to meet a minimum permit allowance of 10 or 5 permits.



“Up To” language should be implemented to **single hunt codes** which allow (“up to”) or (“Not to Exceed”) 10% or 20% allowances based on whether a hunt code is a guided or non guided species. Once or IF the non resident allowance is met within that hunt code no more non resident tags can be awarded within that hunt code to non residents. This type of draw structure WOULD NOT change the current draw other than putting a cap on Non Resident tags per hunt code and WOULD NOT carve out or guarantee tags for Non Residents.

Alaska Residents should get priority in the drawing for coveted Big Game Tags per the Alaska Constitution. Currently NO ALLOCATION limits exist for 98 drawing hunts and many hunts are being allocated heavily towards Non Residents.

As you see in the data provided in the Department comments on each proposal the # of NR applicants across nearly all hunt codes has steadily increased over the past 9 years (Some as much as 800%) resulting in higher and higher Non Resident permit allocations.

Proposal 87-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals. See previous comments.

Proposal 88-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals I would like to point out that the Departments comments below in bold would make these proposals as I authored them null and void and would instead **GUARANTEE** a set percentage allocation to Non Residents. What I am asking for is SINGLE HUNT CODES with “UP TO” or “NOT TO EXCEED” language for Non Residents within the same hunt code.

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Alaska Residents should get priority in the drawing for coveted Big Game Tags per the Alaska Constitution. Currently NO ALLOCATION limits exist for 98 drawing hunts and many hunts are being allocated heavily towards Non Residents.

As you see in the data provided in the Department comments on each proposal the # of NR applicants across nearly all hunt codes has steadily increased over the past 9 years (Some as much as 800%) resulting in higher and higher Non Resident permit allocations.

No other state in the Union has un-restricted allocation to non residents in both the drawing permits AND the general harvest ticket hunts

Proposal 89-SUPPORT, This hunt structure has been well received in the surrounding units.

Proposal 90-OPPOSE, Would create conflicting regulations in the rest of the state.

Proposal 91-OPPOSE, Cannot get behind shifting the season dates.

Proposal 92-SUPPORT, Makes sense to align the seasons and will help with meat care.



Proposal 93-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals. See previous comments.

Proposal 94-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals. See Previous comments.

Proposal 95-SUPPORT

Proposal 96-SUPPORT

Proposal 97-SUPPORT, This rule is hard to enforce and there is motorized use in this area for other user groups without restrictions.

Proposal 98-SUPPORT, Need clarification

Proposal 99-OPPOSE

Proposal 100-OPPOSE, Don't like that other user groups get to use these trails all year but hunters are locked out.

Proposal 101-SUPPORT, Most of the Kenai is Refuge and highly restricted.

Proposal 102-SUPPORT same as prop 97

Proposal 103-OPPOSE

Proposal 104-OPPOSE



Proposal 105-OPPOSE, Dall Sheep are responsibly managed under Full Curl Management of OLD Mature Rams only. There is no biological concern for Dall Sheep on the Kenai Peninsula.

Proposal 106-OPPOSE, No biological concern. Issues are social.

Proposal 107-OPPOSE, No Biological concern. Issues are social.

Proposal 108-SUPPORT for Social reasons only. No biological concern for Dall Sheep. This hunt structure would allow for unlimited opportunity and would allow for an older age class of Rams. The BOG could create a 10 year Sunset clause and the Department could use this as a study area.

Proposal 109-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals. See previous comments.

Proposal 110-SUPPORT, Always see goats in this area.

Proposal 111-SUPPORT, These early Registration Archery hunts provide opportunity while adding very little additional harvest.

Proposal 112-SUPPORT, Archery seasons allow additional opportunity without much if any additional harvest.

Proposal 113-As the author of these proposals. See previous comments.

Proposal 114-SUPPORT, As the author of these proposals.



Proposal 115-SUPPORT, As author

Proposal 116-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 117-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 118-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 119-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 120-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 121-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 122-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 123-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 124-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 125-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 126-SUPPORT, As Author



Proposal 127-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 128-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 129-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 130-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 131-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 132-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 133-SUPPORT, As Author

Proposal 134-OPPOSE, There is no biological concern for Black Bears in units 7 and 15.

Proposal 135-SUPPORT, There is no biological concern for Brown Bears in Units 7 and 15.

Proposal 136-SUPPORT, Same as 135

Proposal 137-SUPPORT, There is no biological concern for Brown Bears in Units 7 and 15.

Proposal 138-OPPOSE, Change sow quota to regulatory year.



Proposal 139-OPPOSE

Proposal 140-OPPOSE

Proposal 141-SUPPORT

Proposal 142-SUPPORT

Proposal 143-SUPPORT

Proposal 144-SUPPORT

Proposal 145-OPPOSE

Proposal 146-OPPOSE

Proposal 147-OPPOSE

Proposal 148-OPPOSE

Proposal 149-OPPOSE

Proposal 150-OPPOSE



Proposal 151- No Comment

Proposal 152-No Comment

Proposal 153-No Comment

Proposal 154-No Comment

Proposal 155-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 156-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 157-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 158-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 159-SUPPORT, Archery seasons allow additional opportunity without much harvest if any.

Proposal 160-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 161-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 162-SUPPORT, As Author. See Previous comments.



Proposal 163-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 164-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 165-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 166-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 167-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 168-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 169-SUPPORT, Archery seasons provide additional opportunities and add very little harvest if any.

Proposal 170-SUPPORT, This is a hunt local Resident Alaskans can do that is close to home and affordable.

Proposal 171-SUPPORT, This would allow additional opportunity without taking away from the general Eklutna hunt.

