

Proposal 63A

RC130

5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. (a) ...

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
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...

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

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration permit only; or

Sept. 1 – Sept. 25
[AUG. 27 - SEPT. 20]
(Subsistence hunt only)

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

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit; up to 80 permits may be issued in combination with Unit 24, that portion within the Koyukuk Controlled Use Area

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

...

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

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration
permit only; or

Sept. 1 – Sept. 25
[AUG. 27 - SEPT. 20]
(Subsistence hunt
only)

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

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

1 bull

Dec. 1 - Dec. 10
(Subsistence hunt only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

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

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

...

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

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull by registration
permit only; or

Sept. 1 – Sept. 25
[AUG. 27 - SEPT. 20]
(Subsistence hunt
only)

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

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

1 bull

Dec. 1 - Dec. 10
(Subsistence hunt only)

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

Sept. 5 - Sept. 25

5 AAC 92.069. Special provisions for moose drawing permit hunts. (a) In a moose drawing permit hunt specified in this section, a nonresident may apply for and obtain a permit only as follows:

(1) the department may issue a drawing permit under this section only to a successful nonresident applicant who meets the requirements of this section;

(2) the department shall enter, in a guided nonresident drawing, each complete application from a nonresident who will be accompanied by a guide; the department may enter an application for the applicable hunt only to a nonresident applicant who presents proof at the time of application that the applicant will be accompanied by a guide, and that the guide has a guide use area registration on file with the Department of Commerce, Community and Economic Development in accordance with AS 08.54.750 and 12 AAC 75.230, for the applicable guide use area during the season the drawing permit is valid.

(3) The department shall enter in a non-guided nonresident drawing all other complete applications from nonresidents.

(b) The department shall issue permits as follows:

...

(3) in Unit 21(B), that portion within the Nowitna River drainage upstream from the Little Mud River drainage and within the corridor extending two miles on either side of and including the Nowitna River; if the drawing permit hunt is allocated between residents and nonresidents, the department shall issue a maximum of XXX percent of the available nonresident drawing permits to guided nonresidents, and a minimum of XXX percent of the available nonresident drawing permits to non-guided nonresidents; if the number of guided nonresidents applying for permits is insufficient to award XXX percent of the available nonresident drawing permits, the department may award the remaining available nonresident drawing permits to non-guided nonresidents.

Non regulatory

The department will post on the website, the list of ALL APPLICANTS, not just permit winners, showing the draw order for the hunt. This will show the winners, followed by the alternate list in the order drawn.

After the drawing, all applicants will be sent a letter explaining the logistical difficulties of accessing the area, and given a deadline to respond to the department indicating their intention to hunt.

Change our policy and allow hunters that originally apply as non-guided to change their minds and hire a guide at a later date.

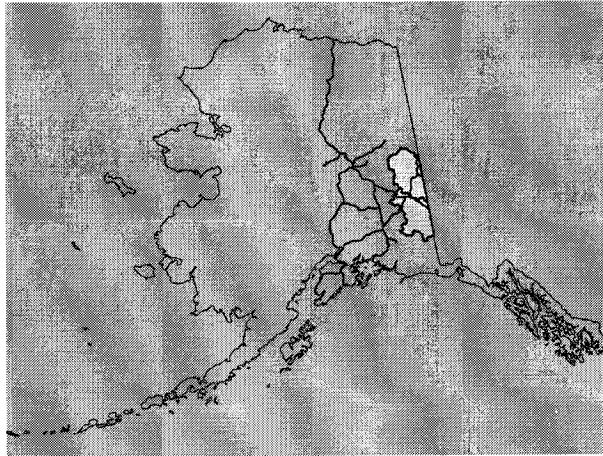
After the deadline, permits will be reallocated according to the responses, and permits issued.

Additional consideration

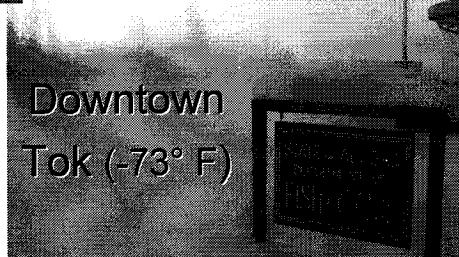
guide client agreements--If this is done, alternate list hunters will be advised in the letter that they must obtain a guide-client agreement prior to responding to the deadline.

RC132

Tok ADF&G Wildlife Program - 2008

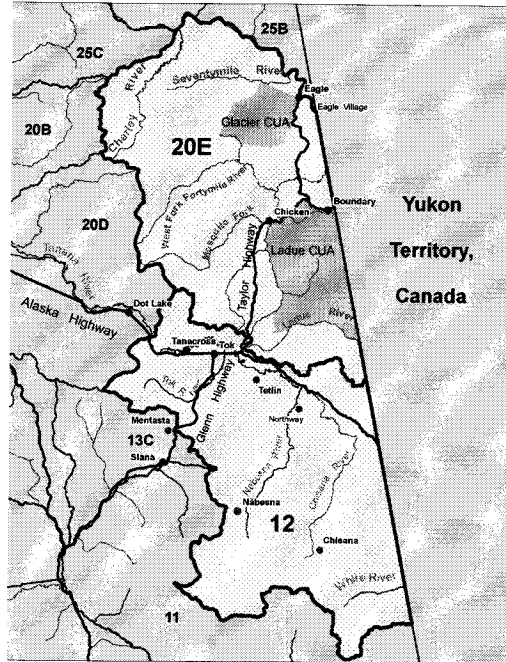


Tok ADF&G Office and Staff



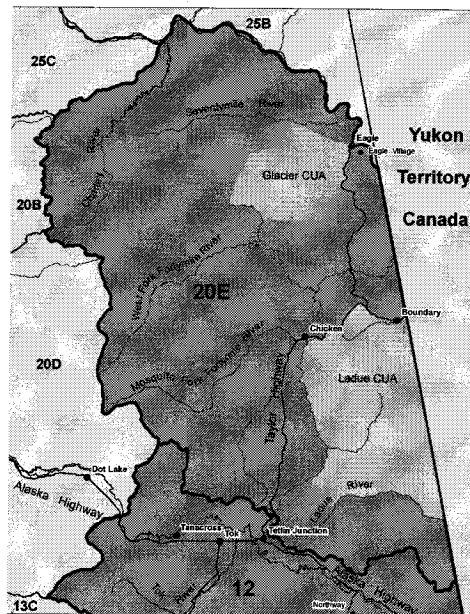
Tok Area

- Diverse Habitat
- Diverse Land Ownership
- 13 Communities
- 3 ACs



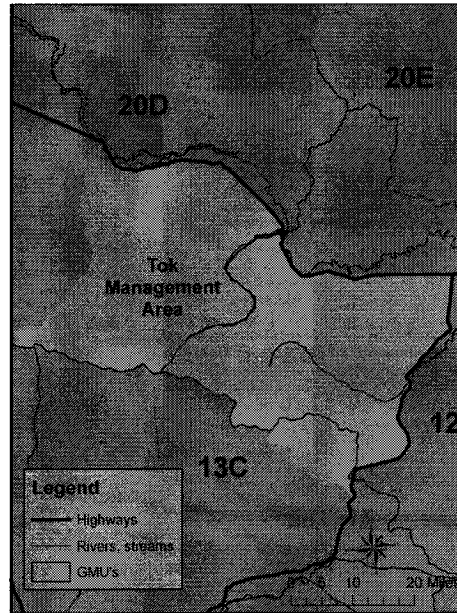
Controlled Use Areas (CUA)

- Glacier Mountain CUA (Unit 20E)
- Ladue River CUA (Unit 20E)



Management Areas

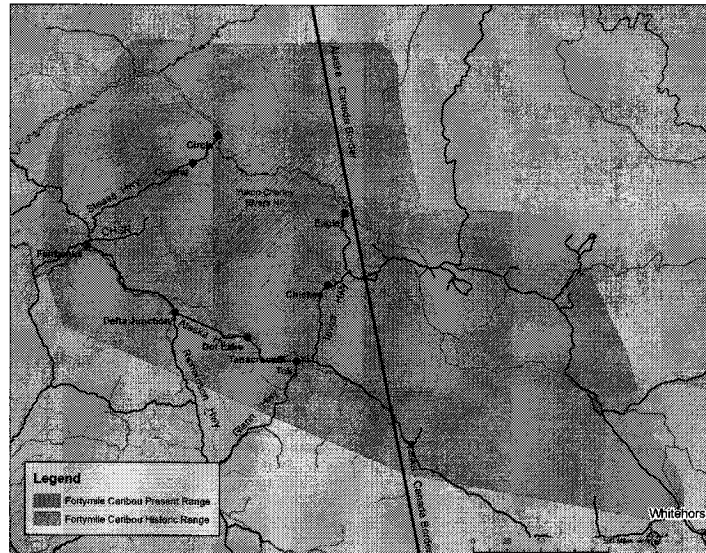
- Tok Management Area (Unit 12)
 - Trophy Sheep Management
 - Uncrowded Hunting Conditions



Caribou – Chisana Herd



Caribou – Fortymile Herd



Caribou – Fortymile Herd

High Levels of Human Use

Intensive Management Objectives

➤ **Population 50,000 – 100,000**

➤ **Harvest 1,000 – 15,000**

Harvest guided by 2006-2012 Harvest Management Plan

Caribou – Fortymile Herd

Current Population Est.

- 39,000 caribou (2007)
- Stable

Management Activities

- Photo Census
- Fall Comp
- Spring Birthrate
- Harvest Monitoring



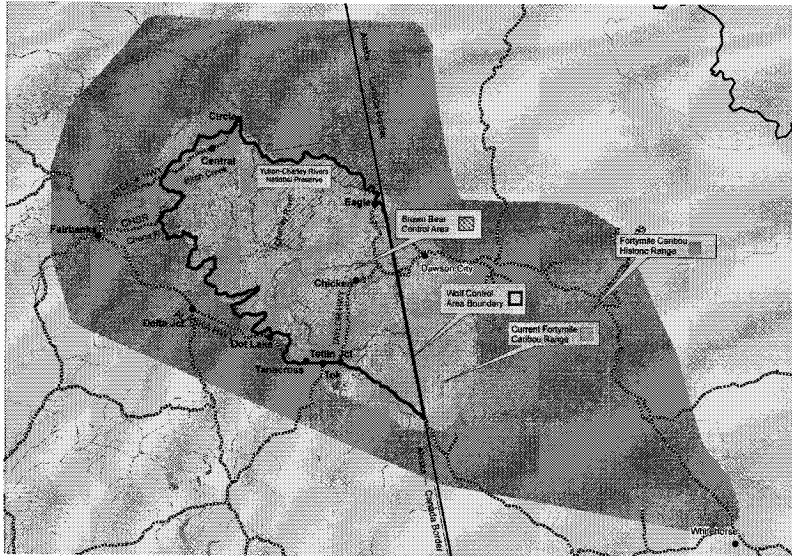
Caribou – Fortymile Herd

Harvest

- Fall and Winter Registration Hunts
 - ~4,000 Hunters Annually
- Annual Quota of 850 Caribou
- Quota allocation between seasons and areas
- EO closures numerous (road access)



Caribou – Fortymile Herd



Moose – Unit 12

High Levels of Human Use

Intensive Management Objectives

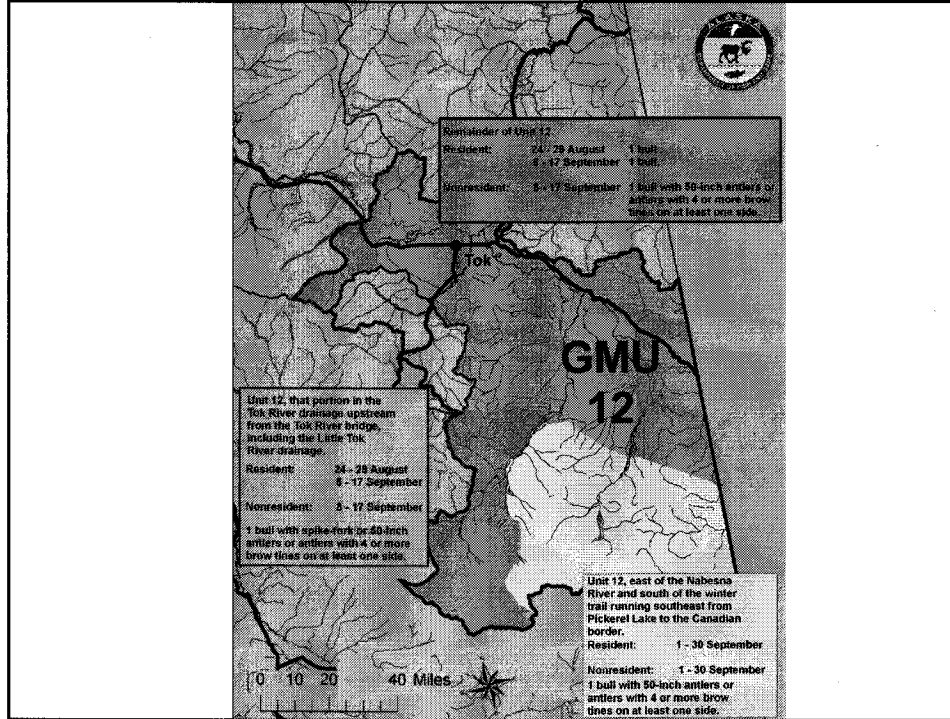
➤ Population 4,000 – 6,000

➤ Harvest 250 – 450

Current Population Estimate = 2,900-5,100

Current Harvest = 129 (5-year avg.)





Moose – Unit 12

Management Activities

- Periodic population surveys
- Periodic twinning counts
- Periodic browse surveys
- Harvest Monitoring
 - General Harvest Reports

Moose – Unit 20E

High Levels of Human Use

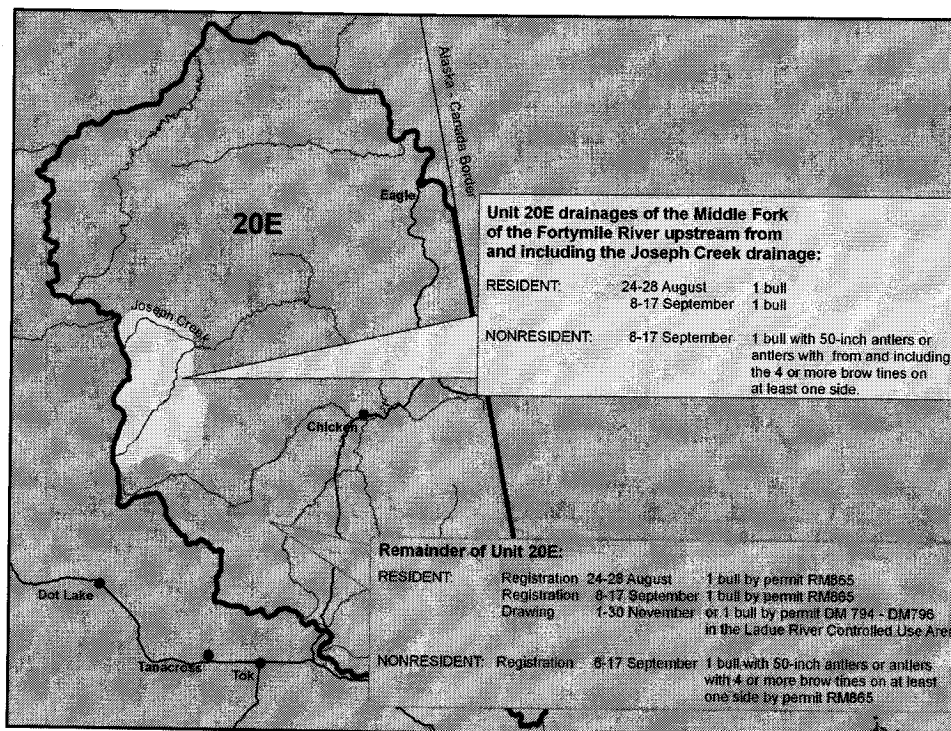
Intensive Management Objectives

➤ Population 8,000 – 10,000

➤ Harvest 500 – 1,000

Current Population Estimate = 3,300 –
5,000

Current Harvest = 126 (5-year avg.)



