



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 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 is 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 Junctio

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 regualtions 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.



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.

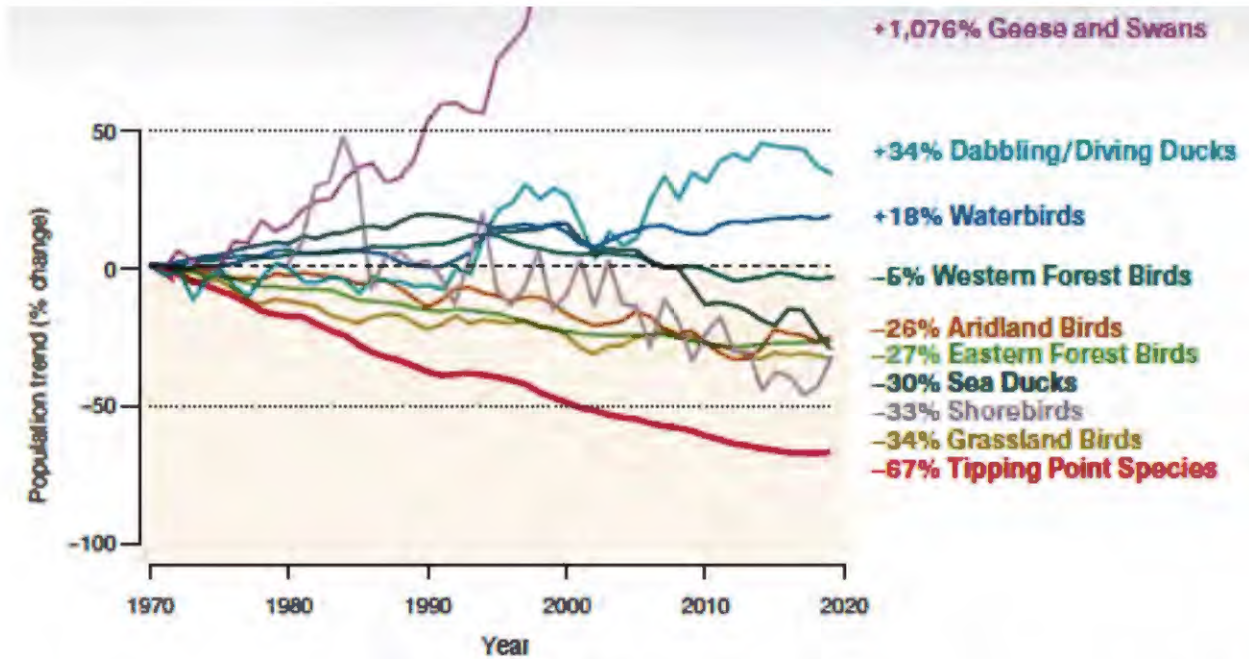
Sea ducks regulations should not be the same everywhere in Alaska, a position this Board just affirmed in 2023, when it made adjustments to Long Tail bag limits in Area 15C. It is appropriate to manage sea duck populations differently in different areas, and they need a conservation-minded management 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	



Kachemak Bay Conservation Society
3734 Ben Walters Ln, Homer, AK 99603
907 235.8214
kbayconservation@gmail.com



PC113
5 of 5

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



3800 Centerpoint Drive
Suite 700
Anchorage, AK 99503

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.com

P (907) 561-2668

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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,

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

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 87: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 88: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 93: 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 94: 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 109: 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 113: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Proposal 114: Support

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Proposal 115: Support

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 116: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Proposal 118: 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 119: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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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.

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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.

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 122: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Respectfully,

Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

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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,

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 128: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 129: Support

Dear Members of the Alaska Board of Game,

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 130: Support

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Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 131: Support

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Proposal 132: Support

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Grant Kopplin

Palmer, Alaska

Proposal 133: Support

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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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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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Thank you for your consideration and for your continued service to Alaska’s hunters and wildlife.

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Proposal 157: 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

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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 158: 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 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

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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

Proposal 200: 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

Proposal 201: Oppose

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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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Palmer, Alaska



PC127

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 follow 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

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 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 129: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 130: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 131: Support with Amendment

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Proposal 133: 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 fir 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 2022* which has information specific to sea ducks. Below is information copied from that report.

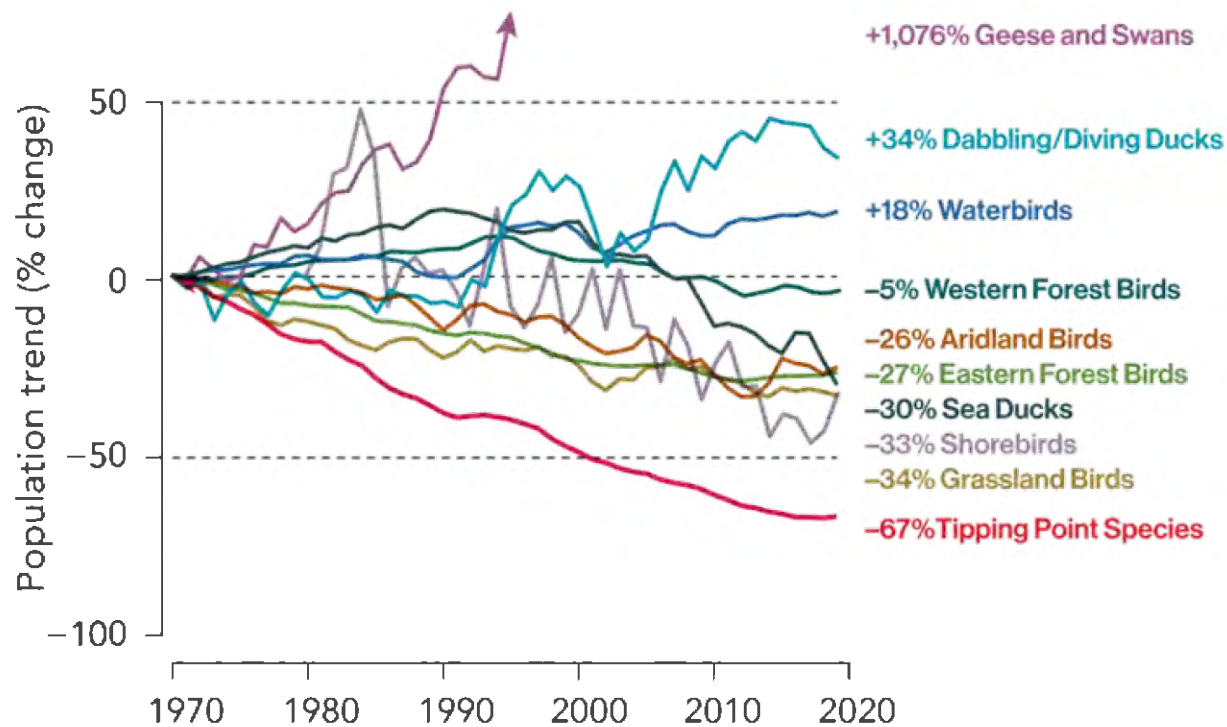
State of the Birds 2022
State of the Birds Report Reveals Widespread Losses of Birds in All Habitats—
Except for One

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.