Proposal 172-OPPOSE

Proposal-173-SUPPORT, As the Author. I had this tag in 2022 and the amount of hunters, Fishermen and general recreation on these two river systems and particularly the 20



Mile River was really eye opening and made for an unenjoyable hunting experience. There is no reason to put the cow hunt at the same time as the bull hunt and separating them would help make this a better experience. There are safety issues as well when there are this many people on these tight and shallow rivers with many obstructions.

Proposal 174-OPPOSE, There is no biological concern with harvesting Full Curl rams out of a sheep population. Very few if any hunters will be lucky enough to draw tags back to back years and harvest a ram.

Proposal 175-Amend to SUPPORT if the season is moved to Oct 1-30 to NOT coincide with the Bull Drawing Permit.

Proposal 176-SUPPORT

Proposal 177-SUPPORT as the Author. The drawing odds of receiving this permit is on a steady decline. In early October several of the 10 days are typically lost to inclement weather. An extra 5 days would allow hunters a little more opportunity to hunt a tag that is getting ever increasingly difficult to draw.

Proposal 178-SUPPORT

Proposal 179-SUPPORT

Proposal 180-OPPOSE

Proposal 181-OPPOSE



Proposal 182-OPPOSE, Non Resident allocation is already at 13%. This is on par (actually slightly higher) with Non Resident allocation in the rest of the country.

Proposal 183-SUPPORT, There is no biological concern for Black or Brown bears in 14C.

Proposal 184-SUPPORT, This would give bear hunters more opportunity to spread out and the season dates and methods would not result in a lot of harvest.

Proposal 185-SUPPORT, Would allow for additional opportunity.

Proposal 186-OPPOSE

Proposal 187-SUPPORT

Proposal 188-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 189-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 190-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 191-SUPPORT, Archery Only Hunts are high interest for residents and nonresidents and provide additional opportunity without much if any additional harvest.

Proposal 192-SUPPORT, Archery Only Hunts are high interest for residents and nonresidents and provide additional opportunity without much if any additional harvest.



Proposal 193-SUPPORT, Harvest rate is very low and this would allow more opportunity.

Proposal 194-SUPPORT, There is no biological concern for bears in 14C

Proposal 195-SUPPORT, This aligns regulations with surrounding units.

Proposal 196-OPPOSE, This is un-necessary and not an issue.

Proposal 197-OPPOSE, This is Un-Necessary and not an issue. Also could DOX Trappers and lead to conflict.

Proposal 198-OPPOSE, I have to imagine VERY FEW nonresidents hunt in December.

Proposal 199-OPPOSE. Can only justify harvest of bucks for nonresidents.

Proposal 200-SUPPORT, Most non resident hunters will still only harvest one buck but this will allow additional opportunity to pursue BUCKS ONLY. Total hunters on Kodiak since the reduction of harvest to Non Residents in 2023 HAS NOT CHANGED and neither has harvested deer per hunter. Two bucks is reasonable.

Proposal 201-SUPPORT same as 200

Proposal 202-OPPOSE

Proposal 203-OPPOSE, Do not support non residents shooting does.



Proposal 204-SUPPORT, support 2 BUCKS ONLY NR Harvest.

Proposal 205-OPPOSE

Proposal 206-OPPOSE

Proposal 207-OPPOSE

Proposal 208-SUPPORT

Proposal 209-OPPOSE

Proposal 210-SUPPORT, Non Residents draw these tags at an ever increasing amount because there is ZERO allocation caps on these draw permits. If you want to address the issue allow more RESIDENTS to draw these tags and give the tags back to the draw pool.

Proposal 211-SUPPORT

Proposal 212-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 213-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.

Proposal 214-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.

Proposal 215-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.



Proposal 216-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.

Proposal 217-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.

Proposal 218-SUPPORT, As Author, See previous comments.

Proposal 219-SUPPORT, As Author, See Previous comments.

Proposal 220-No Comment

Proposal 221-SUPPORT, This is a great opportunity to add additional hunting opportunity to goat hunters on Kodiak.

Proposal 222-OPPOSE

Proposal 223-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 224-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 225-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 226-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 227-SUPPORT- As Author. See previous comments.



Proposal 228-SUPPORT-As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 229-SUPPORT, As Author. See previous comments.

Proposal 230-SUPPORT, As Author. Goats are doing very well in the RG480 area. This would add additional opportunity for hunters in August while hunting deer.

Proposal 231-SUPPORT

Proposal 232-SUPPORT, Only if "Up To" or "Not To Exceed" with one hunt code.

Proposal 233-No Comment

Proposal 234-OPPOSE

Proposal 235-This is already in place

Proposal 236-SUPPORT

Proposal 237-SUPPORT

Proposal 238-SUPPORT

Proposal 239-No comment



Proposal 240-No comment

Proposal 241-No comment

Proposal 242-No comment

Proposal 243-OPPOSE

Proposal 244-OPPOSE

Proposal 245-SUPPORT

Proposal 246-SUPPORT

Proposal 247-OPPOSE

Proposal 248-SUPPORT



PC256

Name: Nicole Vigil

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 87: Support

Its very competitive for Alaskans to draw a tag as it is, priortiy should be given to Alaskans.

Proposal 89: Support

I support this proposal 100%!

Proposal 90: Support

Its easier to judge 10 points vs 50".

Proposal 93: Support

Alaskans deserve majority permit allocation.

Proposal 94: Support

Alaskans deserve majority permit allocation.

Proposal 105: Oppose

once a area is closed its hard to reopen. I would recommend we just adjust harvest numbers to reflect avaiable population of target animals.

