ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1987-1988 8672
5473 SRES SB 443 - SB 454

1046

SB

443

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of ______________ 5-DAY NOTICE
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER:

FISCAL NOTE(S) ATTACHED ______
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035
(see below)
2/16/88

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE ______________

Mr. President:

Resources Committee considered SB 443

game bird farming; efd

and recommended:

[ ] replace with CS ______________ [] same title
[] new title

[ ] attached amendment(s) and

[ ] do pass

[ ] do not pass

[ ] no recommendation

[X] individual recommendations

[ ] further referral to ______________

[X] letter of intent adopted and attached

** Committee [X] attached or [ ] adopted fiscal note(s)
[X] zero [ ] fiscal impact

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS
[signature]	[signature] No Rec
	[signature] " "
	[signature] " "

Paul Fischer (Do Pass)
Chairman signature and recommendation

[ ] Committee Backup Attached

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: SB 443
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
Title: An Act Relating to Game Bird Farming
Sponsor: Senator Coghill
Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
BRU: Game
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE						

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Don E. McKnight
Phone: 465-4190
Division: Game
Date: 3/2/88

Approved by Commissioner: [signature]
Date: 3/2/88
Agency: _____

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: BOB TWAIT
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 107
CITY: HOPE ZIP: 99605
PHONE: 782-3242
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM IN SUPPORT OF THIS BILL.

POMID: 03121608
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 12:16:08
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

F41

COPIES: SENATORS

DUNCAN
ELIASON
FANNING
FISCHER
STURGULEWSKI
ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: ARLENE WILLIAMS
TITLE:
ADDRESS: P.O.BOX 1241
CITY: SOLDOTNA ZIP: 99669
PHONE: 262-9285
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM IN FULL SUPPORT OF SB443 FOR THE LONGEVITY OF THE SPECIES. WE USED TO HAVE SPRUCE HENS OUT HERE AND THEY'VE ALL BEEN KILLED OFF IN THE FUNNY RIVER AREA.

POMID: 13150220
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 15:02:20
LIONAME: SOLDOTNA LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

DUNCAN
ELIASON
FANNING
FISCHER
STURGULEWSKI
ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: GENE D. CARTER, DVM
TITLE:
ADDRESS: BOX 2859
CITY: SOLDOTNA ZIP: 99669
PHONE: 262-4186
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM IN FAVOR OF BEING ABLE TO RAISE GROUSE DOMESTICALLY AND BE ABLE TO SELL THEM AND INTERCHANGE THEM WITH OTHER BREEDERS. I DON'T THINK THEY WILL BE A PROBLEM WITH OUR NATIVE GROUSE. BREEDERS ARE VERY DEFINITE ABOUT HAVING HEALTHY GROUSE.

POMID: 13150938
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 15:09:38
LIONAME: SOLDOTNA LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

DUNCAN
ELIASON
FANNING
FISCHER
STURGULEWSKI
ZHAROFF

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: KEN AND JUDY REVARD
TITLE:
ADDRESS: POB 871842
CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
PHONE: 376-2140
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: WE SUPPORT SB 443.

POMID: 14141142
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 14:11:42
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

KERTTULA
SZYMANSKI

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: MARCUS J. STERNHAGEN
TITLE:
ADDRESS: POB 8710329
CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
PHONE: 373-4921
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I'M IN FAVOR OF SB 443, I'D LIKE TO SEE IT PASS.

POMID: 14144140
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 14:41:40
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: DON OSTROM
TITLE:
ADDRESS: SR 5555
CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
PHONE: 376-2597
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM IN FAVOR OF SB 443.

POMID: 14104708
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 10:47:08
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

KERTTULA
SZYMANSKI

F U 1

NO
RESPONSE REQUIRED

Alaska State Legislature

Senate Resources Committee

Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4907

M E M O R A N D U M

To: Members of the Senate Resources Committee

From: Senator Jack Coghill

Re: SB 443, Relating to Game Bird Farming

Date: March 2, 1988

At the request of the Alaska Gamebird Association I have sponsored SB 443, which would allow the farming of grouse. The packet contains a great many letters of support for allowing this activity. The Department of Fish and Game has reservations about permitting this because of possible health problems. The gamebird association has solicited scientific data that attempts to refutes the department's position. I believe that the issue should have a public airing and let the committee decide what should be done.

In your packets are:
Alaska Gamebird Assn. paper and Ken Rivard support letter
public opinion messages
DF&G background paper
correspondence between Rivard's and DF&G
letters of support

Official Business

COMMITTEE: SENATE RESOURCES

DATE: MARCH 2, 1988

Subject of meeting: SENATE BILL 443 - GAME BIRD FARMING

SIGN-IN

Please Print

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
Lew Pamplin	Director, Game Div. Juneau	465-4190 267-2331	ADF&G	Yes

ALASKA GAMEBIRD ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 33
Sutton, Alaska
99674
907-745-2839

April 13, 1988

Senator Jack Coghill
Chairman, Senate Resource Committee
P. o. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Coghill:

On April 12, 1988, Ken Rivard, a member and representative of the Alaska Gamebird Assn., traveled to Juneau in an attempt to discover why SB 443 was hung up in the Senate Rules Committee. Upon his arrival in Juneau he discussed the merits of SB 443 with several Senators and staff aides who were very helpful and friendly. At that time he was given a copy of the Bill Analysis of this bill which had been prepared by the Fish and Game. We are aghast at the misinformation in this bill analysis.

