

Proposal 121

Public proposal

Allow the use of dogs to hunt big game

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 121

- A single, leashed dog may be used to track a wounded big game animal
- Dogs may be used to hunt black bears under a permit issued by the department
 - 10 permits issued per year

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Proposal 121

Public proposal

Allow the use of dogs to hunt big game

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 232

Public proposal

Allow the use of dogs for recovery of wounded or lost furbearers

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 232

- A single, leashed dog may be used to track a wounded big game animal
- Dogs may be used to hunt black bears under a permit issued by the department
 - 10 permits issued per year
- Dogs may be used to hunt coyotes in Unit 20D
- Dogs are routinely used to hunt small game to do exactly what the proposal asks for

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Proposal 232

Public proposal

Allow the use of dogs for recovery of wounded or lost furbearers

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 166

Public proposal

Require hunting licenses and applicable permits for the take of game by domestic dogs and cats

Department Recommendation: Opposed

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Background

Proposal 166

- Hunting licenses are required prior to a person's attempt to take game.
- Domestic dog and cat owners are not currently required to possess a hunting license simply because they have pets.
- Board establishes legal methods and means for hunting, and has specific regulations regarding when dogs can be used. The regulations are silent on the use of cats.

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Proposal 166

Public proposal

Require hunting licenses and applicable permits for the take of game by domestic dogs and cats

Department Recommendation: Opposed

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Proposal 122

Public Proposal

The proposal would lower the peak draw weight for hunting big game with archery equipment.

(i) 35 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou;

(ii) 45 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, musk ox, and bison;

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 122

- The draw weight of a bow is the amount of force needed to pull the string of a bow back and is measured in pounds.
- The current Alaska draw weight requirements are:
 - (i) 40 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou;*
 - (ii) 50 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, musk ox, and bison;*

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Background

Proposal 122

- A compound bow's draw weight doesn't vary with differing draw lengths; however a recurve bow's draw weight increases as it's drawn further.
- Most states have draw weight requirements to bow hunt, ranging from 30-50 pounds. Some states have different draw weight requirements for various species while others have different draw weight requirements based on the type of bow used while hunting.

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Background

Proposal 122

- It is recommended that bowhunters shoot as heavy a draw weight as they can safely pull and accurately shoot to increase the probability of making ethical and lethal shots.
- Shot placement, shot distance, arrow weight, draw length, and broadhead design also play a role in ensuring a person's arrow and broadhead penetrate vital organs.

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Background

Proposal 122

- Technology has improved bowhunting/archery equipment to the point where it's easier to reach the draw weights of 40 and 50-pounds required to hunt big game in Alaska.
- Alaska allows the use of both mechanical and fixed-blade broadheads. At lower draw weights, some mechanical broadheads may not deploy properly in thicker skinned animals such as moose, elk, or bison which could lead to higher wounding losses.

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Proposal 122

Public Proposal

The proposal would lower the peak draw weight for hunting big game with archery equipment.

- (i) 35 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou;*
- (ii) 45 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, musk ox, and bison;*

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 233

Public Proposal

The proposal would eliminate the peak draw weight requirement or establish new peak draw weights for big game species.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 233

- The draw weight of a bow is the amount of force needed to pull the string of a bow back and is measured in pounds.
- The current Alaska draw weight requirements are:
 - (i) 40 pounds peak draw weight when hunting black-tailed deer, wolf, wolverine, black bear, Dall sheep, and caribou;*
 - (ii) 50 pounds peak draw weight when hunting mountain goat, moose, elk, brown/grizzly bear, musk ox, and bison;*

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Background

Proposal 233

- A compound bow's draw weight doesn't vary with differing draw lengths; however a recurve bow's draw weight increases as it's drawn further.
- Most states have draw weight requirements to bowhunt, ranging from 30-50 pounds. Some states have different draw weight requirements for various species while others have different draw weight requirements based on the type of bow used while hunting.

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Background

Proposal 233

- It is recommended that bowhunters shoot as heavy a draw weight as they can safely pull and accurately shoot to increase the probability of making ethical and lethal shots.
- Shot placement, shot distance, arrow weight, draw length, and broadhead design also play a role in ensuring a person's arrow and broadhead penetrate vital organs.

