Salvage and Sealing Requirements

PROPOSAL 159

5 AAC 92.165. Sealing of bear skins and skulls.

5 AAC 92.170. Sealing of marten, fisher, lynx, beaver, otter, wolf, and wolverine.

5 AAC 92.175. Sealing of beaver.

Change the sealing and reporting requirements to business days instead of calendar days as follows:

All Hunting/Trapping Sealing and Reporting regulation requirement are to be based off of ADF&G Office Business Days, including exemptions of State & Federal Holidays.

Example.

Bear - 30 *business* day sealing requirement for brown bear, black bear at an ADF&G office from the date of harvest or from the first state business day if harvested on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

Moose - 5 business day reporting requirement to an ADF&G office from the date of harvest or from the first state business day if harvested on a Saturday, Sunday, or holiday.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why?

SEALING AND REPORTING.

Calendar day vs. business day. Alaska hunting and trapping regulation requires sealing or reporting of wildlife on a calendar day.

ISSUE

- ADF&G offices operate only during the business week.
- ADF&G staff is not available to perform required sealing and reporting tasks on weekend days, as well as state or federal holidays.
- Alaska State Troopers have refused to seal bears on weekends or have indicated they are not equipped with the correct supplies to perform sealing or reporting requirements for species.
- Hunters/trappers are at a disadvantage to comply with state regulation as state staff and or office may not be open to the public to comply with existing regulation.
- In the event of state budget issues, and ADF&G staff was reduced to a -day work-week, this could place a further disadvantage to hunters/trappers to comply with sealing and reporting regulation.
- -If a pandemic, terror attack or natural disaster presents itself and closes ADF&G offices, hunters and trappers cannot comply with sealing and reporting regulation if offices are closed.

Example: A moose hunter has five days to check in his/her harvest under the spike, fork, 50-inch or three brow tine regulation. While hunting with a family/group on a weeklong trip, perhaps he/she harvests a bull on a Tuesday...they must then potentially end a hunt early to return to town to check the bull into ADF&G by Friday as Monday would be day six from the harvest, and thereby outside of the acceptable sealing period. Therefore, hunting opportunity for others in the party would consequently be limited to accommodate the harvest over the ability to continue to hunt as the season allowed. ADF&G offices are closed on Saturdays, Sundays, as well as holidays therefore limiting the opportunity to comply as currently based on CALENDAR days, and not BUSINESS days with the **5-day reporting regulation.**

PROPOSAL 160

5 AAC 92.220. Salvage of game meat, furs, and hides.

Clarify the wanton waste regulation to specify that game animals taken by domestic pets must be reported and salvaged for human consumption, as follows:

(a) 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. In addition,

(1)...

(7) any owner or caretaker of a domestic animal that kills a game animal must, in addition to salvaging the meat for human consumption, report the take to the department no less than annually. If the owner or caretaker cannot identify the species of the game animal, it must be delivered to the department for identification as soon as possible.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Domestic animals kill millions of game animals in Alaska annually according to estimates based on national figures. Dogs account for some of this take, but cats are primarily responsible for the high numbers. Many of these game animals are protected species such as songbirds; however, some dogs are capable of killing game animals as large as moose (most frequently calves) and cats kill snowshoe hares, red, ground and flying squirrels, spruce and ruffed grouse, ptarmigan and ducks (all of which require salvage of meat or hides); unclassified game such as shrews, mice and crows (all of which are included in the hunting regulation booklet); furbearers such as marten, ermine and muskrats; as well as a wide variety of other game animals (primarily wild birds).

By definition, all wild animals in Alaska are game animals. Compiling and analyzing game harvests is a fundamental exercise of the Department of Fish and Game's mandate and authority. Unfortunately, cats don't always bring prey items back to their owners. But many do. There is no other straightforward way to ascertain the impact of domestic pets on game animal populations than by requiring the owners to report their pets' annual kill.

A reporting requirement for harvesting game animals is not without precedent. The state requires hunters to report kills on harvest tickets in accordance with 5 AAC 92.010. Similarly, a person who collides with a big game animal is required to notify the Alaska State Troopers as soon as possible, according to 5 AAC 92.220(b), and those figures are shared with the department.

Alaska is the only state with a legislative mandate to manage game animals intensively for human consumption. The Alaska Legislature and Board of Game have demonstrated a compelling interest in minimizing the wanton waste of game. The meat of most game animals killed by pets is wasted. It's a reasonable extension of the legislature's intensive management and wanton waste laws to better understand and minimize the wanton waste of game killed by pets.

PROPOSAL 161

5 AAC 92.220. Salvage of game meat, furs, and hides.

Change the salvage requirement for sheep, goat and deer to all meat on the outside of the ribs as follows:

Change the salvage requirements of sheep, goat and deer from [ALL THE MEAT OF THE RIBS] to all of the meat on the outside of the ribs.

This would not include moose, caribou, elk, bison and muskox.

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? We would like to see the salvage requirements of sheep, goat, and deer be changed to make it all of the meat on the outside of the rib rather than all the meat of the ribs. This would NOT include moose, caribou, elk, bison and muskox

This would encourage hunters to still take as much good meat as logistically possible from the animal, but not enforce the taking of rib meat between the actual ribs. A hunter may remove the entire rib cage if they choose, or they may be selective when it comes to not taking bloodshot or tainted meat from any portion of the rib meat. Especially in mountain animals, poor shots or damage to the meat from a fall are much more common and often contaminates the inside of the rib meat. This would allow the hunter to salvage the usable meat and not worry if checked by a wildlife trooper. It would also apply to deer in southeast Alaska and on Kodiak, where large brown bears are present, and there may be a safety issue when butchering deer in the field. The process of removing the meat between the ribs adds precious time to a twilight hunting situation, where leaving the kill site in an appropriate amount of time is imperative. In most cases this would amount to less than a pound of meat. It is already not required to remove rib meat from black bear

PROPOSAL 162

5 AAC 92.220. Salvage of game meat, furs, and hides.

Require the salvage of the meat or hide of snowshoe hare as follows:

5 AAC 92.220. Salvage of game meat, furs, and hides. (a) Subject to additional requirements in 5AAC 84 - 5 AAC 85, a person taking game shall salvage the following parts for human use:

(1) the hide of a wolf, wolverine, coyote, fox, lynx, marten, mink, fisher, weasel, and land otter, and the hide or meat of a beaver, muskrat, pika, ground squirrel, **snowshoe hare**, or marmot;

What is the issue you would like the board to address and why? Currently there is no salvage requirement for snowshoe hare statewide. This proposal would create a statewide salvage requirement for human use. The human use requirement would be met as long as some portion of the carcass is used for human consumption, trapping, sewing, dog training, dog food, etc. This proposal would simply prohibit the take of a snowshoe hare with no attempt to recover, eat, or in any way make an attempt to use part or all of the carcass. Trappers would be allowed to use a whole or portion of a carcass for trapping bait.

PROPOSED BY:	Alaska Department of Fish and Game	(HQ-F20-057)
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