

Introduced: 4/9/85
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE BY TAYLOR AND SUND
2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 165
3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
4 FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION
5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transplanting of elk."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. The Department of Fish and Game shall, over the next three
9 years, cooperate with and assist in the transplanting to Zarembo Island of
10 up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year ending June 30,
11 1986, up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year ending
12 June 30, 1987 and up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year
13 ending June 30, 1988. The department shall utilize the services of volun-
14 teers, organizations and groups to accomplish this transplanting whenever
15 possible. The department is authorized to enter into agreements with simi-
16 lar agencies in other states to facilitate this transplant.

Budget breakdown Gov HB166
provided by DF + G

The following is a proposed budget assuming a transplant from Afognak Island. The budget will change depending on the origin of the animals and other factors. Volunteer labor and donation could offset part of the cost.

Helicopter time for animal capture	18,000
Transport of animal Kodiak-Wrangell	15,000
Materials for capture and transport	4,500
Unloading and release	4,000
Spotter plane to locate animals	4,500
Travel and per diem	3,000
	<u>\$49,000</u>

This does not include funding to follow-up and monitor the success of the transplant.

GETTING TO THE POINT

We call this outfit the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation simply because it got its start here in the Rocky Mountains. It could just as well be called the North American Elk Foundation—we are every bit as interested in and concerned with Tule and Roosevelt elk as any others. We will be having some Tule articles in the BUGLE soon, and below you will find a story and some opinions on Alaskan elk we think interesting enough to feature here in Getting to the Point.



ROYAL DUEL by Bill O'Neill

THE ALASKAN ELK— HERD IN A BOTTLE

by Don Nickel

It seems within the elk-hunting fraternity there is little awareness that the State of Alaska has a huntable elk herd. Probably part of the reason for this is the size and location of the herd. At present it stands at around 1500 animals and is located on Afognak and Raspberry Islands.

Afognak Island is the second largest of the Kodiak Archipelago, followed in size by Shuyak and Raspberry. All the islands have Sitka Blacktail deer and brown bear, the latter being capable of adding a charge to your hunt.

The Kodiak Archipelago sits in an interesting location. The Gulf of Alaska to the southeast is where most of the continent's weather is spawned. Shelikof Strait, between Kodiak and the Alaska Peninsula on the west, is affected by the warm

Japanese Current which flows up the Aleutian Chain. To the north, Cook Inlet is a watery cut driven deep into the belly of Southcentral Alaska and has the second greatest tide changes in the world at 34 feet.

Smack in the middle of where three tremendous weather/water systems meet lies the Kodiak Archipelago. Weather can change within minutes from torrential rain with high winds from one direction to snow from another to dead-calm sunshine. This type of climate is conducive to rain forest verdancy which is perfect for the type of elk found on these islands, *Cervus elephus roosevelti*—Roosevelt elk.

The weather conditions can also lead to problems for hunters since the only way to get there is by boat or floatplane. Most



Elk trails—Afognak Island *Don Nickel*

hunters familiar with the area plan to spend extra time getting in and out due to high winds or heavy seas. To illustrate the possible problems caused by bad weather, insurance coverage for shipping in this part of Alaska becomes considerably more expensive between November first and May first.

Elk on Afognak grow large bodies. Several bulls have been reported to Alaska Fish & Game as having weighed, on logging company scales, 1100 pounds dressed. An acquaintance of mine weighed a bull without head and antlers, hide, lower legs and entrails at 1000 pounds. These weights indicate a live weight of 1400 - 1500 pounds.

Alas, however, the antlers. It seems that body size notwithstanding, the bulls of Afognak cannot seem to grow antlers even as large as those of their counterparts on the Olympic Peninsula of Washington. I am aware of only a few sets of Alaska elk antlers scoring over 300 B & C points.

There haven't been noticeable health problems in the past 55 years unless you want to consider a time in the early 1970's when, during a bad winter, a strike by fishermen in the Kodiak area created a situation wherein the elk fell prey to poachers in unbelievable numbers. One boat reportedly left Afognak with 28 elk aboard. Another with nine. The next season a friend reported that he flew for two hours over the island before he managed to sight two animals. Fish & Game reported a population of around 450 after that. Nobody seemed to know what happened to all the rest. . . It took almost a decade for the elk to rebound from that tragedy.

What about the future? We won't know until much more research is done, but I'd like to discuss several theoretical concepts regarding the overall health situation of the elk along with the antler question.

In 1928 a shipment of eight Roosevelt elk calves from the Olympic Peninsula of

Washington, was made to Kalsin Bay, Kodiak Island, Alaska. These calves, three males and five females, were held over the winter, then released at Litnik Bay on Afognak Island. Although the herd numbers are healthy and the animals themselves appear to be very robust, there exists the possibility for a problem. That problem may be what is called a "genetic bottleneck."

Genes, microscopic specks in the nucleus of every living cell, are the arbiters of heredity. One arrangement of genes beaded along a threadlike chromosome spells "elk"; another spells "spruce tree." Changes in a few genes may mean an elk with larger antlers or smaller antlers, darker pelage or lighter pelage, larger body or smaller body. By changing such traits, genes determine how well a creature will cope with life's changes.

Each animal gets half its genes from its mother, half from its father. Usually, different types of genes are mixed throughout a breeding group like raisins in a cake. If a rare gene becomes necessary for species survival in response to environmental change, that gene will become more common in future generations due to natural selection. In this way, genetic diversity helps species adapt to new conditions and survive.

The Afognak elk's problem possibly began with the fact that the initial breeding group was so miniscule. The elk inbred, relatives mating. With no "new blood," they could pass on a limited array of genes to their calves. Their calves, in turn, could pass on only the same limited set of genes to their offspring. As a result, today's elk may lack built-in adaptability to environmental change. The elk are practically clones.

Although the Afognak elk's environment is apparently stable, they are still at some risk. That is because all species carry destructive genes, just as humans have latent genes for such disorders as cystic fibrosis.

By not breeding with relations, species keep those genes recessive. If the population becomes genetically uniform because of inbreeding, deadly things will come out, like hemophilia in the royal families of Europe.

I have always wondered why the Afognak elk bulls grow such small antlers in relation to their body size. I submit that one of the reasons may be a genetically impoverished, insofar as antler growth is concerned, breeding herd. It has been stated time and again that the Afognak Island's plants are low in calcium and phosphorous, two important minerals used in antler growth.

