

~DRAFT~
AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST FORM
ALASKA BOARD OF GAME

RC 86

The Board of Game will accept an agenda change request only:

- 1) for a conservation purpose or reason; or
- 2) to correct an error in regulation; or
- 3) to correct an effect on a game population that was unforeseen when a regulation was adopted.

The board will not accept an agenda change request that is predominantly allocative in nature in the absence of new information found by the board to be compelling (5 AAC 92.005).

NAME: _____

ADDRESS: _____

TELEPHONE: _____ City State Zip

TELEPHONE: _____ Day Evening

EMAIL ADDRESS: _____

1) STATE IN DETAIL THE NATURE OF THE PROBLEM. Address only one issue. State the problem clearly and concisely. The board will reject multiple or confusing issues.

2) STATE IN DETAIL HOW YOUR AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST MEETS THE CRITERIA STATED ABOVE. If any one or more of the three criteria set forth above is not applicable, state that it is not applicable.

1) Conservation purpose or reason:

or 2) Correct an error in regulation:

or 3) Correct an unforeseen effect of a regulation:

3) STATE WHY YOUR AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST IS NOT PREDOMINANTLY ALLOCATIVE.

submitted by ADFG

4) IF YOUR REQUEST IS ALLOCATIVE, STATE THE NEW INFORMATION THAT COMPELS THE BOARD TO CONSIDER AN ALLOCATIVE PROPOSAL OUTSIDE OF THE REGULAR CYCLE.

5) CITE THE REGULATION(S) THAT WILL BE CHANGED IF THIS REQUEST IS HEARD.

6) STATE IN DETAIL THE REASON(S) WHY THIS MATTER CANNOT BE HEARD IN THE REGULAR CYCLE.

7) STATE YOUR INVOLVEMENT IN THE RESOURCE THAT IS THE SUBJECT OF YOUR AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST (e.g., general hunter, guide, subsistence user, trapper, etc.).

8) STATE WHETHER THIS AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST HAS BEEN CONSIDERED BEFORE, EITHER AS A PROPOSAL OR AN AGENDA CHANGE REQUEST AND, IF SO, DURING WHICH BOARD OF GAME MEETING.

DATE: _____ SIGNATURE: _____

Tibbles, Kristy R (DFG)

From: Barth, Richard D CIV (US) [richard.d.barth4.civ@mail.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, January 04, 2012 8:11 AM
To: Tibbles, Kristy R (DFG)
Subject: (UNCLASSIFIED)

Follow Up Flag: Follow up
Flag Status: Flagged

RC 87

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

Greetings,

I am attempting to gain your support for a Wounded Warrior Project (WWP) here at Fort Greely, Alaska. I serve here at Fort Greely as the Natural Resource Manager here on post. What I am proposing is an archery and or crossbow moose hunt for our wounded heroes. Historical here on post we have an abundance of moose. However hunting has not been allowed because of the security nature of the missile defense command. Because of this we have an issue with too many moose accessing the airfield and many cow moose calving in and around the housing area. I have convinced the command that we need to do something that applies some pressure to the local herd so that Fort Greely is no longer a sanctuary habit for moose. LTC Kelly the garrison command has been briefed on this plan and concurred. I have been consulting with the US Fish & Wildlife and my local state Fish and Game office. The first step was to gather all historical census and survey data on local moose populations. Then I meet with my State Biologist to go over the number and protocols for current survey. On 29 November a moose survey was conducted applying the states protocols using two Army Blackhawk helicopters. The survey data more than supports Fort Greely ability to support and annual moose harvest of any 10 moose. What makes us unique here for a WWP is our controlled access. FGA has 7000 acres of prime moose habitat that can be divided into 10 separate hunting units. We have the ability to help WWP with access into and out of the field, We have volunteers to assist our heroes with their pursuit and we have the equipment to help retrieve harvested game. The goal is to have this added to the states game management harvest plan and annual hunting regulations ready for the 2013 hunting season. To participate in this hunt one would have to apply for the hunt in the states draw process, be a qualifying service member under the WWP or a 70% disabled vet, They would have to qualify with either archery equipment in compliance with the state rules or with a crossbow waiver for those who are physical not able to use traditional archery equipment. We would like for this hunt to take place for two weeks just following the general moose season for the area. We would also like for at least 30% of the permits to be eligible to nonresident WWP or 70% disable vets.