The Alaska Gamebird Assn. and many Alaskan citizens support SB 443, "an Act relating to game bird farming". Under the heading of 'Organizational Opposition to Bill' the bill analysis shows the Board of Game, Alaska Falconers, Wildlife Federation of Alaska, and National Audubon Society. Since receiving this information we have spoken with a member of the Board of Game and were told the Board has not been approached to comment on this Senate bill. Mr. Richard Holstrom, vice-president of the Alaska Falconers, states that their organization has not declared a position on this bill nor have they been contacted to do so. Upon contacting the Wildlife Federation of Alaska and the National Audubon Society we were told that neither of those organizations had declared a position on the bill and neither of them had been contacted. It seems that a grievous error has been made on this bill analysis.

Under the heading of 'Background Legislative Intent' the reader is made to believe that this bill, SB 443, would make it legal for individuals to capture native Alaskan game birds to commercially rear and sell. This bill does not state, nor does it infer, that grouse may be taken from the wilds of Alaska. Lines 10 thru 13 state, "(a) Grouse may be raised and bred as domestic stock for commercial purposes, including the sale of offspring, by a person who lawfully owns the grouse and who holds a current valid game bird farming license."

Under the heading 'Analysis of Bill Program Effects' we read about the Departments two chief concerns about game farming of ptarmigan

and grouse. All along the Department has raised the problem of disease; however, they have never expressed what diseases they are concerned about although they have been asked to address this issue many times in the past few years. What makes a grouse more dangerous to the wild stock than the domestic fowl, migrant wildfowl, or pheasants? We have sent many of you copies of letters from veterinarians and aviculture organizations that state the grouse do not represent any greater risk than other domestic or game birds raised in captivity. These letters included one from Bert A. Gore, D.V.M. (Alaska State Veterinarian), L. Dwight Schwartz, D.V.M. (Professor, Avian Medicine and Pathology with the Animal Health Diagnostic Laboratory in Michigan), Stanley A. Vezey, D.V.M. (Professor Avian Medicine with the University of Georgia College of Veterinary Medicine), the International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc., American Game Bird Breeders' Federation, Washington Ornamental and Game Bird Breeders, and the American Pheasant & Waterfowl Society. Mrs. Linda Dellinger, Treasurer of Alaska Gamebird Assn., contacted several experts throughout the state of Alaska about the possibility of disease transmission or contamination of the native population of grouse by insect vectors. Included in her contacts were Ed Holspan (Entomologist, Division of Forestries), Donald G. Ritter (Manager, Northern Regional Laboratory, University of Alaska, Fairbanks), Dick Barret (Pathologist, Department of Environmental Conservation), Ken Crieg (Extension Office, University of Alaska , Fairbanks), and Meg Berget (Cooperative Extension Service, Palmer). They all agreed that there is no documentation or great concern of disease transmission by insect vectors in Alaska. We have been unable to find documentation on the notorious susceptibility of the wild grouse and ptarmigan to exotic pathogenic bacteria, viruses and other organisms referred to by the Department. Aviculturists in most of the United States including Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Michigan, and Minnesota are lawfully holding and breeding grouse in accordance with the laws of those states.

At this time we ask that you support the passage of SB 443, thank you.

Respectfully,

John M. Dellinger
President, Alaska Gamebird Association

cc: Senate Resource Committee and Senate Rules Committee.

STATE OF ALASKA

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT	DIVISION	BILL NUMBER	SPONSOR
Fish and Game	Game	SB 443	Senator Coghill

DEPARTMENT POSITION

Opposed

PREPARED BY	DATE	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE	DATE
Don E. McKnight	3/1/88		

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL
	All citizens of Alaska
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL	**ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL**
Alaska Gamebird Association	Board of Game Alaska Falconers, Wildlife Federation of of Alaska, National Audubon Society

FISCAL IMPACT: ☒ NONE ☒ FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

A few individuals in Alaska desire the opportunity to commercially rear and sell grouse and ptarmigan species which occur in the wild in Alaska. These birds, like all wildlife, belong to all people of the state and the department has not been given the authority to authorize the capture from the wild and subsequent retention for commercial breeding purposes of any wildlife unless it can be demonstrated that this action is of benefit to all citizens of the state. The Alaska Board of Game has recently reviewed (continued next page)

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

Aside from the matter of privatization of wildlife described above, the Department of Fish and Game has two chief concerns about game farming of grouse and ptarmigan. First is the very real potential for introducing disease organisms into wild stocks of grouse and ptarmigan. Birds in captivity can be exposed to pathogenic organisms by other poultry or game birds, then transmit the disease organisms to wild stock as they escape, are released or as wild birds approach penned birds directly or through transmission of the organisms via insect bite. Our wild grouse and ptarmigan species are notoriously susceptible to exotic (nonindigenous) pathogenic bacteria, viruses and other organisms and disease transmission is our greatest concern.

Second is the potential for exposing our wild stocks to genetically inferior game farm birds through escapes or intentional releases. Passage of this bill would make it increasingly difficult for the department to control these potential problems for native game birds, and would be contrary to public desires as expressed through the Game Board review process.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT (continued)

this matter (that of privatization of wildlife), thoroughly and as required under the Administrative Procedures Act, and determined that privatization of wildlife (commercial rearing of grouse and ptarmigan, in particular) was not in the best interests of the citizens of the state.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: CAROL KRENSELEWSKI
TITLE:
ADDRESS: 4436 E 6TH AVE
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99508
PHONE: 333-0441
BILL NO:
SUBJECT: UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS
MESSAGE: BEING THAT I AM A LESS THAN 12 MONTH EMPLOYEE AND THAT OUR WAGES HAVE BEEN CUT BECAUSE WE HAVE BEEN FORCED TO TAKE DAYS OFF WITHOUT PAY I WOULD LIKE TO SOME UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS MADE AVAILABLE TO US.

