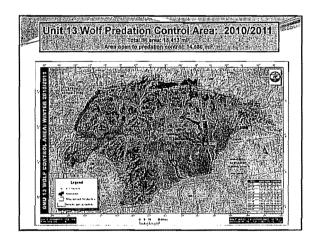
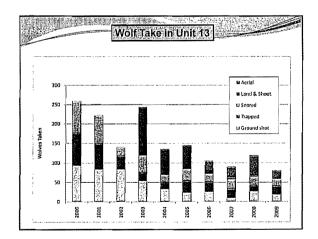


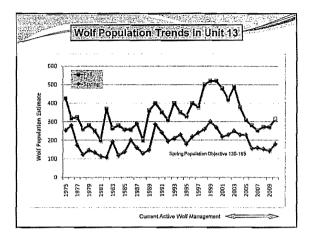
	Wolf Predation Control in Unit 13 TO INCREASE MOOSE
PROGRAM DAT	ES:
March 2000	Unit13 wolf control implementation plan passed BOG
	[Only a partion of 13A, 13B, and 13E were open to production control]
	[Same Day Airborno (SDA) take was not allowed by the administration until January 2004]
March 2005	Unit 13 wolf control implementation plan reauthorized by BOG
	[13C was added and the area open to predistion control was expanded]
October 2010	Unit 13 wolf predation control plan reauthorized by BOG (set to expire 31 October 2016)

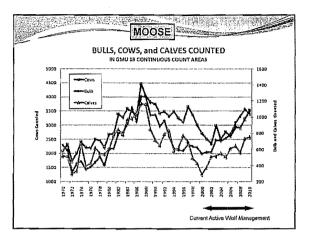


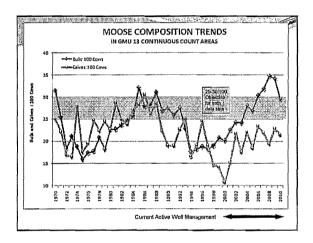
	Land & Shoot - Aerial	Ground shooting	Trapping	Snaring	TOTAL*
2000-01	N/A	93	84	82	259
2001-02	N/A	83	67	73	223
2002-03	NA	81	36	26	143
2003-04	125 - N/A	51	28	42	246
2004-05	67 - N/A	32	19	18	136
2005-06	61 ~ N/A	23	31	30	145
2006-07	14 - 19	25	25	21	105
2007-08	6 - 27	9	24	24	90
2008-09	4 - 51	26	16	22	121
2009-10	4 - 19	18	23	17	81
2010-11 prelim.	10 - 67	6	1	3	87
2004, Some wolves!	control plan was passed in 1 taken botween 2000 and 200 hat category were taken usl	4 were taken by groun	d shooting with	was not allow the use of a st	ed until January nowmachine; so

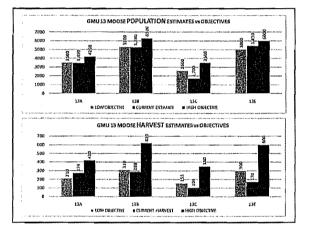


Wolf F	Population Est	imates i	n Unit 13
	CODING		
	SPRING	FALL	
2000-01	270	520	
2001-02	220	480	
2002-03	230	420	
2003-04	250	490	[SDA began Jan 2004]
2004-05	230	377	
2005-06	230	399	
2006-07	157	250	
2007-08	160	254	
2008-09	153	273	
2009-10	144	272	
2010-11	160	285	348 preliminary
······			
Years	the spring wolf popula		
L	population objecti	ive range 136	>165









ACTIVE WOLF MANAGEMENT IN UNIT 13

- > There are no immediate plans to change the current wolf control plan
 - > Wolf population objectives are being met (4 of last 5 years)
 - > Moose numbers in count areas are increasing steadily
 - > Moose harvest is increasing steadily

Recent changes in moose hunting regulations have allowed hunters to take advantage of additional surplus buils, but future hervests must be moderated if total bull numbers are to continue growing

> Antierless harvests will be necessary in the near future to take advantage of surplus cows in certain areas; the area open to predation control will be adjusted accordingly

UNIT 13 WOLF PREDATION CONTROL AREA FOR MOOSE: DEPARTMENT REPORT FOR INTENSIVE MANAGEMENT (IM) WITH PREDATION CONTROL

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation

Version 1, Effective Date: 7 January 2011

1) Description of IM Program¹ and Department recommendation for reporting period

- A) This report is an interim review <u>X</u> or renewal evaluation _____ for a predation control program authorized by the Alaska Board of Game (Board) under 5 AAC 92.125
- B) Date this report was submitted by the Department to the Board:
 - 1 February X (annual report) 1 August (interim annual update²) Year_2011
- C) Program name(geographic description/GMU and species/herd): <u>GMU 13 Wolf Predation Control Area/GMU 13/moose</u>
 - D) Existing program has a separate Intensive Management Plan / includes an Intensive Management Plan in regulation (5AAC 92.125) X. (if a separate IM Plan exists, list version: ______ and effective date: ______)
- E) Game Management Unit(s) fully or partly included in IM program area: <u>Units 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and Unit 13(E)</u>
- F) IM objectives for moose:

Population objective for Unit 13 is 17,600 – 21,900 (including Unit 13(D)) and harvest objective for Unit 13 is 1,050 – 2,180 (including Unit 13(D)).

For those Units covered by the Unit 13 wolf predation control area, population objectives for Units 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and 13(E) are 3,500 - 4,200, 5,300 - 6,300, 2,600 - 3,500, and 5,000 - 6,000 moose respectively and harvest objectives for Units 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and 13(E) are 210 - 420, 310 - 620, 155 - 350, and 300 - 600 moose respectively.