If that were indeed the case, how could the elk there achieve such body sizes as have been recorded? Calcium and phosphorous are needed for skeletal growth also and it stands to reason that the larger the animal, on the average, the larger the skeleton. The minerals may be there but the elk simply don't utilize those building blocks. Their genetic code, inbred possibly to the point where antler growth has been affected by recessive traits, may not allow it.

If we are interested in inculcating new blood into the herd both to ease this "genetic bottleneck" and to try to increase the average size of antlers should we trot in a half-dozen large-antlered bulls from just anywhere? Not necessarily.

Let's consider some information that wildlife managers could look for in order to accomplish the best results with the least disadvantages.

Electrophoresis is an advanced blood test which separates for identification the different proteins in an animal's blood. (Proteins are the building blocks of life that are constructed from the gene's DNA code).

Electrophoresis has shown that elk on Washington's Olympic Peninsula are genetically different from elk in eastern

Washington, Oregon or British Columbia. As zoologists study the elk further, it could turn out that one herd in one part of the country has an enzyme for digesting a particular local grass that elk from a distant site lack. Thus, where sometimes augmenting one herd with elk from elsewhere might be favorable, in some conditions it could be a mistake.

Therefore, the logical thing to do would be to procure several large Olympic bulls during the early rut (so as to not have exhausted animals to transport) in order that their antler growth could be evaluated. These animals would probably have the closest compatibility with Afognak elk since the latter originated there. This transplanting could be done several times over a period of years in order to minimize the "genetic bottleneck" situation's happening again. It may also serve to bring about greater antler growth in the bulls on Afognak.

Why should we be interested in larger antlers on these elk? It seems whenever the chance to bag or photograph a larger-than-normal-antlered caribou, moose, elk or deer exists, increased interest and attention is aroused in the populace. With increased interest and attention comes the money and mandate for animal stewards to better care for the resource. We'll all win to some degree, but most of the profit will go to the elk herd. And that's what really counts.

Don Nickel was born and raised in Illinois, but has been living in Kenai, Alaska for the past fourteen years. Don is a chiropractor, and an avid elk hunter who is very interested in trophy hunting and antlers.



Each issue is packed with local and state hunting and fishing articles; informative articles on conservation issues which affect our state and national wildlife; articles written by local outdoor writers, hunters and fishermen about some of Arizona's great hunting and fishing areas. Travel to Alaska, Canada and Africa with local state hunters — exciting hunts. We'll tell you how to get there, what it will cost and who to contact. *The Arizona Hunter* will help you travel to Utah, Colorado, and New Mexico, as well as many other states to help make your outdoor trips more enjoyable and productive — whatever your favorite sport may be. Hunting seasons and regulations — each year we'll give you up to date hunting information, new regulations, harvest information, survey and hunt recommendations as proposed by the Arizona Game & Fish Department. *The Arizona Hunter* will provide you with one easy reference for your hunting decisions. Each issue will highlight a game management hunt unit, including its wildlife management, habitat, species, streams, hot spots, hunt success, and maps. *The Arizona Hunter* will be filled with photographs of our beautiful state and its wildlife. *The Arizona Hunter* equipment evaluation and field tests will provide you with the most up-to-date information on new products: guns, bows, knives, ammunition, camping and other outdoor equipment. *The Arizona Hunter* is a magazine for the novice, as well as, the seasoned outdoorsman. Information and stories that you will all enjoy. A reference guide that can be used year after year.

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STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Game	BILL NUMBER SSHB 165	SPONSOR Taylor-Sund
DEPARTMENT POSITION Neutral			
PREPARED BY Robert Hinman	DATE 4/17/85	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Chris Belton</i>	DATE 4/17/85

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL U.S. Forest Service	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL Sportsmen's groups, Advisory committees, Environmental groups
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL Sitka and Ketchikan sportsmen's groups Alaska loggers	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL Unknown

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT
Various groups, particularly the sportsmen's group from Ketchikan have supported a transplant of Roosevelt Elk to southeastern Alaska. This bill would mandate such an introduction.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Prior to transplanting elk or any other species, permission must be granted by the land managing agency--in this case, the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). The Forest Service has indicated that an Environmental Assessment (EA) will be necessary and possibly an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) if the EA indicates that a more detailed evaluation is necessary. Board of Game policy is that an introduction or transplant of wildlife must be preceded by an analysis indicating that sufficient habitat exists to sustain the species, that the transplant would not adversely affect indigenous species, and that the transplant would likely serve a useful purpose. The department and the USFS have met and agreed upon proposed criteria (attached) for a feasibility study. The Commissioner has agreed with the USFS Regional Forester to work cooperatively in developing a plan for the feasibility study. Among the questions to be addressed are the potential effects on indigenous Sitka blacktail deer. Because predator-prey relationships, forage availability, and other factors may affect the (continued)

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

Line 9: years, (COOPERATE and assist in the) Transplant(ING) to Zarembo Island or other appropriate location in southeastern Alaska (OF)

Delete last sentence, lines 15 and 16: the department already has this authority.

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

success of a proposed transplant, it is desirable to evaluate more than one possible transplant location.

The department is not currently funded to conduct the necessary feasibility study. Work of this type can be conducted over a period of years in conjunction with existing research and management activities. In this way, costs could be minimized, but a substantial period of time would be necessary. To conduct the work over a shorter period would require additional funding. Assuming the study indicates that the transplant is feasible, funding to cover the actual transport of animals (and related costs) would be needed.