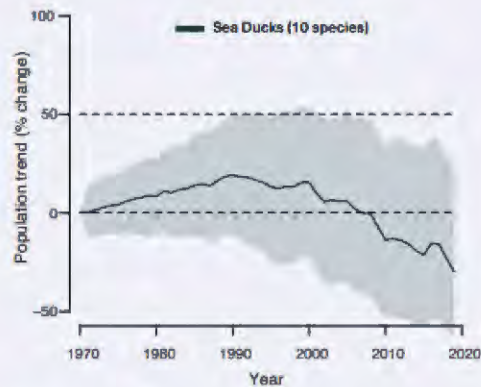
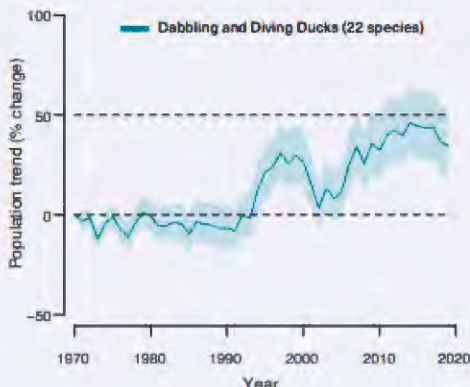


Note that there has been a 30% drop in sea duck populations since 1970. Most of that has occurred since 2000.

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.

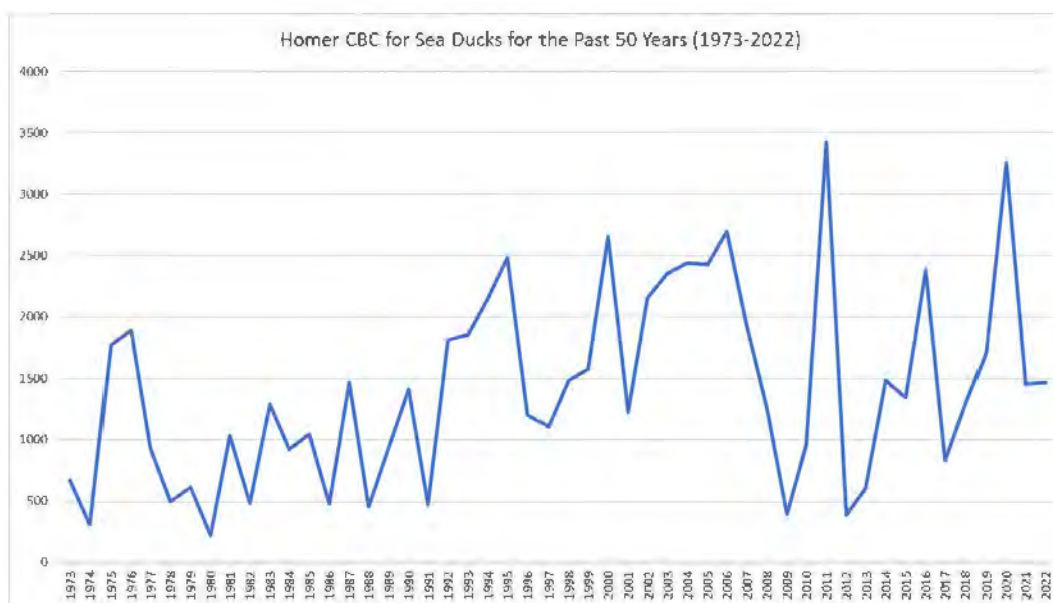
Common Name	Survey	aou	1970 - 2019 Change (%/yr)			3 Generation Change (%/yr)			Tipping Pt	Group
			Trend	2.5% Ci	97.5%CI	Trend	2.5% Ci	97.5%CI		
Barrow's Goldeneye	CBC	1520	1.378791	0.668384	2.146883	2.198171	0.115315	4.144726		Sea Ducks
Black Scoter	CBC	1630	-2.46548	-4.34899	-0.52183	-1.99666	-6.64932	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.

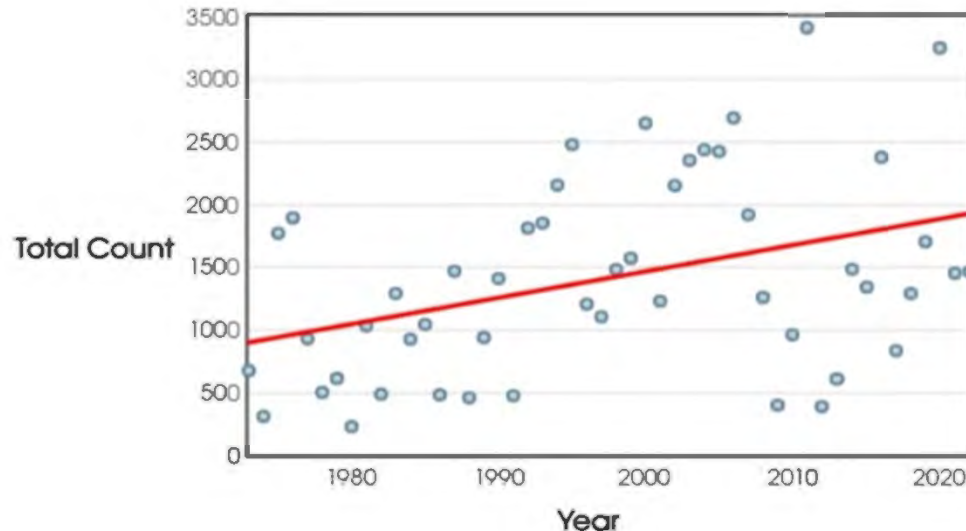
I recently did an analysis of the Homer CBC data to see what trends might be apparent. To get to the bottom-line, the scatter chart below illustrates the total sea duck count for the Homer CBC for the past 50 years. See Appendix A for the text of the full report, Appendix B for spreadsheets, and Appendix 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)