G) Month and year the current predation control program was originally authorized: <u>March 2000 by the Board (minimal area covered in Units 13(A), 13(B), and 13(E); Same-day-airborne take first allowed January 2004); plan renewed March 2005 (IM area increased to include Unit 13(C)), plan renewed again October 2010 (current area open to predation control has been stable since 2006; current plan active through 31 October 2016)</u>

¹ For purpose and context of this report format, see appendix.

² The interim annual update may be limited only to sections that changed substantially since prior annual report [e.g., only Tables 3 and 6 in areas with a fall ungulate survey and only wolf control]

- H) Predation control is currently active X or temporarily inactive _____ in this IM area
- I) If active, month and year the current predation control program began <u>November 2010</u> or resumed _____ (if more than one predator species, list dates separately)
- J) Indicate if an habitat management program funded by the Department or from other sources is currently active in this IM area: (Y/N) <u>Yes</u> <u>The Alphabet Hills Prescribed Burn plan is active and will be implemented given</u> <u>prescription conditions</u>
- K) Size of IM program area (square miles) and geographic description:
 - <u>15,413 square miles</u>
 - <u>All lands within Units 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and that portion of Unit 13(E) east of the</u> <u>Alaska Railroad, except National Park Service and other federal lands where same-day-</u> <u>airborne take of wildlife is not allowed</u>
- L) Size and geographic description of area for assessing ungulate abundance within IM area: <u>Continuous count areas (CA) 3, 5, 6, 10, 13, 14, and 16 across Unit 13 encompassing a</u> <u>total of 3,219 square miles</u>
- M) Size and geographic description of area for ungulate harvest reporting (specify if different areas or multiple species): Unit 13 covering 23,367 square miles
- N) Size and geographic description of area for assessing predator abundance (specify if different areas or multiple species):
 Unit 13 covering 23,367 square miles
- O) Size and geographic description of predation control area (specify if different areas or multiple species):

Total IM area: 15,413 square miles (14,550 square miles open to predation control in 2010-11; closures include populated areas and federal lands where same-day-airborne take of wildlife is not allowed)

- P) Criteria for evaluating progress toward IM objectives:
 - population abundance
 - <u>calf:cow ratios</u>
 - <u>bull:cow ratios</u>
 - <u>harvest</u>
- Q) Criteria for success with this program:

Achieve population and harvest objectives (listed above) with the following composition benchmarks: a minimum of 25 bulls:100 cows for Unit 13, 25 calves:100 cows for Unit 13(A) and 30 calves:100 cows for Units 13(B), 13(C), and 13(E)

R) Department recommendation for IM program in this reporting period: <u>The Department recommends continuation of the program</u> (details provided in sections 6)

2) Prey data

Date(s) and method of most recent [fall/spring] abundance assessment for moose (if statistical variation available, describe method here and show result in Table 1):

Fall trend count surveys are conducted annually November – December to determine sex and age composition of moose; most recent surveys November 2010. Trend count data, corrected for estimated sightability were extrapolated to estimate unit-wide population abundance in 2010.

Compared to IM area, was a similar trend and magnitude of difference in abundance observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception (Y/N)? <u>No</u> and in the last year (Y/N)? <u>Unknown</u>.

Describe comparison if necessary:

Abundance in CAs receiving treatment has increased, whereas CA 15 in Unit 13(D) is adjacent to the current IM area and has been relatively stable since inception of the IM program. CA 15 was not flown in 2009, but was flown in 2010.

Date(s) of most recent age and sex composition survey (if statistical variation available, describe method here and show results in Table 1):

Fall trend count surveys provide age and sex composition data; most recent surveys November 2010.

Compared to IM area, was a similar composition trend and magnitude of difference in composition observed in nearby non-treatment area(s) since program inception (Y/N) \underline{No} and in the last year (Y/N)? <u>Unknown</u>

Describe comparison if necessary: Same as above

Table 1. Moose abundance, age and sex composition in assessment area (L) since program reauthorization in Year 5 (2005) to reauthorization review in Year 10 (2010) in continuous CAs in the Unit 13 Wolf Predation Control Area. Regulatory year is 1 July to 30 June (e.g, RY 2010 is 1 July 2010 to 30 June 2011).

			Composi	tion (numbe	r per 100	females)
Period	RY	Moose observed	Young	Yearling	Males	Total n
		(Estimated Abundance)		bulls		
Year 5	2005	3871 (11,910)	18.8	7.3	25.3	3871
Year 6	2006	3845	23.7	8.3	28.9	3845
Year 7	2007	4334	22.1	10.6	30.5	4334
Year 8	2008	4310	19.4	11.6	33.4	4310
Year 9	2009	4875 (14,710)	22.9	9.3	32.8	4875
Year 10	2010	5112 (15,900)	21.4	9.7	28.2	5112

Description of trend in abundance or composition:

Moose across the Unit 13 control area have increased steadily since the IM program renewal in 2005. Cows continue to increase annually across the control area, though bulls declined between 2009 and 2010. Based on extrapolation of fall count area densities, corrected for estimated sightability, moose population estimates were calculated in 2005 by subunit: 2,720 moose in Unit 13(A), 3,970 moose in Unit 13(B), 1,170 moose in Unit 13(C), and 4,050 moose in Unit 13(E). Moose population estimates in 2010 by subunit were: 3,490 moose in Unit 13(A), 5,280 moose in Unit 13(B), 1,700 moose in Unit 13(C), and 5,430 moose in Unit 13(E).

Table 2. Moose harvest in Unit 13 (assessment area M). Methods for estimating unreportedharvest are described in Survey and Inventory reports.