POMID: 03155354
DATE: 02/15/88
TIME: 15:53:54
LIONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES:

REPRESENTATIVES	REPRESENTATIVES	SENATORS
ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BINKLEY
BROWN	CATO	DUNCAN
COLLINS	COTTEN	ELIASON
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	FAHRENKAMP
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAIKS
FRANK	FURNACE	FANNING
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	HALFORD
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HENSLEY
HUDSON	KOPONEN	JONES
LARSON	MARTIN	JOSEPHSON
MENARD	MILLER	KELLY
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KERTTULA
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
POURCHOT	RIEGER	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	SZYMANSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	UEHLING
TAYLOR	ULMER	ZHAROFF
WALLIS	ZAWACKI	

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: KEN RIVARD
TITLE:
ADDRESS: POB 871842
CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
PHONE: 376-2140
BILL NO:
SUBJECT: REQUESTED CONTACT
MESSAGE: LETTING YOU KNOW THAT I HAVE PUT IN A REQUEST FOR ROD SWOPE OF GOVENOR'S OFFICE TO PHONE ME THIS AFTERNOON IF POSSIBLE.

POMID: 14112112
DATE: 02/15/88
TIME: 11:21:12
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES:

REPRESENTATIVE	SENATOR
MENARD	SZYMANSKI

Ken. I

Ron Clark - Gov Office

Bird man -

Mr Knight -
Fish & Game

Minaro -

5-1940A
Lauterbach
2/12/88

intro today!

IN THE SENATE BY COGHILL

SENATE BILL NO. 443

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

FIFTEENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

A BILL

For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to game bird farming; and providing for an effective date."

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

* Section 1. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Sec. 16.05.332. GROUSE FARMING. (a) Grouse may be raised and bred as domestic stock for commercial purposes, including the sale of ~~meat~~ off-spring, by a person who lawfully owns the grouse and who holds a current valid game bird farming license.

(b) The department may issue a game bird farming license for the farming of grouse to a person who applies on a form provided by the department, pays the fee established under AS 16.05.340, and who proves to the satisfaction of the department that the person

(1) intends to raise or breed grouse; and

(2) possesses facilities for maintaining the grouse under positive control.

(c) Notwithstanding other provisions of law, a license or permit from the department, other than a game bird farming license, is not required in order to import, export, or possess grouse for the purpose of grouse farming. A live grouse may not be captured from the wild or released into the wild without an appropriate license or permit from the department.

(d) In this section, "grouse" means a member of the family tetraonidae, including grouse, ptarmigan, sage hens, and prairie chickens.

* Sec. 2. This Act takes effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(a).

Judi & Ken Rivard
P.O. Box 871842
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
(907) 376-2140

Grouse
Tragopan and
Eared Pheasants

February 29, 1988

Senator Jack Coghill
P. O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Coghill,

Judi and I are long time residents of Alaska. We have been raising gamebirds in captivity for some ten years. Presently we are concentrating our efforts on scientific study, education, propagation, incubation and rearing of grouse (Tetraoninae) in captivity. Of the sixteen (16) species of Tetraoninae there are seven (7) species indigenous to the state of Alaska.

We have traveled extensively compiling data in reference to the raising of grouse in captivity. We have been to several states in the United States, England, Scotland, Sweden, Denmark, and Canada. We are in constant contact with other aviculturists exchanging information both on a personal level and on state, national, and international levels. I am an Associate Director with the American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society. My duties are to act as a liaison person with the regulatory agencies in Alaska along with promoting aviculture within and outside of the state. Judi has recently received an award from the American Pheasant and Waterfowl Society for her work with grouse. She is secretary for the Alaska Gamebird Association and frequently writes articles for the their monthly newsletter along with articles for other national and international publications.

The climate and the low bacterial levels of our soil in Alaska make this state an ideal area for the raising and breeding of grouse. In the past three years we have successfully bred and raised the Spruce Grouse, Willow and Rock Ptarmigan in captivity. Our grouse are not kept on wire floors but are on the ground year round. This practice is used occasionally in Europe but very rarely in the United States. There are very few grouse in captivity and even fewer numbers of the Ptarmigan species. We are presently the only people in the world who have been successful in keeping the White-tailed Ptarmigan alive in captivity. It has taken us three years of intense study, experience and dedication to accomplish this. As we continue to learn techniques that will enable us to not only continue the lives of grouse in captivity but also the secrets to breeding, incubation, hatching and the

survival of each generation we will be able to share this information with other aviculturists, zoos and institutions throughout the world. We feel that it is important to the future of these birds to assure them a home in captivity should their native environment become hostile.

The only indigenous game birds in Alaska are grouse; Willow, Rock and White Tailed Ptarmigan, Spruce, Blue, Ruffed and Sharp Tail Grouse. The discussion of allowing grouse to be kept in captivity in Alaska has centered on the possibility of an escaped bird surviving in the wild and threatening the native stock. The chance of survival of a captive bred grouse in the wilds of Alaska would be no better than the survival rate of the countless pheasants, partridge and quail that have been released by the state over several years. All grouse in captivity must be kept wing clipped to render them flightless in order to prevent them from flying in confinement and injuring themselves. The chance of a diseased or parasite infected grouse escaping from captivity is infeasible as captive birds are constantly checked for any signs of illness, lice and other parasites. A grouse raised from the first day of its life on commercial grains, protected from predators, and rendered flightless would find survival in the wild an impossible task. As the bird would not be able to survive it would be unable to hybridize with native stock and definitely would not compete for food or nesting.