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Background

Proposal 233

- Technology has improved bowhunting/archery equipment to the point where it's easier to reach the draw weights of 40 and 50-pounds required to hunt big game in Alaska.
- Alaska allows the use of both mechanical and fixed-blade broadheads. At lower draw weights, some mechanical broadheads may not deploy properly in thicker skinned animals such as moose, elk, or bison which could lead to higher wounding losses.

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Proposal 233

Public Proposal

The proposal would eliminate the peak draw weight requirement or establish new peak draw weights for big game species.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 123

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of electronic bow sights with built-in range finders; and it would change the definition of allowable archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes take by bow and arrow.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 123

- The use of range finders while hunting big game in Alaska is legal.
- Range finders assist bowhunters with judging distance, especially in mountainous or tundra terrain, which can aid in better shot placement for more ethical and lethal kills.

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Background

Proposal 123

- Current regulations for items attached to bows and arrows in restricted weapons hunts are designed for more primitive equipment and the fact that optical enhancement is not needed for shots taken with a bow since the distance is so much less than with a rifle.
- New electronic bow sights with built-in range finders do not project light externally and do not provide optical enhancement

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Background

Proposal 123

- The new regulation would read as follows:

5 AAC 92.085 Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions

The following methods and means of taking big game are prohibited in addition to the prohibitions in 5 AAC 92.080:

(10) with the following archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes taking by bow and arrow:

(A) any type of electronic device, or light attached to the bow, arrow, or arrowhead, except a non-illuminating camera, a range finder, or a lighted nock on the end of an arrow, or a scope or electronic sight that does not project light externally;

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Proposal 123

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of electronic bow sights with built-in range finders; and it would change the definition of allowable archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes take by bow and arrow.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 124

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of electronic bow sights with built-in range finders; and it would change the definition of allowable archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes take by bow and arrow.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 124

- The use of range finders while hunting big game in Alaska is legal.
- Range finders assist bowhunters with judging distance, especially in mountainous or tundra terrain, which can aid in better shot placement for more ethical and lethal kills.

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Background

Proposal 124

- Current regulations for items attached to bows and arrows in restricted weapons hunts are designed for more primitive equipment and the fact that optical enhancement is not needed for shots taken with a bow since the distance is so much less than with a rifle.
- New electronic bow sights with built-in range finders do not project light externally and do not provide optical enhancement.

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Background

Proposal 124

- The new regulation would read as follows:
5 AAC 92.085 Unlawful methods of taking big game; exceptions
The following methods and means of taking big game are prohibited in addition to the prohibitions in 5 AAC 92.080:
(10) with the following archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes taking by bow and arrow:
(A) any type of electronic device, or light attached to the bow, arrow, or arrowhead, except a non-illuminating camera, a range finder, or a lighted nock on the end of an arrow, or a scope or electronic sight that does not project light externally;

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Proposal 124

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of electronic bow sights with built-in range finders; and it would change the definition of allowable archery equipment or devices in a restricted weapons hunt that authorizes take by bow and arrow.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 125

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of crossbows in archery-only restricted weapons hunts with the following conditions:

- No scopes, only iron sights and peep sights
- Successful completion of a crossbow certification course and carry the certification card with them in the field.

Department Recommendation: Neutral on this proposal because it addresses methods and means of taking game; however, the department continues to encourage the board to address weapons restrictions on a hunt-by-hunt basis.

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Background

Proposal 125

- Establishment of hunts for take by bow and arrow have occurred due to the differences between hunting with a firearm and hunting with a bow and arrow.
- The bowhunting/archery community has felt that crossbows aren't archery equipment because of the following differences:
 - how a crossbow shoots
 - the distance a crossbow can shoot
 - the mechanics of a crossbow
 - the skills needed to shoot a crossbow

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Background

Proposal 125

- The Board chose not to adopt a similar proposal in 2012, 2016, and 2018
- A crossbow does not fit the current Alaska bow definition
5 AAC 92.990. Definitions. (11) "bow" means a long bow, recurve bow, or compound bow that is a device for launching an arrow which derives its propulsive energy solely from the bending and recovery of two limbs, and that is hand-held and hand-drawn by a single and direct pulling action of the bowstring by the shooter with the shooter's fingers or a hand-held or wrist-attached release aid; the energy used to propel the arrow may not be derived from hydraulic, pneumatic, explosive, or mechanical devices...