Period	RY		Reported	Estimat	ted	Other	Total
						mortality ^a	
		Male	Female/Unknown	Unreported	Illegal	Vehicle	
Year 5	2005	571	4	25	25	75	700
Year 6	2006	685	4	25	25	75	814
Year 7	2007	644	4	25	25	75	773
Year 8	2008	730	5	25	25	75	860
Year 9	2009	859	3	25	25	75	987
Year 10	2010*	907	1	25	25	75	1033

*2010 data are preliminary

Describe trend in harvest:

The general trend in harvest has been consistently positive across the predator control portion of Unit 13 and relatively stable in Unit 13(D) which is outside the control area. Easily accessible road-side areas continue to receive the most hunting pressure. Harvest has increased in recent years in remote portions of the unit due to any-bull drawing permits for those areas (2009-current).

The reported harvest in Year 5 by subunit was 184, 149, 51, 63, and 109 in 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), 13(D), and 13(E) respectively. An additional 19 moose were reported in Unit 13(Z).

The reported harvest in Year 10 (2010 preliminary) by subunit is 274, 287, 100, 69, and 197 in 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), 13(D), and 13(E) respectively. An additional 7 moose were reported in Unit 13(Z).

3) Predator data

Date(s) <u>winter 2009-10</u> and method of most recent spring abundance assessment for wolves (if statistical variation available, describe method here and list in Table 3):

The most recent spring abundance estimate for Unit 13 of 180 (spring 2010) was derived over the course of the 2009-2010 winter and is based on wolf and track sightings

gathered from staff biologists, hunters, trappers, and pilots, adjusted for documented harvest.

Date(s) <u>fall 2009</u> and method of most recent fall abundance assessment for wolves (if statistical variation available, describe method here and list in Table 3):

The most recent fall abundance assessment of 272 wolves (fall 2009) was derived using the same methods. The preliminary fall 2010 abundance estimate is 285 – 348.

The wolf population in Unit 13 has been relatively stable since 2006-07. The annual take by all methods has reflected this trend.

Table 3. Wolf abundance objectives and removal in wolf assessment area (N) of the Unit 13 Wolf Predation Control Area. The annual removal objective in Unit 13 depends on the fall abundance in relation to the spring objective of 135 - 165 wolves. No less than 135 wolves will remain by 30 April each RY in all of Unit 13. The annual removal since Year 1 (referred to in this report as 2005) has averaged 43% (range = 34% - 49%). If non-lethal predation control methods were used by Department personnel, clarify with footnote in control removal tally.

Period	RY	Fall	Har	vest	Dept.	Public	Total	Spring
ţ		abundance	rem	oval	control	control	removal ^a	abundance
		(variation)			removal	removal		(variation)
			Trap	Hunt				
Year 5	2005	309	61	23	0	61	145	157
Year 6	2006	280	47	25	0	33	105	160
Year 7	2007	254	48	9	0	33	90	153
Year 8	2008	273	38	26	0	55	121	144
Year 9	2009	272	40	18	0	23	81	180
Year 10	2010 ^b	285-348	4	6	0	77	87	

^aAdditional removal may be unknown method, Defense of Life and Property, vehicle kill, etc. ^b2010 data are preliminary

4) Habitat data and nutritional condition of prey species

Where active habitat enhancement is occurring or was recommended in the *Intensive Management Plan*, describe progress toward objectives:

Objective(s): N/A

Area treated and method: N/A

Observation on treatment response (specify which and use table if ongoing program): $\underline{N/A}$

Evidence of progress toward objective(s) (choose one: Apparent Statistical)

Similar trend in nearby non-treatment areas (Y/N)? N/A

Describe any substantial changes in habitat not caused by active program (e.g., new wildland fires, flooding, insect mortality of vegetation, etc.): N/A

The only habitat improvement project currently planned in Unit 13 is the Alphabet Hills Prescribed Burn on the border of Units 13(A) and 13(B). This burn is contingent upon meeting burn prescriptions; no burn was conducted during this reporting period.

Winters have been mild and conducive to population growth across Unit 13 in recent years. The last severely deep snow winter across the majority of Unit 13 was 2004-05.

Table 4. Nutritional indicators for moose in assessment area (L) of the Unit 13 Wolf PredationControl Area.

Period	RY	13A West Twinning Rate	13(B)/13(C)/13(E) Twinning
		(radio-collared cows)	rates (random cows)
Year 5	2005		
Year 6	2006	35%	
Year 7	2007	14%	
Year 8	2008	26%	53%
Year 9	2009	27%	50%
Year 10	2010	30%	

Where objectives on nutritional condition were listed in the Intensive Management Plan, Describe trend in condition indices since inception of (a) habitat enhancement or (b) enhanced harvest (clarify which: <u>N/A</u>)(choose Positive, No change, Negative)

Evidence of trend (choose one: Apparent Statistical)

Similar trends in_nearby non-treatment areas (Y/N)? N/A

5) Costs specific to implementing Intensive Management

Table 5. Cost (\$1000 = 1.0) of agency salary based on estimate of proportional time of field level staff and cost of operations for intensive management activities (e.g., predator control or habitat enhancement beyond normal Survey and Inventory work) performed by personnel in the Department or work by other state agencies (e.g., Division of Forestry) or contractors in the Unit 13 Wolf Predation Control Area. Fiscal year (FY) is also 1 July to 30 June but the year is one greater than the comparable RY (e.g, FY 2010 is 1 July 2009 to 30 June 2010).

			Operatio	ons and contr	racting	Total cost
Period	FY	Salary ^a	Federal Aid ^b	Public Funds ^c	Other ^d	
Year 5	2006	15.0				15.0
Year 6	2007	15.0				15.0
Year 7	2008	15.0	_			15.0
Year 8	2009	15.0				15.0
Year 9	2010	30.0				30.0
Year 10	2011					

^aState Fish and Game fund matched 1:3 with Federal Aid (see footnote b) except for activities directly involving predator control (state funding only).

^bFederal Aid in Wildlife Restoration (excise tax on firearms and ammunition) ^cCapital Improvement Project or General Fund revenue from Alaska Legislature ^dGrants, donations from private organizations, etc.