Proposal 109: Oppose

at max allow non residents 10% or less.

Proposal 110: Support

Agree.

Proposal 134: Oppose

We have a large bear population down here in Kenai Peninsula. We need to keep it balanced.

Proposal 136: Support

I support this change.

Proposal 137: Support

Support this change. Brown bears population increases by 3% every year. In 2010 there was estimated 586 brown bears. We have over 900 brown bears on the peninula now and our moose population is really suffering.

Proposal 138: Oppose

I dont support reducing season.

Proposal 139: Oppose

I do not support this proposal.

Proposal 140: Oppose

oppose this restriction

Proposal 141: Oppose

I support proposal 143

Proposal 142: Oppose

I support proposal 143

Proposal 143: Support with Amendment

Lynx fur is prime during this time. Change dates to Dec 1st -Feb 28th to align with wolverine trapping dates. This will reduce confusion on what is considered a cubby or not by law enforcement. Please pass this proposal.

Proposal 144: Oppose

I support proposal 143

Proposal 145: Oppose

I do not support this proposal. If dog owners do not have control of their dogs and continue to keep them off leash, those dogs can still end up in a trap within seconds once they catch the scent of lure used by trappers.

If this proposal moves forward, groups like Cooper Landing Safetrail will likely continue pushing for even greater setbacks in the future. Trappers already have a very small window of time each year to enjoy the outdoors and participate in their activity.

Dog owners should be respectful and learn how to share the trails responsibly. Most trappers are ethical, law-abiding outdoor recreators who use common sense while practicing their tradition.

Proposal 146: Oppose

I do not support this proposal. If dog owners do not have control of their dogs and continue to keep them off leash, those dogs can still end up in a trap within seconds once they catch the scent of lure used by trappers.

If this proposal moves forward, groups like Cooper Landing Safetrail will likely continue pushing for even greater setbacks in the future. Trappers already have a very small window of time each year to enjoy the outdoors and participate in their activity.

Dog owners should be respectful and learn how to share the trails responsibly. Most trappers are ethical, law-abiding outdoor recreators who use common sense while practicing their tradition.

Proposal 147: Oppose

I do not support this proposal. If dog owners do not have control of their dogs and continue to keep them off leash, those dogs can still end up in a trap within seconds once they catch the scent of lure used by trappers.

If this proposal moves forward, groups like Cooper Landing Safetrail will likely continue pushing for even greater setbacks in the future. Trappers already have a very small window of time each year to enjoy the outdoors and participate in their activity.

Dog owners should be respectful and learn how to share the trails responsibly. Most trappers are ethical, law-abiding outdoor recreators who use common sense while practicing their tradition.

Proposal 148: Oppose

I also believe signage should be left to the discretion of the trapper. Personally, I place signs at the entry points of my trapline as a courtesy to other trail users, but I do not believe it should be mandated.

Proposal 149: Oppose

I do not support this proposal. If dog owners do not have control of their dogs and continue to keep them off leash, those dogs can still end up in a trap within seconds once they catch the scent of lure used by trappers.

If this proposal moves forward, groups like Cooper Landing Safetrail will likely continue pushing for even greater setbacks in the future. Trappers already have a very small window of time each year to enjoy the outdoors and participate in their activity.

Dog owners should be respectful and learn how to share the trails responsibly. Most trappers are ethical, law-abiding outdoor recreators who use common sense while practicing their tradition.

Proposal 150: Oppose

I trap on the refuge where trap tags are currently required. In practice, this requirement often causes unnecessary disruption to a trapper's set when law enforcement searches around the trap for the tag. I strongly oppose expanding this requirement through this proposal. The decision to place trap tags on traps should remain at the discretion of the individual trapper.

Proposal 151: Oppose

oppose this proposal, once an area is closed its hard to reopen. Better option is to reduce dates and reduce bag limit.

Proposal 152: Oppose

oppose this proposal, once an area is closed its hard to reopen. Better option is to reduce dates and reduce bag limit.

Proposal 153: Oppose

Oppose closing Anchor River. Reduce bag limit to 2 beavers, shorten season to 2 months of trapping,



PC257

Name: Toby Wahl

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 70: Support

Encourage billy harvest to support long term herd stability.

Proposal 73: Support

Seems obvious a good definition is required so people know the rules and laws so they can follow them.

Proposal 74: Oppose

I think hunter safety is an issue, if it becomes unsafe to follow a wounded bear the hunter shouldn't feel additional pressure to keep pursuing. Also, I would imagine most wounded bears survive their wounds

Proposal 75: Oppose

Seems like an unnecessary burden.

Proposal 77: Support

I think residents should have an advantage over nonresidents when it comes to hunting access, generally speaking i think the state does not prioritize this enough.

Proposal 78: Support

Additional hunter access with minimal impact to herd.

Proposal 80: Support

Harvest moose likely to get into vehicle collisions

Proposal 86: Support

10% of all drawing permits should be max allowed to nonresidents. This aligns more with lower 48 regulations regarding nonresidents. Protect resident hunters while still allowing nonresident access in a more limited capacity.

Proposal 87: Support

10% of all drawing permits should be max allowed to nonresidents. This aligns more with lower 48 regulations regarding nonresidents. Protect resident hunters while still allowing nonresident access in a more limited capacity.

Proposal 88: Support

10% of all drawing permits should be max allowed to nonresidents. This aligns more with lower 48 regulations regarding nonresidents. Protect resident hunters while still allowing nonresident access in a more limited capacity.

Proposal 89: Support

I support expanded archery only hunts with extended dates for more hunter access on a wide range of hunts statewide.