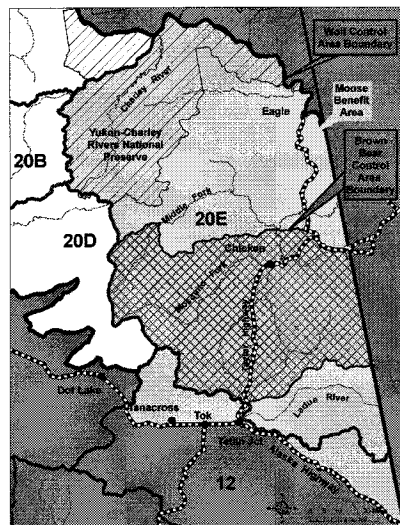
Moose – Unit 20E

Management Activities

- Annual population surveys
- Annual twinning counts
- Periodic browse surveys
- Harvest Monitoring
 - Registration Harvest Reports

Moose – Units 12 and 20E

Predator Control



Wolves

Units 12 and 20E

- **High densities**
- **Primary management related to Wolf Control Program**



Brown Bears

Units 12 and 20E

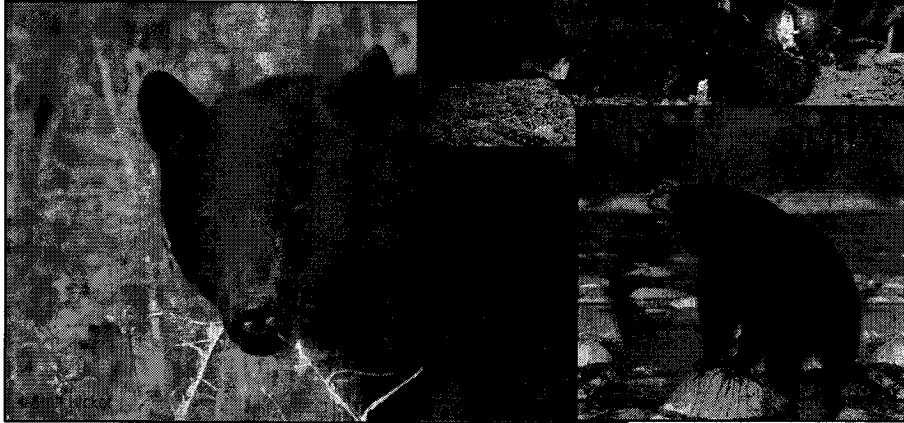
- **Relatively high densities**

Harvest (5-year avg.)

- **Unit 12 – 17 bears/year**
- **Unit 20E – 15 bears/year**
- **Sustainable Levels**



Black Bears



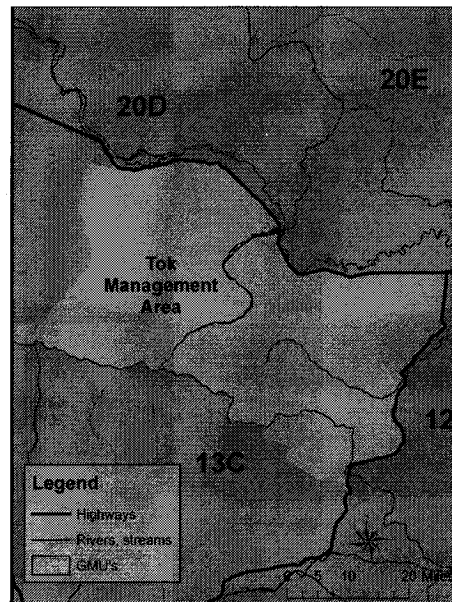
Sheep

Tok Management Area

- 101 Permits
- 30-45 Rams Annually
 - 39 in 2007

Mt. Harper Permit Hunt

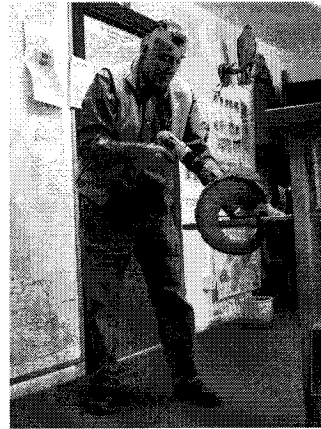
- 4 Permits
- 0-2 Rams Annually
 - 0 Rams in 2007



Sheep

Management Activities

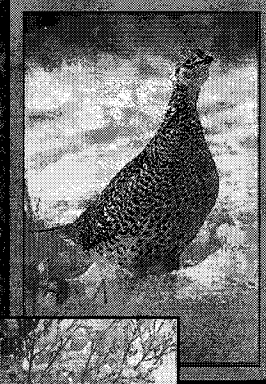
- Annual Survey –TMA
- Periodic Surveys
 - Unit 12 – N. Wrangell Mts.
 - Unit 20E – Tanana Hills
- Seal ~50-60 Rams/Year



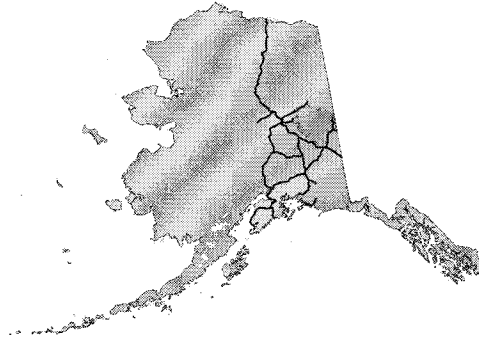
Furbearers



Small Game



Upper Yukon/Tanana Predation Control Program BOG Report 2004-2008



(Unit 20E and portions of 12, 20B, 20D & 25C)

Background

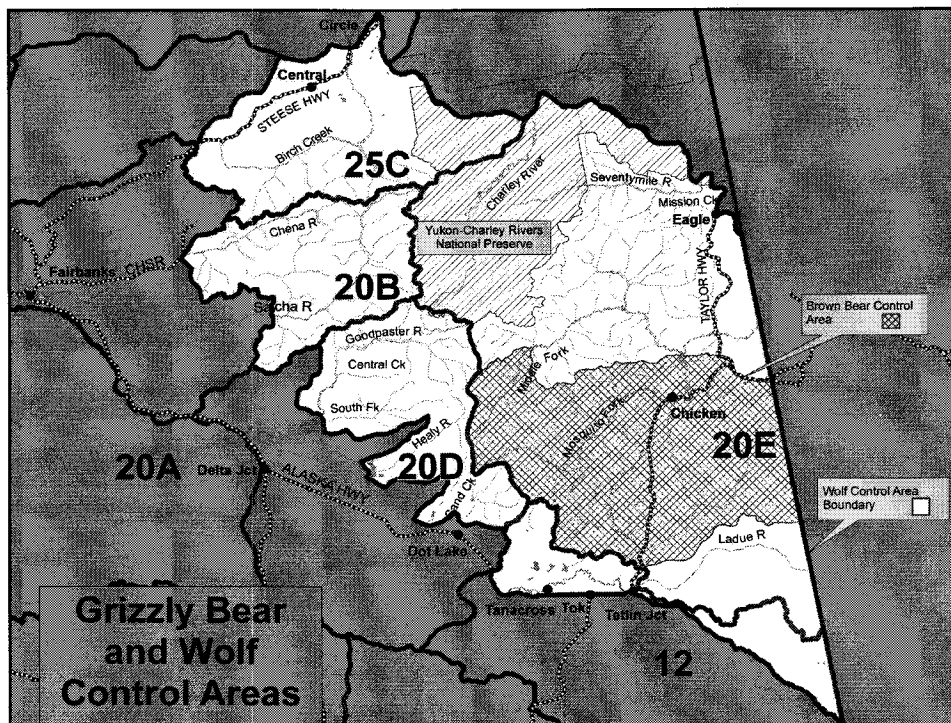
- **Adopted November 2004**
 - Reduce Predation - wolves and brown bears
 - Increase moose –portions of Units 12 and 20E

- **Implemented January 2005**
 - Up to 5-Years

- **Expanded May 2006**
 - **Wolf Control Area**
 - Fortymile Caribou Range
 - Larger portion of Units 12 and 20E – Moose
 - **Bear Control Area**
 - Larger Portion of southern Unit 20E

Program Objectives

- **Increase the Fortymile Caribou Herd** to aid in achieving the intensive management population objective of 50,000–100,000 and harvest objective of 1,000–15,000.
- **Increase the moose population in Unit 12 north of the Alaska Highway and in Unit 20E** to aid in achieving the geographically proportional intensive management moose population objective of 8,744–11,116 and harvest objective of 547–1,084.



Wolf Control Objective

- 75% reduction in the pre-control population (350-410 wolves)
- Minimum population objective = 88 wolves

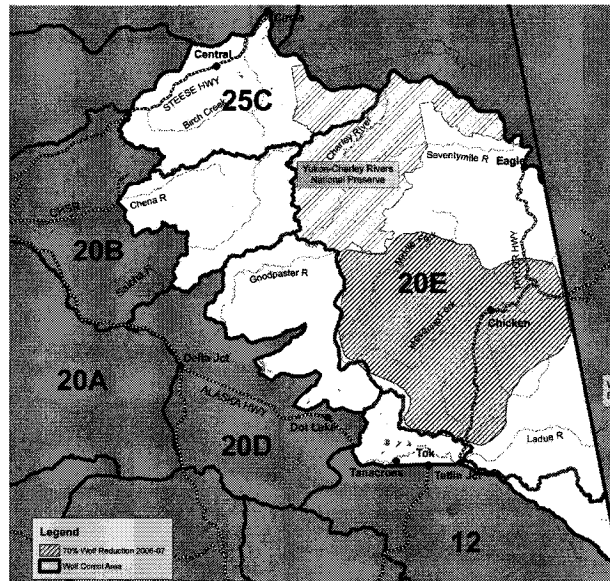
Brown Bear Control Objective

- 60% reduction in the pre-control brown bear population
- Minimum population = 68 brown bears

Wolf Control

2006-2007

- Oct. 2 - April 30
- 50 Permits Issued
 - 21 pilots
 - 30 gunners
- 103 wolves taken
 - 23 control
 - 80 hunters and trappers
- Control Objective not met



Wolf Control

2007 - 2008

- **Oct. 10, 2006 – April 30, 2007**

- **44 Permits Issued**
 - 24 pilots
 - 20 gunners

- **34 wolves taken (to date)**
 - 4 control
 - 30 hunters and trappers

- **Permits valid until April 30, to early to draw conclusions**

Wolf Population Estimates

Fall 2006 Population Estimate (early fall)

- 300–425 wolves or approximately 16–23 wolves/1000 mi²

Fall 2007 Population Estimate (early fall)

- 366–398 wolves or approximately 20–22 wolves/1000 mi²

Brown Bear Control

2006 - 2007

- **September 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007**

- **40 Permits Issued**

- **22 Bait Sites Registered**

- **3 bears taken in Brown Bear Control Area**
 - **1 by control**
 - **2 by hunters (under general hunting regulations)**

- **Control Objective not met**

Brown Bear Control

2007 - 2008

- **August 1, 2007 – June 30, 2008**

- **18 Permits Issued (to date)**

- **No Bait Sites Registered (to date)**

- **4 bears taken in Brown Bear Control Area (to date)**
 - **1 by control**
 - **3 by hunters (under general hunting regulations)**

- **Permits valid until June 30, too early to draw conclusions**

Brown Bear Population Estimates

Summer 2006 Population Estimate

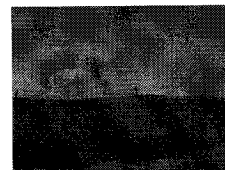
- 150 bears (range 111–189) or approximately 27 brown bears/1000 mi²

Summer 2007 Population Estimate

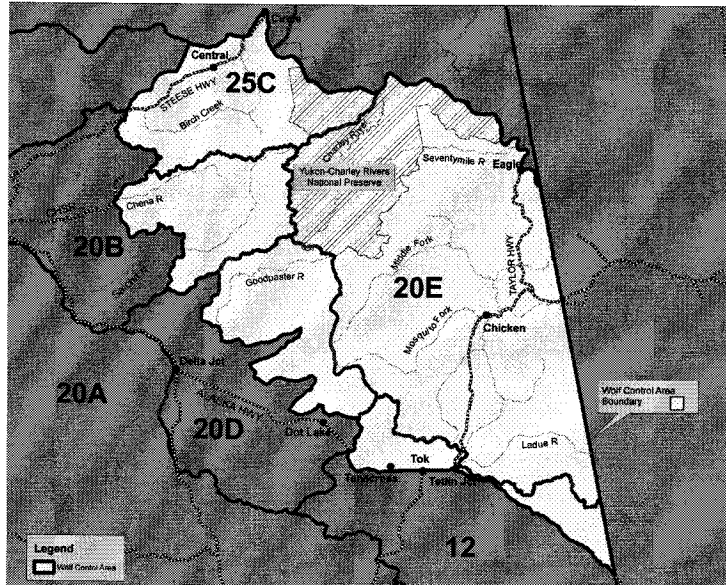
- 150 bears (range 111–189) or approximately 27 brown bears/1000 mi²

Effects of 2004 Fires

- 31% of Brown Bear Control Area burned
- Redistribution of bears following burn
- Likely effected success of bear control program
- Likely resulted in a decline in moose calf predation within the burned area.