6) Department recommendations³ for annual evaluation (1 February) following Year <u>10</u> (2010) for the Unit 13 Wolf Predation Control Area—skip in final year and go to section 7

Has progress toward defined criteria been achieved? Yes

Has achievement of success criteria occurred?

Population estimates for Units 13(A) and 13(B) are very close to the low end of the objective range. The population in Unit 13(C) is slowly increasing, but remains well below the objective range. The population estimate in Unit 13(E) is in the low end of the objective range.

Calf-to-cow ratios in general remain below objectives in all subunits (small areas within Unit 13(A) and 13(E) are meeting objectives); ratios appear stable. Bull-to-cow ratios are being met in remote portions of Unit 13(A), 13(B), 13(C), and in all count areas in 13(E). Between 2009 and 2010 bull-to-cow ratios dropped below objectives in road-accessible portions of Unit 13(A), 13(B), and 13(C).

The reported harvest for Unit 13(A) is in the low end of the objective range. The harvest for Unit 13(B) is very close to the low end of the objective range. The harvests for Unit 13(C) and 13(E) are slowly increasing, but both remain well below their objective ranges.

Recommendation for IM practice(s) (specify practices and choose one action for each):

Continue Modify Suspend Terminate Predation control <u>Continue</u> Habitat enhancement Continue

³ Prior sections include primarily objective information from field surveys; Sections 6 and 7 involve professional judgment by area biologists to interpret the context of prior information for the species in the management area.

Harvest strategy <u>Modify - the harvest strategy may need to be altered to ensure</u> continued improvement in the number of bulls. As the moose population continues to increase, antlerless harvests may become necessary to maintain harvest and population objectives, as well as bull-to-cow ratios, at which time IM efforts will be suspended accordingly.

7) Evaluation (1 February) for program renewal (following final Year 15 [2015]) and Department recommendations for the Unit 13 Wolf Predation Control Area

Has progress toward defined criteria been achieved (describe)?

Has achievement of success criteria occurred (describe)?

Recommendation for IM program (choose one): Continue Modify Suspend Terminate

Rationale for recommendation on overall program:

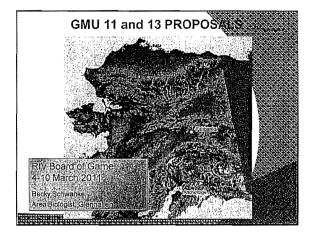
Other recommendations (if continuation is recommended, specific actions on individual practices):

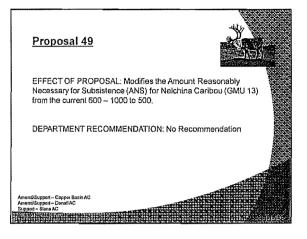
8) Appendix: Purpose and context of Department Report

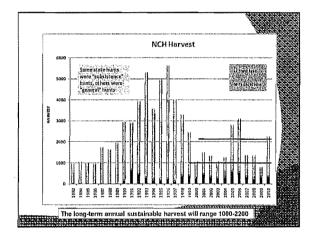
This document provides a standard format for area biologists in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (Department) to periodically report on progress in intensive management (IM) programs with predation control to the public and the Alaska Board of Game (Board). Predation control programs are authorized in Title 5, Chapter 92, Section 125 of the Alaska Administrative Code (5 AAC 92.125). The Department Report is premised on the 10 November 2010 draft *Guidelines for intensive management of big game in Alaska*, which describes the legal background, scientific principles, and management factors of producing and maintaining elevated harvests of ungulates (caribou, deer, or moose) in selected areas of Alaska. For IM programs initiated or renewed after 1 January 2012, the intent is that details of rationale, decision criteria involving public process and other biological and management factors for specific IM programs will be found in the corresponding *Intensive Management Plan*.

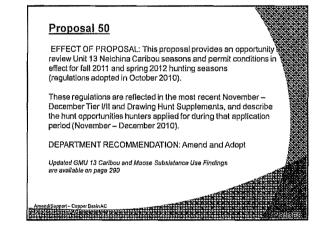
IM objectives for deer and moose are determined by the Board for a game management unit (GMU), whereas those for caribou are determined by herd. The IM program area may be described by geography (drainage) or community(s) if it is focused in a smaller area than the one describing the corresponding IM objectives, or if the area is composed of multiple GMUs. A predation control area may be smaller, and contained within, the IM program area or the area used for assessing predator abundance in a game management unit. Thus, the number of wolves, black bears, or grizzly/brown bears remaining in the larger abundance assessment area on a specific date incorporates the potential for recolonization of the smaller control area by predators on surrounding lands (where hunting and trapping but not control methods are allowed), in addition to reproduction by predators remaining in the control area.

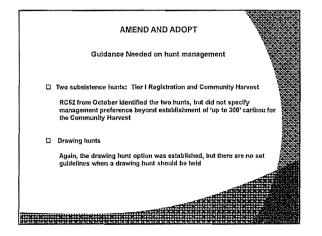
The Department Report to the Board documents evaluation of progress toward IM population or harvest objectives for ungulate or other objectives determined by public process for existing IM programs. Initially these reports will be only for areas with predation control to meet annual reporting requirements (Alaska Statutes, Title 16, Section 50, Part b), but they may be expanded to IM programs that only include ungulate habitat enhancement, diverse strategies for hunter access and ungulate harvest, and outreach programs (see Guidelines). Predator harvest is achieved through hunting and trapping regulations, whereas predation control typically removes predators by additional means such as by public participants (by special Department permit) or by Department personnel (non-lethal methods could also be applied). Report information will be used for Department recommendations and Board decisions on continuing, modifying, suspending, or terminating IM programs. The annual report will be issued on 1 February with an interim report on 1 August. These dates account for lag time in entering reported predator removal and ungulate harvest into an electronic database for archive and analysis. The August interim report will have the ungulate harvest and wolf removal from the previous regulatory year, whereas the February annual report will include most of the ungulate harvest from the prior fall and bear removal from the prior regulatory and calendar years. Report information is fora single program, but it may also be presented in a table showing multiple IM programs in a region or all IM programs statewide.