Thank you for your time
Richard Barth
W:907-873-4202
~~C:907-873-4202~~

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED
Caveats: FOUO

RC 88

**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game
2012-19X-BOG
Subunit 15A Moose
Intensive Management Supplemental Findings
January 18, 2012**

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff, Alaska residents and other users of moose in Subunit 15A. These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.108 and 5AAC 92.125.

1. The moose in Subunit 15A has been identified by the Board as a herd that is important for providing high levels of human consumptive use. The Board established an intensive management population objective of 3,000 - 3,500 moose and an intensive management harvest objective of 180 - 350 moose annually for the herd.
2. The population size of the Subunit 15A moose herd is currently estimated to be 2,088 moose (\pm 264) which is lower than the intensive management population size objective of 3,000 - 3,500 moose. The population size objective had not been achieved during the past 12 years.
3. The harvestable surplus of moose in Subunit 15A is currently estimated at about 104 moose, which is less than the harvest objective of 180 - 350. The harvest objective has not been achieved during the last 10 years.
4. The moose population in Subunit 15A remains depleted due, in part, to poor calf survival. The poor survival of calves on all lands has resulted in low calf recruitment, which is measured in the fall using calf:cow ratios. Fall calf:cow ratios have ranged between 13 to 31 calves per 100 cows since 2001.
5. The low moose calf recruitment has resulted in a ~~low bull:cow ratio (XX bulls per hundred cows)~~, a lack of harvestable moose, and additional hunting restrictions ~~since~~ in 2011 further reduced the harvest to only 4 bulls. The absence of moose harvest from Subunit 15A has resulted in a failure to provide for human needs.
6. Recovery of the moose population in Subunit 15A will be prolonged unless action is taken to improve calf survival and recruitment. Because the majority of calves are born on Refuge lands managed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service management actions designed to significantly increase calf survival should be conducted on both state and Refuge lands.
7. Habitat is the main limiting factor. Nevertheless, the population and harvest objectives have not been achieved, at least in part, because wolf and bear predation have been important causes of mortality in the population. Mortality from predation has contributed

to both the problems with calf recruitment and low bull/cow ratios. Objectives are unlikely to be achieved in the foreseeable future unless predator control is conducted.

8. Increases in moose recruitment and abundance in the Subunit 15A population are achievable utilizing the recognized and prudent active management technique of predator control in combination with habitat improvement.
9. Reducing predation can reasonably be expected to achieve a sex and age structure that will sustain the population, provide for harvest, and allow growth toward objectives.

Vote: _____
January 16, 2012
Anchorage, Alaska

Cliff Judkins, Chairman
Alaska Board of Game

**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game
2012-19X-BOG
Subunit 15C Moose
Intensive Management Supplemental Findings
January 18, 2012**

RC 89

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff, Alaska residents and other users of moose in Subunit 15C. These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.108 and 5AAC 92.125.

1. The moose in Subunit 15C has been identified by the Board as a herd that is important for providing high levels of human consumptive use. The Board established an intensive management population objective of 2,500 - 3,500 moose and an intensive management harvest objective of 200 - 350 moose annually for the herd.
2. The population size of the Subunit 15C moose herd is currently estimated to be 2,919 moose (± 277) which is within the intensive management population size objective of 2,500 - 3,500 moose.
3. The harvestable surplus of moose in Subunit 15C is currently estimated at about 180 moose, which is less than the harvest objective of 200 - 350. The harvest objective was not achieved in 2011.
4. Low moose calf recruitment has resulted in a reduction in harvestable moose that is predicted to continue without intensive management, and additional hunting restrictions in 2011 further reduced the harvest to only 23 bulls. The bull:cow ratio measured in 2010 and 2011 was 9 bulls and 14 bulls:100 cows respectively and remains below objectives. The decreased moose harvest from Subunit 15C has resulted in a failure to provide for human needs.
5. Recovery of the bull:cow ratio in Subunit 15C to provide adequate harvest will be prolonged unless action is taken to improve calf survival and recruitment.
6. Habitat is not suspected as a limiting factor. Nevertheless, harvest objectives were not achieved in 2011 because of substantial harvest restrictions. Wolf and bear predation have been important causes of mortality in the population. Mortality from predation has contributed to both the problems with calf recruitment and low bull/cow ratios. Objectives are unlikely to be achieved in the foreseeable future unless predator control is conducted.
7. Increases in moose recruitment and abundance in the Subunit 15C population are achievable utilizing the recognized and prudent active management techniques including predator control in combination with recent habitat improvement from forestry practices, wildland fires and land clearing by land owners.