Caribou Benefit Area



Fortymile Caribou Population Status

Population Estimate = 38,364 (June 2007)

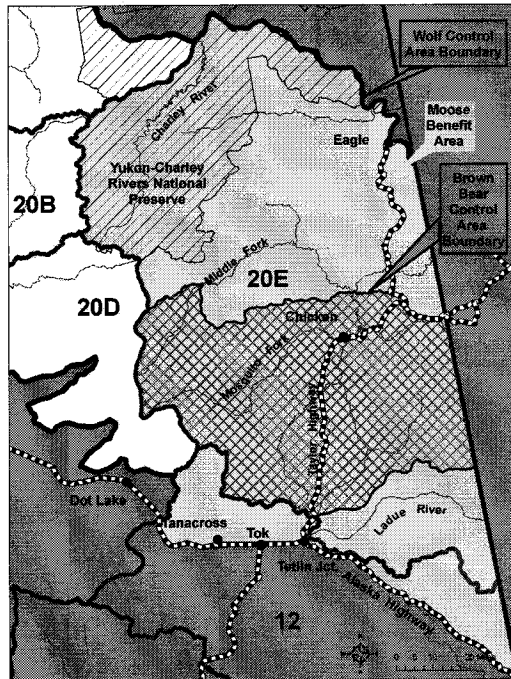
Population Composition (Oct. 2007)

> 37 calves:100 cows

Population Trend increase expected in 2008.

After first year of Wolf Control – to early to draw conclusions

Moose Benefit Area



Moose Population Status

2006 Fall Population Estimate (Moose Benefit Area)

➤ 4,000 – 5,900

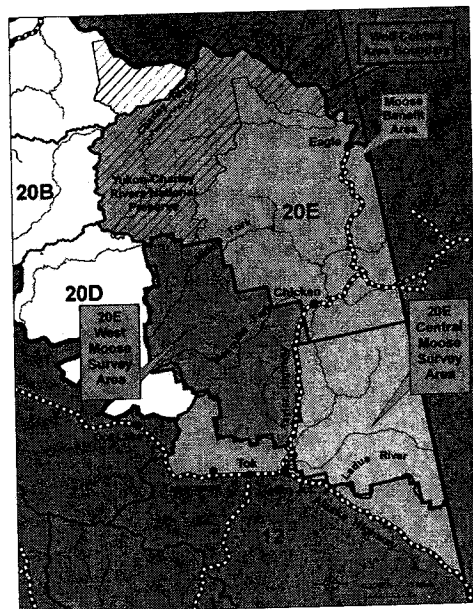
2007 (Fall) Population Estimate (Moose Benefit Area)

➤ 4,000 – 6,100

Unit 20E Moose Survey Areas (4,630 mi²)

Fall Moose Surveys

> 2004-2007



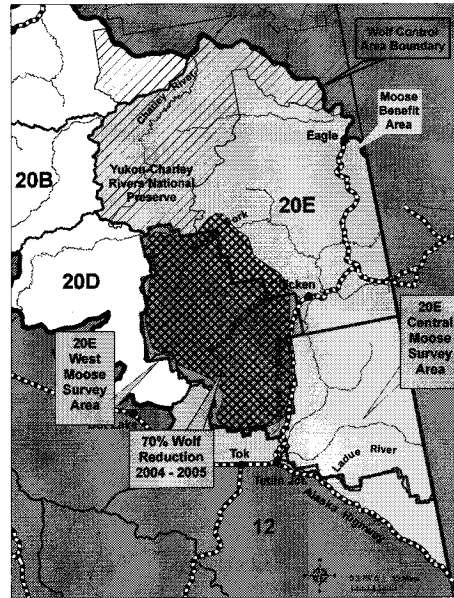
Unit 20E Moose Survey Areas (4,630 mi²)

Fall Moose Surveys

➤ 2004-2007

70% Wolf Reduction

➤ RY 2004



Unit 20E Moose Survey Areas (4,630 mi²)

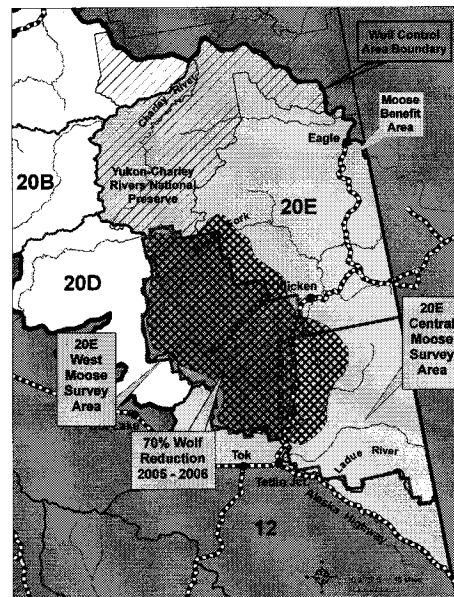
Fall Moose Surveys

➤ 2004-2007

70% Wolf Reduction

➤ RY 2004

➤ RY 2005



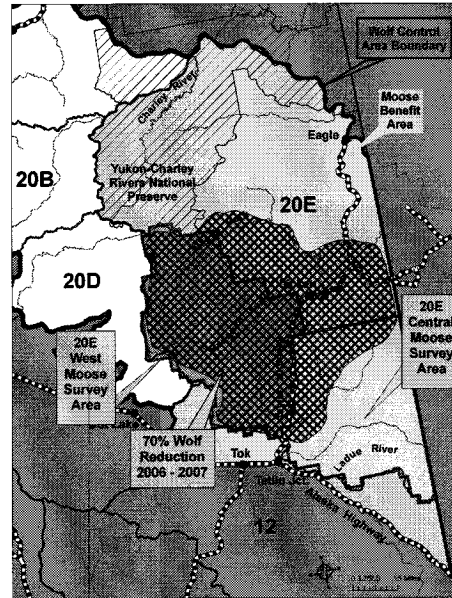
Unit 20E Moose Survey Areas (4,630 mi²)

Fall Moose Surveys

➤ 2004-2007

70% Wolf Reduction

- RY 2004
- RY 2005
- RY 2006



Moose Population Status

Calf: Cow Ratio (2005-2007)

21 calves:100 cows (<30% wolf removal)

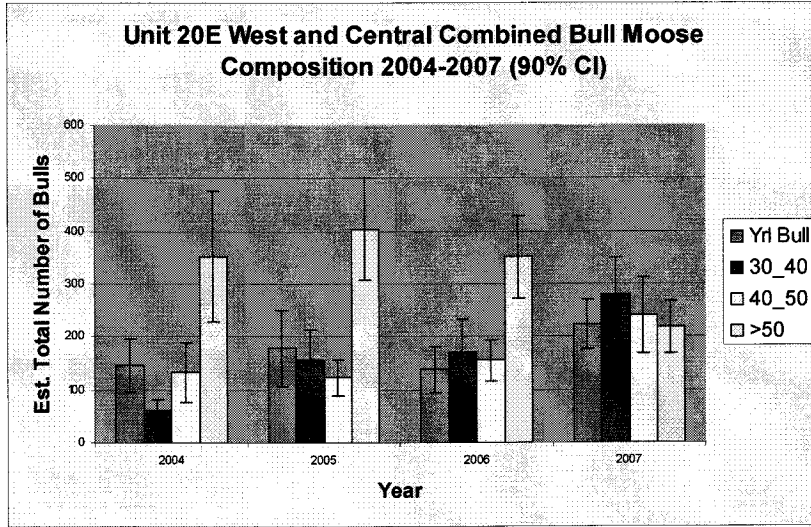
32 calves:100 cows (>70% wolf removal)

Yearling Bull: Cow Ratio (2005-2007)

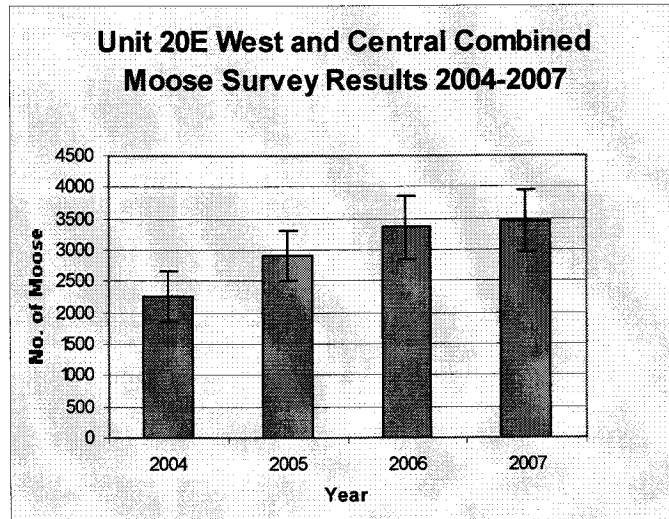
8 Yrl Bulls:100 Cows (<30% wolf removal)

11 Yrl Bulls:100 Cows (>70% wolf removal)

Moose Population Status



Moose Population Status



Conclusions and Recommendations

- **Continue wolf and brown bear control activities as approved by the Board**
- **Wolf Control - progress being made**
- **Bear Control - bear population likely lower in calving areas than initially thought**

Final Thoughts

Bear Control methods not adequately tested

Methods should be applied case-by-case

Continued evaluation needed

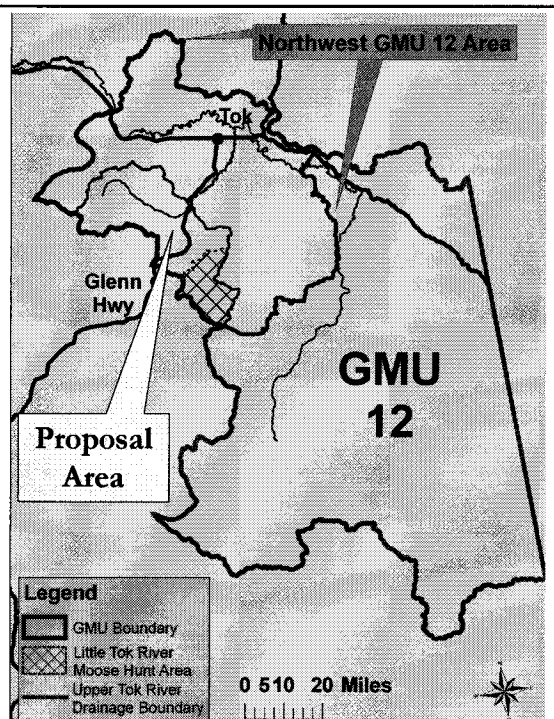
Proposal 2 – Moose - Unit 12.



- **Submitted by:** Public
- **Effect of Proposal:** Relax current moose antler restrictions and change moose season dates in a portion of the upper Tok river drainage in Unit 12
- **ADF&G Recommendation:** Do Not Adopt

Background

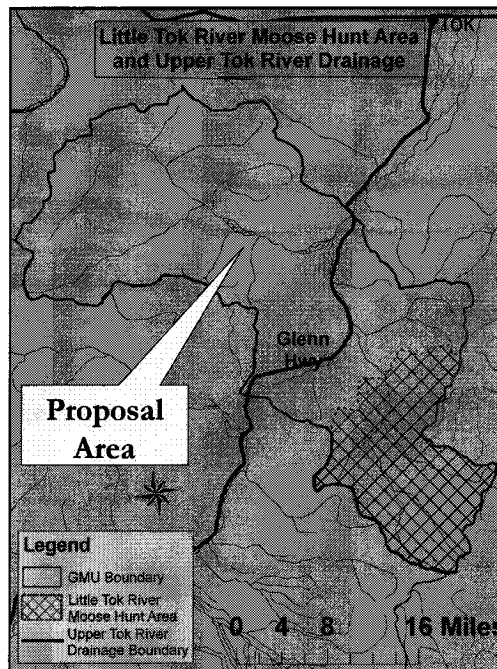
Area effected:
Upper Tok River
Drainage in
Northwest Unit 12.



Background

Proposed Area:

731 m² portion of Upper Tok River drainage, excluding upper Little Tok River drainage.



Background

Fall 2006 – Bag limit Changed in Proposal Area

➤ **Prior to 2006**

➤ **Resident:**

➤ Moose bag limit = 1 bull

➤ **Nonresident:**

➤ Moose bag limit = 1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on at least one side (SF/50/4BT)

➤ **Fall 2006 and 2007**

➤ **Resident and Nonresident:**

➤ Moose bag limit = 1 bull with SF/50/4BT

Background

Rational for 2006 Bag Limit Change:

Primary:

- **Low bull:cow ratio** (22 bulls:100 cows in fall 2005)
 - **Close to minimum Management Objective** (20 bulls:100 cows)
- **Hunters seeing fewer bulls while hunting in the area**

Additional Reasons:

- **Hunters observing fewer larger bulls (>50")**
- **Moose vulnerability high in proposal area, due to open habitat.**
- **Hunters reporting significant increases in hunter numbers in proposal area**
- **Support of Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC**

Unit 12 Moose Population and Harvest

Current Population Est. = 2900-5100 (0.6-0.7 moose/mi²)
(fall 2003)

- **Harvestable Surplus = 144-168 bulls**
- **Amount necessary for Subsistence = 60-70**

Harvest:

- **2001-2005 = 125 annually (range 99-137)**
- **2006 and 2007 = 117 and 113 respectively**

Moose Population within Proposal Area

Bull:Cow Ratio = 24 bulls:100 cows (fall 2006 survey)

Calf:Cow Ratio = 36 calves:100 cows (fall 2006 survey)

Hunter Reports (Fall 2006 and 2007):

- **Increasing numbers of young bulls observed**
- **Very few bulls >50"**
- **Fewer hunters**

Moose Antler Development in Unit 12

- **Spike-Fork Bulls generally yearlings**
- **Antlers ≥ 50 " at an average age of 6 years**
- **33% of medium bulls (larger than spike-fork and <50") with 3 brow tines, 1990-2007 – Unit 12**

Analysis of Proposed Changes

Preferred Change

- Change resident bag limit back to 1 bull
- No change in season dates for residents or nonresidents

Likely Effect

- Increase harvest of 2-5 year old bulls
- Stabilize or decrease the bull:cow ratio
- Maintain low number of >50" bulls

Analysis of Proposed Changes

Alternative Change

- **Resident and Nonresident Hunters:**
 - **Bag Limit:** 1 bull with spike/fork, >50 or 3 or more brow tines
 - **Season Dates:** September 15-30

Analysis of Proposed Changes

Likely Effect of 3 brow tine bag limit

- Increase harvest of 2-5 year old bulls (medium bull)
- Stabilize bull:cow ratio
- Maintain low number of >50" bulls

Likely Effect of September 15-30 Season

- Current season dates in this area are August 24-28 (residents only) and September 8-17 (residents and nonresidents)
- Moose vulnerability increase significantly
 - Rut
 - Leaves off
- Attract hunters
 - During rut
 - Few seasons open
 - On the road system

Over harvest likely

Proposal 2

Conclusions:

- ✓ Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC and area hunters support continuation of current regulations
- ✓ Bull numbers and ratio may be increasing
- ✓ Several more years may result in additional increases

Recommendation: **Do Not Adopt**

Proposal 1 – Chisana Caribou - Unit 12



Submitted by: Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC

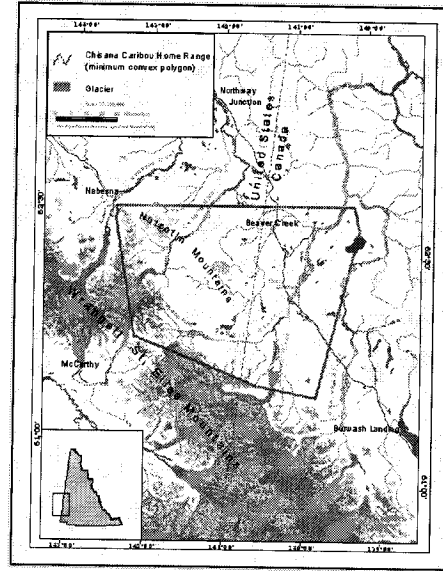
Effect of Proposal: Reestablishes the Chisana Caribou Registration Hunt in Unit 12.