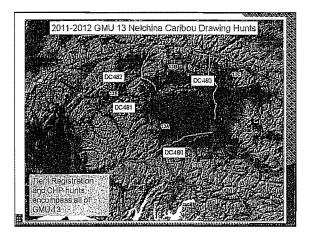


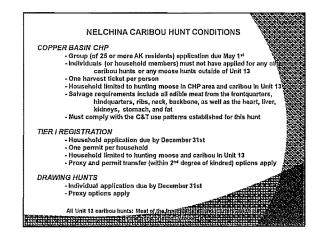


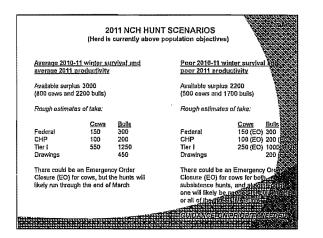


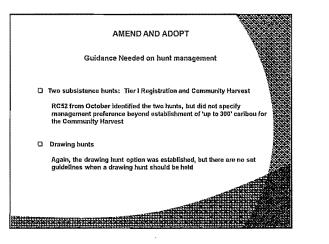


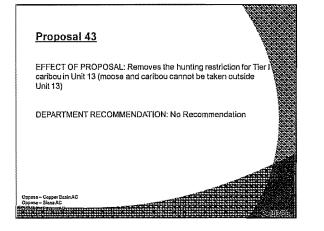
101		
(8) Unit 13 (Nelchina Caribou	Herd)	
	Resident Only	Participation / interest
COPPER BASIN CHP		
1 caribou per harvest report per regulatory year by community harvest permit only; up to 300 caribou may be taken; or	Aug. 10 - Sept. 20 (Subsistence hunt only) Oct. 21 - 31 Mar. 31 (Subsistence hunt only)	Applications avaliable March 15 th ; due May 1 ^{er} 2011
TIER I REGISTRATION		
1 carlbou every regulatory year by Tier I subsistence permit aniy; or	Aug. 10 – Sept. 28 (Subsistance hunt only) Oct. 21 – Mar. 31 (Subsistence hunt only)	3291 applications received by Dec. 314 2010
DRAWING HUNTS		
1 bull every regulatory year by drawing permit; up to 3000 permit may be issued	Aug. 20 - Sept. 20 Oct. 21 - Mar. 31	Hunt Applications Cornel A DC480 arXi2818 rev 541 DC481 arXi2818 rev 541