The purpose and aim of aviculturists is not to transplant or introduce species into the wild but to continue the propagation of captive-bred species. We do not believe that game birds should be released into the wild, at least not without the consent of the authorities and not without the proper preparation of the birds to be released.

Judi and I sincerely hope that Senate Bill 443 passes so we may be able to continue our studies of our existing grouse and work with other species of grouse. As there are other aviculturists in this state interested in working with different members of the grouse family we will continue to share our knowledge with them in the hopes we will soon have an excellent representation of captive-bred grouse within Alaska.

Respectfully,

Ken Rivard
Wild Acres Farm

ALASKA GAMEBIRD ASSOCIATION

P. O. Box 33
Sutton, AK 99674

February 29, 1988

Senator Jack Coghill
P. O. Box U
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Coghill;

The Alaska Gamebird Association was organized in 1985. The AGA policy is to develop, promote and support conservation of all species of the order galliformes. We promote interest in propagation of these birds, provide education through meetings and publications, and provide a voice to seek proper legislation, regulation and public relations to carry out our policies. We also promote such activities which will result in establishment of survivable native and captive avian population in accordance with accepted standards and practices.

The AGA membership encompasses all of Alaska. Our membership includes those who raise quail, partridge, pheasants, grouse, ratites, and waterfowl. Though most of our members are aviculturist/hobbyists we do have some who are interested in hunting preserves stocked with captive-bred birds.

Our members are interested in the successful raising of all species of the family Galliformes in captivity within the state of Alaska. Presently we are faced with the discussion of a sub-family of the Galliformes, Tetraoninae (Grouse). Within this sub-family there are sixteen (16) species of grouse of which seven (7) species are indigenous to Alaska. The grouse family is a very difficult species to maintain and breed in captivity; however, we have the ideal climate in Alaska to make the successful breeding of these birds feasible.

This Association supports Senate Bill 433, 'An Act Relating to Game Bird Farming, and Providing for an Effective Date'. The purpose and aim of an aviculturist is to propagate captive-bred species and to assist in the propagation of difficult and endangered species.

Sincerely,

John Dellinger

John Dellinger, President
Alaska Gamebird Association

3

ALASKA GAMEBIRD ASSOCIATION

Est. November, 1985

Newsletter

Published monthly and the official newsletter of the Alaska Gamebird Association.
Annual dues are $15.00 and are due January 1st, payable to the Treasurer of AGA

President
John Dellinger
P.O. Box 83
Sutton
Alaska 99674
745-2839

Vice President
Harold Ellis
P.O. Box 92862
Anchorage
Alaska 99509
562-5156

Secretary
Judi Rivard
P.O. Box 871842
Wasilla
Alaska 99687
876-2140

Treasurer
Linda Dellinger
P.O. Box 83
Sutton
Alaska 99674
745-2839

Directors
Don Metteer
943 Marcus Street
Soldotna
Alaska 99669
262-4060

Bob Twait
Box 107
Hope
Alaska 99605
782-3242

Newsletter Editor
Linda Dellinger
P.O. Box 83
Sutton
Alaska 99674
745-2839

The **Alaska Gamebird Association** has been organized for the purpose of fostering a relationship among gamebird breeders and game bird growers that will promote their best interest by lawful means as may be deemed advisable by the Association. To develop, promote and support conservation of all species of the order Galliformes.

The purpose of this corporation shall be to promote interest in the preservation and multiplication of Galliformes and related species of birds by:

1. Promoting interest in propagation of these birds.
2. Providing education through meetings, publications, libraries and shows.
3. Provide voice to seek proper legislation, regulation, and public relations to carry out the purpose of the corporation.
4. Promote such activities which will result in establishment of survivable native and captive avian populations in accordance with accepted standards and practices.

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: LINDA DELLINGER, TREAS.
TITLE: ALASKA GAME BIRD ASSN
)DRESS: P O BOX 33
CITY: SUTTON ZIP: 99674
PHONE: 745-2839
ILL NO: SB 443
UBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
ESSAGE: I AM FULLY IN SUPPORT OF SB443 CONCERNING GROUSE AND GAME FARMING
)R GROUSE

POMID: 14095802
DATE: 02/25/88
TIME: 09:58:02
IONAME: MAT-SU LIO

FY1

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: JOHN DELLINGER, PRES
TITLE: ALASKA GAME BIRD ASSN.
ADDRESS: P O BOX 33
CITY: SUTTON ZIP: 99674
PHONE: 745-2839
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM FULLY IN SUPPORT OF SB443 CONCERNING GROUSE AND GAME FARMING FOR GROUSE.

POMID: 14100013
DATE: 02/25/88
TIME: 10:00:13
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

FY1

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: RON MC ALPIN
TITLE:
DDRESS: 6341 EAST 11TH COURT
CITY: ANCHORAGE ZIP: 99504
PHONE: 333-1451
ILL NO: SB 443
UBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
ESSAGE: PLEASE SUPPORT SB 443. THESE PROJECTS CAN BE DONE EFFECTIVELY, SAFELY,
O TO OUR BENEFIT.

POMIO: 03093413
DATE: 02/29/88
TIME: 09:34:13
IONAME: ANCHORAGE LIO

COPIES: SENATORS

KELLY
HALFORD

PUBLIC OPINION MESSAGE

F91

DEAR: SENATOR COGHILL

NAME: GENE CLUGSTON
TITLE:
ADDRESS: PO BOX 874811
CITY: WASILLA ZIP: 99687
PHONE: 373-5953
BILL NO: SB 443
SUBJECT: GAME BIRD FARMING
MESSAGE: I AM VERY MUCH IN FAVOR OF SB 443.