ADF&G Recommendation: Do Not Adopt

Chisana Caribou Herd

International Herd

- Range ~ 5,100 m²
- Upper Tanana and White River Drainages (Unit 12 – Alaska)



Harvest Background

1993 – Last year hunting occurred in Alaska

- Registration Hunt (Quota of 20 Bulls)
- Season Dates: Sept. 1-20
- Bag Limit: 1 Bull

1994 - All licensed hunting stopped in Alaska and Yukon

- Due to declining population

1995-2001 - Limited harvest continued in Yukon

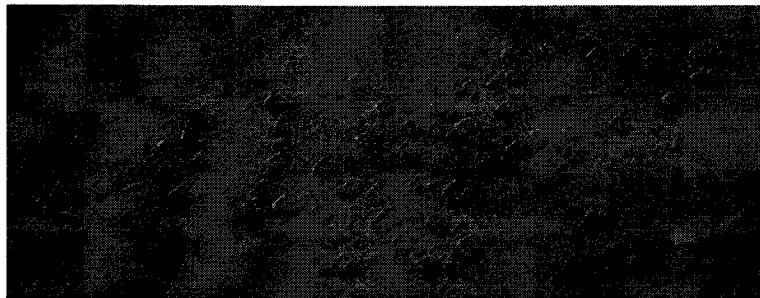
2002 - All forms of harvest stopped in Herds Range

Population Background

1988-2003 Herd Decline of 6%/year

- 1,882 caribou in 1988
- 720 caribou in 2003

2003-2007 Herd Trend Stable (706-766 caribou)



Management Background

1989-2002 Herd managed cooperatively by
Yukon and Alaska Biologists

2002 Cooperative international herd recovery
effort began

- Alaska Cooperators – ADF&G, NPS, Tetlin
NWR and Northway Tribal Village Council
- Yukon Cooperators – Yukon Department of
Environment, Yukon First Nation and Yukon
Fish and Wildlife Management Board

Management Background (cont.)

2003 - Captive Rearing Project (Yukon Department of
Environment – lead agency) and Associated
Population Research Effort (USGS –lead agency)
began



Management Background (cont.)

2004 - 2008 Herd Recovery and Population Research Cont.

- 4-Year Captive Rearing Project completed in 2006
- Population Research Project to be completed in 2008.



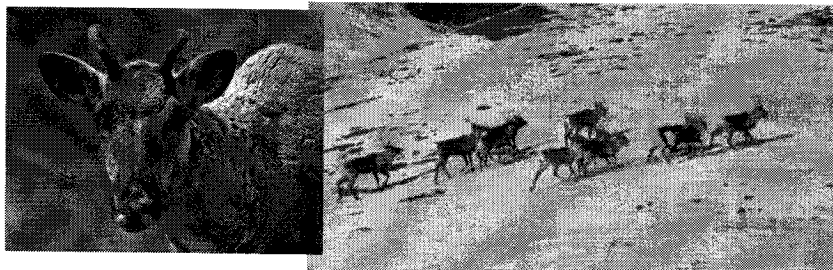
Recent Population Status – 2003-2007

Population trend Stable

Population estimate 706-766

Avg. bull:cow ratio 42 bulls/100 cows

Avg. calf:cow ratio 21 calves/100 cows



Current Management Concerns

Recruitment still low

- **Fall 2007, 13 calves:100 cows**

Future monitoring efforts needed

- **Assess population status**
- **Recommend harvest**
- **No monitoring efforts currently planned**

International Cooperation

- **Long history of cooperative management**
- **International use of Chisana Herd**
- **No current Management Agreement**

Proposal 1

Prior to reinstating Chisana Hunt:

- **Current Research Efforts Completed**
- **Monitoring strategy established**
- **C&T Finding is needed**
- **Cooperative management direction established** (among user groups and government agencies in Alaska and Canada)

Recommendation: Do Not Adopt



All photos courtesy of Layne Adams - USGS

RC136

Proposal 21 – Fortymile Caribou - Unit 20E



Submitted by: Public

Effect of Proposal: Changes season dates for nonresident Fortymile caribou hunters in Unit 20E (RC860) from Aug. 10 – Sept. 20 to Aug. 20–Sept. 30

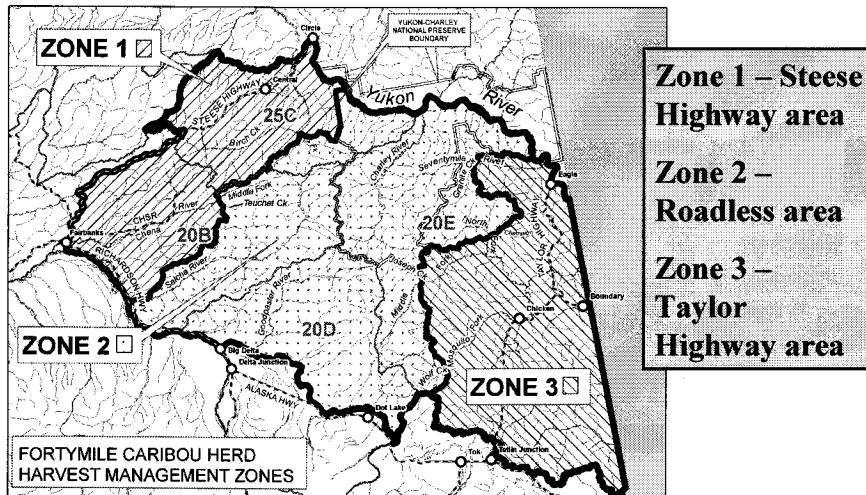
ADF&G Recommendation: Do Not Adopt

Current Fortymile Harvest Management

■ **Guided by 2006-2012 Fortymile Harvest Management Plan**

- **Developed in 2005 by:**
 - 5 Fish and Game ACs (Central, Delta Junction, Eagle, Fairbanks and Upper Tanana/Fortymile)
 - Eastern Interior Regional Advisory Council
- **Input from:**
 - Yukon Fish and Wildlife Management Board
 - Yukon Department of Environment
 - Yukon First Nations
- **Endorsed by:**
 - Alaska Board of Game (March 2006)
 - Federal Subsistence Board (May 2006)

2004-2007 Fall Fortymile Caribou Hunt Area (RC860)



RC860 – Zone 3

Quota:

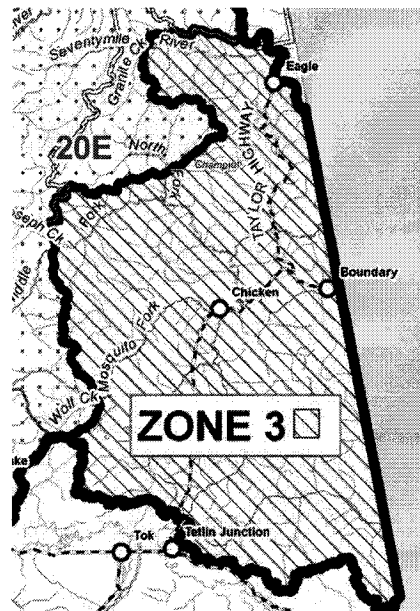
- 45% of total fall quota

Access:

- Taylor Highway
- Trail Systems

Transportation:

- ATVs (Primary)
- Highway Vehicles
- Walk-In off Highways



RC860 – Zone 3 (2004-2007)

Quota Avg. = 305 (range 290-320)

Harvest Avg. = 331 (range 280-411)

- **Resident Harvest**
 - 297 caribou annually (range 257-370)
 - 90% of total annual harvest
- **Nonresident Harvest**
 - 34 caribou annually (range 23-43)
 - 10% of total annual harvest

Total Annual Fortymile Harvest (2004-2007)

Avg. Annual Harvest = 861 (range 740-1009)

- **Resident Harvest**
 - 775 caribou annually (range 673-894)
 - 90% of total annual harvest
- **Nonresident Harvest**
 - 87 caribou annually (range 67-115)
 - 10% of total annual harvest
- **Amount Necessary for Subsistence is 350-400**

RC860 – Zone 3 (2004-2007)

Season Dates:

- **Residents: August 10 – September 30**
- **Nonresident: August 10 – September 20**

Early Closures:

- **2004 Season closed as scheduled**
- **2005 (August 19) – quota met**
- **2006 (August 17) – quota met**
- **2007 (August 13) – quota met**

RC860 – Zone 3 (2004-2007)

**Analysis of Harvest Chronology with exclusion
of Nonresidents from Zone 3**

- **Effect on Season Length:**
 - **2004 – Same Season Dates**
 - **2005 – Same Season Dates**
 - **2006 – Season extended by 1-day**
 - **2007 – Same Season Dates**

Proposal 21

Conclusions:

- ✓ Exclusion of nonresidents not expected to significantly affect season length for resident hunters

- ✓ Significant effort in development of 2006-2012 Fortymile Harvest Management Plan

Recommendation: Do Not Adopt

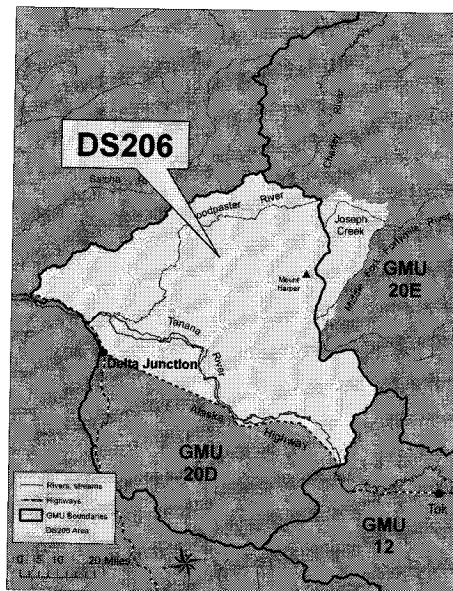
Proposal 37 – Sheep Units 20D and 20E



- Submitted by: ADF&G
- Effect of Proposal: Clarifies the area description for the Mount Harper Sheep Permit Hunt (DS206) in Units 20D and 20E to eliminate confusion in the regulations. (House Keeping Proposal)
- ADF&G Recommendation: Adopt

Proposal 37

Mount Harper
Sheep Hunt
Area (DS206)



Proposal 37

Current DS206 Hunt Area Description:

Unit 20(D), that portion north of the Alaska Highway, and that portion of Unit 20(E) encompassing Mt. Harper south of Joseph Creek and the headwaters of the Charley River

Proposal 37

Revised DS206 Hunt Area Description:

Unit 20(D), that portion north of the Alaska, and that portion of Unit 20E within the Middle Fork of the Fortymile River drainage north and west of the north bank upstream from and including the Joseph Creek drainage [ENCOMPASSING MT. HARPER SOUTH OF JOSEPH CREEK AND THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHARLEY RIVER]

Recommendation: Adopt

RC138

Proposal 76 – Sheep (TMA)

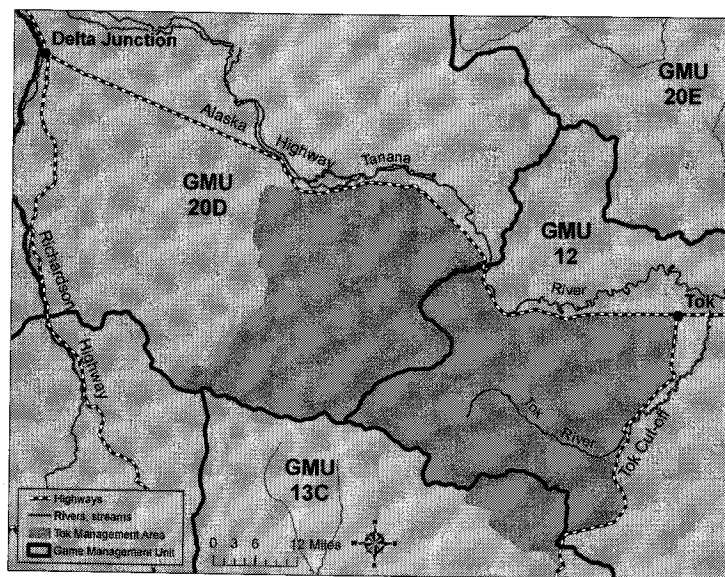


Submitted by: Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC

Effect of Proposal: Splits the Tok Management Area Sheep Hunt (TMA) into 2 time-periods, with 50 Percent of the Permits (50 of 100 total permits issued annually) issued to each period

ADF&G Recommendation: Adopt

Background



Proposal 76

TMA Management Objectives

- Maintain a population capable of allowing hunters to be selective in harvesting 30–45 rams each year
- Maintain a mean horn length of 36–37 inches among harvested rams and a mean age of 8–9 years
- Maintain an average of 7–10% rams with 40-inch or greater horns in the harvest
- Prevent unacceptable increases in hunter concentration and maintain the existing aesthetically pleasing qualities associated with sheep hunting in the TMA

Proposal 76

TMA Season and Bag Limits (current)

- DS102 annual permits
 - 100 issued through a drawing
 - 1 Governors' Tag
- Bag Limit
 - 1 ram with full-curl horn or larger every four regulatory years
- Season Dates
 - August 10 – September 20

Proposal 76

Hunter Concentrations

- Complaints of crowded hunting conditions
- 69% of DS102 hunter days (during August 10-25 (1998-2007))
 - Hunter day = 1 day an individual hunter reported hunting

Hunter Success

- Tied to hunter effort
- 66% of harvest between August 10-25

Proposal 76

Likely Results of a Split Season

- Reduced hunter crowding (Management Objective)
- No Change in # of Permits Issued Annually
 - Similar annual harvest and success rate
 - No change in annual harvest

Recommendation: Adopt

Proposal 77 - Sheep (TMA)



Submitted by: Public

Effect of Proposal: Limits the number of DS102 permits issued to second-degree kindred nonresidents to no more than 20% of total issued to nonresidents annually.