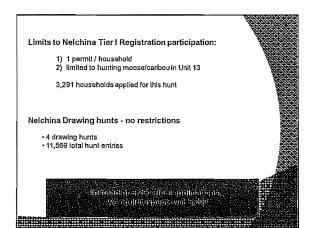


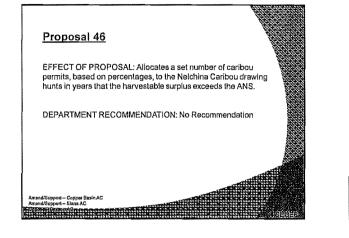


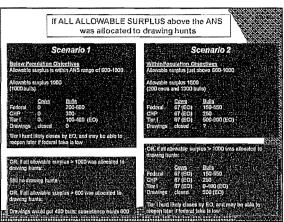


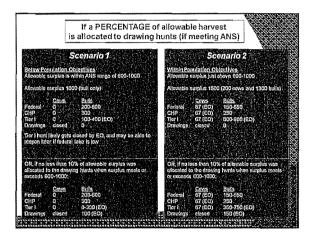


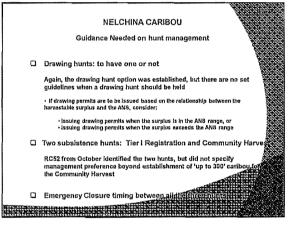


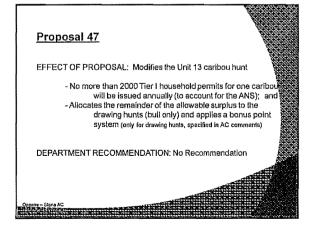


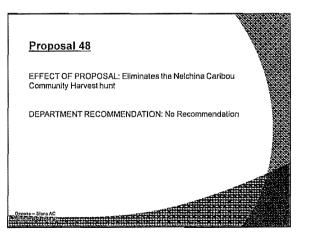


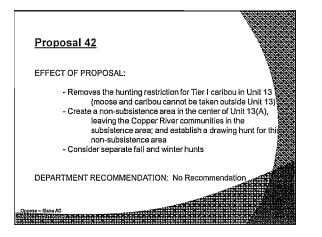


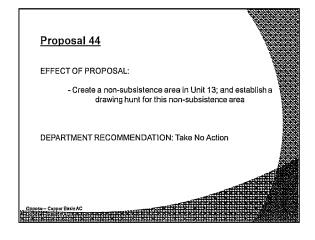


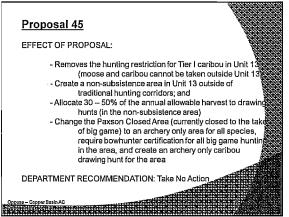


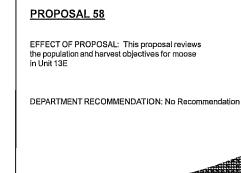


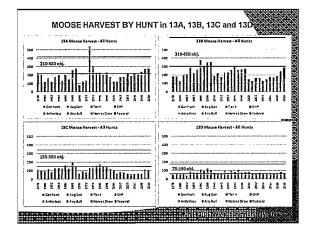


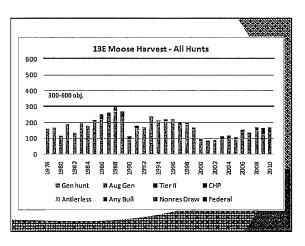


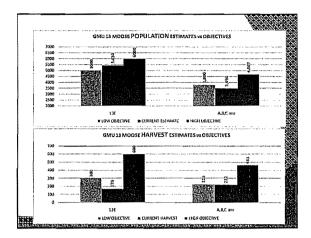


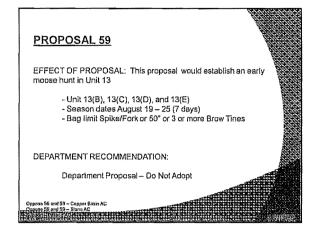


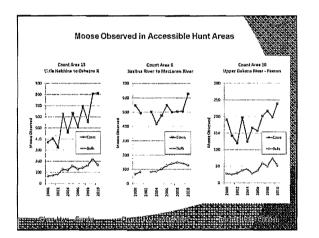


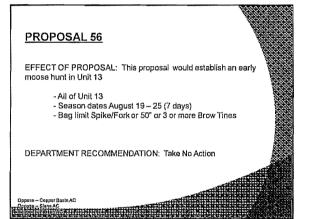


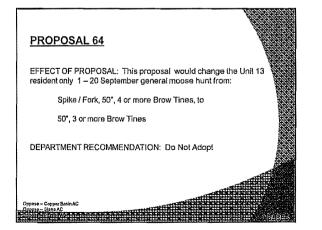


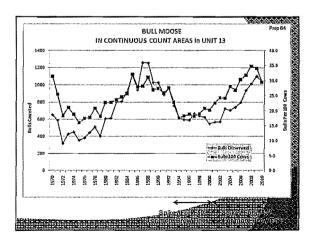


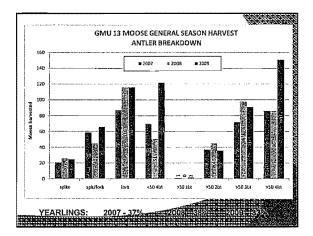


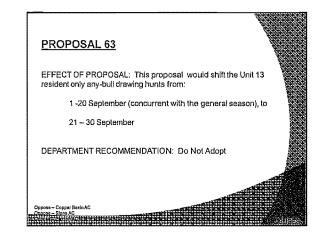


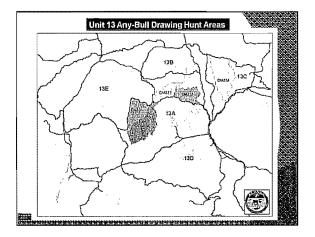


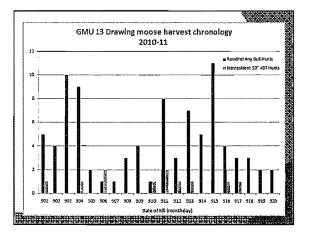


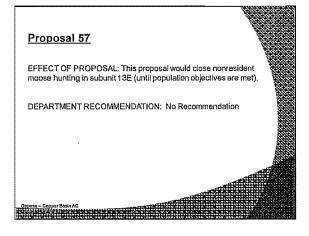


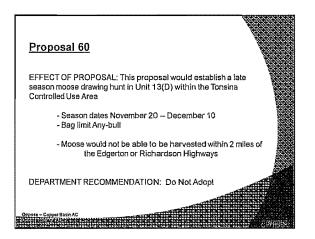


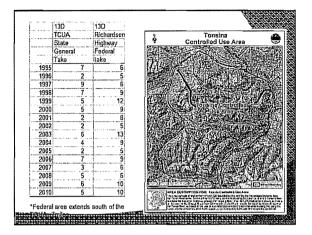


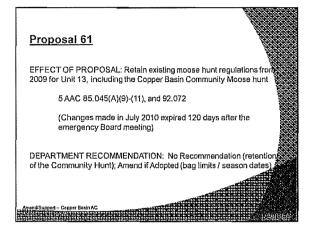