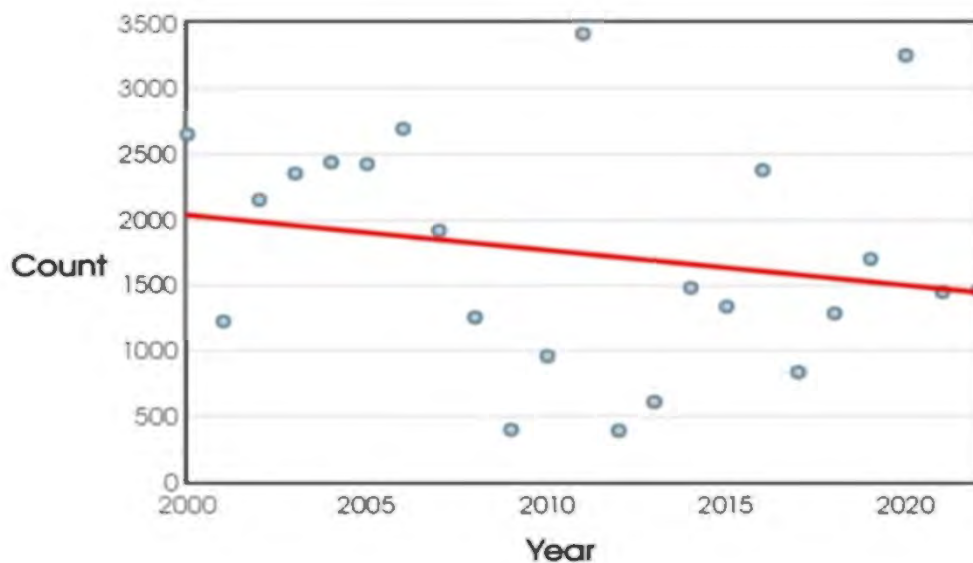


However, as shown in CBC details

<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>

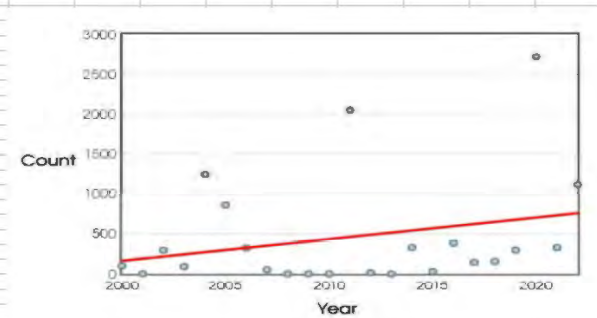
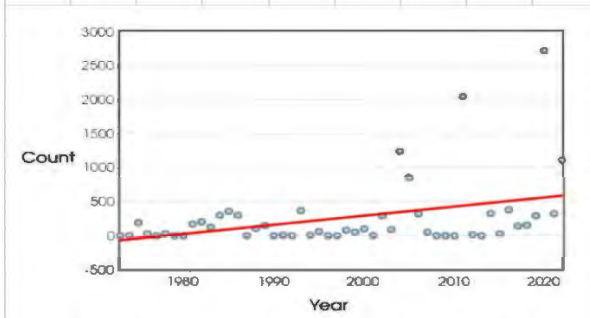
Sheet 1 for this file has two tables, one being all the waterfowl (geese, swans, and ducks) species included in the Audubon download. The second table has just those species that were observed in at least 50% of the CBC counts. This table doesn't have any geese or swans since these birds rarely occur 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.

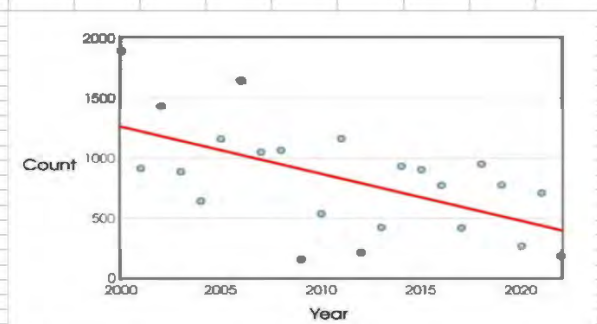
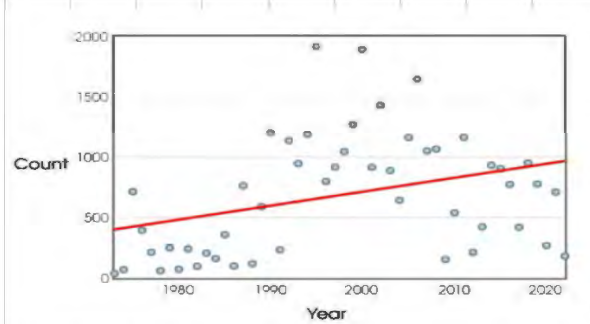


Simple Linear Regression Charts by Species/Taxa

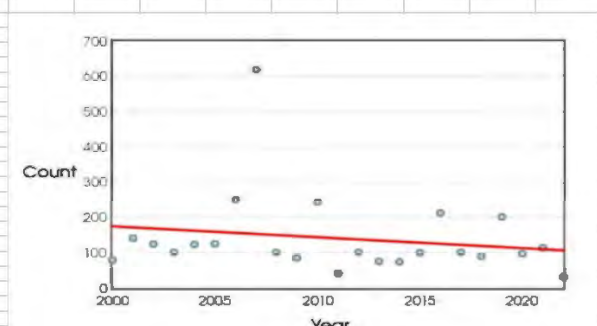
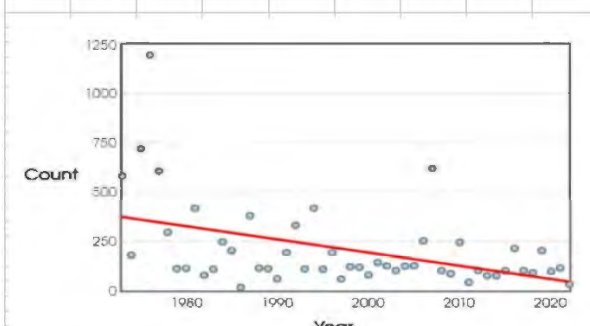
Scaup (Greater & Lesser) 50 Years 22 Years