POMID: 14112620
DATE: 02/26/88
TIME: 11:26:20
LIONAME: MAT-SU LIO

COPIES:

REPRESENTATIVES	REPRESENTATIVES	SENATORS
ADAMS	BARNES	ABOOD
BOUCHER	BOYER	BINKLEY
BROWN	CATO	DUNCAN
COLLINS	COTTEN	ELIASON
DAVIDSON	DAVIS	FAHRENKAMP
DONLEY	ELLIS	FAIKS
FRANK	FURNACE	FANNING
GOLL	GRUENBERG	FISCHER
GRUSSENDORF	HANLEY	HALFORD
HERRMANN	HOFFMAN	HENSLEY
HUDSON	KOPONEN	JONES
LARSON	MARTIN	JOSEPHSON
MENARD	MILLER	KELLY
NAVARRE	PEARCE	KERTTULA
PETTYJOHN	PHILLIPS	RODEY
POURCHOT	RIEGER	STURGULEWSKI
SHULTZ	SPRINGER	SZYMANSKI
SUND	SWACKHAMMER	UEHLING
TAYLOR	ULMER	ZHAROFF
WALLIS	ZAWACKI	

NO RESPONSE REQUIRED

GAME BIRD FARMING OF GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN

BACKGROUND

Game farming, by definition, means the business of propagating, breeding, raising or producing game in captivity for the purpose of marketing the game or its products. By logical extension, game bird farming includes commercial use and commerce in any of a number of game birds. Where such use involves possession, sale, and purchase of live animals, state regulations limit the farmer/breeder to species listed under 5 AAC 92.029, so-called "domestic" species, for which no permit is required from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

During the March-April 1987 meeting of the Board of Game (BOG), the list of "domestic" species was expanded to include all species of turkey, pheasant, junglefowl, guinea fowl, quail, bobwhite, and peafowl, in addition to the chukar partridge. A companion proposal also passed that would authorize commercial uses of additional species under terms of an Aviculturist Permit issued by the ADF&G (5 AAC 92.028). These species include the capercaillie, some partridges, as well as the families of megapodes, curassows, sand-partridges, and francolins. Although unanimously adopted by the BOG, the Department of Law did not file the proposed regulations because they had been "improperly noticed." The Commissioner of ADF&G re-noticed these proposed regulations for adoption by delegation. The period of public notice recently ended, and the Notice of Adoption was sent to the Department of Law for filing.

The changes in proposed regulations are being accomplished at the request of the Alaska Gamebird Association (AGA), with the approval of the BOG, and with concurrence of the ADF&G. As filed, the proposed regulations represent a compromise and do not accomplish everything originally sought by the AGA.

ISSUE

Two primary points of disagreement remaining between the ADF&G and the AGA include whether aviculturists should be allowed to capture and possess native grouse for private or commercial use and whether exotic (i.e., non-indigenous) species of grouse should be imported and used for private, commercial purposes. By "grouse," the AGA means members of the subfamily Tetraoninae, including grouse, ptarmigan, sage hens, and prairie chickens. Concerns of the ADF&G, Department of Public Safety, and BOG regarding "grouse" farming relate to the privatization of wildlife, enforcement problems, and potential impacts on Alaska's wildlife. The following discussion is limited to biological concerns.

POTENTIAL IMPACTS ON ALASKA'S WILDLIFE

Alaska is unique among the states and extremely fortunate to retain nearly all of its native fauna and flora in their natural diversity and abundance, with little contamination from outside sources. Contributing to this condition are Alaska's geographical isolation, the state's relatively recent growth in population and development, luck, and, increasingly, conservative policies and regulations governing the introduction and importation of exotic animals.

Major concerns relating to possession and importation of non-indigenous birds of holarctic and nearctic origin (i.e., from arctic and temperate latitudes) include transmission of diseases and/or parasites, introduction of species that could compete with or displace native avifauna, and potentially negative consequences of hybridization.

Health Considerations[1]

The problems of breeding and propagating grouse in captivity are much greater than are those of pheasants, quail, and commercial poultry. This is due in part to a high susceptibility by grouse to various diseases and parasites This condition may be enhanced in tetraonids, which are apparently less adaptable to captivity. The "stress" of confinement can contribute to the sensitivity of these birds to disease and may explain why grouse trapped from the wild sometimes experience more disease problems than other game birds reared in the same facilities.

Commercial breeders are likely to be the major source of grouse for Alaskan aviculturists. Infectious diseases are relatively common in commercial wild bird operations due to a lack of health certification within the industry, environmental conditions that facilitate the transmission and maintenance of disease agents once they have been introduced, and inadequate disease diagnosis and control programs. Following importation to Alaska, diseased birds from a single source could result in widespread and costly contamination of both commercial and wild bird stocks.

In 1983-84, an outbreak of avian influenza that occurred in the poultry industry in New England was finally eradicated at a cost of nearly $65 million. In 1986, the same influenza virus broke out again in Pennsylvania among farmed game

---

[1] The ADF&G is grateful to Dr. Milton Friend, Director, National Wildlife Health Center, for reviewing and providing helpful comments on the "health considerations" portion of this issue paper.

birds, waterfowl, and poultry. In what appears to be an unrelated incident, 120,000 game birds in Oregon were destroyed in 1986 after being infected with avian influenza. Due to the complexity of the marketing system for these birds and the spread of infection from live birds as well as contaminated pens, crates, and equipment, the cost and difficulty of control are compounded. From a wildlife management perspective, the most disturbing factor in these recent events is the presence of avian influenza viruses in game bird species.