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Background

Proposal 125

- The Board provides opportunities for an individual with disabilities to use a crossbow in an archery-only area through 5 AAC 92.104. This regulation allows for a Methods and Means exemption and the form is available from the department.

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Background

Proposal 125

- Current regulations require all crossbow users to complete a crossbow education certification course prior to hunting big game in Alaska.
- The department emphasizes education and training for all equipment used to harvest animals.
- The skills needed to shoot a crossbow are different than shooting either a bow or a firearm.

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Proposal 125

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of crossbows in archery-only restricted weapons hunts with the following conditions:

- No scopes, only iron sights and peep sights
- Successful completion of a crossbow certification course and carry the certification card with them in the field.

Department Recommendation: Neutral on this proposal because it addresses methods and means of taking game; however, the department continues to encourage the board to address weapons restrictions on a hunt-by-hunt basis.

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Proposal 126

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of muzzleloaders equipped with a scope in a muzzleloader-only weapons restricted hunt.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 126

- Weapons restricted hunts were designed with a more traditional view of fair chase principles.
- A traditional muzzleloader effective hunting range is 100-yards or less since a muzzleloader fires large, heavy projectile.
- The definition of a scope is a telescopic sight mounted on top of a rifle that helps to improve one's aim by magnifying and pinpointing a target.

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Proposal 126

Public Proposal

The proposal would allow the use of muzzleloaders equipped with a scope in a muzzleloader-only weapons restricted hunt.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 127

Public Proposal

The proposal would permit the use of air rifles to be used to hunt big game.

Department Recommendation: Neutral, with recommendations

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Background

Proposal 127

- Currently in Alaska, only small game can be harvested using an air rifle.
- Western states' air rifle regulations

State	Allow Air Rifles for Big Game Hunting
Arizona	Yes (.35 caliber or larger)
California	No
Colorado	No
Hawaii	No
New Mexico	No
Oregon	No
Washington	No
Wyoming	No

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Background

Proposal 127

- The department has concerns about wounding loss, the equipment, and industry standards, if air rifles are allowed to be used for harvesting big game in Alaska.
- If this proposal is adopted, the department asks the Board to adopt standards for air rifle equipment.

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Background

Proposal 127

- From research we found:
 - Air rifles in the .30 caliber range under 150 ft/lb are good for mid-weight animals (e.g., deer and pigs) but marginal for big game.
 - The .40 caliber air rifles and larger that produce 300 ft/lb have been found to be more effective on big game.
- The department recommends making the definition of "air rifle" read as followings:
"Air rifles are shoulder-mounted rifles whose projectile (bb or pellet) is propelled by compressed air or carbon dioxide in contrast to a firearm which uses combustible propellants."

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Proposal 127

Public Proposal

The proposal would permit the use of air rifles to be used to hunt big game.

Department Recommendation: Neutral, with recommendations

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Proposal 128

Public proposal

Prohibit the use of mechanical or powered body suits or devices

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 128

- Mechanical or powered body suits are available in both full-body and partial configurations
- Some are available to the public, others are for dedicated medical use by prescription only
- Costs vary widely

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Background

Proposal 128

- Strictly a methods and means issue
- If adopted, the department does have the ability to issue an exemption from the regulation to allow the use for those with limited mobility

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Proposal 128

Public proposal

Prohibit the use of mechanical or powered body suits or devices

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 129

Public Proposal

The proposal would require the use of expanding (soft point) bullets for big game hunting, excluding wolf and wolverine.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 129

- There are three basic types of bullet construction:
 - Frangible
 - Non-expanding
 - Expanding
- Each of these bullets has a specific purpose.

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Background

Proposal 129

- Frangible bullets break up into very small pieces upon impact with the target or the background.
- Frangible bullets are typically used to hunt animals weighing less than 30 pounds.

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Background

Proposal 129

- Non-expanding bullets (FMJ) typically retain their general shape as the bullet penetrates and passes through the target.
- Since the wound channel is typically much narrower than that of an expanding bullet, the damage caused by a non-expanding bullet is usually much less.
- Non-expanding bullets are discouraged, or illegal, for big game hunting in most of North America.

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Background

Proposal 129

- Expanding or "controlled expansion" bullets are designed to deform or "mushroom" as the bullet penetrates and passes through the target.
- Expanding bullets are normally used to hunt big game animals by creating significant tissue damage as the bullet passes through the animal so that the animal dies as quickly as possible.
- The term "soft point" refers to the lead exposed at the tip of the bullet, which helps to initiate bullet expansion upon impact with the target.