INTRODUCTION OF ELK INTO SOUTHEAST ALASKA

PROPOSED CRITERIA FOR A FEASIBILITY STUDY

The following criteria should be addressed when conducting a feasibility study on the introduction of elk onto public lands in Southeast Alaska:

1. Consider possible implications of introducing elk to Southeast Alaska.
 - a. Biological implications
 - b. Ecological implications
 - c. Recreational implications
 - d. Economical implications
 - (1) Estimate of cost/benefit
2. Consider potential types of public use.
 - a. Sport hunting
 - b. Non-consumptive
3. Consider attitudes of people in Southeast Alaska towards introducing elk.
 - a. Public sectors
 - b. State and Federal agencies
4. Compliance with agency policies, direction, and regulations.
 - a. State of Alaska, Department of Fish and Game
 - b. USDA Forest Service, Alaska Region
5. Historical Record of Elk Introductions to Southeast Alaska.
 - a. Literature review
 - b. Past experience and results
6. Biological and Habitat Relationships
 - a. Suitability of habitats for elk
 - (1) Winter ranges-optimum/minimum acres
 - (2) Summer ranges-optimum/minimum acres
 - (3) Effect of timber harvest on elk habitat
 - b. Forage availability (quantity, quality, forage species)
 - (1) Winter range
 - (2) Summer range

- c. Habitat competition with other species
 - (1) Forage competition
 - (2) Space-competition
 - (3) Reproduction/breeding
- d. Biological potential for elk in Southeast Alaska
 - (1) Subspecies most suitable to Southeast Alaska
 - (2) Availability of transplant stock
 - (3) Habitat adaptability of the animal
 - (4) Reproduction
 - (5) Survival/mortality
- e. Predator/Prey Relationships
 - (1) Effects of predation on Elk
 - (2) Potential problems with other species
- f. Diseases and Parasites
 - (1) Potential problems with elk populations
 - (2) Potential problems with other species
- g. Land Use/Habitat Relationships
 - (1) Effect of timber harvest on public and native lands on habitat utilization by elk
 - (2) Effect of State land disposal activities
- 7. Management of the Elk Populations in Southeast Alaska.
 - a. Mobility of the animals-likelihood of expansion to other areas outside the original transplant site.
 - b. Population Management - regulations needed to maintain population size and areas occupied to meet management objectives
 - c. Potentials for Animal Damage
 - (1) Land Use Conflicts - public and private lands

Alaska State Legislature

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House of Representatives

ROBIN L. TAYLOR

TO: House Finance Committee

Date: April 17, 1985

From: Representative Robin Taylor

Subject: SSHB 165

RLT

The sponsor substitute for HB 165 will give the department more flexibility in the transplant program as it would provide the authorization to enter into agreements with other states to facilitate the transplant. HB 165 currently requires that 50 elk be transplanted from Afognak to Zarembo. SSHB 165 would permit the department to work with the states of Washington, Oregon or any other state to determine if a transplant from their areas would be more feasible and/or more cost effective. This Sponsor Substitute would also add the clause of up to 50 but no less than 10 elk would be transplanted.

In short, the Sponsor Substitute would give the department more latitude in how they would go about transplanting elk and could result in a reduced cost to the program.

Caribou herd released to new range on Kenai

Prospects promising for herd, but biologists dismayed by 10 deaths in transport of animals

By RONNIE CHAPPELL
Daily News reporter

SOLDOTNA — After a long and physically draining journey, a transplant herd of mostly pregnant caribou was released Sunday in a wilderness area east of Tustumena Lake.

State and federal wildlife biologists had hoped to turn the animals loose on a windswept ridge above tree line, but gusting winds forced the heavily loaded Bell 205 helicopter to set down at an alternate release site near the base of Tustumena Glacier.

"It's good habitat," said Mike Hedrick of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The snow cover is light compared to the Nelchina basin and food is plentiful.

Most of the animals wasted little time getting acclimated to the new environment. Others, however, were a little slow recovering from a mild sedative that was administered just moments before the final 20 minute chopper ride into the wilderness.

Biologists hope the animals — which were released in groups of 8 to 10 — will find each other and move to the high plateau between Tustumena

Lake and the Kenai River. There is a chance, however, that the herd could travel south to the Caribou Hills.

Both areas supported caribou before 1912, when indigenous herds were wiped out by forest fires and unrestrained commercial hunting, and both are loaded with prime caribou habitat.

"We're going to get a good transplant," said state Department of Fish and Game biologist Ted Spraker. "But the thing that hurts us is that we did lose some animals" even though "everyone put so much work into it."

The transplant team loaded 42 healthy caribou on a cattle truck near Lake Louise early Saturday evening. After a rough, all-night ride to Soldotna, 10 of the animals were dead or in such bad condition they soon would be.

"It is unreasonable to assume there wouldn't have been some mortality, but 10 animals in a truck ride is too many. The truck ride is too hard on the animals to be acceptable," Hedrick said.

See Back Page. CARIBOU

Anchorage Daily News Monday

Caribou taken to new Kenai range

Continued from Page A-1

The biologists had planned to reimburse the Army National Guard for the use of a giant helicopter capable of flying the entire transplant caribou herd from Glennallen to the Tustumena benchland.

That way, Spraker said, "we could have given them a mild tranquilizer, hobbled them, nestled them in the (cargo) pod and then released all of them together two to three hours after leaving" Lake Louise.

National Guard personnel had assured the transplant team that the big Sikorski "Skycrane" would be available, Spraker said. "They said everything was lined up. We had even helped them design the pod for carrying" the caribou.

"Then on Thursday night (after the capture operation was already well under way) they told us they were not coming."

According to Spraker, the military was well aware that trucking the animals to Soldotna could result in the death of some of them.

Earlier this week, Army National Guard spokesman Mike Webb said the mission was scrubbed because the Department of Defense didn't get around to approving it in time.

Spraker and other members of the transplant team are bitterly disappointed.

"Sooner or later," said Hedrick of the USFW, "I'd like to know exactly how that went wrong."

The animals that survived the truck ride, "are going to be OK," Hedrick

said. "All have been blood tested and they're in as good condition as they can be under the circumstances."

"We've given them all kinds of antibiotics because of the stress they've been under and for the first times in their lives, they're completely free of parasites."

Most of the transplant herd is cows and "all of them are pregnant, as far as we can determine," Hedrick said. By summer, after the cows deliver their young, the herd could have as many as 50 members. If the winters are mild and the predators not too efficient, the herd could grow to as many 200 animals over the next 10 years.

Pilot biologist Bill Larned of the USFW will begin tracking members of the transplant herd tomorrow. Each animal has been outfitted with a numbered yellow collar that can be easily seen from the air. Radio transmitters have been attached to about half of them.

"There will be daily flights until the animals begin to settle down," Larned said. Then he will check on their whereabouts at least twice a week to locate their calving areas and determining their mortality and reproductive rates.

During the middle 1960s the state released 44 caribou in the Hope and Kenai areas. Both colonies took root.