Disease transmission between native and commercial stocks can be a two-way street. Mycoplasmosis in turkeys is a good example of a disease that has been introduced into new populations of wild birds as a result of captive rearing and relocation of wild trapped birds. This bacterial disease is found in various wild strains of turkeys (all of which may be imported into Alaska without ADF&G permits). If this infection is transmitted to domestic poultry stocks, the financial consequences to the industry will far exceed the benefits likely to be derived by a limited number of small-scale aviculturists or game bird farmers.

The question of whether birds that have escaped or been released can survive in Alaska could be less important than whether they live long enough to transmit disease. Because most exotic grouse, as opposed to quail or pheasants, are native to northern Eurasia, such birds may have a greater potential for survival in Alaska and possibly for transmitting diseases from captive flocks to wild ones. It is important to recognize, however, that many diseases are spread by insect vectors and through contamination of environments. Therefore, long-term survival of birds that escape or have been released is only one aspect of disease considerations. For example, mosquitos feeding on captive-reared birds that have a disease agent circulating in their blood can transmit that disease to susceptible wild bird populations (of the same or other species) if they feed on these birds. Also, use by wild birds of soils and wetlands contaminated by the body discharges of infected birds can result in disease transmission, even though no direct contact occurs between the captive and wild bird populations. Examples include wild birds feeding in fields where bird manure and litter have been spread and the drainage of contaminated waste water or run-off from confinement facilities into a wetland.

Health considerations must include types of diseases as well as method of transmission. Old world grouse have the potential to introduce pathogens to geographically isolated and "naive" Alaskan populations, which may have evolved in the absence of those disease organisms and therefore may be more vulnerable to them. Physiological differences in these

species may be an effective barrier against infection by some diseases and parasites. However, exposure of "naive" Alaskan populations to pathogens present in similar species imported into the state could be especially devastating. Even within the state, many disease agents may exhibit varying degrees of virulence among discrete populations of essentially non-migratory game birds. One way to minimize the risks of disease transmission and epizootics is by continuing to restrict importation of exotic species and private use of Alaska's native game birds.

It was just this concern and the experience of the Pacific Northwest with disease transmission resulting from indiscriminate mixing of fish stocks that prompted the Board of Fisheries and the ADF&G's Division of Fisheries, Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development (FRED) to develop policies prohibiting transplants, introductions, and mixing stocks of native Alaskan fish in order to prevent the spread of disease and maintain genetic variability.

The subject of disease and parasite transmission by introduced birds is not well studied, and the consequences are not fully known. Enough examples exist, however, to demonstrate the dangers inherent in such transfers. Exotic disease outbreaks may have been responsible for extinctions and declines of some native Hawaiian bird species. Interest is now growing in the reservoir that introduced populations provide to initiate such outbreaks. Avian malaria and avian pox are two major disease problems believed to be having a significant impact on the abundance and distribution of native Hawaiian forest birds. Both of these diseases are transmitted by mosquitos. The disease agents were probably brought to the Islands as part of the pet bird industry, in domestic poultry, and possibly in birds released into the wild. However unlikely similar disease transmission may be for Alaska, the risks demand consideration.

Hybridization

Hybridization results in serious problems when characteristics of the introduced species are in some ways less desirable than those of native species. Those problems are not limited to crosses resulting from foreign exotics but also relate to native species transplanted between regions.

The AGA testimony before the BOG suggested that genetic pooling and ten generations of breeding would produce a bird easier to raise and breed successfully. The ADF&G maintains that the extent to which distinct subspecies or races of grouse exist in Alaska argues against private ownership and interbreeding. For native populations, genetic diversity (rather than pooling) is the key to survivability in the wild and adaptation to selective pressures. Mixing stocks,

a direct consequence and goal of private ownership, can result in lower reproductive potential, loss of genetic vigor, decreased disease resistance, and reduced survival of wild birds.

In North America, the bobwhite has been transplanted and re-introduced in many areas--not always with welcome results. The less robust southern variety has been introduced into northern areas where it readily crossed with the heavier and sturdier northern stock. The resulting offspring were both smaller and weaker than the original stock and less well equipped to cope with prevailing conditions.

The extent to which natural hybridization between native and exotic birds would occur in Alaska is unknown. However, sharp-tailed grouse are known to cross readily with prairie chickens, and willow and rock ptarmigan cross with black and hazel grouse. Because these species are not sympatric (i.e., occur in different geographic areas), geographic isolation rather than physiological or behavioral factors may well be an important factor preventing hybrids. The likelihood of crosses among different races or subspecies of the same species is even greater, for example, between willow ptarmigan and European red grouse. Natural sympatry would, of course, be lost if exotics were allowed into the state.

The variability among regional populations of mammals and game bird species in Alaska is a reflection of evolved traits that enhance survival in local environments. Human activities that result in the manipulation of gene pools or introduction of exotic stocks may reduce the fitness of native populations. As with fisheries, the values of Alaska native game populations rely on the maintenance of wild stocks. Unlike fisheries, natural reproduction sole source of wild game stocks, and unnecessary interference should be discouraged.

Introduction of Exotics

The AGA points to the historic failure of all introductions of game bird species into Alaska as evidence that the ADF&G's concerns regarding the establishment of exotic species are exaggerated. Following five failed attempts, some skeptics may have felt the same way about the sixth effort to introduce starlings to New York's Central Park. Few people could have forseen that starlings would colonize the continent, cross the Arctic Circle, and establish breeding populations in Alaska. As for game birds, no known efforts have been made to introduce non-native species of grouse to Alaska. Most grouse, as opposed to quail and pheasants, are native to habitats and climates similar to

those found in Alaska. Such birds are likely to have a greater chance for survival here.