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Proposal 129

Public Proposal

The proposal would require the use of expanding (soft point) bullets for big game hunting, excluding wolf and wolverine.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 130

**Prohibit Use of all deer species (*Cervidae*)
Urine as Scent Lure statewide**

**Proposed by:
Alaska Dept. of Fish &
Game**

Recommendation: SUPPORT



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Proposal 130

Effect of Proposal

- Add moose, caribou, and reindeer urine to prohibited scent lures
 - ✓ Deer & elk urine already banned statewide
 - ✓ Moose/caribou/reindeer urine wasn't available before
 - ✓ Does not ban synthetic scents
- Decrease chance of introducing Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)



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Proposal 130

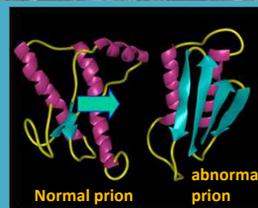
Chronic Wasting Disease (CWD)

100% Fatal disease of the Central nervous system of North American cervids: moose, caribou/reindeer, deer, elk



Infectious prion protein

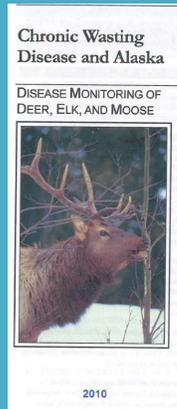
- leads to 'holes' in brain
- Causes muscle wasting, behavior changes & death
- Also called *Transmissible spongiform encephalopathy* (TSE)



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Proposal 130



In Alaska, CWD is not known to be present in Free-ranging Cervids (moose, caribou, reindeer, deer, elk)



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Proposal 130

Concerns About Urine Lures

- Evidence of infectious CWD prions in urine
- Long-term accumulation & persistence
- Alaska's moose, caribou, reindeer, deer, elk can be infected
- Urine lure is preventable risk source
 - Farmed cervid movements account for many new CWD introductions
 - Moose urine from Canada & lower 48 **is marketed in Alaska**



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Proposal 130

More Concerns



- CWD expanding in free-ranging populations outside Alaska
 - No effective eradication / disinfection
 - ✓ Only high temperature incineration
 - Management = mass-culling
 - New cases = movement of farmed animals

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Proposal 130

Manufacture of Urine Scents

- Contain urine from farmed cervids
- Contaminated by
 - Feces & saliva
 - Other infectious diseases possible (Leptospirosis, Brucellosis, TB, Johnes Disease)
- No standards to ensure disease-free
- No requirement for
 - CWD-free farm
 - Surveillance
 - Monitoring



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Proposal 130

**Prohibit Use of all deer species (*Cervidae*)
Urine as Scent Lure statewide**

Proposed by:
**Alaska Dept. of Fish &
Game**

Recommendation: SUPPORT



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Proposal 131

**Allow the meat of game bird wings and backs to
be used for trapping bait**

Proposed by: Public

Department Position: Neutral

Advisory Committees:
Support -
Oppose -

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Current Regulations -

Proposal 131

5 AAC 92.210 A person may not use game as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following:

- (2) parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged as edible meat, if the parts are moved from the kill site;

5 AAC 92.220(d) A person taking game not listed in (a) of this section shall salvage for human consumption all edible meat, as defined in 5 AAC 92.990.

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Current Regulations -

Proposal 131

5 AAC 92.990(a)(26) “edible meat” means, ...in the case of small game birds, except for cranes, geese, and swan, the meat of the breast; in the case of cranes, geese, and swan, the meat of the breast, back, the meat of the femur and tibia-fibula (legs and thighs), and the meat of the wings, excluding the metacarpals...