Today a herd of 340 animals roams the mountain valleys that parallel the Resurrection Trail while another 50 to 80 caribou graze the lowlands near the Kenai Airport.



Anchorage Daily News/Ronnie Chappell

Biologists of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game move a caribou from truck to helicopter Sunday in Soldotna.



Department of Fish and Wildlife

506 S.W. MILL STREET, P.O. BOX 3503, PORTLAND, OREGON 97208

April 12, 1985

Honorable Robin Taylor
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Taylor:

In regards to our telephone conversation of April 11, 1985, the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife has maintained an active program of trading wildlife species with seven states. In recent years, these species have included wild turkeys, fisher, Rocky Mountain elk, goats and bighorn sheep.

As to Roosevelt elk specifically, we do have an ongoing program of trapping and releasing elk into new areas within the state. We are presently using all the elk trapped in western Oregon in stocking potential elk habitat in the state and this will remain our primary objective for the next few years.

However, we are also very interested in obtaining mountain goats for release in two areas to supplement small existing populations. We certainly would be interested in discussing the exchange of a few Roosevelt elk for a few mountain goats with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

With our present programs stressing elk releases within the state as our first priority, the numbers of elk we could commit would be small, probably around 10 to 20. I'm not sure such a small number would fulfill Alaska's needs. Such a cooperative proposal would have to be approved by our Commission.

If I can be of further assistance, please feel free to contact me at your convenience.

Sincerely,

Rod Ingram
Assistant Chief
Wildlife Division

RD:mp

cc: W. Lewis Pamplin, Director, Game Division
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ALASKA SPORTS and WILDLIFE CLUB

P.O. Box 5122 • Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Dear Prospective Member:

Thank you for your interest in our organization. The Alaska Sports & Wildlife Club is comprised of individuals who strive to help improve and protect our natural resources.

To give you a little history of our Club, it was organized in 1947 when our deer population started to decline and the wolf population increased. We requested and worked with the U.S. Fish & Wildlife on predator controls and feeding the remaining deer by cutting cedar boughs. We started the program of building skiffs and placing them at popular sportfishing lakes. In later years, we worked with the U.S.F.S. in building and maintaining recreational cabins on many of the lakes in the Ketchikan and Craig areas. The Club was founder of the Ketchikan King Salmon Derby and for years has been a strong advocate of predator control for proper management.

We support Senator Ted Stevens' bill S49, changing National Parks to preserve status for sports hunting. We are totally opposed to special interest groups trying to monopolize land for their exclusive use, such as Outfitter/Guide camps on Federal Land.

In 1982, we proposed an establishment of Mountain Goat on Revilla Island. In the summer of 1983, with the help of A.D.F. & G., the U.S. Forest Service and public support, it was accomplished, with our organization sponsoring \$25,000.00. Aerial count in 1984 shows six new kids born.

Member of Alaska Wildlife Federation and Sportsman's Council, Ron Sommerville (Executive Director) and Affiliate Member of the National Rifle Association supports our long-range goals.

Presently, the Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club is campaigning to arouse public support for a Roosevelt Elk Transplant in the Southern Panhandle area. We advocate the establishment of an Elk herd that will be accessible to the hunters in Southeast Alaska. We feel this herd should be placed in the vicinity of North Prince of Wales, Etolin or Zarembo Islands. The Afognak Island Elk herd was established in 1928 with eight Elk and today is estimated at six herds of nine hundred animals. We believe we could have an Elk herd in Southeast Alaska, if, with public support, we act NOW.

Thank you.

Dick Borch

Dick Borch, President

Bob DeWitt, Vice-President

Terry Myser, Secretary-Treasurer

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
RESEARCH AGENCY

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Juneau, Alaska 99811
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December 12, 1984

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative-Elect Robin Taylor

FROM: Sharman Haley 
Legislative Analyst

RE: Transplanting Elk to Southeast Alaska
Research Request 85-053

You requested information to help formulate legislation requiring the Department of Fish and Game to cooperate with sportsmen in a program to transfer elk from Afognak Island to Southeast Alaska. This memorandum provides some background on the issue, outlines the political and legal hurdles for undertaking a transplant, discusses some of the alternative methods for rounding up and transporting the elk, and draws some conclusions regarding legislation.

Background

The history of elk transplant to Southeast Alaska was summarized by the Director of Game in a letter to the Alaska Sportsmen's Council, Inc.:

As you are doubtlessly aware, there has been considerable public interest in an elk transplant to southeast Alaska since at least Statehood. During the early 1960s, two elk transplants were attempted but failed (to Revilla and Gravina Islands). Another transplant was planned in early 1972, but the department's request for Federal Aid funding was denied by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service on grounds that such a transplant was not biologically sound... The Service's denial of this request was primarily based on documented competition between deer and elk in several western states with the ultimate result being depressed deer populations. This was particularly evident in areas of harsh winter weather.

This federal action combined with an increasing biological awareness of resident species and habitat conditions in Alaska led the department to review proposed transplants much more critically during the 1970s and to establish firm policies governing transplants statewide. The Alaska Legislature, which had previously

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endorsed long-standing but biologically unsound transplant statutes, took a firm stance on such matters in 1970 and repealed Sections 16.25.020, 16.25.030, and 16.25.040 of Title 16, Alaska Statutes.¹

Last August, the Governor and the Commissioner of Fish and Game met with Representative Ron Wendte, Bob DeWitt, and other sportsmen's representatives on the issue of elk transplant to Southeast. Their conclusion was that if the sportsmen could get the support of the fish and game advisory committees, the Fish and Game Regional Council, and the State Boards of Fish and Game, the department would proceed with the transplant. When the issue came before the State Board of Game December 8, 1984, the board recommended that it be taken to the advisory committees.

Legal and Political Hurdles

Wild game may not be possessed or transported in the state without a permit from the Department of Fish and Game.² There are no specific statutory or regulatory guidelines for the department to follow in considering a permit request. The position of the department outlined in its letter to the Alaska Sportsmen's Council is as follows:

4. As a matter of policy, we will not approve of, nor participate in, transplants of nonindigenous wildlife without detailed feasibility studies and ecological investigations.
5. We are not currently funded, nor are we likely to be in the future, for elk transplant feasibility studies.
6. We would be willing to conduct or participate in elk transplant feasibility studies involving ecological investigations only if: (a) outside funding were made available; and (b) the Division of Game received additional positions for research biologists such that our existing research and management programs on resident species were not affected.
7. Until such time that detailed feasibility studies may be completed and the results closely analyzed, resource agencies in

¹Letter from W. Lewis Pamplin Jr. to Ronald J. Somerville, November 3, 1983.