ADF&G Recommendation: No Recommendation (Allocation Issue)

Background

1974 - TMA Established

- Nonresidents limited to a maximum of 10% of annual permits
- Retained through 1985

2005 - 16 of 101 (16%) of DS102 permits issued to nonresidents

2006 - Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC Proposal

- Reestablish 10% limit on nonresidents
- Adopted by BOG (March 2006)

2007 - 2008 DS102 Permit Statistics

Application Results

- **30% and 20% of nonresident applicants second-degree kindred**
- **7 of 10 (70%) and 0 of 9 (0%) of nonresidents issued DS102 permits second-degree kindred**

Harvest and Number of Permits

2006 Analysis – 10% Nonresident Limit

- **Guided nonresidents had higher success rates**
- **10% nonresident limit would minimize effects**
 - **regardless of % to guided vs. second-degree kindred**
- **Harvest expected to stay within Management Objectives (30-45 rams harvested annually)**

2007 Harvest (1st Year of 10% NR limit)

- **Total Harvest of 39 Rams (Management Objective Met)**

Likely Results of proposed limit

- **Little to no increase in draw % for nonresident-guided**
- **No Change in # of Permits Issued Annually**
- **If Adopted, “Up to” language should be use**
 - **Nonresidents not currently allocated fix # of permits**
 - **Alternative “Up to 2% of the total annual DS102 permits may be issued to nonresidents hunting under second-degree kindred regulations.”**
- **Allocation issue**

Recommendation: No Recommendation
(Allocation Issue)

RC140

Proposal 41 - Brown Bear – Unit 20E



- Submitted by: ADF&G

- Effect of Proposal: Eliminates in-Unit sealing requirement for brown bears in Unit 20E.

- ADF&G Recommendation: Adopt

Proposal 41

Current Regulation:

Brown Bears harvested in Unit 20E

- May not be transported from Unit, except to Tok for sealing
- Must be sealed in Unit or Tok

Original Intent:

Close monitoring of 20E brown bear harvest

- 1 bear/year
- 2 bear annual limit

Unit 20E Brown Bears Killed (RY94 – RY07)

RY94-RY03

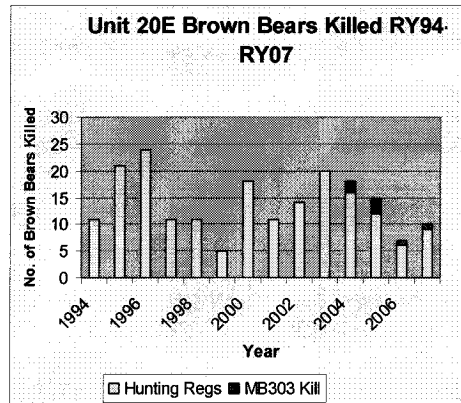
Bag Limit: 1 bear/year

Avg. Annual Kill = 15
(Range 5-24 bears annually)

RY04-RY06

Bag Limit: 2 bears/year

Avg. Annual Kill = 11
(Range 7-18 bears annually)



No Increase in Harvest and No Abuse

Proposal 41

Hunter Issues:

Float:

- Charley and Yukon Rivers

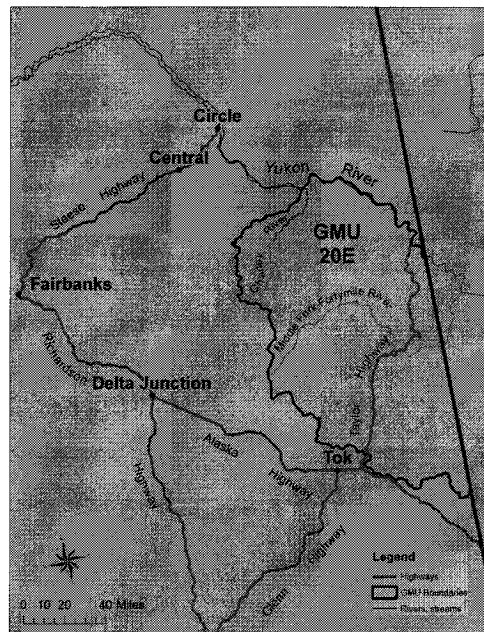
Fly-in:

- Fairbanks

Unnecessary Burden

Recommendation:

- Adopt



RC 141

Proposal 40 - Brown Bear – Unit 20E



- Submitted by: Public
- Effect of Proposal: Allow brown bears harvested in Unit 20E to be sealed in additional locations, including, Fairbanks, and Delta Junction. Similar to Proposal 41.
- ADF&G Recommendation: Take No Action

RC142

Proposal 93 – Modify travel restrictions within the Ladue River Controlled Use Area (LRCUA).

Submitted by: ADF&G

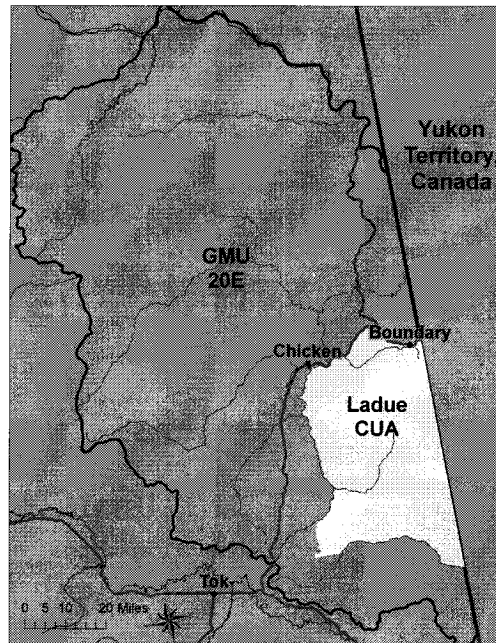
Effect of Proposal: Clarifies travel restrictions within the LRCUA by specifying all areas open for motorized use.

ADF&G Recommendation: Adopt (Housekeeping Proposal)



LRCUA

**>1,375 mi²
area in
southwest
Unit 20E**



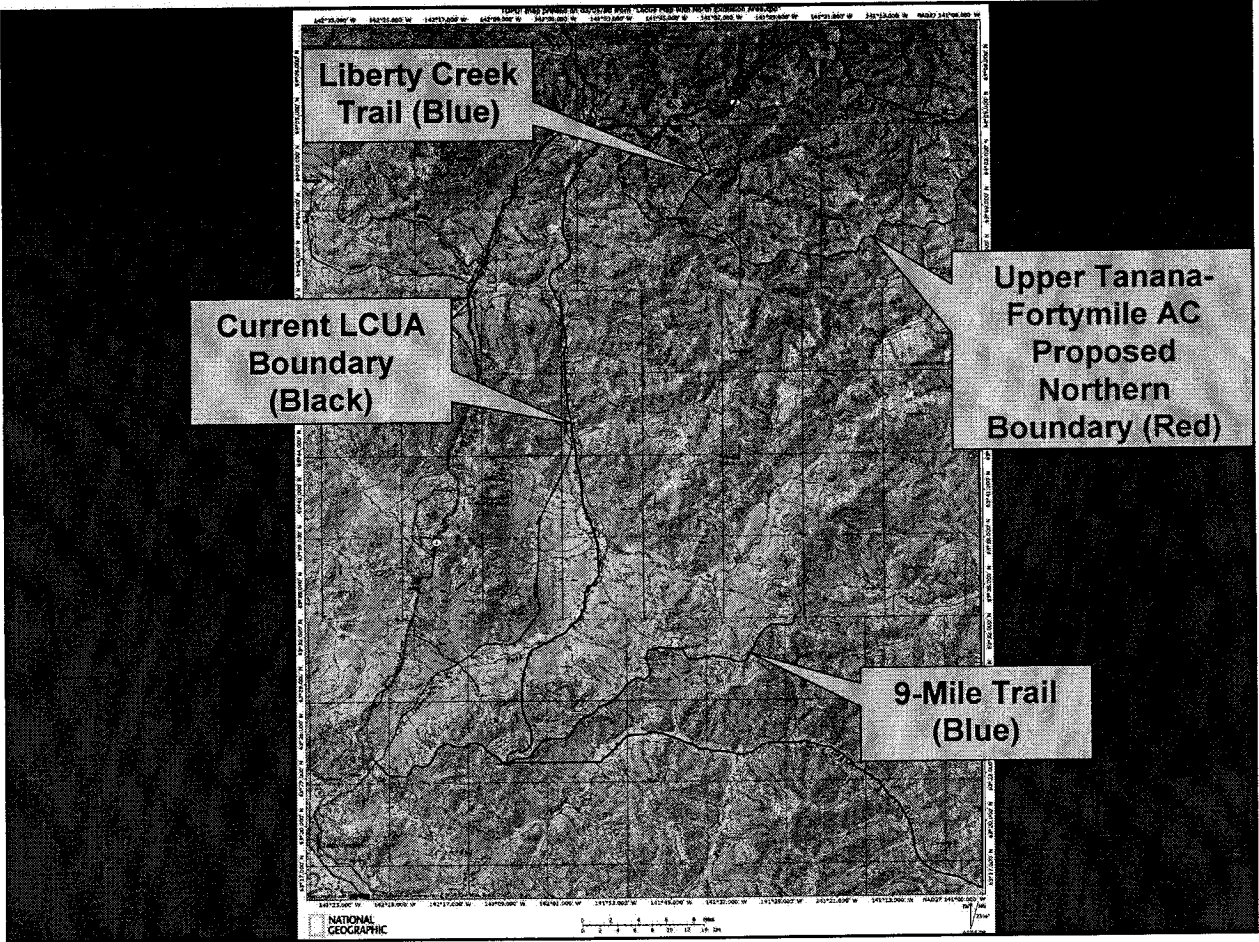
Additional Information - Background

Original Intent of LRCUA

- Established in 1994
- Concerns about displaced hunters pioneering new trails in this area.
- Potential impacts of new trails and more hunters on the low density moose population and the habitat.

Current Travel Restrictions in LRCUA

The LRCUA is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for hunting, including the transportation of hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of game, from August 24 through September 30; however, this provision does not prohibit motorized access, or transportation of game, on the Nine Mile and Liberty Creek trails, the Alaska–Canada border, the Boundary Cutoff of the Taylor Highway, **or other trails designated by the Department.**



Revised Travel Restrictions in LRCUA

The LRCUA area is closed to the use of any motorized land vehicle for hunting, including the transportation of hunters, their hunting gear, or parts of game, from August 24 through September 30; however, this provision does not prohibit motorized access, or transportation of game, on the Nine Mile and Liberty Creek trails, the Alaska–Canada border or [,] the Boundary Cutoff of the Taylor Highway [, OR OTHER TRAILS DESIGNATED BY THE DEPARTMENT];

Recommendation: ADOPT

RC143

Proposal 74 – Lynx - Unit 12 and 20E



Submitted by: Upper Tanana/Fortymile AC

**Effect of Proposal: Reduces the November
Lynx Bag Limit , under Unit 12 and 20E
trapping regulations, to 1 lynx from a
current limit of 5**

ADF&G Recommendation: Take No Action

RC144

**Unit 20D Wolf Predation Control Implementation Plan and Activities
Division of Wildlife Conservation Report to the Alaska Board of Game
March 2007**

Background

A wolf control implementation plan was adopted by the Board of Game for Unit 20D except for portions within the Ft. Greely and Ft. Wainwright Military Reservations and within the former Fortymile Nonlethal Predation Control Area. The plan was in effect for 5 years during July 1, 1997–June 30, 2002 and was reauthorized at the spring 2004 Board of Game meeting for up to 5 additional years beginning July 1, 2004. Objectives for prey populations as listed in 5 AAC 92.125 (i) are:

- Moose: increase the fall population to 8,000–10,000 with a sustainable harvest of 500–700/year.
- Macomb caribou herd (MCH): increase the fall population to 600–800 with a sustainable harvest of 30–50/year.

Plan Implementation Activities

We did not conduct any wolf reduction programs in Unit 20D during the preceding 12 months.

Status of Prey and Predator Populations

We achieved the Unit 20D moose population objective in fall 2006 which is the last year a complete population estimate was obtained. We estimated the Unit 20D moose population at 9,574 (8,505–10,643) in fall 2006, with a sightability correction factor applied. Population growth has occurred primarily in the southwest portion of the unit. Our most recent estimates of fall calf survival were 41 calves:100 cows in 2006 south of the Tanana River and 31 calves:100 cows in 2004 north of the Tanana River. Reported harvest met the objective with a reported harvest of 772 moose during regulatory year (RY) 2007–2008 (regulatory year begins on 1 July and ends 30 June, e.g., RY06 = 1 Jul 2006–30 Jun 2007). Reported harvest included 510 antlerless moose in southwest Unit 20D.

The fall 2007 MCH population estimate exceeded the population objective, but we did not achieve the MCH harvest objective. A fall 2007 population estimate resulted in 1,305 animals in the herd, with 29 calves:100 cows. Harvest during RY07 was 27 caribou which was slightly below the objective. Although the Macomb caribou herd is road accessible from both the Alaska and Richardson Highways, the low harvest is a result of a hunt boundary changes made in RY04 that required hunters to walk several miles from the highways before hunting. This boundary change was necessary because the number of hunters and easy road access resulted in over harvest and several emergency closures during previous years. Consideration is being given to increasing the hunting season by a few days in RY08 as a result of the herd size estimate.

We estimated the fall 2006 wolf population at 119–134 in 12 packs. This wolf population estimate resulted in a ratio of 1 wolf:161 moose in southern Unit 20D and 1 wolf:35 moose in northern Unit 20D. Trappers reported taking 50 wolves during RY06, resulting in a spring 2007 population estimate of 69–84. Harvest during RY06 was 37–42% of the fall population.

There is no control program population objective for brown bears in Unit 20D, however, there is a harvest management objective of 5–15 bears per year. We have no population size or density estimate based on systematic surveys. Brown bear mortality during RY06 met the harvest objective, with reported mortality of 14 bears. Seventy-two percent of all bears killed were male. Mortality from all sources since the tag fee exemption became effective in all of Unit 20D has been 12 bears/year.

There is no control program population objective for black bears in Unit 20D, but the harvest management objective is for an annual harvest not to exceed 15 bears south of the Tanana River or 15 bears north of the Tanana River. We have no population size or density estimate based on systematic surveys. Black bear harvest during RY06 met the objective, with 11 bears reported taken south of the Tanana River and 9 bears taken north of the river.

Recommendations to Achieve Plan Objectives

We recommend the plan not be implemented at this time because of the need to focus Department and private resources on existing control programs and because we are meeting most plan objectives using hunting and trapping seasons and bag limits.

5 AAC 85.045. Hunting seasons and bag limits for moose. (a) ...

Units and Bag Limits	Resident Open Season (Subsistence and General Hunts)	Nonresident Open Season
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...

(18)

...

Unit 20(D), that portion lying west of the west bank of the Johnson River and south of the north bank of the Tanana River, except the Delta Junction Management Area and the Bison Range Youth Hunt Management Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

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

Sept. 1–Sept. 15
(General Hunt Only)

1 bull by drawing permit;
or;

Sept. 1–Sept. 15
(General Hunt Only)

1 antlerless moose by drawing permit only; up to 1,000 permits may be issued in combination with that portion in the Delta Junction Management Area; a person may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf, or;

Oct. 10 – Nov. 25
(General Hunt Only)

1 antlerless moose by registration permit only;
a person may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf

Oct. 10 – Nov. 25
(General Hunt Only)

NONRESIDENT HUNTERS:

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

Sept. 5–Sept. 15

tines on one side

Unit 20(D), that portion within the Bison Range Youth Hunt Management Area

1 bull, with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side; or 1 antlerless moose, per lifetime of a hunter, by drawing permit only; up to 10 permits may be issued; a person may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf

Sept. 1 – Sept. 30
(General Hunt Only)

Sept. 1 – Sept. 30

Unit 20(D), that portion within the Delta Junction Management Area

RESIDENT HUNTERS:

1 bull with spike-fork or 50-inch antlers or antlers with 4 or more brow tines on one side by drawing permit only; up to 30 permits may be issued; or

Sept. 1 – Sept. 15
(General Hunt Only)

1 antlerless moose by drawing permit only; up to 1,000 permits may be issued in combination with that portion lying west of the west bank of the Johnson River and south of the north bank of the Tanana River; a person may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf or;

Oct. 10 – Nov. 25
(General Hunt Only)

1 antlerless moose by registration permit only;
a person may not take a calf or a cow accompanied by a calf

Oct. 10 – Nov. 25
(General Hunt Only)

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

Sept. 5–Sept. 15

permit only; up to 30 permits
may be issued

...