Scoter (Surf, White-winged, & Black)

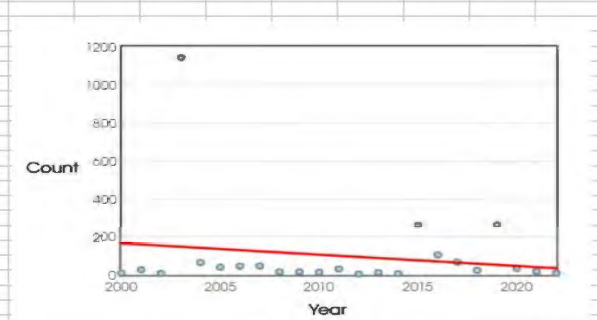
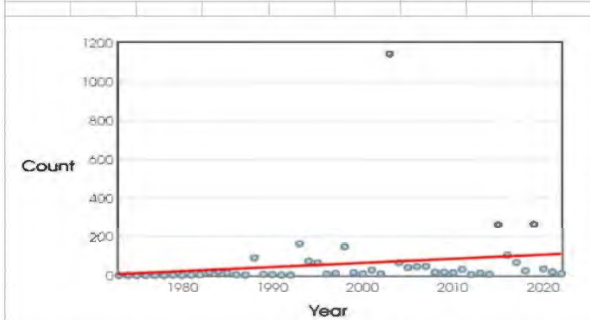


Long-tailed Duck

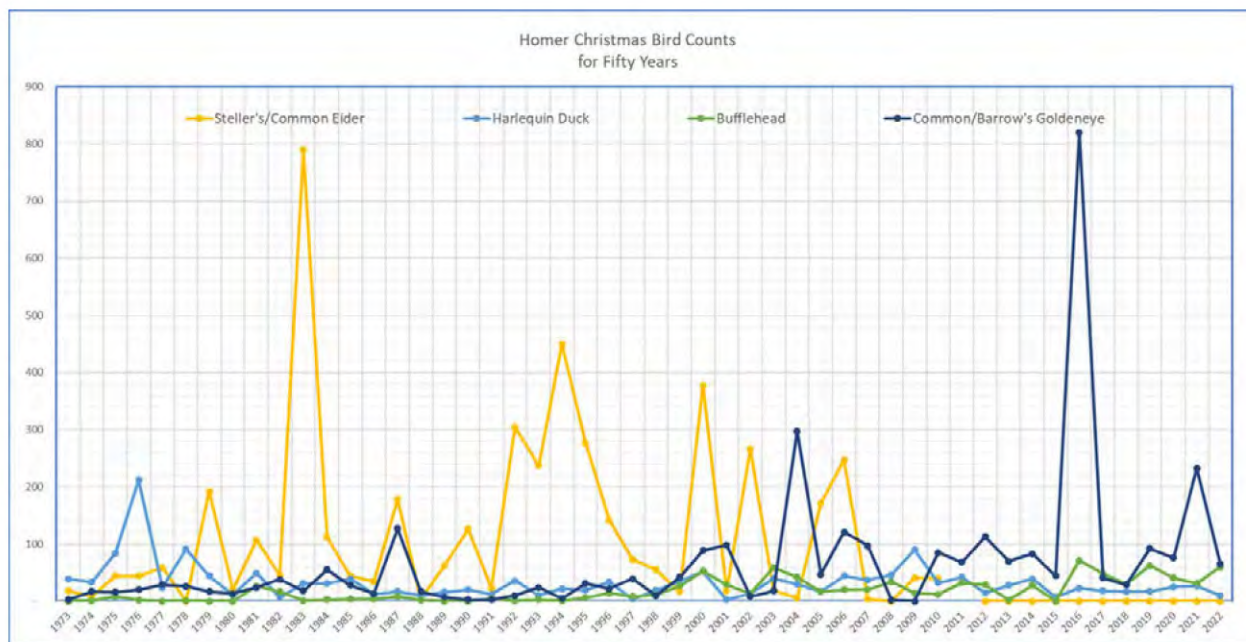


Note: The loss of the fish processing plant from fire in the Homer Harbor in 1998 has probably had an affect on the Long-tailed Duck population that overwinter in Kachemak Bay. The fish waste in th outfall near the entrance to the harbor attracted many ducks, including Long-tail Ducks.

Merganser (Common & Red-breasted)