²AS 16.05.255; 5AAC 81.040; 5AAC 81.130.

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December 12, 1984
Page Three

Alaska should maintain consistent opposition to transplanting nonindigenous wildlife species.³

The approval of federal agencies is also required to transplant game. The National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA), requires an environmental analysis prior to federal action. This analysis could take the simpler form of an Environmental Assessment, or NEPA might be interpreted to require a more detailed Environmental Impact Statement.

If federal aid funds are to be used, which would normally be the case for a wildlife transplant program, approval of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required. In 1972, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service evaluated and rejected the State's proposal to transplant elk to Kruzof Island. The evidence suggested that the deer population would decline as a result of the elk's competition for forage, and that the proposal was therefore "biologically unsound."

With or without federal aid funds, approval by the U.S. Forest Service is required. The Forest Service is the federal manager of most of the land and habitat in Southeast. For fish and game management, the Forest Service has a Memorandum of Understanding with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. One of the provisions of this agreement is that the department will not sanction the introduction of any species onto National Forest land without Forest Service agreement. Further, the department is obligated to conduct the necessary research for the Forest Service's environmental analysis of the proposal. My conversation with Phil Janik, Director of Wildlife and Fisheries for the Forest Service, indicated that the Forest Service review would likely be technical, not political; if the feasibility study and environmental assessment showed the proposal to be technically sound and indicated that the only significant biological impact would be a trade off of deer for elk, the Forest Service would not necessarily reject the proposal on that basis. The decision to proceed with the transfer would likely be left to the State's political process.

One way the State makes political decisions regarding game is the process agreed to in August by the governor and sportsmen's representatives and recently affirmed by the State Board of Game: the proposal should first be considered by each of the 18 Southeast fish and game advisory committees and the Southeast Regional Council before reviewed by the State Board. The State Board will consider the recommendations of the local and regional entities and make a final decision for the State. This process would allow residents in all areas that might ultimately be affected by the decision to be heard on the issue.

³W. Lewis Pamplin Jr., op cit.

Representative Elect Taylor
December 12, 1984
Page Four

Legislation is another means of making a political decision on the elk transplant issue. A bill could be introduced directing Fish and Game to conduct the necessary studies, and subject to federal approval, transplant elk to Southeast Alaska. An appropriation would also be needed. If the legislation were passed and signed into law, action by the State Board of Game would not be required.

Operations

Once the decision is made to proceed, there are at least two methods of rounding up and transporting the elk. The most appropriate method for elk from Afognak Island would be to tranquilize the elk individually with darts and pick them up with a helicopter. The elk would then be flown to Kodiak and on to Southeast. This operation would likely require six to eight experienced people. An alternative method would be to import surplus elk from Washington or Oregon where the elk can be driven into existing corrals and loaded into trucks. Although a veterinary inspection would be required for every elk to be transported across state lines, this still might prove to be less expensive than a roundup on Afognak.

Conclusions

The first thing the Department of Fish and Game needs to participate in the proposed elk transplant to Southeast is a political mandate to do so. This could be accomplished through legislation. To facilitate the required federal cooperation, you may wish to specify in the legislation that no federal aid funds are to be used. This way only the approval of the Forest Service, and not of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Protection, would be required. You might also consider having the legislation drafted generally enough to allow the department to pursue the least expensive roundup and transportation option, and to direct them to utilize available volunteer services.

The second thing the department needs to proceed is money. If you introduce legislation, the department will be required to prepare a fiscal note estimating the costs to carry out your proposal. You and your staff (or you may request assistance from this agency) should review the fiscal note very carefully to determine whether you agree with the department's estimates. In particular, you may wish to ascertain whether the department has considered the volunteer services of interested sportsmen. You can expect that the department will request funding for additional research biologists to carry out the necessary studies. You may wish to review the department's existing research commitments to determine whether you agree that additional positions are needed, or whether you feel that existing staff should alter their

Representative-Elect Taylor
December 12, 1984
Page Five

research priorities to perform the necessary elk research. If you disagree with the department's fiscal note, you may want to prepare your own version for committee consideration.

* * * * *

I hope that this memorandum has provided you with useful information. More detailed information on specific requirements in terms of personnel, equipment, time, etc. will be forthcoming in a departmental fiscal note after legislation is introduced. If you have any further questions for this agency, please don't hesitate to call.

SH

Indications of support for transporting elk:
presented to House Resources Committee

KETCHIKAN FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEETING

December 4, 1984, 7:00 p.m.

MEMBERS PRESENT:

Ron Lundamo, Maurice Ingman, Bob Stanker, Larry Painter, Hal Brown, Jim Canary, John Peckham, Mike Painter.

Other: Sports and Wildlife Club, USFS, and general public.

AGENDA

1. Notification of term expiration (1984) for J. Canary, O. Haynes and B. Stanker. Nominations and vote to be conducted during the January 7th meeting.
2. Proposed elk transplant discussed to date: proposed 1982 for Revilla Island. Reproposed 1983 twice suggesting Prince of Wales Island or Zarembo Island. Apparently not a conflict of feed with existing black tailed deer population. Afognak Island has a bag limit of 5 deer and 1 elk. Last local elk transplant had 18 animals and were seen several years ago but none since. Certain groups in Wrangell are behind the Sports and Wildlife Club for an elk transplant. Suggested 100 animals minimum for the transplant and that they all be adults.

Motion made and ~~and to favor~~ transplant of elk to Southeast

For - 7 Against - 0 Abstain - 1

3. Discussed Wolf Study: \$300,000.00 for a four year study. Input from the group and audience was that it is a complete waste of money. What people want is some wolf control. How do you get ADF&G to go for it was an unanswered question.
4. Comments on the Misty Fjords, or other parts of S.E., being used by private commercial use by promoters for setting Guide Camps, tent platforms and other. Question - should we favor or oppose the commercial guide camps on lakes in the National Forest. Opinion vote - advisory to the Forest Service.