Proposal 90: General Comment

Not a bad idea, not sure 10 points is the correct number. Counting points especially on the upper paddle may lead to more confusion, not less.

Proposal 91: Support with Amendment

This seems like a good idea. However, you would need to limit how many hunters would flock to 15c for the late season. I would expect many unsuccessful hunters to try to take advantage of the late season. Possibly make it a registration hunt and make a rule if you get the registration tag you are not allowed to hunt anywhere else in the state for moose for that regulatory year.

Proposal 92: Support

Would likely lead to better hunter success.

Proposal 93: Support

10% of all drawing permits should be max allowed to nonresidents. This aligns more with lower 48 regulations regarding nonresidents. Protect resident hunters while still allowing nonresident access in a more limited capacity.

Proposal 94: Support

10% of all drawing permits should be max allowed to nonresidents. This aligns more with lower 48 regulations regarding nonresidents. Protect resident hunters while still allowing nonresident access in a more limited capacity.

Proposal 95: Support

Increased hunter access.

Proposal 96: Support

Increased hunter access

Proposal 105: Oppose

Harvesting a few old rams has little or no impact on long term herd population.

I wouldn't support changing all hunts to archery only, but a small portion of tags archery would allow more hunter access while limiting impact on harvest numbers. This in conjunction with prop. 107 changing all hunts to draw would be a good move.

Proposal 107: Support with Amendment

This maintains hunter access while limiting hunting pressure. I would support additional restriction capping nonresident draw tags at 10% of total tags allocated. The state needs to prioritize resident hunters in a meaningful way.

Proposal 108: Support with Amendment

I wouldn't support changing all hunts to archery only, but a small portion of tags archery would allow more hunter access while limiting impact on harvest numbers. This in conjunction with prop. 107 changing all hunts to draw would be a good move.

Proposal 109: Support with Amendment

Limit nonresident to 10%.

Proposal 110: Support

Increase hunter access

Proposal 111: Support

I support increased hunter opportunity through archery only hunts in many different areas across the state.

Proposal 112: Support

I support increased hunter opportunity through archery only hunts in many different areas across the state.

Proposal 113: Support with Amendment

Limit nonresident to 10%.

Proposal 114: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 115: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 116: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 117: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 118: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 119: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 120: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 121: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 122: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 123: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 134: Support

Maintain hunter access while limiting harvest.

Proposal 124: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 125: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 126: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 127: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 128: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 129: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 130: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 131: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 132: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 133: Support with Amendment

Limit to 10%

Proposal 135: Support

Mortality cap should follow the regulatory year.

Proposal 140: Support

Limiting sow harvest seems like a good idea.

Proposal 159: Support

Increased hunter access via archery seasons is a good idea.

Proposal 199: Oppose

Resident hunters rely on kodiak deer to fill freezers. Nonresidents don't need to over harvest the resource.

Proposal 200: Oppose

Resident hunters rely on kodiak deer to fill freezers. Nonresidents don't need to over harvest the resource.

Proposal 201: Oppose

Resident hunters rely on kodiak deer to fill freezers. Nonresidents don't need to over harvest the resource.

Proposal 203: Oppose

Resident hunters rely on kodiak deer to fill freezers. Nonresidents don't need to over harvest the resource.

Proposal 204: Oppose

Resident hunters rely on kodiak deer to fill freezers. Nonresidents don't need to over harvest the resource.

Proposal 231: Support

I support limiting nonresident tags at 10% to prioritize resident hunters. This falls in line with most western states.



PC258

Name: Lawrence Walker jr.

Community of Residence: Non resident

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

I like the time frame because I can't come in certain weeks of the season because of work

Proposal 199: Support

I like the meat and I always see hundreds of deer it's a good way to feed my family

Proposal 200: Support

I like to have the choice of shooting a deer then being able to shoot a trophy deer

Proposal 201: Support

Would like the choice of hunting deer that are over populated in this area



PC259

Name: Todd Walter

Community of Residence: Soldotna

Comment:

Proposal 145: Support

I think the sc ata should work in conjunction with the state to set these buffers. Trapping will only get more restricted as conflicts occur in these areas that no one should be trapping. I am a resident trapper who's been trapping for over 20 years on the kp.

Proposal 146: Support

I think the sc ata should work in conjunction with the state to set these buffers. Trapping will only get more restricted as conflicts occur in these areas that no one should be trapping. I am a resident trapper who's been trapping for over 20 years on the kp.

Proposal 147: Support

I think the sc ata should work in conjunction with the state to set these buffers. Trapping will only get more restricted as conflicts occur in these areas that no one should be trapping. I am a resident trapper who's been trapping for over 20 years on the kp.

Proposal 149: Support

I think the sc ata should work in conjunction with the state to set these buffers. Trapping will only get more restricted as conflicts occur in these areas that no one should be trapping. I am a resident trapper who's been trapping for over 20 years on the kp.



PC260

Name: Wade Wessling

Community of Residence: North Dakota

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

The additional opportunity for Non residents to hunt does not affect the subsistence harvest. Plain and simple.

Proposal 199: Support

Non Residents invest \$8,000-10,000 per person to kodiak island businesses to come hunt deer.

Proposal 200: Support

Non Residents invest \$8,000-10,000 per person to kodiak island businesses to come hunt deer. Being able to continue days in the field with an early harvest would make the appeal much higher.

Proposal 201: Support

Non Residents invest \$8,000-10,000 per person to kodiak island businesses to come hunt deer. Being able to continue days in the field with an early harvest would make the appeal much higher.

Proposal 203: Support

Non Residents invest \$8,000-10,000 per person to kodiak island businesses to come hunt deer. Being able to continue days in the field with an early harvest would make the appeal much higher.