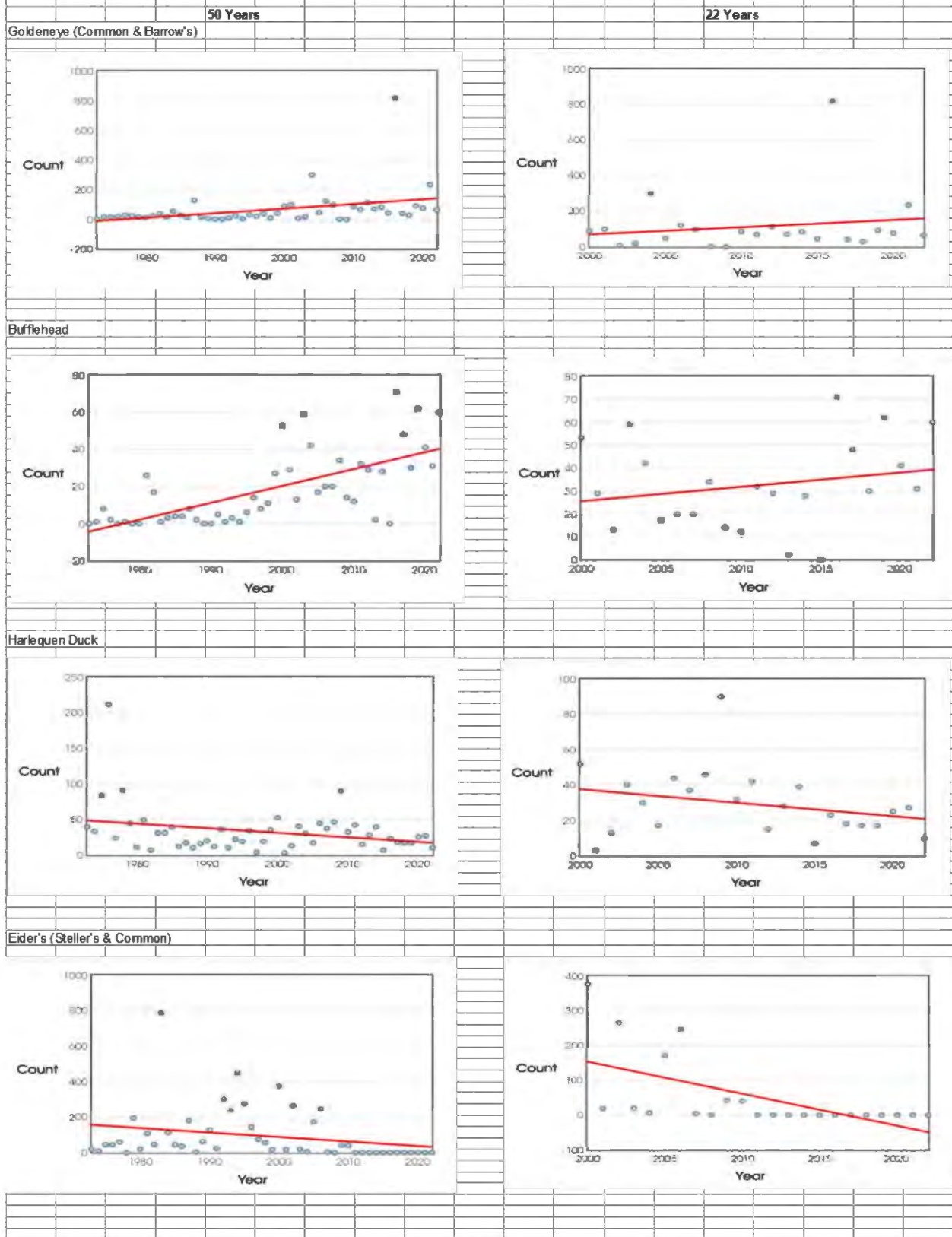


Appendix D





Simple Linear Regression Charts by Species/Taxa





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.

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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 “traphines” 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 “traphines” 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 “traphines” 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

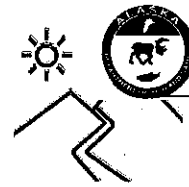
While trapping has historically been an import part of Alaska’s history, unethical, weekend hobby trappers, using our trails and road system as “traphines” has become a problem. Trapping is an activity that should be done well away from high-use areas and as our population has increased in the Kenai 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 Junèau 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.



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 posable. 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.



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

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 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

Native Village of Eyak
110 Nicholoff Way
P.O. Box 1388
Cordova, Alaska 99574-1388
P (907) 424-7738 * F (907) 424-7739
www.eyak-nsn.gov



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.

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!

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.

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 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!

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!

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.

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!

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.

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.

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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
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 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

<i>1 bear by Federal registration permit (FB0802) only, issued by the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge Manager and per community as follows:</i>	<i>Dec. 1 – Dec. 15</i>
	<i>Apr. 1 – May 15</i>

- 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 Ishkowik 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, Atmautlauk, 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.
Antlered bulls may not be harvested from Oct. 1 through Nov. 30*

Aug. 1-Apr. 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.

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Proposal 148: Oppose

I have more problems with loose dogs than I ever have had with trappers putting sets around roads trails.

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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

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Proposal 228: Oppose

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Proposal 229: Oppose

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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 huild 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

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Proposal 143: Oppose

Thank you for giving me the opportunity to comment on these proposals.

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Proposal 144: Oppose

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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 precedented 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 precedented 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

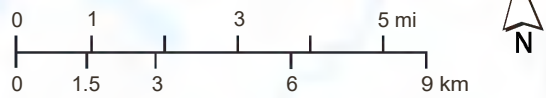
The state troopers have supported this proposal in recent BOG meetings. **ATTACH 190**



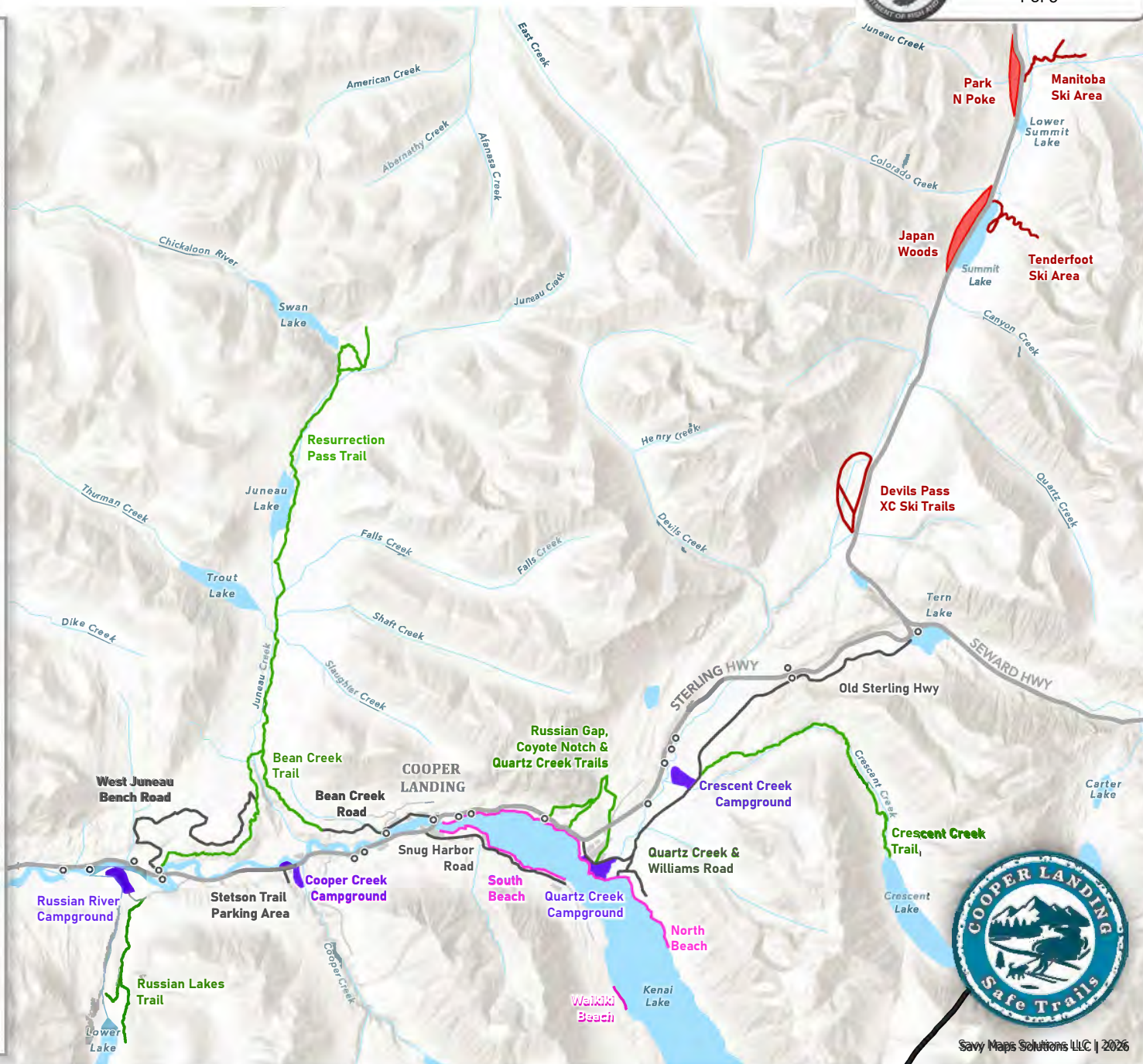
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