Motion to recommend to the USFS to continue constructing cabins consistent with present uses that are open to the public use, and not allow commercial guide camps, because we feel the current use of cabins fully satisfies the public demand.

For - 7 Against - 1 Abstain - 0

5. Discussed proposal for a goat transplant on parts of Prince of Wales Island, north end preferred.

For - 7

No - 0

Abstain - 0

Maurice Ingman
Secretary

We are aware that if either-sex hunting was to be initiated, it might be necessary to use a permit system due to limited moose numbers. This, of course, increases administrative requirements and restricts opportunities for hunters. It might be possible, however, to continue the open bull season and add a limited number of cow permits.

We received reports of occasional moose sightings on Mitkof, Kupreanof, and Prince of Wales Islands, and we also found the remains of a moose on Sokolof Island during our visit there. But our impression, from talking with knowledgeable people, is that these islands are even more marginal habitat than the pockets where moose occur on the mainland. Efforts to increase the carrying capacity for moose on these islands would therefore have rather low priority but should not be entirely discounted. We feel that any means of increasing the diversity of ungulates throughout southeast Alaska would be worth considering, especially if species can be found with diverse food habits and ecologic niche preferences. Broadening the variety of herbivores has been amply demonstrated in many parts of the world to improve the conversion of vegetation to useful animal products.

Introduction of Elk

For this same reason we believe that further efforts should be pursued to introduce Roosevelt elk to this area. Elk have demonstrated that they can survive the rigorous conditions of Afognak Island and if sufficient numbers could be planted in one area, we feel they would have a reasonable chance of becoming established. An isolated island might be selected for such a trial; Zarembo Island has been suggested as a possible site.

We are also aware of the previous attempts to introduce Roosevelt elk to southeast Alaska, (including Gravina and Revilla Islands). In spite of these failures, we consider it worthwhile to try again.

Before elk introduction is contemplated, however, it would be logical to analyze

the potential demand for this species and to assess their probable biological impact on the habitat as well as the possibility of spread to other islands.

Members of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game have expressed strong reservations about the potential for competition between elk and deer and this should certainly be considered. Some background information which would aid the assessment of this aspect should be available from Oregon, Washington, and Vancouver Island where Roosevelt elk and Columbian black-tailed deer coexist.

There is some indication, however, that Roosevelt elk do not compete with deer to the extent that is often found with Rocky Mountain elk and deer. Additionally, Roosevelt elk do cause serious damage by browsing to Douglas-fir seedlings in Oregon and Washington, and it would be necessary to evaluate their preferences for the species of commercial conifers in southeast Alaska. Taber and Radeke (1980) point out that Roosevelt elk do browse on hemlock.

Retention Areas

In the planning process, particularly in the case of timber sales, areas to be retained uncut to meet wildlife needs should be designated as temporary or permanent depending upon management objectives. Beach front areas, because of their critical values for deer winter range, furberers, and eagles, are among the best examples of sites for permanent retention. In contrast, intermediate elevation sites may or may not require the same consideration for permanency depending upon local conditions. Both temporary and permanent retention areas will lose value and ability to meet their needs if they are altered by unplanned changes in size or design. Blowdown of trees in windstorms is a good example. Ruth and Harris (1979) present a good discussion of the factors contributing to blowdown risks and ways in which risks can be reduced.

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 10-84-213

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA,
URGING THE U. S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO PARTICIPATE IN
AN ELK TRANSPLANT IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA: AND
ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, The Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club has made a proposal
advocating the establishment of an elk herd in Southeast Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club believes that the
multiple use management concept of the Wrangell District would be more
beneficial to the hunters of this area if an elk herd were made avail-
able for propogation and ultimate hunting in Southeastern Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Club has worked with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife and
the U. S. Forest Service and advocates proper management of Alaska's
recreational lands; and

WHEREAS, Sports and Wildlife activities are an important part of
Wrangell's tourism and subsistance attraction.


NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL,
ALASKA:

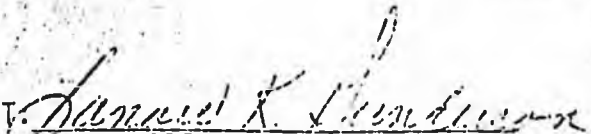
1. The Council urges the U. S. Forest Service and the
Alaska Department of Fish and Game to participate
in an elk transplant to Southeastern Alaska.
2. The City Clerk is hereby directed to send a copy of
this resolution to Governor Bill Sheffield; Area
Biologist Robert Wood, Alaska Department of Fish
and Game; and Forest Supervisor Win Green, U. S.
Forest Service.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED

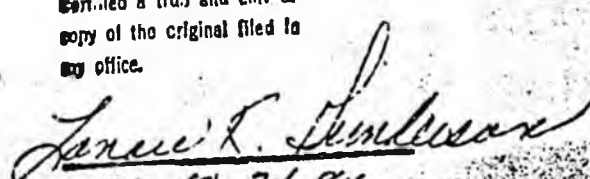
OCTOBER 23

1984


William B. Privett, Mayor

ATTEST: 
CITY CLERK

Certified a true and correct
copy of the original filed in
my office.


City Clerk 10-24-84
City of Wrangell, Alaska



Shop now for the best Christmas selection

New shipment of blankets and comforters, twin to king size. Comforters in floral prints and plain colors. All washable. And towels galore! And don't forget to make those handmade gifts early. We have batting, Poly Fill and pillow forms for your handicrafts.

Willie's

KH
BODY & PAINT

Your complete auto repair & paint shop

FAST FRIENDLY SERVICE

We do estimates in Wrangell

Mon.-Fri. 9-5 772-3390

**Hospital Auxiliary
Christmas Bazaar**

Saturday, Nov. 10

Starts at 11 am

Wrangell Alcohol Center

Raffle for Cabbage Patch Doll
and Debonair Bear

Donated by Nancy Martin
Drawing at Midnight Madness

Wrangell varsity splits with Kake

By COREY JOHNSON
The defending 2A state champion Kake Thunderbirds gave the Wrangell Wolves boys teams a run for their money last Friday and Saturday by winning three out of the four games played.

Last week's action brought the season records for the Wolves varsity and the JV both to 3-3.

Friday, the Wrangell varsity lost 58-57, but the junior varsity had an easy 46-40 win.