8. Reducing predation can reasonably be expected to help achieve and help maintain a sex and age structure that will sustain the population, provide for harvest, and allow growth toward objectives.

Vote: _____
January 17, 2012
Anchorage, Alaska

Cliff Judkins, Chairman
Alaska Board of Game

**Findings for the Alaska Board of Game
2012-19X-BOG
Unit 26B Muskoxen
Intensive Management Supplemental Findings
January 18, 2012**

RC 90

The Board of Game finds as follows, based on information provided by Department staff, Alaska residents and other users of muskoxen in Unit 26(B). These findings are supplemental to the findings set forth in 5AAC 92.126.

1. Unit 26(B) muskoxen are not managed intensively for high levels of human harvest, but they are managed to provide hunting opportunities. The population objective is a minimum of 300 muskoxen \geq 1 year old during April surveys. The harvest objective is 3–9 muskoxen annually, once the population reaches 300 and a harvestable surplus is available.
2. The Unit 26(B) muskox population and harvest objectives have not been achieved. The muskoxen population size was estimated at 190 in April 2011 which is below the population objective of 300. The hunting season for Unit 26(B) muskoxen has been closed since regulatory year 2006–2007 because there is no harvestable surplus. Therefore, the harvest objective has not been achieved.
3. Predation by brown bears was identified as a primary source of mortality on muskoxen and is an important cause of the failure to achieve the population and harvest objectives. During 2007–2011, brown bear predation was identified as the primary source of mortality. Sixty-two percent of the documented total adult muskoxen mortality ($n=73$) was attributed to brown bear predation, which accounted for an average of 9 adult muskoxen deaths annually. During the same time period, 58 percent of documented calf mortality ($n=45$) was caused by brown bear predation. This resulted in an annual average of 5 calves known to be preyed on by brown bears.
4. During 2007–2011, the habitat appeared capable of supporting a larger muskoxen population. Captured muskoxen were generally in good condition, and birth rates were sufficient to provide for population growth, but growth was not realized because of poor survival.
5. Reducing predation can reasonably be expected to aid in achieving the objectives. During 2004–2011, the population remained relatively stable at around 200 muskoxen. Evidence indicates that the number of yearlings being recruited annually approximately equaled the number of adult muskoxen dying annually. If survival rates of either adult muskoxen or calves increase, then the muskoxen population would be expected to increase. Reducing predation on adults and calves should change survival rates of one or both. During 1987–1995, the annual rate of increase for the entire population was 7%. This time period should be representative of what population growth rate Unit 26(B) muskoxen could experience if bear predation is reduced and habitat is not limiting.
6. Reducing predation is likely to be effective given land ownership patterns. Most of Unit 26(B) is state land; the land ownership pattern is 69 percent state, 29 percent federal, and 2

percent private. Of the 29 percent federal lands, 12 percent is Bureau of Land Management, and these lands are available for bear control. Total land available for bear control is 72-74 percent of the unit.

7. Reducing predation is in the best interests of subsistence users because no harvest is currently taking place. An increase in the population that results in sustainable harvest will benefit all Alaska residents.

Vote: _____
January 17, 2012
Anchorage, Alaska

Cliff Judkins, Chairman
Alaska Board of Game