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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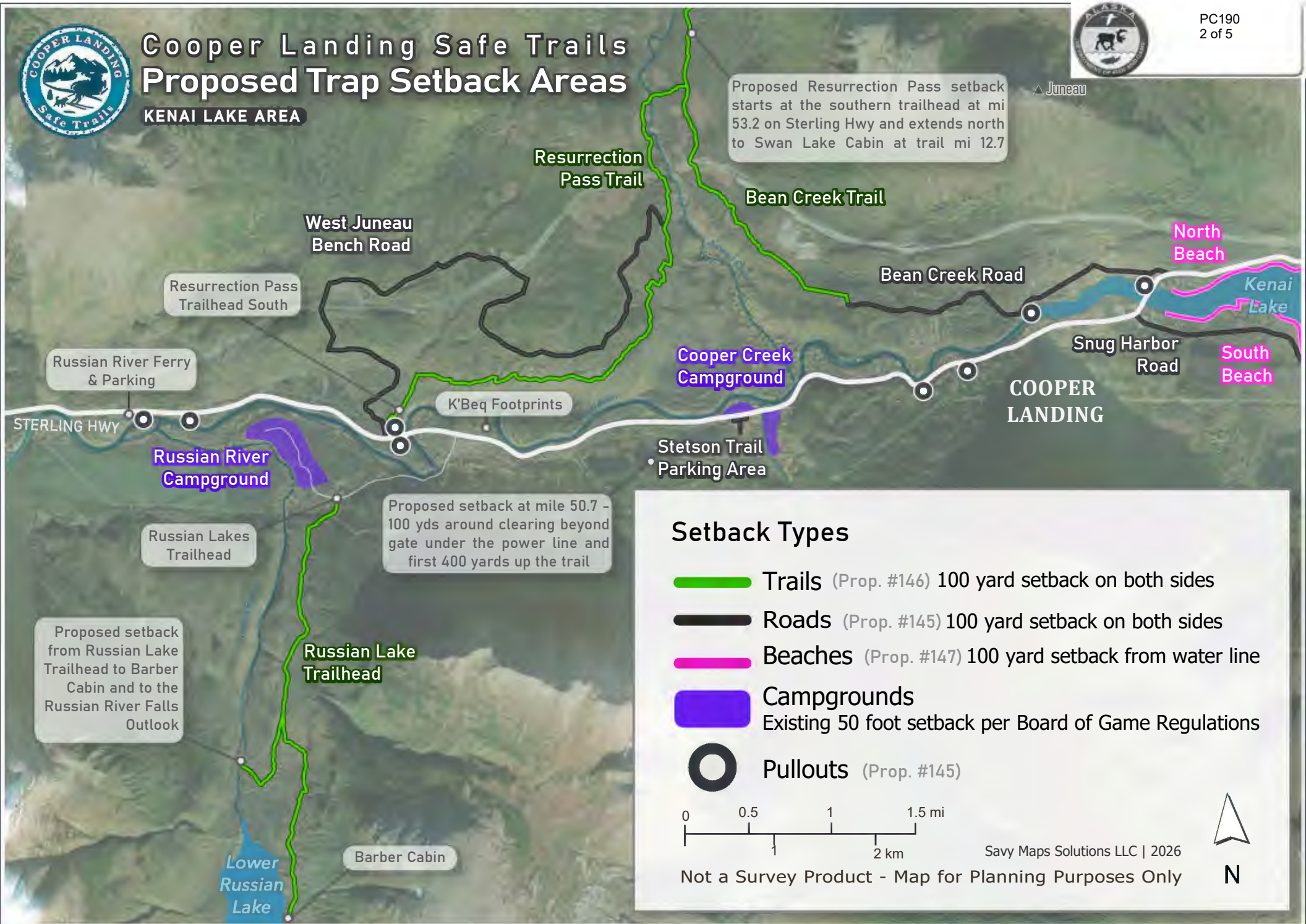
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



▲ Juneau


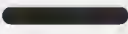
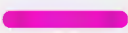


Proposed Resurrection Pass setback starts at the southern trailhead at mi 53.2 on Sterling Hwy and extends north to Swan Lake Cabin at trail mi 12.7

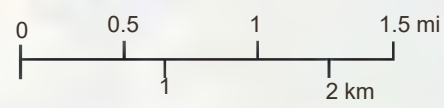


Proposed setback at mile 50.7 - 100 yds around clearing beyond gate under the power line and first 400 yards up the trail