5 AAC 92.530. Management areas.

(19) the Delta Junction Management Area:

(A) the area consists of that portion of Unit 20(D) bounded by a line beginning at the confluence of Donnelly Creek and the Delta River, then up Donnelly Creek to the Richardson Highway (Mile 238), then north along the east side of the highway to the "12 Mile Crossing Trail" (Mile 252.4), then east along the south side of the "12 Mile Crossing Trail" and across Jarvis Creek to the 33 - Mile Loop Road, then northeast along the 33 - Mile Loop Road to the intersection with the Alaska Highway (Mile 1414), then southeast along the north side of the Alaska Highway to the bridge at Sawmill Creek (Mile 1403.9), then down the west bank of Sawmill Creek to its confluence with Clearwater Creek and down the south bank of Clearwater Creek to its confluence with the Tanana River, then down the Tanana River to its confluence with the Delta River, and upstream along the east bank of the Delta River to the point of beginning at Donnelly Creek;

(B) the area is open to moose hunting by [DRAWING] permit only;

Fairbanks Advisory Committee Additional Comments on Proposal #20

Issues for bear hunting in GMU 20A & B

After "missing" the proposal submittal, we searched for an appropriate Proposal to include with/ attach to the following comments.

Brown/Grizzly Season and methods

We would like the Board to AMEND the brown/grizzly bear season in GMU 20A with 20B and other geographic neighboring units. This would open the season on September 1 instead of September 5.

Our rationale is that the Department's recommended harvest of 9 brown/grizzly bears does not accurately reflect the growth in the population over the last five or six years. A high moose population and good vegetative growth in the summer seasons has provided a good nutrient base for the bears and the population has responded. Hunters in 20A often encounter brown/grizzly bears, especially in areas that used to be dominated by black bears.

There is a large number of moose hunters in the field on September 1 who could take advantage of the earlier season to both protect their camps and meat from predatory bears and slightly increase the harvest. Hunters baiting black bears in the Spring in GMU 20A are seeing multiple brown/grizzly bears at the bait stations each night.

This sighting information from long term users of the sub-unit combined with the large and annually increasing number of brown/grizzly bear DLP's in the Fairbanks area have convinced our AC that more bears can be harvested AND more bears should be harvested. 20A is the only sub-unit that has the odd opening day. The rest of Region III has an August 10 or September 1 ~~opening~~ *opening*.

Black Bear baiting season

In Region III, the black bear baiting season is April 15 to June 30. We recommend that it be changed to April 15 to July 31. The longer season would offer hunters additional time to harvest black bears for meat (our fish do not migrate to the area before then) and would help with moose and caribou calf survival. The estimated loss to bear predation on calves is 25%. The extended season would allow more opportunity for hunters without getting into the berry seasons where unprotected Alaskans would be in the field. The northern region does not see black bear activity until around June 10. Fairbanks as a community really participates in black bear baiting and hunters commonly travel well outside a 100 mile radius from town to participate. The black bear populations are high and could easily accommodate the slight increase in harvest expected from the longer season.

My

RC147

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

Dear Mr. Chairman,

The Goodnews Bay Traditional Village Council submitted a letter to the Board of Game dated February 22, 2008 requesting that a moose season be established in the Goodnews River Drainage in Unit 18.

For the past six years the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge has worked in close cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Unit 18 Area Wildlife Biologist and the residents of Goodnews Bay and Platinum to increase the moose population in this area. This cooperation has resulted in the population increasing from only 2 moose counted in 2002 to 113 moose counted in 2008.

We are supportive of the request of Goodnews Bay and have submitted a similar proposal to the Federal Subsistence Board (WP08-34) to open a fall 2008 moose hunt on Federal lands in the area. We will continue to work cooperatively with the State and area residents on this issue.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Paul A. Liedberg". The signature is stylized and includes a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

Paul A. Liedberg
Refuge Manager

RC148

March 6, 2008

State of Alaska/ Department of Fish and Game
Board of Game

Ref: Support of Proposal #92, 5AAC 92.540. Controlled use areas. Re-establish the Nenana Controlled Use Area in Unit 20...

Please consider re-establishing the Nenana Controlled Use Area, restricting airboats, for the following reasons:

1. There are virtually no swamp areas for airboats to access, off of the Nenana and Teklanika drainages. They would only be able to access the main stem drainages of creeks and streams in the area. I have been a passenger in an airboat on these drainages and the operators all agreed that there were more productive areas for moose hunting, than in the referenced drainages. The reason being that the creeks are very circuitous in nature and do not lend them selves to this type of access.
2. Hunting in this area is predominantly accomplished through sitting in tree stands, floating quietly along the creek, calling and listening for a response. Airboats operating in this area during the moose hunting season, detract significantly from this type of hunting. Allowing airboats in the Nenana Controlled Use Area is detrimental to the type of hunting experience that the majority of hunters in this area are seeking.
3. Situated in a tree stand, 12 miles distant from the boat launch, located on 12th ave in Nenana, It is possible to hear an airboat start its engine and take off.
4. As the area in question appears to be very lightly utilized by air boaters, it is reasonable to ask this user group to use an area that is more appropriate to their method of transportation, while providing hunters in the Nenana Controlled Use Area a fair chase hunt.

Thank you for your consideration of this important issue.

Sincerely,



Reed Morisky
P.O. Box 83707
Fairbanks, AK 99708-3707

907-479-0479

Wolf Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary
Winter 2006-2007

RC149

Unit 13 Same Day Airborne (SDA Summary) 2006-07

29 February 2008

<u>Unit 13 within the SDA area:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wolves taken by permittees (SDA):	16	17	0	33
Wolves taken by trapping/hunting:	30	22	1	53
<i>Total take (trapping, hunting, and SDA):</i>	<i>46</i>	<i>38</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>86</i>
<u>Unit 13 (unit-wide):</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wolves taken by permittees (SDA):	16	17	0	33
Wolves taken by trapping/hunting:	39	32	1	72
<i>Total take (trapping, hunting, and SDA):</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>48</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>105</i>
<u>Unit 13 (unit-wide):</u>	<u>2006 Fall Estimate</u>	<u>2007 Spring Estimate</u>		
	280	160		

Initial potential take objective: The preliminary unit-wide take objective was 86-121, based on a 217-256 preliminary wolf estimate of the 2006 fall population. Over the course of the winter as wolf observations and reports increased, the population estimate was refined, and the unit-wide take objective increased.

Estimated effect of trapping and hunting: The final reported take from trapping and hunting unit-wide was 72 wolves. This includes 39 males, 32 females, and 1 unknown. These numbers may change slightly if additional wolf sealing certificates are received late. The 2006-07 total take of wolves for Unit 13 was 105.

Effectiveness of combined take: The spring population objective of 135-165 wolves (3.3-4.1 wolves / 1000km²) in Unit 13 was attained in the spring of 2006 (first time since 1989) and again in 2007. The spring 2006 Unit 13 population estimate was 157 wolves (3.9 wolves / 1000km²) and the spring 2007 was 160 wolves (3.9 wolves / 1000km²).

Summary of permittee interest & participation: Similar to the past years of the program, there was more interest in the SDA program in Unit 13 than the number of pilots needed. For 2006-07, 45 pilots were selected to participate in the program. Of the 45 pilots permitted for the Unit 13 SDA program, 25 called in to fly 212 days (this number has not yet been confirmed through post-season pilot questionnaires). Four pilots called in to fly over 17 days, and 5 pilots called in to fly over 8 days. Pilots that spent more time flying were generally more effective due to their skill level, time available to fly, and close proximity to the program area.

Program challenges: Snow conditions are a challenge every year. Excessive fuel prices became much more important this year and limited activity. Because of the need for increasing the overall wolf take, including some from educated packs; aerial gunning was allowed in GMU 13 starting 7 February. A total of 19 wolves were taken by aerial methods.

Remarks: The SDA program in Unit 13 has been successful in reducing the wolf population overall. Though land and shoot had been successful in reducing the unit-wide population, aerial control was

Wolf Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary Winter 2006-2007

instituted because high fuel costs limited permittee participation. Instituting aerial gunning was successful, the population objective was met and wolf control stopped 2 April. Given natural mortality, and the reduction of the wolf population that occurred during this fourth year of the SDA program in Unit 13, we estimate that there were approximately 160 wolves remaining in the unit [108 wolves in the control area] in the spring of 2007.

Given a reasonable estimate of the number of wolf pups born (based on past research in this area), past increases between spring and fall population estimates, and known immigration from surrounding areas (from recent trapper interviews and November 2007 moose survey flight observations), the preliminary estimate for the fall 2007 Unit 13 population is 242 - 296 wolves. This estimate has since been updated using preliminary winter observations and track reports; the preliminary point estimate is 231 wolves. This estimate will be refined over the course of the winter. The fall 2007 estimate will not be finalized until all sealing certificates from the 2007-08 winter are received.

To reach the unit-wide population objective of 135-165 wolves, the preliminary objective take for all of Unit 13 in 2007-08 is approximately 77-131 wolves, without dropping below the minimum population level of 135.

Currently, 48 pilots are been permitted for the 2007-08 Unit 13 program. The program began 27 November, upon completion of moose surveys. To date, 22 pilots have reported flying, and 20 wolves have been taken SDA, 17 of them by aerial take. Due to high fuel prices, reduced effort, and the observation of lice in portions of the unit, the Department decided to change the program and allow permittees to take wolves using aerial techniques in 2007-08, similar to other wolf control programs.

72C 150

**Wolf Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary
Winter 2006-2007**

Unit 16 Same Day Airborne (SDA Summary) 2006-07

25 February 2008

<u>Unit 16B:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wolves taken by SDA permittees (within PCA):	14	8	0	22
Wolves taken by trapping/hunting:	1	8	0	9
<i>Total take (trapping, hunting, and SDA):</i>	<i>15</i>	<i>16</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>31</i>
<u>Unit 16A :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
Wolves taken by SDA permittees (within PCA):	4	6	0	10
Wolves taken by trapping/hunting (unit wide):	3	3	0	6
<i>Total take (trapping, hunting, and SDA):</i>	<i>7</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>16</i>
<u>Unit 16B (unit-wide; incl. Fed. land):</u>	<u>2006 Fall Estimate</u>		<u>2007 Spring Estimate</u>	
	59 – 92		31 – 62 minimum	

Initial potential take objective: The preliminary take objective for 16B was a minimum of 42 wolves, based on a preliminary estimate of the 2006 fall population. As wolf observations and reports came in over the winter, the population estimate was refined.

Estimated effect of trapping and hunting: The final reported take from trapping and hunting unit-wide was 9 wolves in 16B and 6 in all of Unit 16A. None of the wolves taken by hunting or trapping in 16A were taken inside the predator control area (PCA). The 2006-07 total take of wolves for Unit 16 (hunt, trap, SDA) was 47, with 41 of those occurring within the PCA.

Effectiveness of combined take: The spring population objective of 22 - 45 wolves in Unit 16B may have been achieved as we estimated between 31 and 62 wolves for the unit.

Summary of permittee interest & participation: Similar to the first two years of the program, there was more interest in the control program in Unit 16 than the number of pilots needed. For 2006-07, 31 pilots participated in the program. Of the 35 pilots permitted for the Unit 16 SDA program, 28 flew 255 days (unconfirmed). Four pilots flew over 20 days, and 2 additional pilots flew over 12 days.

Program challenges: Weather and poor snow conditions on the ground were challenges for the SDA program in Unit 16 this year. The area was easily accessible from Anchorage, the Kenai Peninsula, and the Mat-Su Valley, although changing weather patterns and the resulting tracking conditions often had an impact on effort and the effectiveness of even the most experienced pilots. Parts of the unit have thick spruce forests making tracking and taking wolves difficult. Two years of aerial control has resulted in more “educated” wolves and this has presented a challenge to pilots when they are often flying over forested areas while attempting to locate and take wolves.

Wolf Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary
Winter 2006-2007

Remarks: The SDA program in Unit 16 has continued to be successful in reducing the wolf population. In order to maintain the effectiveness, aerial control should continue as the preferred option. Given a reasonable estimate of the number of wolf pups born each spring, SDA control in combination with hunting and trapping is needed to maintain a low population of wolves until prey populations have shown significant increases.

Given a reasonable estimate of the number of wolf pups born and observed numbers of animals in packs reported by pilots and others during and prior to the season this year, the preliminary estimate for the fall 2007 Unit 16B population is 92 - 106 wolves. This estimate has been updated using current winter observations and track reports. It has been refined over the course of the winter and the fall 2007 estimate will not be finalized until all sealing certificates from the 2007-08 winter are received. The preliminary take objective is 30 to 60 wolves minimum (total trapping, hunting and SDA take).

As of this writing, 37 pilots have been permitted to participate in the Unit 16 SDA wolf predation control program for 2007-08. Of these, 26 pilots have flown 123 days and taken 14 wolves. An additional 4 have been reported taken by hunting and trapping for a total of 18.

~~Wolf~~ ^{Bear} Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary
Winter 2006-2007

RC151

Unit 16 Bear Control Program (ML202) Fall 2007

25 February 2008

ML202

Number of permits issued	275
Number of reports received	198
Reports outstanding	77
Number of reporting permittees that participated	124
Number of reporting permittees that killed a bear	22
Number of permittees that took more than 1 bear	4
Number of permittees that took 3 or more bears	2
Number of permits to sell hides and/or skulls	18
Number of permittees with a registered bait site	34

<u>Unit 16B:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Total take (hunting, and control):</i>	44	17	0	61

<u>Unit 16A:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Unk</u>	<u>Total</u>
<i>Total take (hunting, and control):</i>	9	7	0	16

<u>Unit 16B (unit-wide):</u>	<u>2007 Estimate</u>
	1900

Initial potential take objective: The preliminary take objective for 16B was for a 60% reduction in the number of black bears in the unit. Based upon a minimum population estimate of 1500 bears, 900 bears would need to be taken from the unit. Surveys completed in the spring of 2007 have revised the estimate upward to 1900 black bears in 16B. A 60% reduction in this estimate would require that 1140 bears be taken. This is in addition to the amount replaced through annual production.