5 AAC 92.990(a)(70) “Salvage” means to transport the edible meat, heart, liver, kidneys, head, skull, or hide, as required by statute or regulation, of a game animal or small game bird to the location where...will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in order to save or prevent the edible meat, heart, liver, or kidneys from waste, and the head, skull, or hide will be put to human use;

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Department Notes -

Proposal 131

- The department encourages the use of all meat that is edible beyond what is required to be salvaged. Salvage regulations have been applied to all game meat, including small game, on a statewide basis to establish minimum standards to ensure responsible use of game animals
- In 2017, the board expanded the definition of “edible meat” for cranes, geese, and swan to include the meat of the back and wings – aligned with the federal subsistence harvest regulations definition of “edible meat” that includes meat from the breast, back, thighs, legs, wings, gizzard, and heart

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Department Notes -

Proposal 131

- If adopted, would allow the meat of migratory game bird parts currently required by regulation to be salvaged as edible meat, could be used as trapping bait; including the meat of the back and wings from cranes, geese, and swans
- Adoption would require the “edible meat” definition in 5 AAC 92.990(a)(26) be changed to exclude, in the case of cranes, geese, and swan, the meat of the back and wings

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Proposal 131

**Allow the meat of game bird wings and backs to
be used for trapping bait**

Proposed by: Public

Department Position: Neutral

Advisory Committees:

Support -

Oppose -

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Proposal 132

**Allow the meat of game bird wings and backs to
be used for trapping bait in Unit 18**

Proposed by: Public

Department Position: Neutral

Advisory Committees:

Support -

Oppose -

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Current Regulations -

Proposal 132

5 AAC 92.210 A person may not use game as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following:

- (2) parts of legally taken animals that are not required to be salvaged as edible meat, if the parts are moved from the kill site;

5 AAC 92.220(d) A person taking game not listed in (a) of this section shall salvage for human consumption all edible meat, as defined in 5 AAC 92.990.

5 AAC 92.990(a)(26) “edible meat” means, ...in the case of small game birds, except for cranes, geese, and swan, the meat of the breast; in the case of cranes, geese, and swan, the meat of the breast, back, the meat of the femur and tibia-fibula (legs and thighs), and the meat of the wings, excluding the metacarpals...

5 AAC 92.990(a)(70) “Salvage” means to transport the edible meat, heart, liver, kidneys, head, skull, or hide, as required by statute or regulation, of a game animal or small game bird to the location where...will be consumed by humans or processed for human consumption in order to save or prevent the edible meat, heart, liver, or kidneys from waste, and the head, skull, or hide will be put to human use;

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Proposed changes -

Proposal 132

5 AAC 92.990 (a)(26) “edible meat” means, ... in the case of cranes, geese, and swan **outside of Unit 18**, the meat of the breast, back, and the meat of the femur and tibia-fibula (legs and thighs), and the meat of the wings, excluding metacarpals;... **and for cranes, geese, and swan in Unit 18, the meat of the breast, and the meat of the femur and tibia-fibula (legs and thighs)**

5 AAC 92.210 A person may not use game as food for a dog or furbearer, or as bait, except for the following...
for cranes, geese, and swan in Unit 18, the bones, and meat of the back and wings.

5 AAC 92.220 Subject to additional requirements in 5 AAC 84 – 5 AAC 85, a person taking game shall salvage the following parts for human use... **for cranes, geese, and swan in Unit 18, the bones, and meat of the back and wings.**

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Department Notes -

- The department encourages the use of all meat that is edible beyond what is required to be salvaged. Salvage regulations have been applied to all game meat, including small game, on a statewide basis to establish minimum standards to ensure responsible use of game animals
- In 2017, the board expanded the definition of “edible meat” for cranes, geese, and swan to include the meat of the back and wings – aligned with the federal subsistence harvest regulations definition of “edible meat” that includes meat from the breast, back, thighs, legs, wings, gizzard, and heart

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Proposal 132

Allow the meat of game bird wings and backs to be used for trapping bait in Unit 18

Proposed by: Public

Department Position: Neutral

Advisory Committees:

Support -

Oppose -

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Proposal 133

Public proposal

Allow the harvest of beaver by bow and arrow as a legal method of take under a trapping license

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 133

- Beaver may be taken by bow and arrow in Units **9, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17**, 19, 20A, 20C, 20E, 20F, 21, 24, and 25 throughout the entire trapping season.
- Beaver may be taken by bow and arrow in all open hunting seasons.

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Background

Proposal 133

- Salvage:
 - Hide or meat for both hunting and trapping
- Sealing:
 - Required within 30 days of close of the trapping season in Units 1-11, 13-15, and 17.