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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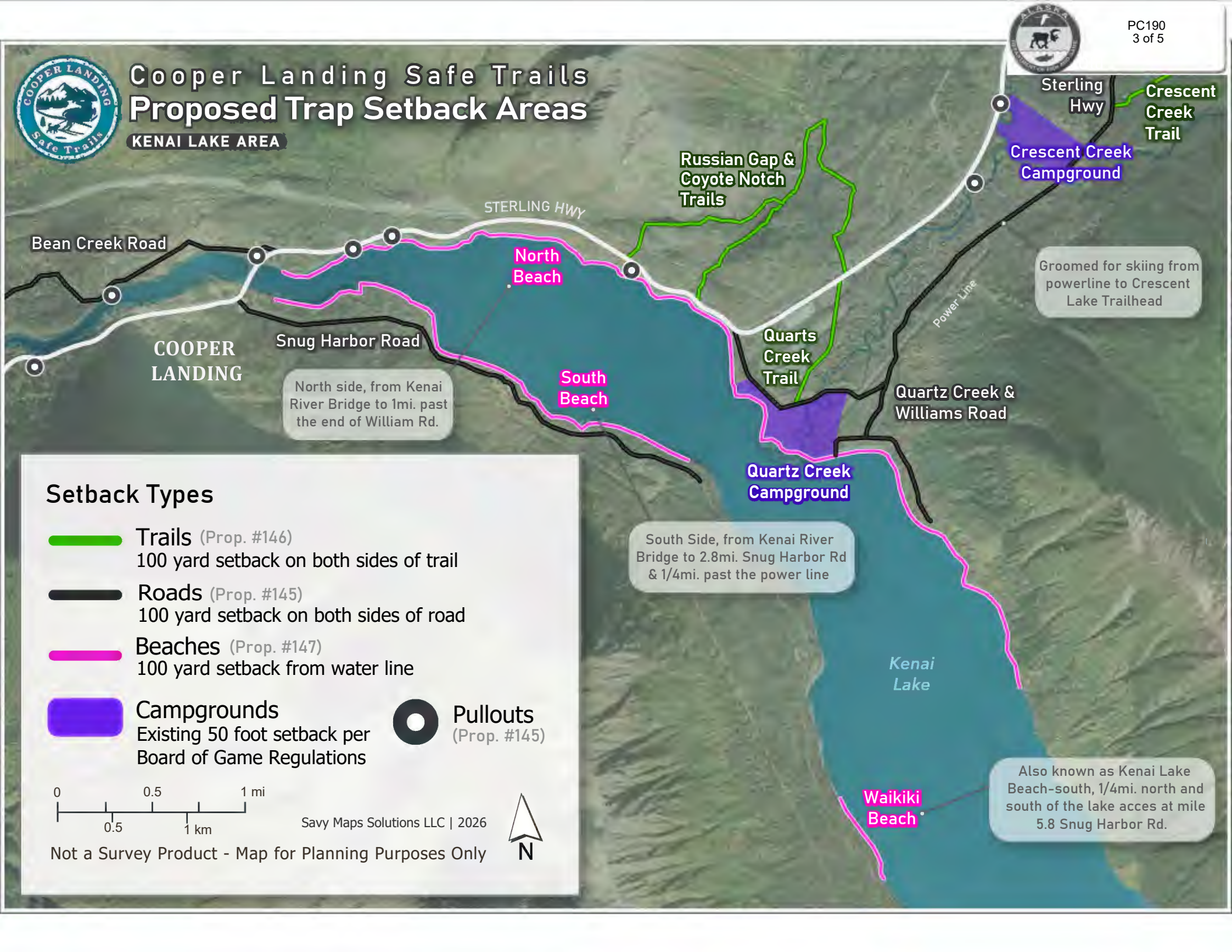
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Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

KENAI LAKE AREA



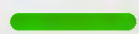
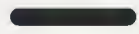



North side, from Kenai River Bridge to 1mi. past the end of William Rd.

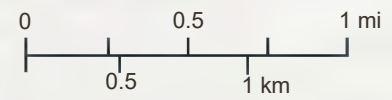
South Side, from Kenai River Bridge to 2.8mi. Snug Harbor Rd & 1/4mi. past the power line