Estimated effect of control activities and hunting: The final reported take from control and hunting unit-wide was 61 black bears in 16B and 16 in all of Unit 16A including areas outside of the predator control area (PCA). This includes 53 males, and 24 females between the 2 units. These numbers will most likely increase once all sealing reports are entered into the data base. We expect this number is low because in fall of 2006, 96 black bears were taken in Unit 16 and we believe that the control program has resulted in an increase in black bear harvest.

Summary of permittee interest & participation: There seemed to be a high amount of initial interest in this first season of bear control as we issued 275 permits for ML 202, however this did not result in a large number of bears being taken. **Preliminary** results show that 63% of those that got a permit participated in control activities and about 18% were successful in taking a black bear. Thirty four permittees registered a bait station and 8 of those killed a bear.

Program challenges: Many of those receiving permits may not have realized the remoteness of the control area. The area can only be accessed by boat or airplane.

Bear

**~~Wolf~~ Predation Control Plan Implementation Summary
Winter 2006-2007**

Remarks: It is expected that the accuracy of the data gathered will increase once the system becomes standardized and reports are finalized. Questions remain about who is eligible to participate in the control program and who may hunt in the area using standard sport hunting methods.

Proposals 117-129

**Reauthorize Antlerless Moose
Hunts in Region II**

Adopt

Proposal 136

**Reauthorize the Brown Bear Tag
Fee Exemption**

**Adopt
(required action)**

**Current Units in Region II
with exemption:**

Unit 11

Unit 13 and 16A (Except Denali State Park)

Unit 16B

Units 9B, 9E (portion) Subsistence

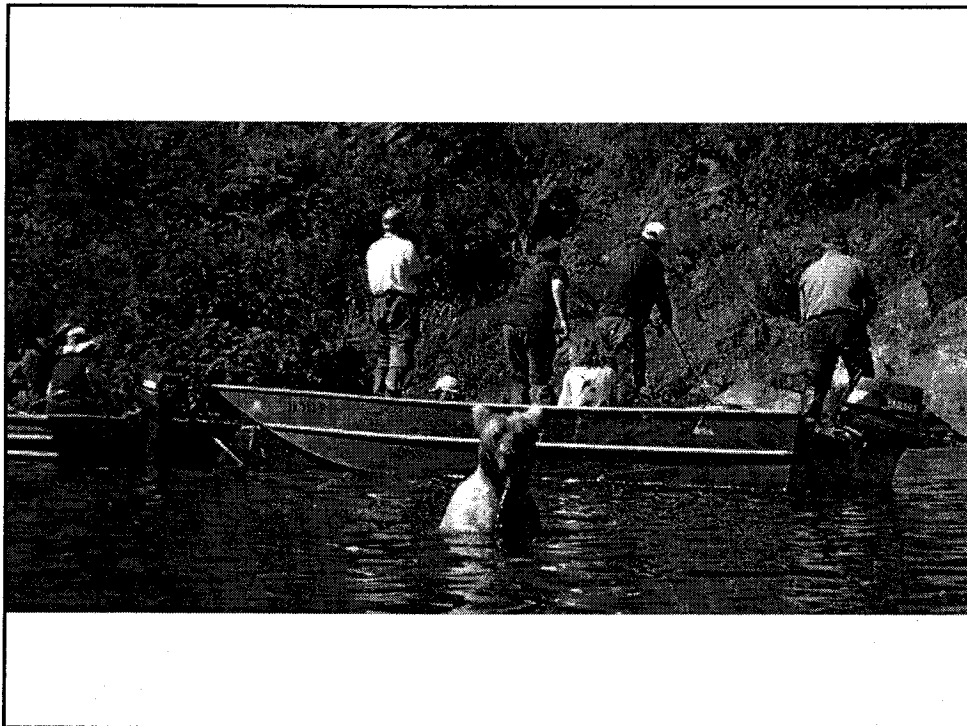
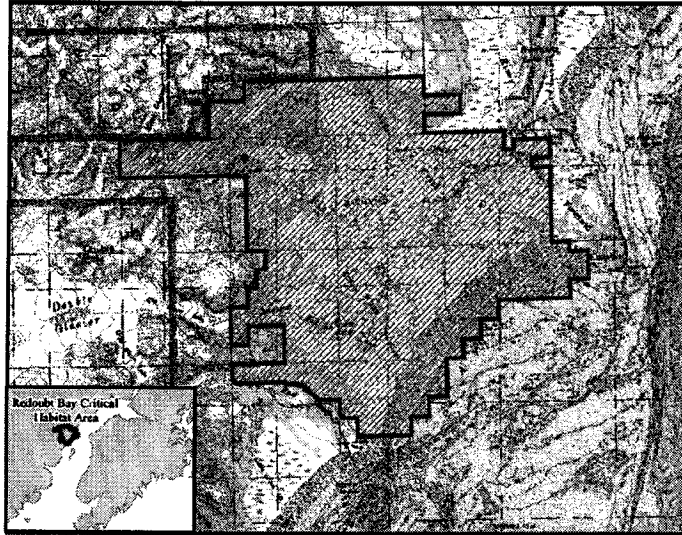
Unit 17 Subsistence

Proposal 3

**Shorten Black Bear Season in GMU
16B near Wolverine Creek**

Adopt

Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area



Proposal 3

**Brown Bear Season in GMU 16B near
Wolverine Creek**

Sept. 15 – May 31

**Recommend Similar Black Bear
Season**

Proposal A

Deferred proposal 59

**Trapping Restrictions in
Chugach State Park**

No Recommendation

Proposal A (current status)

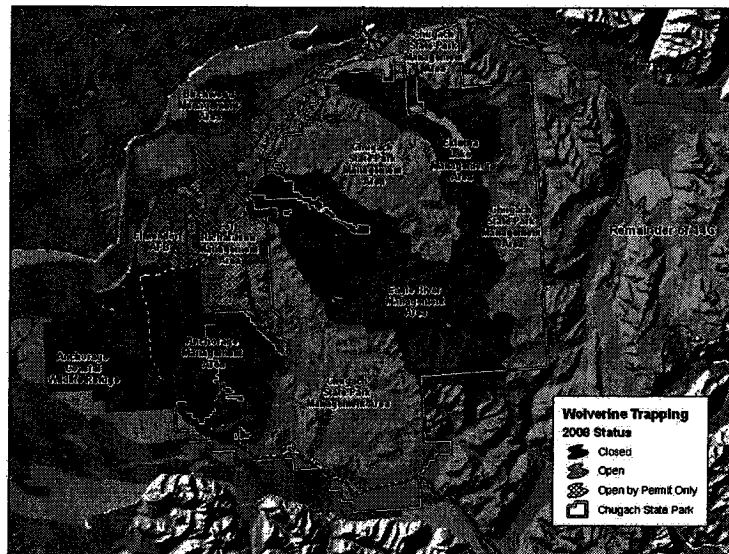
Conibear Traps within 100 feet of trails

220 or larger

**Must be at least 5 feet above
ground/snow**

Snares within 100 feet of trails

Prohibited



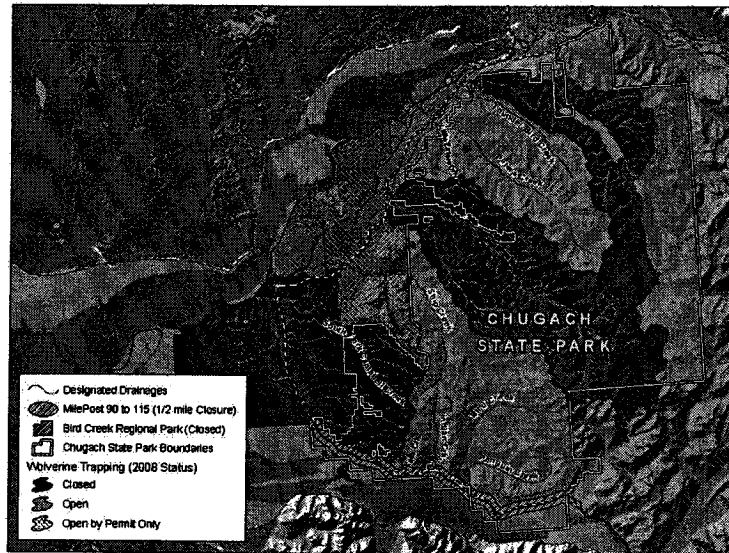
**DNR Draft Regulations
11 AAC 20.011**

A person may not use or set a trap or snare:

- (1) within ½ mile of developed facilities or Seward Hwy 90-115**
- (2) Bird Creek Regional Park**
- (3) 100 yards of established and designated trails**

DNR Draft Regulations (cont.)

- (A) Powerline Pass**
- (B) Thunderbird Creek**
- (C) Peters Creek**
- (D) Little Peters Creek**
- (E) Ship Creek**
- (F) Indian Creek**
- (G) Falls Creek**
- (H) Bird Creek**
- (I) Penguin Creek**



**Southcentral Trapping/Trails
Committee**

3/2003

**Consensus was not reached on this
issue**

**Board has previously considered
similar proposals without support**

RC 153

Proposal 98

- Effect: Implement wolf predation control in GMU 17B & C
- Issue: Decline of Mulchatna Caribou Herd and predation by wolves
- Department position: Do Not Adopt

Intensive Management Steps

- Statutory Considerations
- Has the big game populations been identified as important for high levels of human consumptive use (i.e. intensive management)?
- Has the board established population and harvest objectives?
- Have the population and harvest objectives been achieved?
- Has there been a significant reduction in take?
- Is predation an important cause of the failure to achieve population or harvest objectives?
- Can a reduction in predation reasonably be expected to aid the reaching of the objectives?
- Other Considerations
- Reduced seasons, reduced bag limits, elimination of non-resident hunting, etc.
- Feasibility and cost effectiveness (i.e., what are the effects of weather, terrain, land ownership).

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Has the big game population been identified as important for high levels of human consumptive use (i.e. intensive management)?

Caribou:

Mulchatna Caribou Herd – Yes
Nushagak Caribou Herd – No

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Has the Board established population and harvest objectives?

Mulchatna Herd –

Population - 100,000 – 150,000

Harvest - 6,000 – 15,000

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Have the population objectives been met?

Mulchatna Herd:

Population Objective - 100,000-150,000

Present Status - ~ 45,000 (2006)

Objective Met ? NO

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Have the harvest objectives been met?

Mulchatna Herd:

Harvest Objective - 6,000 - 15,000

2001 - 2006 Ave* - 2,454**

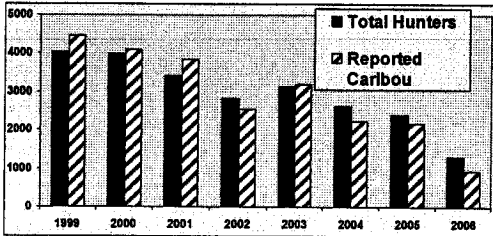
Objective Met ? NO

*Note: Reported Harvests. **Note: Total reported MCH hunters less than minimum harvest obj.

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Has there been a significant reduction in take ?

Mulchatna Caribou Reported Harvest 1999 - 2006



Harvest for entire herd, not just GMU 17. March 2007 reduction in season and bag limit. Hunter numbers have also declined.

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Is predation an important cause of the failure to achieve population or harvest objectives ?

Mulchatna Caribou:

Popl. Obj. ? - Unknown, however calf:cow ratios have been as low as 16 calves:100 cows in recent years. Low productivity in young age classes. Large proportion of old cows. Wolves and bears abundant throughout MCH range.

Harvest Obj. ? - Unknown. Total reported hunter numbers typically less than harvest objective.

Intensive Management Steps

Statutory Considerations: Can a reduction in predation reasonably be expected to aid in reaching the objectives?

Mulchatna Caribou Herd:

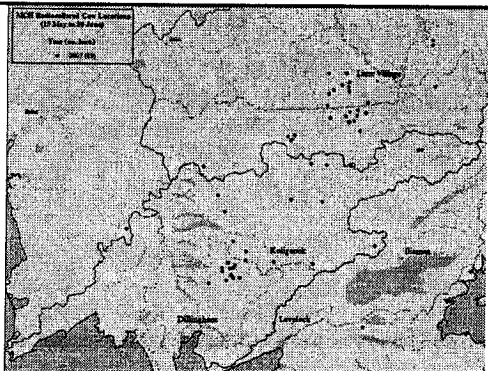
Popl. Obj. ? - Reduced wolf predation would likely increase survival of calves, however low productivity may be as big an issue. **Note:** action taken only in GMU 17 not likely to greatly affect herd.

Harvest Obj. ? - Unlikely. Reported MCH hunter numbers typically less than minimum population objective.

Intensive Management Steps

Other considerations:

- Reduced resident and nonresident hunting seasons, reduced bag limits, .
- Feasibility and cost effectiveness (i.e., what are the effects of weather, terrain, land ownership ?)
- Recent liberalization of wolf hunting methods and bag limit
- Wolf control program in GMU 19A (important MCH calving area)



Locations of radiocollared adult (>3 years old) female Mulchatna caribou during calving (mid-May to early June), 2007.

Proposal 98

- Effect: Implement wolf predation control in GMU 17B & C
- Issue: Decline of Mulchatna Caribou Herd and predation by wolves
- Department position: Do Not Adopt

MASTER MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
 BETWEEN
 THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
 JUNEAU, ALASKA
 AND
 THE U.S. NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
 DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

RC 154

This Master Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game, hereinafter referred to as the Department, and the U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, hereinafter referred to as the Service, reflects the general policy guidelines within which the two agencies agree to operate.

WHEREAS, the Department, under the Constitution, laws, and regulations of the State of Alaska, is responsible for the management, protection, maintenance, enhancement, rehabilitation, and extension of the fish and wildlife resources of the State on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses; and

WHEREAS, the Service, by authority of the Constitution, laws of Congress, executive orders, and regulations of the U.S. Department of the Interior is responsible for the management of Service lands in Alaska and the conservation of resources on these lands, including conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife within National Preserves and natural and healthy populations within National Parks and Monuments; and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Service share a mutual concern for fish and wildlife resources and their habitats and desire to develop and maintain a cooperative relationship which will be in the best interests of both parties,

DPH/A

the fish and wildlife resources and their habitats, and produce the greatest public benefit; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) and subsequent implementing Federal regulations recognize that the resources and uses of Service lands in Alaska are substantially different than those of similar lands in other states and mandate continued subsistence uses in designated National Parks plus sport hunting and fishing, subsistence, and trapping uses in National Preserves under applicable State and Federal laws and regulations; and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Service recognize the increasing need to coordinate resource planning and policy development;

NOW, THEREFORE, the parties hereto do hereby agree as follows:

THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME AGREES:

1. To recognize the Service's responsibility to conserve fish and wildlife and their habitat and regulate human use on Service lands in Alaska, in accordance with the National Park Service Organic Act, ANILCA, and other applicable laws.
2. To manage fish and resident wildlife populations in their natural species diversity on Service lands, recognizing that nonconsumptive use and appreciation by the visiting public is a primary consideration.
3. To consult with the Regional Director or his representative in a timely manner and comply with applicable Federal laws and regulations before embarking on management activities on Service lands.