Proposal 204: Support

Non Residents invest \$8,000-10,000 per person to kodiak island businesses to come hunt deer. Being able to continue days in the field with an early harvest would make the appeal much higher.



2025/2026 Proposed Changes to regulations
Southcentral Region

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Comments submitted by: Brian West, Anchorage, AK

Proposal 76. SUPPORT

It is unreasonable to believe that non-residents are hunting deer for any reason other than trophies. A one deer limit is sufficient for this purpose. Also, limiting non-residents to one deer will limit the number of deer taken by non-residents to the benefit of Alaskan hunters.

Proposal 78. OPPOSE

Hunt RG248 is extremely limited and hunts may not be opened by the department in a given year. Establishing an archery only hunt with specific dates would effectively lock out all other hunters. Additionally, nothing in the regulations prohibits use of archery equipment during a general hunt. Contrary to the belief of the proposer an archery only hunt is not needed to provide opportunity.

Proposal 80 OPPOSE

A hunt restricted to within 100 yards of the highway would have safety concerns. Also, a moose hunt as proposed at this time would see many hunters cruising the highway looking for a moose. I would assume numerous vehicular accidents. It would also be difficult to spot calves this time of year as they frequently lag behind cows and too many people would just jump out of their cars to shoot the first cow they encountered.



Proposal 82 OPPOSE

2 OF 9

Reducing the spring season by ten days would have minimal to no impact on the number of bears taken. If there is an issue with bear numbers, and my experience shows there is not, shortening the fall season would be more effective as bear is easier to hunt in the fall and many are taken as incidental while deer hunting.

In any event non-resident hunting should be curtailed or eliminated, if bear numbers are an issue, before restrictions are placed on residents.

Proposal 83 OPPOSE

I am not sure I follow the logic of this proposal.

Proposals 86, 87, 88 SUPPORT

I think the hunt should be restricted to residents. In a drawing hunt permits are assigned on a random basis. With no limit on non-residents it is entirely possible that non-residents receive all the permits. This is unacceptable.

Proposal 89 OPPOSE

I oppose these special interest hunts. Why do archery hunters routinely want a hunt prior to the general season? It is to gain an advantage. There is no need for an archery only hunt as the general hunt is open to archery hunters.

Proposal 90 OPPOSE

Ten points on one side does not necessarily equate to an antler spread greater to or equal to 50 inches. If a person cannot count to 3 or 4 brow lines how will they be able to count to ten?



Proposal 91 OPPOSE

3029

What is the problem this person is trying to solve? This shift in season would likely result in over harvest as hunting will be much easier.

Proposal 93, 94 SUPPORT

Non-residents should receive no permits. Game populations are to be managed for residents. If the game population is limited such that permits are required none should go to non-residents. As stated in my comments to proposals 86, 87, & 88, with a random drawing it is possible for all the permits to go to non-residents, which is unacceptable.

Proposal 97 OPPOSE

It is good to have areas closed to motorized vehicles. This gives those who hunt on foot an area free of off road vehicle interference.

Proposal 99 OPPOSE

From the statement provided, people obviously will continue to break the law whether or not the proposal is adopted. Ignorance of the law is not a valid reason to change a regulation. Furthermore, it is doubtful that residents have hunted with ATV or vehicles for "centuries" as stated. It seems to me that enforcement action is what is needed for this hunt.

Proposal 100 SUPPORT

The points raised by the proposer are all valid.



Proposal 101 OPPOSE

4079

The main reason given for this proposed change is that it is too hard to hunt on foot. In fact, it is no reason to alter the regulation. This also runs counter to proposal 100, which I support.

Proposal 102 OPPOSE

How is the ATV restriction not useful?

Proposal 103 OPPOSE

In effect this proposal eliminates ATV restrictions, which I oppose.

Proposal 104 OPPOSE

This is similar to proposals 102 and 103.

Proposal 108 OPPOSE

There is no reason to provide an archery only hunt in lieu of a general hunt. In the proposal it is stated that very few people participate in this hunt, so numbers of hunters should not be a concern. As stated by the proposer an archery only hunt would bring significant numbers of hunters to the area resulting in an increase in the number of rams taken, having detrimental effects before changes could be made.

Proposal 109 SUPPORT

This has been discussed before, no permits should go to non-residents. If this is done so guides have clients, that is unacceptable. That would be nothing more than a welfare program for guides at the expense of many Alaskans. The state is not required to insure guides have clients.



Proposal 111 OPPOSE

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Goat hunting in Unit 7 is by drawing or registration permit beginning August 10 and ending October 15. The proposed special season would eliminate practically half the season for anyone not using archery equipment. This pushes all other hunters to hunt during that part of the year with the worst weather.

Proposals 113 through 133 SUPPORT

These proposals all limit permits for non-residents, which I fully support.

Proposals 145 through 149 SUPPORT

These are common sense proposals which will benefit all user groups.

Proposals 155 through 158 SUPPORT

Non-residents should receive no permits.

Proposals 160 through 168 SUPPORT

Proposal 169 OPPOSE

There is currently no open season. Opening a season for any bull, even by archery, appears unwarranted. Additionally, even minimum conflict with housing is unacceptable. The department held an archery only hunt on the Anchorage hillside years ago that was disastrous due to bad behavior by hunters, shooting on private property without permission, leaving gut ~~pit~~ piles in front yards, etc. And this was at a time when far fewer residents occupied the hillside.



Proposal 170 SUPPORT

6 OF 9

No reason for non-resident hunt.