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Proposal 133

Public proposal

Allow the harvest of beaver by bow and arrow as a legal method of take under a trapping license

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 100

Public proposal

Submitted for January 2022 Central & Southwest Region meeting, deferred to allow the board to discuss a definition of "submerged"

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Background

Proposal 100

- Original proposal asked to remove the restriction in Unit 16 that required traps to be submerged from Sept. 24 – Nov. 9
- Discussion was about fluctuating water levels.
- Board deferred the proposal to address a statewide definition of "submerged".

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Background

Proposal 100

“Submerged” appears only once in codified:

5 AAC 92.550. Areas closed to trapping.

1C Juneau Area...

a strip within ¼ mile of the following trails...

however, traps that are completely **submerged** and traps with an inside jaw spread of five inches or less which are set at least five feet above the ground and snow are allowed if set more than 50 yards from the trail;

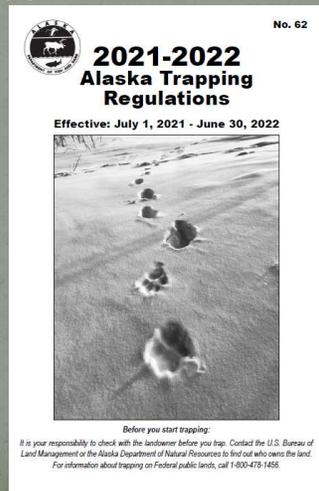
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Background

Proposal 100

“Submerged” appears 4 times in the Trapping Regs.



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Background

Proposal 100

1. Unit 1C Juneau area on Page 21

Unit 1C - Juneau area *continued*:

- A strip within 1/4 mile of the following trails as designated on U.S. Geological Survey maps: Amalga Trail, Auke Nu/John Muir Trail, Dan Moller Trail, Eagle Glacier Trail, Granite Creek Trail, Herbert Glacier Trail, Mt. Roberts Trail, Nelson Water Supply Trail (off of Mt. Roberts Trail), Nugget Creek Trail, Outer Point Trail, Perseverance Trail, Peterson Lake Trail, Point Bishop Trail, Point Bridget Trail, Salmon Creek Trail, Sheep Creek Trail, Spaulding Meadows Trail (including the loop trail), Treadwell Ditch Trail, and the Windfall Lake Trail; *however, traps that are completely submerged, or traps with an inside spread of 5 inches or less which are set at least 5 feet above the ground and snow are allowed if more than 50 yards from the trail.*

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Background

Proposal 100

2. Units 7 and 15 on Page 26

BEAVER

- *Beaver must be sealed within 30 days after the close of the season.*
- *You may not disturb or destroy any beaver house or den.*
- *It is against the law to take beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare except:*
 - in **Unit 8** a firearm may be used to take beaver throughout the trapping season, and either the meat or the hide may be salvaged.
 - in **Units 7 and 15** from Oct 15-Nov 9, and from Apr 1-Apr 30, you may take beaver only with **submerged** traps or snares.

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Background

Proposal 100

3. Units 11, 13, and 16 on Page 31

BEAVER

- *Beaver taken in Units 9-11, 13, 14A, 14B, and 17 must be sealed within 30 days after the close of the season.*
- *You may not disturb or destroy any beaver house or den.*
- *It is against the law to take beaver by any means other than a steel trap or snare except:*
 - *in Units 9 and 17 from April 15 - May 31, a firearm may be used to take 2 beaver per day provided that the meat is salvaged for human consumption; and in Unit 17 a firearm or bow and arrow may be used to harvest beaver from December 1 - April 14, provided that the meat is salvaged;*
 - *in Units 11, 13, and 16 from Sept 25 - Nov 9, traps and snares must be submerged;*
 - *and in Unit 16 a firearm may be used to take beaver throughout the trapping season.*

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Background

Proposal 100

4. Units 20D and a portion of 20B on Page 36

BEAVER

- *You may not disturb or destroy any beaver house or den.*
- *You may not take a beaver by any means other than steel trap or snare except:*
 - *in Units 12, 19, 20A, 20C, 20E, 20F, 21, 24, and 25, a firearm or bow and arrow may be used to take beaver during the seasons and with bag limits established in regulation;*
 - *in Units 20D and the remainder of 20B from Sept 25 - Oct 31 and from April 16 - May 31 you may take beaver only with submerged traps or snares.*

86

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Background

Proposal 100

"Underwater" is found twice in codified, both in 5 AAC 92.095 Unlawful methods of taking furbearers.