On Saturday night, both Wrangell teams suffered losses when the Thunderbirds took advantage of the numerous Wrangell turnovers

and beat the varsity 49-40 and the JV's 63-54.

Coach Bill Gablehouse's prediction that Kake would give an outstanding performance proved true when he saw a "well-balanced attack" from the Thunderbirds. Friday's varsity game was "back and forth throughout the whole game."

Gablehouse said he was pleased with his team's approximately 60 percent accuracy at the free-throw line. Although Gablehouse said he enjoyed the varsity game Saturday, he felt Wrangell had too many turnovers, with an estimated 15 that night.

"We had some bad breaks, and Kake shot well," Gablehouse said.

Gablehouse also pointed out Kake's use of various defenses in the second half, which he said led to the majority of Wrangell's turnovers.

The coach said Eddie Henry played excellently both nights for the JV's, with 25 points Friday, and 27 points Saturday. He also complimented Gus Brock, Peter Schonwandt and Vern Meissner on their fine performance under the boards for both nights.

Gablehouse said he thinks he needs better ball control

from his team, to reduce the large amount of turnovers in each game.

Gablehouse said Kake did an overall good job, saying, "Kake could compete with any 3A team".

Looking ahead to next week's game at home, in which the Wrangell Wolves will be hosting Juneau at home, Gablehouse expects a tough "man to man — all the way."

Neither of the Wrangell girls teams played last week, but they will travel this week to play Juneau.

Official favors study of elk transplant proposal

The Alaska Game Board should seriously consider a proposal to transplant elk to Southeast, a member of that group says.

Joel Bennett said during a recent visit to Wrangell that the board should consider the proposal despite opposition from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

"We're not going to kill the proposal just because the department is against it," he said.

The Wrangell City Council is backing a plan by the Alaska Sports and Wildlife

Club to transplant elk to Southeast. In a resolution approved last month, the council urged the department and U.S. Forest Service to participate in an elk transplant.

Bennett said department officials generally oppose the plan because of competition for range with deer. In critical winter weather, he said, only a thin strip of range is available to deer along the coastline — and elk would compete for the limited forage.

When deer and elk compete, he said, the deer generally suffer.

Members of the Sports and Wildlife Club, however, point to other successful programs — and say the elk and deer can survive and prosper together.

Bennett said other attempts with elk transplants in Southeast near Ketchikan and Sitka could not be properly monitored because too many of the animals were poached before the population grew

large enough for state-sanctioned hunting.

Bennett said the Board of Game will have to consider both sides of the question and determine "if we want to gamble" on the transplant's success.

He encouraged citizens with views on the transplant issue to contact him by writing 114 West Sixth St., Juneau, Alaska, 99801.

Proposals to the game board are due in mid-December.

More entries expected in winter salmon derby

Organizers of Wrangell's Third Annual Winter King Salmon Derby are expecting more entries and a bigger

Last year's winner, James Stough, won \$1,000 in the event.

as far away as Houston, Texas, and Denver, Colo., he said.

Entrants each pay \$100 and the winner takes all.

**ALCOHOL
INFORMATION AND
REFERRAL CENTER**

Sitka Sportsman's Association

BOX 1200 • SITKA, ALASKA • 99835



January 12, 1984

Honorable Don Collingsworth
Commissioner Dept. Fish and Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Commissioner Collingsworth:

We agree with the Ketchikan, Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club that the multiple use management concept would work and be more beneficial to the hunter. Our association ask you to please review the facts and issue a permit to transplant Elk to the Ketchikan, Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club.

The first obstacle received from the Fish and Game Dept. was no money. The Ketchikan group have received pledges from Sitka, Wrangell, Ketchikan, and Petersburg to help finance this project. Private parties have offered the use of aircraft, helicopters, landing craft, barges, boats and other equipment for the transplant. The Forest Service said they had funds, equipment, and biologists who could be used.

The second obstacle was the need for more research. After inquiring, we found three reports of assessment to introduce elk in Southeast Alaska. One by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and two by the Dept. of Fish and Game; the latest in 1970 by Alan W. Courtright and Harry R. Merriam which favored the introduction of elk to Kruzof Island.

The third and last obstacle was the elk would compete with the deer. We have found in other states where they have had a healthy herd of elk and deer in the same area for many years. From the Fish and Game reports we found Afognak Island has six herds of elk totaling around 800 animals and during the 1982 season the total harvest was 150 animals. At the same time, the deer limit was seven per year the highest limit in Alaska.

Respectfully,

Foy Nevers
Foy Nevers
President

cc: Governor Sheffield
Sitka Sentinel
Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club

Logging shows

Vern Eliason, Chairman of the All Alaska Logging Championship in Sitka, announced June 25 and 26 as the dates for the show. They expect a group of professionals from the lower '48 and a strong group of competitors from the Sitka area. The loggers from Larrabee Logging Company will be out to retain their camp championship.

ALA's Kirsten Held and Joe Staley of Sealaska Timber are co-chairing the 1983 July 4th Timber Carnival in Ketchikan. They have the support of an enthusiastic committee and are planning a topnotch show on July 4th at the Norman Walker Field.

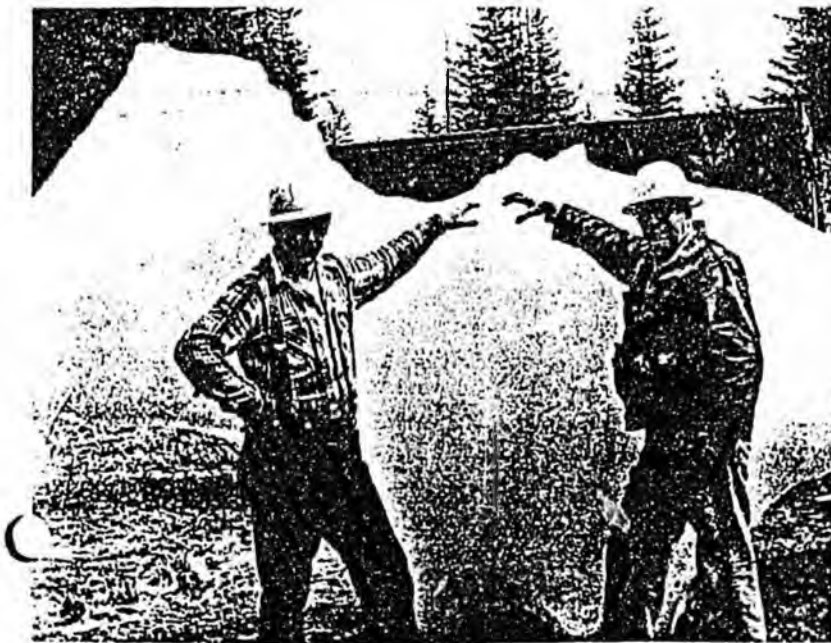
Roy Martin advises Wrangell's logging show will start on July 3 and continue through the 5th. They plan on many contests including log rolling, ma pa bucking, choker setting, and log binding.