Proposal 171 OPPOSE

This proposal would eliminate the open hunt in favor of an archery only hunt. Effectively, this eliminates rifle hunters for an archery only preference. This is unacceptable. Opportunity for archery hunters is not limited with the current hunt, which is lightly utilized, however, opportunity for rifle hunters is eliminated.

Proposal 174 OPPOSE

Restricting someones ability to draw a tag every year will have no effect on the number of sheep harvested. This merely punishes a person who happens to draw a tag. They may or may not harvest a ram, if not why should they be prohibited from trying again the next year? In a random drawing everyone has an equal chance to draw a tag.

I do agree that non-resident tags should be eliminated.

Proposal 179 SUPPORT with changes.

I would support this proposal, but, do not support the archery only aspect.



Proposal 180 OPPOSE

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I do not favor the any ram bag limit. I believe that only three subunits in the state 19 c 25A and 26c are the only hunts allowing 3/4 curl and 25A and 26c ban the use of aircraft. Other than these I believe Unit 11 was the last to switch to full curl. I believe an any ram hunt is detrimental to what basically is a species hunted for trophies.

I am also opposed to non-residents receiving permits. These permits are greatly pursued by residents, many have applied for years to no avail, why are any permits going to non-residents?

Proposal 182 OPPOSE

These tags are extremely difficult to obtain. Many Alaskans try for years to obtain a tag only to see them go to non-residents. I find this unacceptable. This proposal appears to give a priority to non-residents who should not receive any permits. Non-residents can easily hunt in areas with a general hunt season. It will not materially affect their hunt. The same cannot be said for resident hunters.

Proposals 188, 189, & 190 SUPPORT

I believe I have made my feelings on non-residents obtaining permits clear.

Proposal 193 OPPOSE

Currently 20 permits are issued for this hunt. A registration hunt would increase the number of permits given and the number of bears taken. Hunters pursuing other game would get a tag "just in case."



Proposal 196 & 197 SUPPORT

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Proposal 198 SUPPORT

Proposal 199, 200, 201 OPPOSE

Proposal 203, 204 OPPOSE

If the population can support increased pressure by non-residents then the resident bag limit should be increased not the non-resident bag limit.

Proposal 206 SUPPORT

Proposal 207 SUPPORT

I believe this would be good for the deer population. There used to be a prohibition on taking animals in the first year of life, though I don't see that in the regulations now.

Proposal 209 OPPOSE

There is no legal authority for such a requirement. Furthermore, whether or not people have necessary abilities is subjective.

Proposals 212 through 219 SUPPORT

Proposals 223 through 231 SUPPORT

Proposal 232 OPPOSE

I see no reason to insure guides have clients. This is a welfare program the state should not be involved in. Non-residents should be restricted as much as possible.



Proposal 237 SUPPORT

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Proposal 244, 245 SUPPORT

Proposal 247 OPPOSE



I oppose proposals 199, 200, 201, 203, 204; - all of which seek to increase the nonresident bag limit of Unit 8 Sitka blacktail deer. Although severe weather remains the leading cause of mortality among Kodiak's deer population, we cannot control the weather. I respectfully ask the board to vote against the proposed changes that would increase hunting pressure and controllable mortality.

Competition for opportunity has increased since I first moved to Kodiak in 2017. There has been an increase in the number of hunting lodges and transporters, there is a growing coast guard population on Kodiak Island¹, and Alaska residents from the mainland also commonly hunt Kodiak. A bag limit of 1 buck for nonresidents still provides opportunity for out-of-state adventurers while prioritizing Alaska residents, particularly Kodiak residents who are qualified subsistence users. Many Kodiak residents depend on deer for food security.

Living in Kodiak has shown me how vulnerable we are to supply disruptions. Severe weather can keep the supply barge from docking, leaving grocery store shelves empty for weeks. The photos on page 2, taken on November 8, 2025, show the meat counter in Kodiak after a windstorm forced the barge to bypass town—something that happens regularly in winter. I didn't hunt before moving to Kodiak, but I've taken it up as a reliable source of protein and a sense of security during these shortages.

I support proposals that seek to limit nonresident draw results.

While I support maintaining hunting opportunities for residents and nonresidents alike, Alaska's increasing popularity with out-of-state hunters is a growing concern for many Alaskan residents. I would like to see the average 10-year ratio of draw results between residents and nonresidents used to establish nonresident draw permit caps to address the concerns brought up by the following proposals: **212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 231, 232.**

I support proposals 243 and 244. These proposals seek to maintain trappers rights to trap, decrease injury and mortality of nontarget species, and decrease conflict between trappers and nontrappers. Occasionally, traps are set in poor locations and unintentionally capture non-target wildlife or even pets. Situations like this can reflect poorly on the trapping community as a whole. Unfortunately, without a way to identify who set the trap, it can be difficult to address the issue or ensure the trapper receives the education or accountability needed to prevent similar problems in the future. Requiring name tags or identification numbers on traps could help provide that transparency.

Thank you for your consideration,
Cassandra Whiteside, Kodiak resident

¹ Coast Guard Base Kodiak membership has doubled in size since 2018 and an estimated 200 more are expected in 2027 <https://www.kmxt.org/news/2024-08-12/how-the-coast-guard-and-kodiaks-municipalities-plan-to-house-200-more-residents> accessed 11/17/2025.





PC263

Name: Kenneth Widmer

Community of Residence: Wasilla Ak.

Comment:

Proposal 199: Oppose

The deer population cannot support the increased take by non resident hunters.

Proposal 200: Oppose

The deer population cannot support the increased take by non resident hunters.

Proposal 201: Oppose

The deer population cannot support the increased take by non resident hunters.