- MPT 10/11/80
4. To act as the primary agency responsible for management of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife on State and Service lands, pursuant to applicable State and Federal laws.
 5. To recognize that National Park areas were established, in part, to "assure continuation of the natural process of biological succession" and "to maintain the environmental integrity of the natural features found in them."

THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE AGREES:

1. To recognize the Department as the agency with the primary responsibility to manage fish and resident wildlife within the State of Alaska.
2. To recognize the right of the Department to enter onto Service lands after timely notification to conduct routine management activities which do not involve construction, disturbance to the land, or alterations of ecosystems.
3. To manage the fish and wildlife habitat on Service lands so as to ensure conservation of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats in their natural diversity.
4. To cooperate with the Department in planning for management activities on Service lands which require permits, environmental assessments, compatibility assessments, or similar regulatory documents by responding to the Department in a timely manner.
5. To consider carefully the impact on the State of Alaska of proposed treaties or international agreements relating to fish and wildlife resources which could diminish the jurisdictional authority of the State, and to consult freely with the State when such treaties or agreements have a significant impact on the State.

6. To review Service policies in consultation with the Department to determine if modified or special policies are needed for Alaska.
7. To adopt Park and Preserve management plans whose provisions are in substantial agreement with the Department's fish and wildlife management plans, unless such plans are determined formally to be incompatible with the purposes for which the respective Parks and Preserves were established.
8. To utilize the State's regulatory process to the maximum extent allowed by Federal law in developing new or modifying existing Federal regulations or proposing changes in existing State regulations governing or affecting the taking of fish and wildlife on Service lands in Alaska.
9. To recognize the Department as the primary agency responsible for policy development and management direction relating to subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources on State and Service lands, pursuant to applicable State and Federal laws.
10. To consult and cooperate with the Department in the design and conduct of Service research or management studies pertaining to fish and wildlife.
11. To consult with the Department prior to entering into any cooperative land management agreements.
12. To allow under special use permit the erection and maintenance of facilities or structures needed to further fish and wildlife management activities of the Department on Service lands, provided their intended use is not in conflict with the purposes for which affected Parks or Preserves were established.

THE DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME AND THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE MUTUALLY AGREE:

1. To coordinate planning for management of fish and wildlife resources on Service lands so that conflicts arising from differing legal mandates, objectives, and policies either do not arise or are minimized.
2. To consult with each other when developing policy, legislation, and regulations which affect the attainment of wildlife resource management goals and objectives of the other agency.
3. To provide to each other upon request fish and wildlife data, information, and recommendations for consideration in the formulation of policies, plans, and management programs regarding fish and wildlife resources on Service lands.
4. To recognize that the taking of fish and wildlife by hunting, trapping, or fishing on certain Service lands in Alaska is authorized in accordance with applicable State and Federal law unless State regulations are found to be incompatible with documented Park or Preserve goals, objectives or management plans.
5. To recognize for maintenance, rehabilitation, and enhancement purposes, that under extraordinary circumstances the manipulation of habitat or animal populations may be an important tool of fish and wildlife management to be used cooperatively on Service lands and waters in Alaska by the Service or the Department when judged by the Service, on a case by case basis, to be consistent with applicable law and Park Service policy.
6. That implementation by the Secretary of the Interior of subsistence program recommendations developed by Park and Park Monument Subsistence Resource

Commissions pursuant to ANILCA Section 808(b) will take into account existing State regulations and will use the State's regulatory process as the primary means of developing Park subsistence use regulations.

7. To neither make nor sanction any introduction or transplant of any fish or wildlife species on Service lands without first consulting with the other party and complying with applicable Federal and State laws and regulations.
8. To cooperate in the development of fire management plans which may include establishment of priorities for the control of wildfires and use of prescribed fires.
9. To consult on studies for additional wilderness designations and in development of regulations for management of wilderness areas on Service lands.
10. To resolve, at field office levels, all disagreements pertaining to the cooperative work of the two agencies which arise in the field and to refer all matters of disagreement that cannot be resolved at equivalent field levels to the Regional Director and to the Commissioner for resolution before either agency expresses its position in public.
11. To meet annually to discuss matters relating to the management of fish and wildlife resources on, or affected by, Service lands.
12. To develop such supplemental memoranda of understanding between the Commissioner and the Regional Director as may be required to implement the policies contained herein.
13. That the Master Memorandum of Understanding is subject to the availability of appropriated State and Federal funds.

- 14. That this Master Memorandum of Understanding establishes procedural guidelines by which the parties shall cooperate, but does not create legally enforceable obligations or rights.
- 15. That this Master Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective when signed by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Regional Director of the National Park Service and shall continue in force until terminated by either party by providing notice in writing 120 days in advance of the intended date of termination.
- 16. That amendments to this Master Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

STATE OF ALASKA
 Department of Fish and Game

By Ronald O. Skoog
 Ronald O. Skoog
 Commissioner
 Date 14 October 1982

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
 National Park Service

By John E. Cook
 John E. Cook
 Regional Director, Alaska
 Date October 5, 1982

RC 155

**MASTER MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING
BETWEEN
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
FOREST SERVICE, ALASKA REGION
AND
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME**

This Master Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) is made and entered into by and between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game acting through the Commissioner, hereinafter called the Department, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Forest Service, Alaska Region, through the Regional Forester, hereinafter called the Forest Service. National Forest System (NFS) lands referred to in this document are the federally-owned lands in Alaska administered by the Forest Service including wilderness, wild and scenic rivers, national monuments, and other lands within the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

I. PURPOSE

The purpose of this document is to establish a framework that recognizes the responsibilities for both agencies to cooperate in the common stewardship of fish, wildlife, and their habitats on NFS lands.

II. STATEMENT OF MUTUAL INTEREST AND BENEFITS

The Department was created under the laws of the State of Alaska to manage, protect, maintain, enhance, rehabilitate and extend the fish, wildlife, and aquatic plants of the State in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the state. The Forest Service is authorized by Acts of Congress and regulations of the USDA to administer the multiple use management of the natural resources, including fish and wildlife habitat, on the National Forests in the State of Alaska.

III. THE FOREST SERVICE SHALL:

A. Recognize the Department as the agency with the authority, jurisdiction, and responsibility to manage, control, and regulate fish and wildlife populations on NFS lands except to the extent that such authority is superseded by federal law.

B. Permit the construction and maintenance of structures needed to facilitate fish and wildlife activities of the Department within the National Forests, provided such structures are appropriate for the location and are covered by a special use permit or other legal instrument.

APHA

- C. Cooperate with the Department in the design, implementation, and maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat improvements on NFS lands to ensure that they are consistent with Department and Forest Service management plans and conform to policies, laws and regulations concerning the use of these lands.
- D. Coordinate with appropriate affected staff and provide early notification to the Commissioner of proposed changes in Forest Service policies and regulations, including subsistence harvest regulations, that may affect Department programs on NFS lands.
- E. Involve the Department in a timely manner when: developing goals, objectives, standards and guidelines affecting fish and wildlife habitats in Forest Land Management Plans (and amendments); developing project plans; implementing and monitoring forest plans and projects; inventorying habitats; and in other management activities that may affect fish and wildlife, rare plants, and their habitat.
- F. Cooperate with the Department, when requested, in fish and wildlife population surveys and harvest data collection to the extent practical.
- G. Consult with the Department, prior to any proposed change in land use designation and classification of any NFS lands, for evaluating significant fish and wildlife values that may affect or be affected by the proposed action.
- H. Coordinate in development of study designs and objectives that involve fish and wildlife resources and furnish the Department with copies of pertinent fish and wildlife reports and material prepared by the Forest Service regarding fish and wildlife and their habitat on the National Forests. Coordinate to the extent practical during report preparation to ensure that accurate information and interpretation of results is presented.
- I. Consult with the Department at all planning levels in the development of fire management plans that may include establishing landscape level initial attack priorities for the control of wildfire.
- J. Cooperate in planning and design of studies that involve collecting, interpreting, and disseminating statistical data, banding and tagging records, population trend data, census information and harvest tabulation for fish and wildlife on NFS lands.
- K. Cooperate in the development and implementation of new analytical techniques such as application of in stream flow measurements, remote sensing technology, habitat inventories and evaluation procedures, and ecosystem and habitat type mapping.
- L. Consider incorporating into Forest Service management plans those fish and wildlife management plans formally adopted by the State to the degree practical.
- M. Participate, with the Department, in the statewide cooperative fisheries enhancement planning process, including participation in regional planning teams.

N. Cooperate with the State's regulatory process governing the taking of fish and wildlife to the maximum extent feasible, except where such process is superseded by federal law.

IV. THE DEPARTMENT SHALL:

A. Recognize the Forest Service as the agency responsible for the management of NFS lands in Alaska and the fish and wildlife habitats on these lands.

B. Regulate and manage fish and wildlife populations on NFS lands in such a way as to maintain or improve the quality of fish and wildlife habitat and its productivity.

C. Coordinate planning and secure approval from the Forest Service prior to placing structures or signs on NFS lands, or using motorized equipment in Wilderness or Wilderness study areas, consistent with Alaska Region Forest Service policy, subject to provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). Temporary regulatory markers are allowed, and permission for placement of permanent markers will be coordinated at the field level.

D. Make available to the Forest Service, facilities, equipment, and assistance as can be utilized in fish and wildlife work consistent with Department requirements and to assist the Forest Service in fish and wildlife habitat inventories and evaluations, insofar as practicable.

E. Notify the affected local staff, Special Agent in Charge, and Regional Forester of emergency and proposed changes in fish and game laws, regulations, land designations, and policies that may affect NFS land management, policies, or Forest Service authorities on NFS lands.

F. Actively participate with the Forest Service during land management planning processes and assist in developing conservation objectives and management standards, guidelines and monitoring programs, and participate in project-level planning and development for fish, wildlife, rare plants and their habitats.

G. Cooperate in preventing forest fires, and participate in developing fire management plans that may include improving the quality or diversity of wildlife habitat by prescribed fires.

H. Furnish the Forest Service with reports and plans relevant to management of fish and wildlife populations or their habitats on NFS lands. Coordinate, to the extent practical, during report preparation to ensure that accurate information and interpretation of results is presented.

I. Make or sanction no relocation or introduction of any native or exotic fish or wildlife species or conduct any habitat modification program on NFS lands without prior coordination with the Forest Service.

J. Coordinate with the Forest Service prior to conducting animal damage control activities on NFS lands including the use of traps, pesticides, herbicides, or other toxic chemical agents in the course of animal damage control.

K. Provide all maintenance on any state-owned or leased facilities, structures or other modifications on NFS lands and recognize the sole responsibility of the Department for liability claims arising as a result of the said modifications, facilities, and/or structures, and for reimbursement for damages or costs of rehabilitation of the respective party's property or capital improvements.

V. THE DEPARTMENT AND FOREST SERVICE MUTUALLY AGREE:

A. To cooperate, consistent with respective statutory and regulatory responsibilities, in the management of fish and wildlife populations and habitats on NFS lands and conservation education programs of mutual interest.

B. To foster a united approach to fish and wildlife management, land-use management, and other mutual issues that will support the management objectives and goals of both agencies to the extent possible.

C. To the extent authorized by law and as appropriate and available, make available to representatives of the other agency such improvements, facilities, equipment, and training as routinely used in planning and management of fish, wildlife, plants and their habitats, provided that such use will be coordinated with local representatives of each agency and will be covered by separate permits or other legal instruments as necessary.

D. To recognize the MOU between the Forest Service Law Enforcement and Investigations and the State of Alaska Department of Public Safety as defining the shared authorities and jurisdictions in the areas of fish and wildlife regulatory enforcement.

E. To resolve at the local level all issues pertaining to cooperative work of the two agencies and to address unresolved matters at equivalent levels seeking resolution in each agency before elevating to the Regional Forester and to the Commissioner for a decision, and before expressing agency positions in public.

F. To cooperate in design and conduct of studies and encourage an open exchange of research and assessment data to insure the success of cooperative studies, and to cooperate to the extent feasible in preparation of publications, announcements, and dissemination of information. Any material published as a result of cooperative studies may be reproduced, with credit given to both agencies. Any news releases relating specifically to cooperative programs will be made only by mutual consent of both parties.

G. To fulfill the terms of the 1986 "Policies and Guidelines for Fish and Wildlife Management in National Forest and BLM Wilderness" among the International

Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, Forest Service, and Bureau of Land Management in the conduct and permitting of Department activities in Wilderness and Wilderness study areas, subject to provisions of ANILCA.

H. That nothing herein is intended to conflict with or limit the current directives, laws, delegations of authorities or regulations of the signatory agencies. If there are conflicts with current directives, this MOU will be changed by amendment or a new MOU will be entered into.

I. That this MOU is neither a fiscal nor a funds obligation document. Any endeavor involving disbursement or contribution of funds between the parties to this MOU will be handled in accordance with applicable laws, regulations and procedures including those for Government procurement and printing. Such endeavors will be outlined in separate agreements that shall be made in writing by representatives of the parties and shall be independently authorized by appropriate statutory authority. This MOU does not provide such authority. Specifically, this MOU does not establish authority for noncompetitive award to the cooperator of any contract or other agreement.

J. That the Forest Service and the Department will handle their own activities and utilize their own resources, including the expenditure of their own funds, in pursuing these objectives. Each party will carry out its separate activities in a coordinated and mutually beneficial manner.

K. That this MOU in no way restricts the Forest Service or the Department from participating in similar activities with other public or private agencies, organizations and individuals.

L. To meet at least annually, at the Regional Forester and Commissioner level, to discuss matters relating to the management and conservation of fish, wildlife, and plant resources and management of NFS land affecting those resources in order to assure mutual agency cooperation on NFS lands; and to meet at least annually at the Forest Supervisor and Regional Supervisor level to discuss plans and programs affecting the appropriate portions of NFS lands; and meet at other times and at various administrative levels as needed to share information, discuss programs, and resolve concerns.

M. That modifications within the scope of this MOU shall be made by the issuance of a bilaterally executed amendment prior to any changes being effected.

N. That principle contacts will be:

Alaska Department of Fish & Game	USDA Forest Service- Alaska Region
Deputy Commissioner	Director of Wildlife, Fisheries, Ecology & Watershed
P. O. Box 25526	P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-5526	Juneau, AK 99802-1628
907- 465- 4100	907-586-7916

O. That this MOU replaces the expired Master MOU (98RMU-10-010) signed March 16, 1998, between the Forest Service and the Department.

P. That this MOU is executed as of the last date shown below and expires on June 1, 2014, at which time it will be subject to review, renewal, or expiration. Either party, in writing, may terminate this MOU in whole or in part at any time before the date of expiration .

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this MOU as of the last date written below.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

/s/ Wayne Regelin June 9, 2004
for KEVIN DUFFY Date
Commissioner

**USDA FOREST SERVICE,
ALASKA REGION**

/s/ Dennis E. Bschor June 10, 2004
DENNY BSCHOR Date
Regional Forester

The authority and format of this instrument has been reviewed and approved for signature.

/s/ Linda L. Jones 6/9/2004
LINDA L. JONES Date