(10) taking beaver in Units 11, 13, and 16 from September 25 through November 9, in the remainder of Unit 20(B) and in Unit 20(D) from September 25 through October 31 and from April 16 through May 31, and in Units 7 and 15 from October 15 through November 9 and from April 1 through April 30, except with **underwater** traps or snares;

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Background

Proposal 100

And here...

(c) for the purposes of this section, "underwater" means the trap or snare must be placed below the waterline and the restraining portion of the trap or snare must be in the water.

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Background

Proposal 100

What do we do?

Option A: Nothing.

Option B: At the Ketchikan board meeting, add **for the purposes of this section, "submerged" has the same meaning found in 5 AAC 92.095(c)** to 5 AAC 92.550(1)

Option C: Change the definition of "underwater" in 5 AAC 92.095 to something else.

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Proposal 100

Public proposal

Submitted for January 2022 Central & Southwest Region meeting, deferred to allow the board to discuss a definition of "submerged"

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 234

Public Proposal

Allow the use of stationary game cameras that can transmit photos wirelessly in one of two ways.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

91

91

Background

Proposal 234

5 AAC 92.080. The following methods of taking game are prohibited:

- With the aid of...
 - (H) any camera or other sensory device that can send messages through wireless communication;
 - (I) wireless communication to take a specific animal by a person until 3:00 a.m. following the day after the use of the device, except that
 - (i) in a unit 20(D) bison hunt, the use of ground-based radio communications, including cellular or satellite telephones, to locate bison is allowed;
 - (ii) in targeted moose hunts in 5 AAC 85.045, the use of ground-based wireless communication to locate individual animals is allowed;

92

92

Background

Proposal 234

Option A:

(H) any camera or other sensory device that can send messages through wireless communication; **except stationary sensory cameras capable of sending messages, photos, or videos through wireless communication may be used if placed within 100 feet of a bear bait station.**

93

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Background

Proposal 234

Option B:

~~(H) any camera or other sensory device that can send messages through wireless communication;~~

(I) wireless communication, **including audible, text, photo, or video, sent to or from a wireless transmitting device,** to take a specific animal by a person until 3:00 a.m. following the day after the use of the device, except that

...

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Proposal 234

Public Proposal

Allow the use of stationary game cameras that can transmit photos wirelessly in one of two ways.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 134

Public Proposal

Allow the use of cameras that can transmit messages through wireless communication for the take of furbearers in traps.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

96

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Background

Proposal 134

5 AAC 92.080. The following methods of taking game are prohibited:

- With the aid of...
 - (H) any camera or other sensory device that can send messages through wireless communication;
 - (I) wireless communication to take a specific animal by a person until 3:00 a.m. following the day after the use of the device, except that
 - (i) in a unit 20(D) bison hunt, the use of ground-based radio communications, including cellular or satellite telephones, to locate bison is allowed;
 - (ii) in targeted moose hunts in 5 AAC 85.045, the use of ground-based wireless communication to locate individual animals is allowed;

97

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Background

Proposal 134

Proposed language change:

(H) any camera or other sensory device that can send messages through wireless communication **unless the device is specifically used on trap locations for the taking of furbearers which are actively in a trap;**

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Proposal 134

Public Proposal

Allow the use of cameras that can transmit messages through wireless communication for the take of furbearers in traps.

Department Recommendation: Neutral

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Proposal 235	Artificial Light
Allow use of artificial light to hunt small game species that have no closed season and no bag limit	
Department Recommendation: NEUTRAL	
Public Proposal	

100

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Proposal 235

Artificial Light

- Currently artificial light is NOT allowed to hunt small game (grouse, ptarmigan, hare).
- Artificial light IS allowed:
 - Tracking/dispatching wounded game (no motorized vehicle)
 - Resident black bear hunter under C&T
 - Trapping license during an open furbearer season (units 7, 9-26)