Proposal 203: Oppose

The deer population cannot support the increased take by non resident hunters.

Proposal 204: Oppose

The deer population cannot support the increased take by non resident hunters.



PC264

Name: Catherine Williamson

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 198: Oppose

Limits opportunity for outfitters

Proposal 199: Support

Allows people to bring home more meat

Proposal 200: Support

Allows non residents to bring home more meat.

Proposal 201: Support

Allows non residents to bring home more meat.



PC265

Name: David Winney

Community of Residence: Valdez

Comment:

Proposal 78: Oppose

I'm oppose to this proposal because it singles out one user group. If passes the next board cycle will see proposals for handgun,crossbows ,and muzzle hunts. I would think the bow hunters would target the goats behind the airport were there is private access issues and the general public like viewing these goats. If pasted , would like to see all hunters be required to take a class on Valdez Municipal code 9.38for taking of wildlife in the city limits.

In the past archery hunters took wildlife in the mudflats and Dayville road while many people watched which resulted in no taking of wildlife in most of the city limits of Valdez.

ADF&G allows me to check in mountain goats for them, while doing so the hunters give me their experience of the hunt.

Proposal 80: Oppose

This proposal if pasted would not be allowed by the City of Valdez Municipal Codes Chapter 9 section 9.32 and 9.38. Which closes shooting and taking of wildlife from the Richardson Hwy, subdivisions,and industrial sites.. Distance in out to 19 mile and further than 1/2 mile from the highway. We have a great harvest hunt for moose now and this would do lots of harm to the herd.

Proposal 82: Oppose

I oppose this proposal because it would be hard to even get to some of the northern parts of the unit to access on late spring and heavy snow years. Being the northern part of the unit we are the last to see spring breakup from the rest of the unit. I have lots of knowledge of bears around the Valdez area from being an appointed bear sealing agent for ADF&G for close to 40 years. If passed put a line from the Valdez narrows south ,and leave Valdez north with no change in season dates.

Proposal 84: Oppose

I'm opposed to this proposal because it would be nice to take a black bear that was bothering you while goat hunting or bear hunting. If pasted have it for nonresident take only. Most residents don't like taking black bear in unit 6D in the fall so they can hunt unit 6D in the spring.



PC266

Name: Sidney Wolford

Community of Residence: Homer

Comment:

Proposal 145: Oppose

As a trapper I oppose set backs and buffer zones. This is not a user conflict. It's only an issue when people want to let their dogs run free and out of control.

Also when a trapper makes a trail off the main trail does it become a multi use trail?

Traditional Hunting and Trapping trails become multi use trails, but multi use trails never become trapping trails.

Proposal 146: Oppose

Same as 145

Proposal 147: Oppose

Same as 145

Proposal 148: Oppose

Signs are a way for anti trappers to tamper with legitimate trap sets

Proposal 149: Oppose

This would be ok if only applied to parking areas. But it includes winter trails.

Proposal 150: Support

As a trapper I fully support trap and snare identification. As long as it isn't public knowledge.



PC267

Name: Wayne Woods

Community of Residence: Palmer, Ak

Comment:

Proposal 77: Oppose

I am in opposition to the Board changing the current goat registration hunts in Unit 6D to a drawing permit for nonresident hunters. There is still excellent resident hunter opportunity to harvest a goat under the existing management program. I am of the opinion that perception of lost resident opportunity is due to rapid increase of resident transporter activity to some of the more accessible areas.

There is not a biological reason to change the management structure in place, which has been maintaining a stable goat population and broadly based hunting opportunities for the hunting public.

Proposal 82: Oppose

I oppose shortening the season by 10 days in 6D, as this severely limits harvest opportunity in a spring with late emergence. This creates a more difficult situation to take a bear for meat consumption.

Proposal 83: Oppose

There is no biological justification, in an area managed for trophy quality and hunter opportunity.

Proposal 84: Oppose

There is no biological reason to justify the season date change.

Proposal 85: Oppose

Stalking Brown bear from a non-motorized boat or canoe has been important for me as a guide in Unit 6. It is a safe and practical method of stalking brown bears for archery hunters, that is not intrusive and effectual, while providing a measure of safety for both hunter and guide.

Shooting Black bear from a boat in 6D is presently restricted to disability permit holders.

Taking deer from a watercraft has been a common and accepted method of harvest for rural residents of Unit 6 since prior to Statehood until this day.

**PC268**

Name: Karen Wright

Community of Residence: Seward

Comment:

Proposal 75: Support

Traps that are inappropriately set due to ignorance or lack of education pose a dangerous threat to children and domestic pets. My dog was recently caught in a trap set close to 4th of July beach. The general area is heavily used by dog owners and families. The trap was not marked. My dog thankfully survived because the person attending to her is highly trained in releasing dogs from conibear traps but if she had been a smaller dog it could have been instantly fatal. I respect the right of trappers to trap but am heavily in support of regulations that will result in a respectful, educated trapping culture so that everyone can enjoy the wilderness with peace of mind.

Proposal 145: Support

As included in my support for Prop 75, I am highly in support of buffers to give dog owners more security and peace of mind when recreating in these areas with their dogs. My hound dog got caught in a trap recently, and while it wasn't in the Cooper landing area, I would be more inclined to utilize the Cooper Landing recreational areas if I had the peace of mind knowing that the buffers were in place. No one thinks it's going to happen to their dog until it happens, and the increase of buffers will make dogs safer and keep the traps catching only the intended prey.