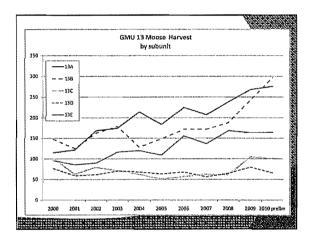


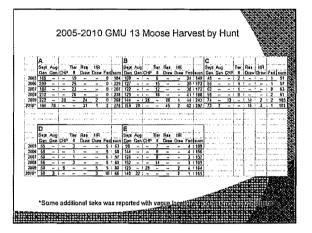


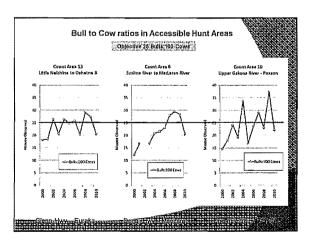


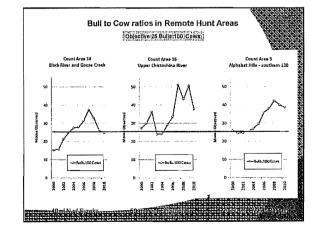


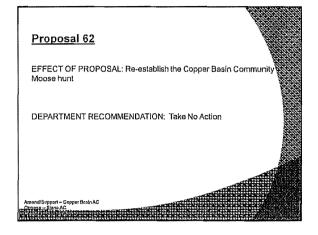


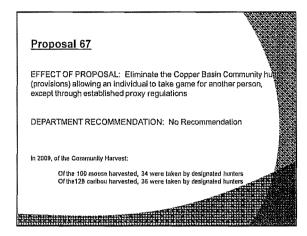


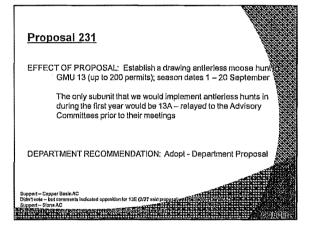


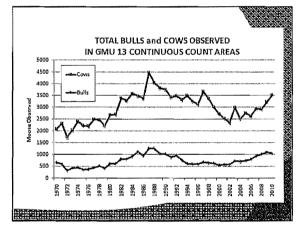


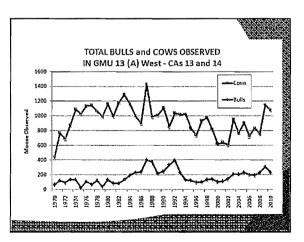




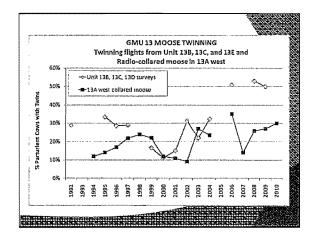


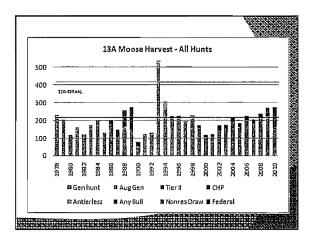


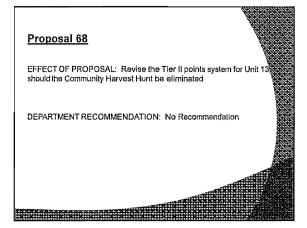


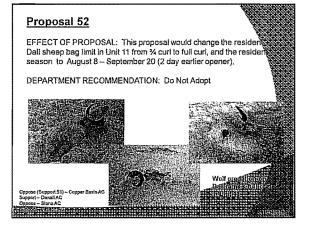


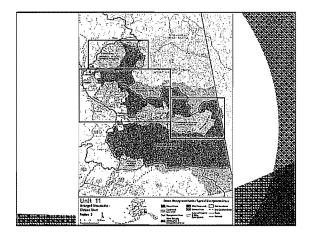
			bull moo				
	A	8	C	0	E	13Z	Total
Objective	210-420	310-620	155-350	75-190	300-600		1050-2180
2000	115	148	101	77	96	25	562
2001	122	125	63	69	86	13	468
2002	169	163	80	62	90	10	574
2003	175	179	71	71	117	14	627
2004	214	129	62	68	120	23	616
2005	184	149	51	63	109	19	575
2006	225	172	57	60	156	14	692
2007	207	172	63	57	137	12	648
2008	238	185	61	65	169	14	735
2009	268	243	105	60	164	2	862
2010 prelim	276	297	101	66	165	7	912
					Manager populatio	not in the l ment Area In is not e like the ol	; the xpected to
					subunits	uxe ine di	nyer.