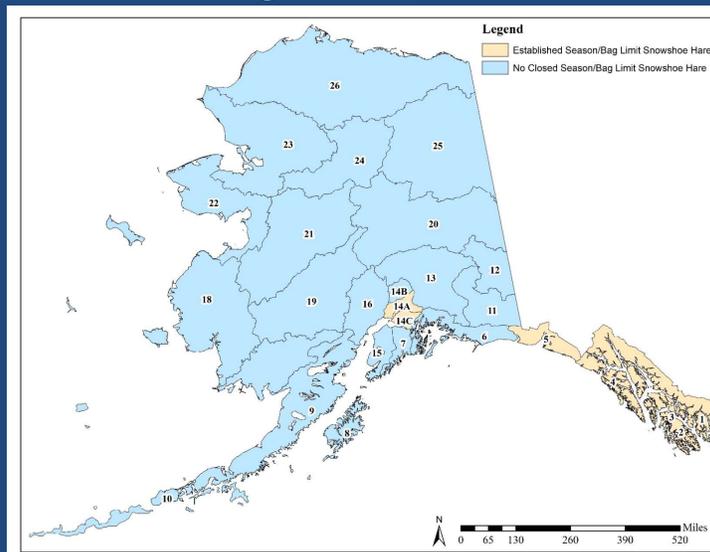
101

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Proposal 235

Artificial Light

Snowshoe Hare Regulations



102

102

Proposal 235	Artificial Light
Allow use of artificial light to hunt small game species that have no closed season and no bag limit	
Department Recommendation: NEUTRAL	
Public Proposal	

103

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Proposal 135

Advisory Committee Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

104

104

Proposal 135

Background

- ▣ **Proposal addresses the restriction on the use of aircraft to locate sheep for sheep hunting.**
- ▣ **Considered and discussed at Board meetings in 2015, 2016, and 2017.**
- ▣ **Current regulation allows for hunters to use aircraft to maintain camps, transport hunters and salvage sheep.**
- ▣ **This proposal does not create or address any biological concerns.**

105

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Proposal 135

Advisory Committee Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

106

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Proposal 136

Advisory Committee Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

107

107

Proposal 136

Background

- ▣ **Proposal addresses the restriction on the use of aircraft to locate sheep for sheep hunting.**
- ▣ **Considered and discussed at board meetings in 2015, 2016, and 2017.**
- ▣ **Current regulation allows for hunters to use aircraft to maintain camps, transport hunters and salvage sheep.**
- ▣ **This proposal does not create or address any biological concerns.**

108

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Proposal 136

Advisory Committee Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

109

109

Proposal 137

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

110

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Proposal 137

Background

- ▣ **Proposal addresses the restriction on the use of aircraft to locate sheep for sheep hunting.**
- ▣ **Considered and discussed at board meetings in 2015, 2016, and 2017.**
- ▣ **Current regulation allows for hunters to use aircraft to maintain camps, transport hunters and salvage sheep.**
- ▣ **This proposal does not create or address any biological concerns.**

111

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Proposal 137

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would repeal 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep (rescind the regulations created by the Board generated proposal 207).

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

112

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Proposal 138

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would amend 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep changing date restrictions to any area where there is an open sheep hunting season.

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

113

113

Proposal 138

Background

- ▣ **Proposal addresses dates for restrictions on the use of aircraft for locating Dall sheep for hunting.**
- ▣ **Amended aircraft restriction to include any area with an open sheep hunting season would address current lack of consistency across all sheep hunting seasons.**
- ▣ **Current regulation allows for hunters to use aircraft to maintain camps, transport hunters and salvage sheep.**
- ▣ **This proposal addresses issue regarding current time period of aircraft restriction.**

114

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Proposal 138

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would amend 92.085(8) the restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep changing date restrictions to any area where there is an open sheep hunting season.

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

115

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Proposal 139

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would modify language in 92.085(8) restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep; aircraft may not be used to make multiple consecutive approaches near any sheep or group of sheep.

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

116

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Proposal 139

Background

- ▣ **Proposal addresses language in the current regulation restricting the use of aircraft to locate sheep during the hunting season.**
- ▣ **Replace existing language with “aircraft may not be used to make multiple, consecutive, approaches over a sheep or group of sheep”.**
- ▣ **Current regulation allows for hunters to use aircraft to maintain camps, transport hunters and salvage sheep.**
- ▣ **This proposal address concern regarding current time period of aircraft restriction.**

117

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Proposal 139

Public Proposal

Effect of Proposal :

This proposal would modify language in 92.085(8) restriction on the use of aircraft for spotting Dall sheep; aircraft may not be used to make multiple consecutive approaches near any sheep or group of sheep.

Recommendation :

Neutral; does not create or address any biological concern regarding sheep populations.

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