Proposal 146: Support

As included in my support for Prop 75, I am highly in support of buffers to give dog owners more security and peace of mind when recreating in these areas with their dogs. My hound dog got caught in a trap recently, and while it wasn't in the Cooper landing area, I would be more inclined to utilize the Cooper Landing recreational areas if I had the peace of mind knowing that the buffers were in place. No one thinks it's going to happen to their dog until it happens, and the increase of buffers will make dogs safer and keep the traps catching only the intended prey.

Proposal 147: Support

As included in my support for Prop 75, I am highly in support of buffers to give dog owners more security and peace of mind when recreating in these areas with their dogs. My hound dog got caught in a trap recently, and while it wasn't in the Cooper landing area, I would be more inclined to utilize the Cooper Landing recreational areas if I had the peace of mind knowing that the buffers were in place. No one thinks it's going to happen to their dog until it happens, and the increase of buffers will make dogs safer and keep the traps catching only the intended prey.

Proposal 148: Support

My dog was caught in an unmarked conibear trap last month. The addition of signs or markings on the trap would have greatly reduced the chances of this happening in the first place. Thankfully she was with a handler who was able to release her, but she had been in the exact same area as the trap a few days earlier with my husband who doesn't have the skills learned for releasing dogs from traps. The outcome could have been much different if she had happened to get in the trap then. Signs and markings are a simple but effective measure that can let people know if they are in an area that poses a danger to their dogs. As it stands now, it's hard for me to feel good about almost any trails in the winter because I don't know what areas do or don't have traps. My dog is a hound so she is incredibly vulnerable to trapping bait, even though she generally stays close to us on hikes. Signage will help me enjoy the winter outdoors with my dog again.

Proposal 149: Support

As included in my support for Prop 75, I am highly in support of buffers to give dog owners more security and peace of mind when recreating in these areas with their dogs. My hound dog got caught in a trap recently, and while it wasn't in the Summit Lake area, I would be more inclined to utilize the Summit Lake recreational areas if I had the peace of mind knowing that the buffers were in place. No one thinks it's going to happen to their dog until it happens, and the increase of buffers will make dogs safer and keep the traps catching only the intended prey.

Proposal 150: Support

My dog was caught in an unmarked conibear trap last month. The addition of signs or markings on the trap would have greatly reduced the chances of this happening in the first place. Thankfully she was with a handler who was able to release her, but she had been in the exact same area as the trap a few days earlier with my husband who doesn't have the skills for releasing dogs from traps. The outcome could have been much different if she had happened to get in the trap then. Signs and markings are a simple but effective measure that can let people know if they are in an area that poses a danger to their dogs. As it stands now, it's hard for me to

feel good about almost any trails in the winter because I don't know what areas do or don't have traps. My dog is a hound so she is incredibly vulnerable to trapping bait, even though she generally stays close to us on hikes. Signage will help me enjoy the winter outdoors with my dog again.



PC269

Name: Dennis Zadra

Community of Residence: Cordova

Comment:

Proposal 71: Oppose

Sheep are not big enough nor are there enough of them to provide high levels of consumptive use.

Proposal 74: Support

This is the ethical thing to do.

Proposal 75: Oppose

Burdensome on ADF&G.

Proposal 76: Oppose

Very few nonresidents shoot more than one deer and if they do the additional tag fees generate revenue for the State.

Proposal 77: Oppose

Currently, there is only 1 Goat hunt in the State that is managed in this way, DG889. This would add 8 more hunts in the Prince William Sound area to this management strategy. The majority of these units do not harvest their quotas with the average being 21 goats left to be harvested by residents and nonresidents at the close of the season. This is a solution looking for a problem

Proposal 81: Support

This was proposed by our AC of which I am a member.

Proposal 82: Support

This was proposed by our AC of which I am a member.

Proposal 83: Oppose

There is a conservation concern for black bears in PWS generating proposals 82 and 84.

Proposal 84: Oppose

This is better done with proposal 82.

Proposal 85: Oppose

Unit 6 is very wet and a great deal of hunting is done from a boat whether it is a canoe, skiff, bowpicker, airboat, etc. This proposal is far too broad and would negatively impact a large number of hunters.



PC270

Name: Mary Beth Zimmerle

Community of Residence: Seward, Alaska

Comment:

Proposal 143: Oppose

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

Proposal 144: Oppose

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

Proposal 145: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 146: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 147: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 148: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 149: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 150: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 151: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 152: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.

Proposal 153: Support

I'm concerned about how trapping impacts non trapping residents- I do not want to see the length of time that trapping happens increase.

As a dog owner and user of trail systems-a buffer makes sense for all involved.



PC271

Name: Mike Zweng

Community of Residence: Marine

Comment:

Proposal 208: Support

Taking of bucks only is healthy for the deer population unless there is a gross overpopulation, which there does not appear to be.

Proposal 212: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 213: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 214: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 215: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 216: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 217: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 218: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 219: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there are other registration hunts to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 221: Support

No biological impact and will increase opportunity during a time when the weather is better to access goat areas.

Proposal 223: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 224: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 225: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 226: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 227: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 228: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 229: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 231: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 232: Oppose

This has no biological benefit, and there is a registration hunt to provide opportunity for all.

Proposal 234: Oppose

There is no biological reason to change this season that has been in place and successfully working for decades. Shortening the season will increase user conflict in the field.

Proposal 235: Support

100% agree. A wounded bear that is not recovered could possibly die due to the injury. Taking a second bear would double the harvest and have biological impact.

Proposal 236: General Comment

I support the ADF&G to make biological policies.

Proposal 238: Support

The resident sow harvest is higher than non-resident on Kodiak. Requiring residents to complete an online class may help reduce the resident sow harvest.