Let's hope they listen

Dick Borch, President Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club, recently wrote an excellent letter to the editor of Island News, the Prince of Wales Island weekly. It is hoped the Alaska Department of Fish and Game read it and recognize Dick's remarks are coming from more than 60 years of sports hunting in Alaska. In the early 60s, the ADF & G introduced wolves on Coronation Island to conduct a deer predator study. The wolves ate all the deer then swam to other islands. Dick reports the wolves are now gnawing their way through the deer population on Revilla Island. He suggested the introduction of Roosevelt Elk which can co-exist with deer and would have a better survival rate with the wolves.

They do it different

South Central Timber Development's 40 employees started logging the end of March at Icy Bay. Cliff Husted, ATIE Safety Director, made a trip to camp in May and snapped these pictures showing how they do it up north.



They use large ice cubes in their martinis. Floyd Johnson, partner, and Larry Varner, Camp Manager, explain why they need such



Mosquito nets keep the bugs away from the logger's face.

BILL SHEFFIELD
GOVERNOR



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

November 23, 1984

Mr. Donald A. Bell
General Manager
Alaska Loggers Association
111 Stedman, Suite 200
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Dear Don:

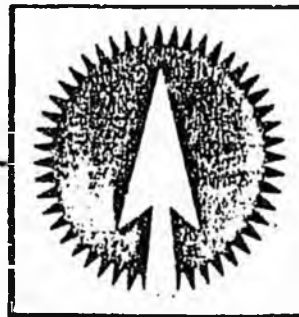
Thank you for your letter of October 29, 1984, regarding the support of the Alaska Loggers Association for an elk transplant in southeastern Alaska. Commissioner Collinsworth and his staff have been in contact with the Forest Service and various public groups in Southeastern concerning this matter. Department of Fish and Game staff will brief the Board of Game on the request at its next meeting, December 2-8, 1984. I appreciate the continuing concern of your Association for enhancement of wildlife in Alaska.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Bill".

Bill Sheffield
Governor

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.



111 STEDMAN, SUITE 209
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 907-225-6114

October 29, 1984

Honorable Bill Sheffield
Governor State of Alaska
Pouch A State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

Once again Alaska Loggers Association has been invited to support the Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club in its effort to establish an elk herd in Southeast Alaska. You will wish to know, the ALA Directors support this program. We would suggest the transplant be made to an area already designated as wilderness or some other set aside which does not permit timber harvest. We would hate in years hence to have a battle with the fish and game over elk habitat with the possibility they could not exist if the old growth forest were harvested.

Why not give it a try.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

DAB/mjh
cc: Mike Barton
Commissioner Collinsworth
Win Green
Jim Clark
Jerry Larrabee
Bob DeWitt
Earl Mossburg

Voting "Yes":	Elkins Bartholomew Hansen Thomas McCarty
Voting "No":	None
Absent:	King Cruise
4 votes required for passage	
Effective date:	8/20/84

K E T C H I K A N G A T E W A Y B O R O U G H

Resolution No. 590

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA, URGING THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME TO PARTICIPATE IN AN ELK TRANSPLANT IN SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA; AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE

R E C I T A L S

A. The Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club has made a proposal advocating the establishment of an elk herd in Southeast Alaska. The Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club believes that the multiple use management concept of the Ketchikan District would be more beneficial to the hunters of this area if an elk herd were made available for propagation and ultimate hunting in Southeastern Alaska.

B. The Alaska Sports and Wildlife Club was organized in 1947. Over the years, the Club has worked with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife and the U.S. Forest Service and advocates proper management of Alaska's recreational lands. The Club works to combat the declining deer population in Southeast Alaska, builds and maintains recreational cabins, provides skiffs on popular sportfishing lakes and supports many other sports and wildlife activities.

C. Sports and Wildlife activities are an important part of Ketchikan's tourism attraction.

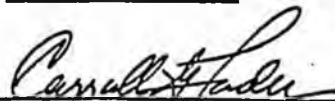
NCW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE ASSEMBLY OF THE KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH, ALASKA, as follows:

Section 1. The Assembly urges the U.S. Forest Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to participate in an elk transplant to Southeastern Alaska.

Section 2. The Borough Clerk is hereby directed to send a copy of this resolution to Governor Bill Sheffield; Area Biologist Robert Wood, Alaska Department of Fish and Game; and Forest Supervisor Win Green, U.S. Forest Service.

Section 3. This resolution is effective upon adoption.

ADOPTED this 20th day of August, 1984.



 BOROUGH MAYOR

ATTEST:

Introduced: 4/9/85
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY TAYLOR AND SUND

2

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 165

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transplanting of elk."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. The Department of Fish and Game shall, over the next three
9 years, cooperate with and assist in the transplanting to Zarembo Island of
10 up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year ending June 30,
11 1986, up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year ending
12 June 30, 1987 and up to 50 but not less than 10 elk during the fiscal year
13 ending June 30, 1988. The department shall utilize the services of volun-
14 teers, organizations and groups to accomplish this transplanting whenever
15 possible. The department is authorized to enter into agreements with simi-
16 lar agencies in other states to facilitate this transplant.

Introduced: 2/1/85
Referred: Resources and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY TAYLOR AND SUND

2

HOUSE BILL NO. 165

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to the transplanting of elk."

7 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

8 * Section 1. The Department of Fish and Game shall transplant 150 elk
9 from Afognak Island to Zarembo Island. The department shall transplant 50
10 elk during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1986, 50 elk during the fiscal
11 year ending June 30, 1987, and 50 elk during fiscal year ending June 30,
12 1988.