Alaska's lack of success in preventing the introduction of potentially destructive mammals indicates that colonization of the state by exotics is possible. During the last century, the widespread introduction of red and arctic foxes to predator-free islands had a devastating effect on ground-nesting birds and led to the near extinction of the Aleutian Canada goose. The eradication of foxes has been difficult, expensive, and only moderately successful. The Norway rat ranges widely on the island of Amchitka, feeding on nesting seabirds. It is also established in Anchorage, Juneau, and Nome. More recently, illegal releases have resulted in the establishment of raccoons and wild boars in Alaska.

Until 1984, European ferrets could not be kept as pets. The change in regulations permitting private ownership was prompted by a district court decision holding that ferrets were domestic animals not subject to regulatory jurisdiction of the BOG. Critical to the court's decision was the view that ferrets could not become established in the state. Only three years later, it appears the court was wrong. A feral population of ferrets has apparently been established in southeast Alaska. Ferrets pose risks to nesting birds, wild furbearers, and people. The Alaska Epidemiology Office has issued a warning that ferrets can and do carry rabies. Rabies vaccine is not known to be protective in ferrets.

As interest in bringing exotic animals to Alaska increases, some other states are becoming more restrictive. Within the last six months, California has banned the importation and private ownership of ferrets (including neutered males) as pets. New Mexico recently reported that feral colonies of ferrets have become established in that state, and they are considered a threat to public health and safety. Massachusetts has stopped issuing permits for pet ferrets. South Carolina recently notified the ADF&G that it is now illegal to purchase or sell game, including all game birds except quail, in that state. Actions taken by California and South Carolina were not dictated solely by biological considerations, but also reflect the difficulty of enforcing regulations that require discrimination between legally and illegally possessed game.

The ADF&G's overall mission is to conserve, protect and perpetuate Alaska's wildlife resources for the greatest benefit of the people and to develop and extend those resources consistent with sound management practices. Successfully introduced game birds, intentional or accidental, have the potential to compete with, displace, or cause declines in our native avifauna. Our nation is replete with examples of sought-after introductions turning into

ecological disasters. Ninety-eight percent of Hawaii's flora and fauna is now exotic. At the other extreme, the extent to which Alaska has held onto its natural heritage is the envy of 49 states. Lax regulations elsewhere in the country should be a warning and not a model for us to follow. When acting to protect Alaska's wildlife, Alaskan's are never more justified in saying "we don't care how they do it outside."

GAME BIRD FARMING OF GROUSE AND PTARMIGAN:
A Draft Issue Paper

Prepared by: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Game
January 1988

COPY OF LETTER TO THE BOARD OF GAME

March 11, 1987

One of the major issues left to be agreed upon by ourselves and the Department is whether any member of the sub-family Tetraoninae (16 spp) should be allowed to be kept in captivity in Alaska. The Department's stand on this issue is (1) there is a very good chance that escaped "exotics" could survive in the wild, (2) these exotics might hybridize with the native stock, (3) the exotics might take disease and parasites into the wild, (4) the exotics would compete with the native stock for food and nesting areas, and (5) the Department does not have the manpower to oversee facilities where grouse would be held; therefore, no grouse shall be imported into Alaska for the purpose of holding and propagating in captivity. We have many solid arguments against the Department's stand and have enclosed several items for your perusal.

(1) In the Department's Wildlife Technical Bulletin #4, Game Transplants in Alaska there is a lengthy article on game birds, page 42-44. Within this article is a discussion of game bird transplants in Alaska. Spruce Grouse were taken from the Kenai Peninsula and released in the Kodiak area. Blue Grouse were taken from Southeastern Alaska and released both in the Kodiak area and the Chiniak Peninsula. These introductions failed. In the introduction pages of Birds of Alaska there is a listing of pheasants, and partridge that were released in the 1940s by the Alaska Game Commission. Again none of these releases were successful. Within the Department's Species Management Policies, 1980, it is specifically stated on page XIII-4, Par. 3, that attempts to transplant exotic species of game birds have never succeeded in Alaska.

There are many reasons why these transplants and releases have not succeeded; improper preparation of the birds for release, the inability of the birds raised on commercial rations to find sufficient food, and the lack of predator awareness. Enclosed is an article by Dr. Vernon G. Thomas, "Diet and Gut Properties of Pheasants in Relation to Restocking Success". This article discusses the effects of the commercial rations and wild diets on the gut and the proper conditioning of the gut for survival in the wild. Mr. Keith

Howman, Chairman of the World Pheasant Assn. and an avid aviculturist was quoted in the edition of the Woodland Grouse Symposium of 1978 as follows: "As an aviculturalist I have found that highly vegetarian species such as grouse and some pheasants have great difficulty in adapting to a new situation. In captivity they will slowly adapt to an artificial pelleted diet, but returning them to a vegetarian diet can be rapidly fatal". After many, many years of attempting to purposely release captive-bred birds into the wild the aviculture world is only now beginning to make steps forward.

(2) Intergeneric hybridization occasionally occurs in nature. There is a remote possibility intergeneric hybridization could occur between an escaped exotic and a native grouse if the exotic was able to survive and if the exotic was able to locate another grouse of its genera. The majority of game bird breeders in Alaska are located in or near rather heavily populated areas. The chances of an escaped grouse, or any other species of game bird, being able to survive guns, dogs and natural predators long enough to reach the wilds would be very slim.