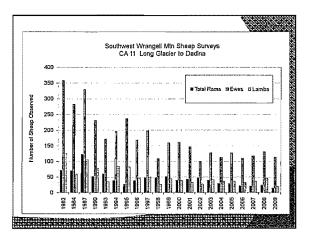


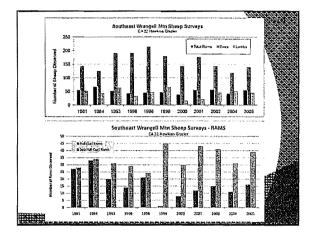


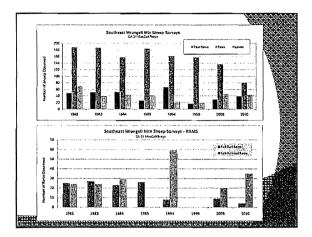


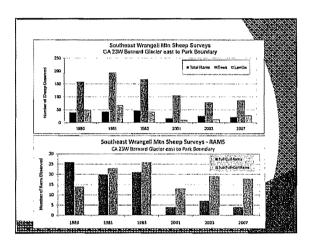


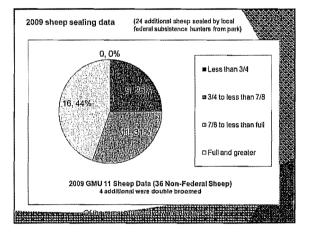


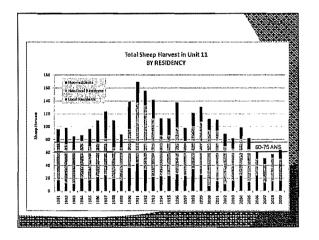


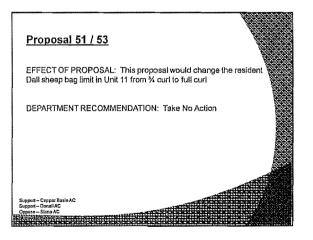


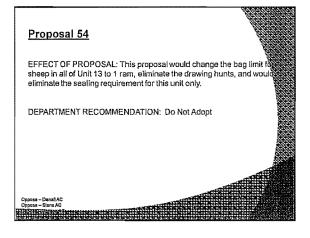


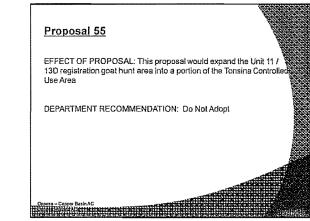


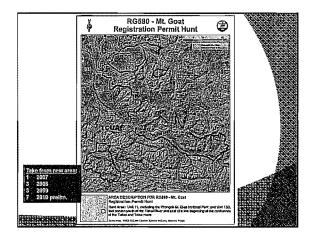


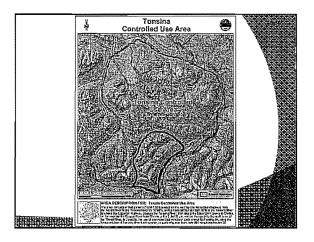


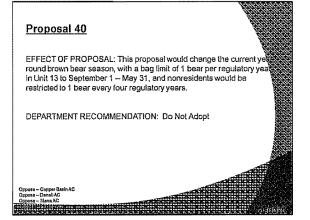


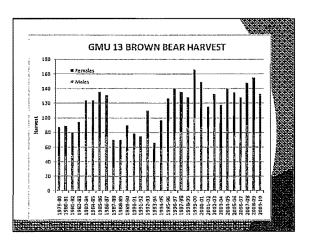










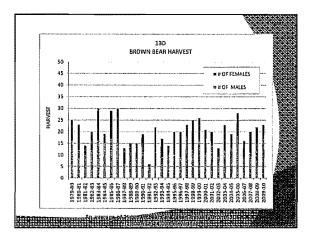


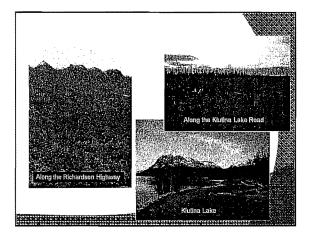
Proposal 41

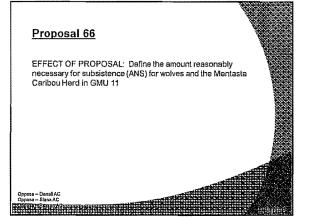
EFFECT OF PROPOSAL: Allow the take of brown bears over registered black bear bait stations in a limited area (subunit 13D), and only over existing bait stations (registered for the past three consecutive years). Registered bait station permittees and their relatives within second-degree of kindred would be allowed to take brown bears over these bait stations. Hunters would have to abide by all current brown bear regulations, including the 1 bear par year bag limit. Hunters would be required to report their take within 5 days. ADF&G could emergency close the taking of brown bears over bait if problems become evident.

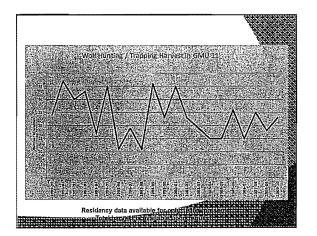
DEPARTMENT RECOMMENDATION: No Recommendation (no biological concertion)

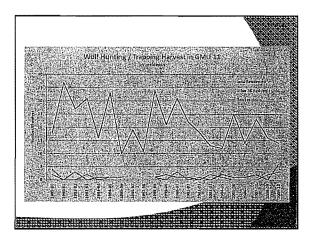
Oppose 4/5 – Copper Basln AC Support – Slanz AC Amend/Support – Parson AC

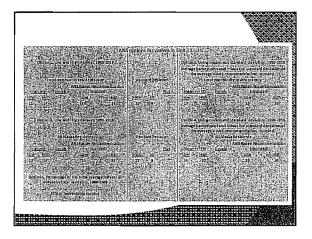


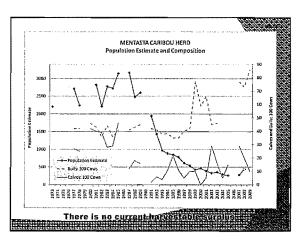


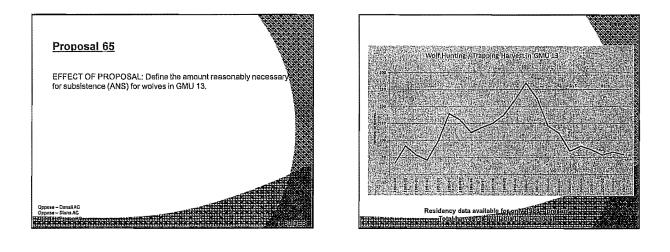


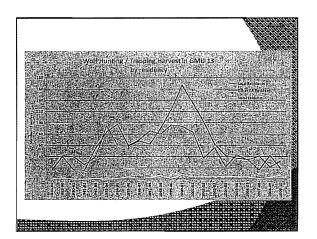


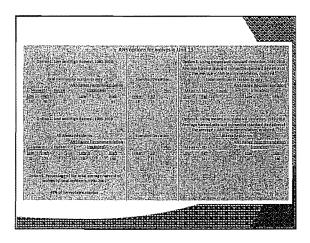


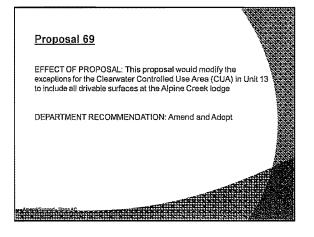


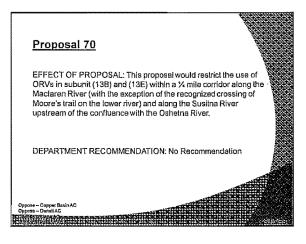


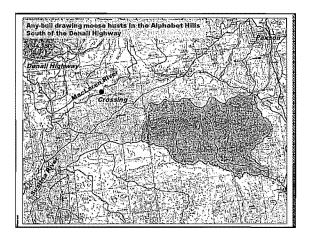


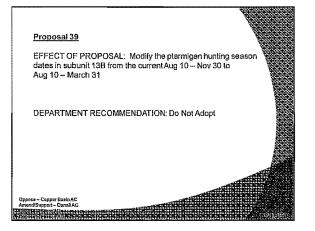












Sancernone	season / dates		
Upthrough 2004-05	Unit 13	Aug 10 - Mar 31	10/day 20 in possession
Small late w	inter bag limit for 13A,	138, 13E	
2005-06	13C, 13D	Aug 10 - Mar 31	10/day 20 in possession
2006-07	13A, 13B, 13E	Aug 10 - Nov 30	10/day 20 in possession
2007-08	13A, 13B, 13E	Dec 1 Mar 31	5/day 10 in possession
2008-09	10A, 100, 10C	Dec (Iviai 31	picky to in possession
No winler se	ason for 138		
2009-10	13A, 13C, 13D, 1	3E Aug 10 - March	1 31 10/day 20 in possess
2010-11	13B	Aug 10 - Nov 3	