Groomed for skiing from powerline to Crescent Lake Trailhead

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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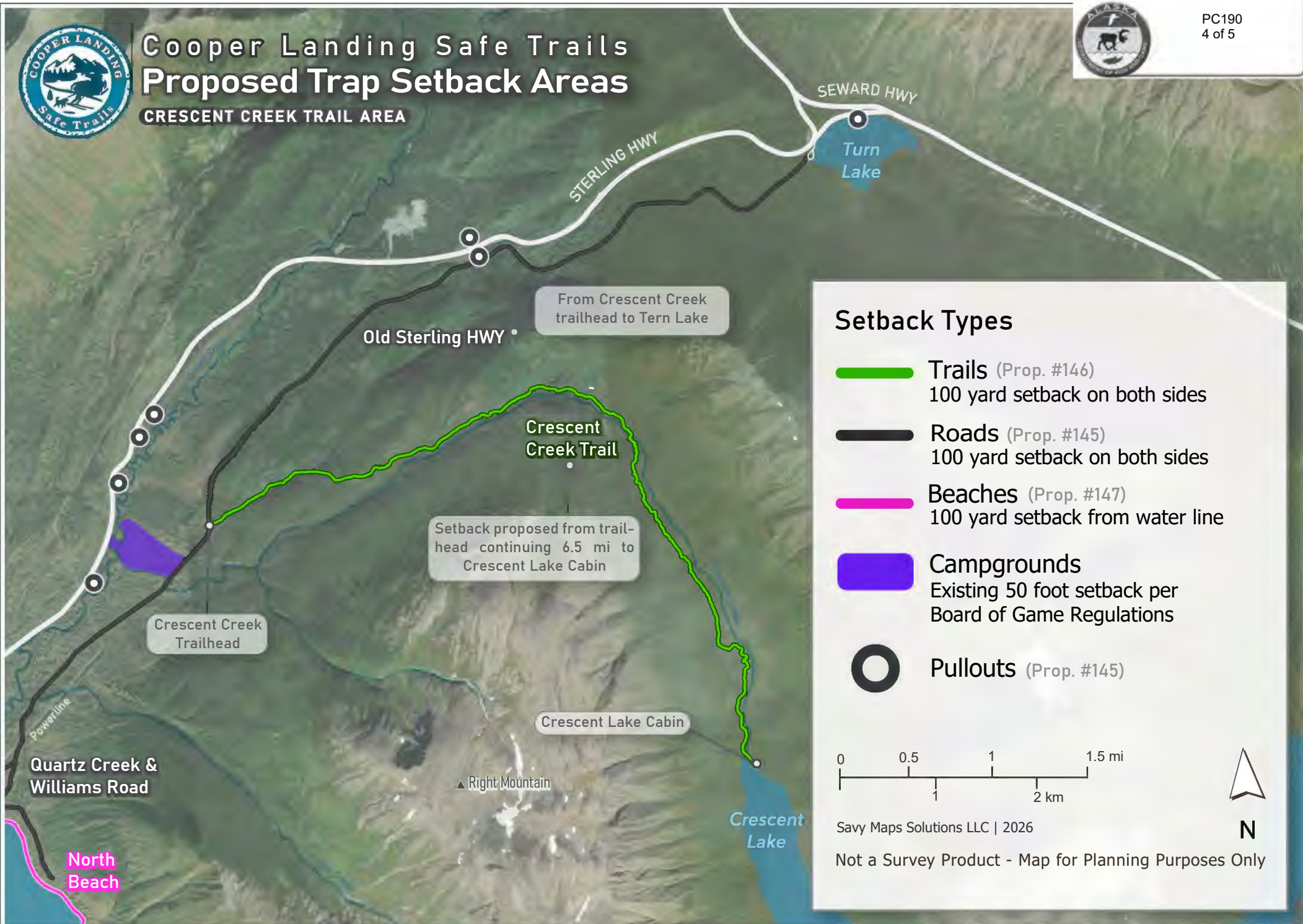


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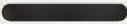





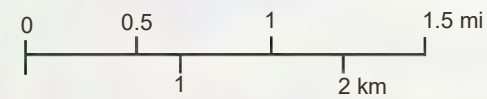
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

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)



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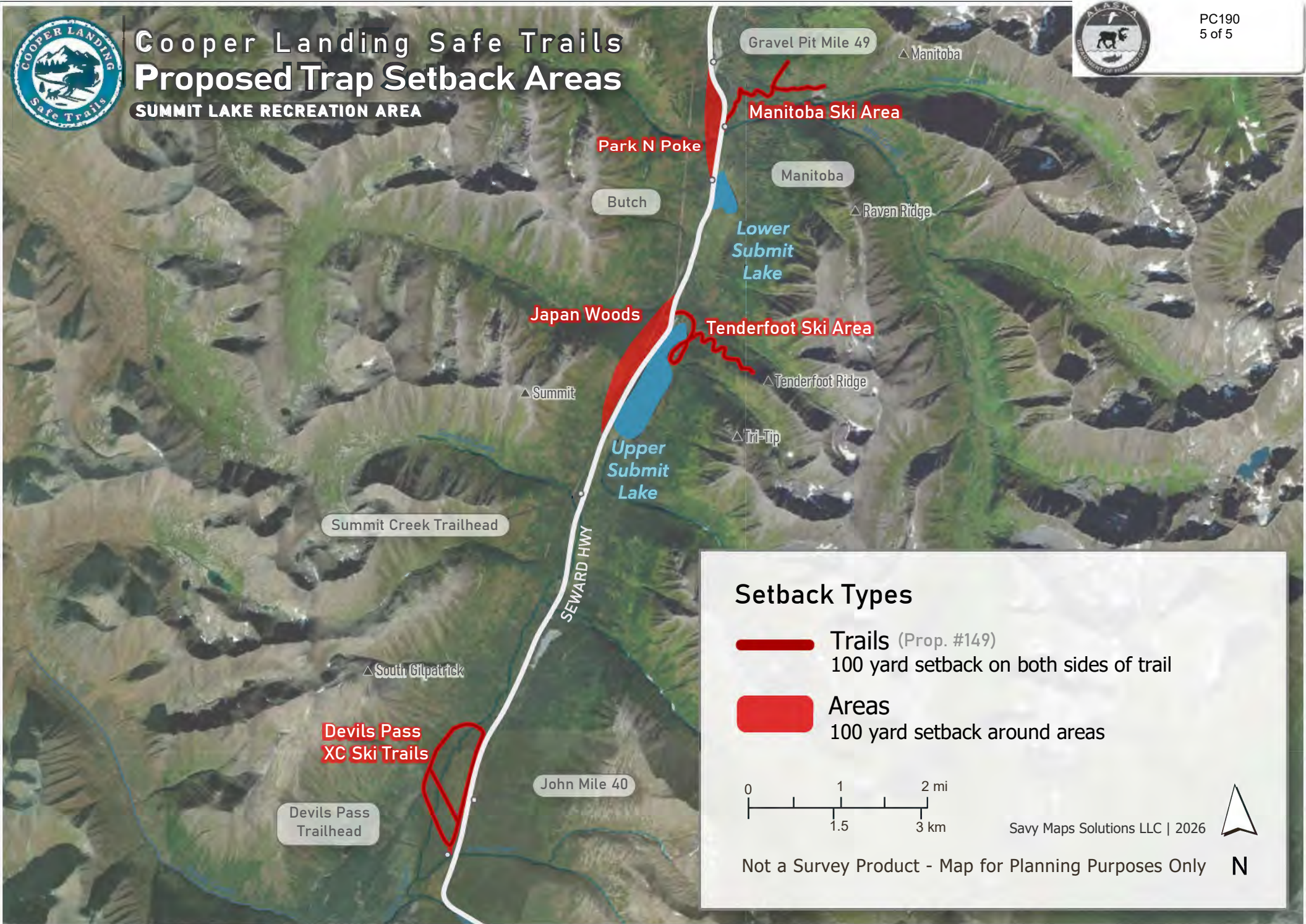
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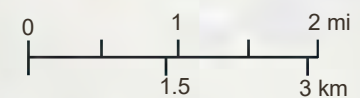
Cooper Landing Safe Trails Proposed Trap Setback Areas

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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