(3) One major reason that grouse are not raised in captivity in the large numbers of other game birds is they are very susceptible to disease and infections. This susceptibility makes it very difficult, expensive, and frustrating to raise and breed these birds and only those aviculturists with the experience and dedication necessary are successful. Grouse are not only very susceptible to disease and infections they are unable to withstand the stress and usually die at the onset of illness. The chances would be extremely low of a diseased or infected grouse escaping into the wild and surviving more than a day or so. Captive-bred birds are constantly checked for lice and other parasites, if found they are treated immediately and can be considered free of parasites for purposes of this argument. We have spoken with several noted grouse breeders in North America and these gentlemen have agreed that if captive-bred grouse were to escape into the wild they would not survive long and would not be a threat to the native population. For your consideration we have enclosed a list of these gentlemen along with their addresses and telephone numbers.

(4) Competition with native grouse for food, cover and nesting areas should not be a concern. As we have discussed in the previous paragraphs the chances of survival of escaped exotic grouse are so nominal that this competition would not occur.

(5) Whenever an aviculturist should apply for a permit to hold and propagate grouse within the state the Department would not have to issue the permit immediately. The issuance of the permit could wait until such time as an area biologist or a protection officer is able to check out the premises where the birds were to be housed. By doing this there would not be a need for any additional staff.

To further argue for our right to hold grouse in captivity in Alaska we have enclosed is a copy of three (3) articles taken from a recent publication of the Canadian Ornamental Pheasant and Game Bird Assn. The government of Ontario, Canada, prior to January 1, 1987, would not allow any species of grouse to be kept in captivity that was indigenous to Ontario. Now the aviculturists in Ontario may keep any species of grouse in captivity!

The Alaska Gamebird Association asks that you seriously consider the information written here and enclosed with this letter. If you have any questions whatsoever please call one of the following: Judi or Ken Rivard in Wasilla at 376-2140 or Linda Dellinger in Sutton at 745-2839. Thank you for your time and assistance.

Sincerely,

Judith A. Rivard
Chair, Legislative and Regulation Committee
Alaska Gamebird Association

Enc. Nine (9)

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O.BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802
PHONE: (907) 465-4100

November 30, 1987

Mr. John M. Dellinger, President
Alaska Gamebird Association
P. O. Box 871842
Wasilla, AK 99687

Dear Mr. Dellinger:

Thank you for your letter concerning captive wild grouse.

The Division of Boards reports that the Alaska Board of Game reviewed proposals from your association on the issue of captive wild grouse at the December 1986 meeting and again at the March 1987 meeting. Department staff reviewed the tapes of the board discussion from the 1987 meeting and report that the tapes clearly reflect that the board did not want wild grouse or their progeny to be sold. The record is also clear that this was the board's final decision on the proposal. During the discussion, one board member indicated a need for further discussions in November 1987. However, another board member successfully argued to conclude work on the topic. The board vote for conclusion of the topic was 6-0 with one member absent.

I would like this opportunity to respond to a question raised on behalf of the Alaska Gamebird Association by Mr. and Mrs. Rivard during their testimony last April before the board. The Rivards were seeking clarification on regulations for ownership of progeny of captive-reared, wild-caught birds. The enclosed opinion by the Department of Law (File No. 661-88-0066, October 20, 1987) states that the progeny of birds held in captivity under a permit are still "owned" by the state in trust for all its citizens, absent a contrary provision in the permit.

This department does not issue permits to allow the sale of game. The face of each permit states that the permit is nontransferable and that no redelegation of authority is allowed. The reverse side of each permit states that the permit is granted "with the express understanding that all specimens taken under authority hereof...shall not be sold or

bartered." State regulations (5 AAC 92.002, 92.020, and 92.039) and statutes (AS 16.05.340(b) and 16.05.920(a)) allow the Commissioner broad discretion to impose appropriate restrictions on permittees.

I am sorry that you believe that the department was negative in testimony regarding your proposed regulations. The compromise proposals (which were recently sent to the Department of Law for filing with the Lt. Governor) go further than either the board or department had felt is prudent. The risks to our native fauna of farming and importing exotic species, however slight, are real. As Alaska liberalizes policies, other states--to their regret--are belatedly restricting their own laws. South Carolina, for example, recently notified us that it is now illegal to buy, sell or ship all game species except quail.

There is growing concern across the country about disease transmission between captive and wild populations of game birds. Given our responsibility to conserve, protect and perpetuate the state's wildlife resources, a conservative approach in subjecting those resources to any risk whatever seems extremely appropriate.

The board has set its agenda for the next two meetings. The topic of captive wild grouse is not on the agenda scheduled for the November 1987 or the spring 1988 meetings. I will forward your letter to the Division of Boards to add to the list of potential agenda topics when the board next works on its agenda.

Sincerely,

Don W. Collinsworth
Commissioner

Enclosure

STATE OF ALASKA

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1599
PHONE: (907) 344-0541

March 13, 1987

Ken and Judi Rivard
Wild Acres Farm
P. O. Box 871842
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Mr. and Ms. Rivard:

This is in response to your February 23 letter and confirmation of discussions between you and Game Division staff on March 5.

The department has not in the past nor is currently issuing permits for capture and exportation of any native game species for purposes of commercial propagation. We will continue to allow the export of game, including game birds, for valid scientific, educational, or propagative purposes (5 AAC 92.033). Propagative purposes may include breeding for introduction or reintroduction in other states, but do not include commercial uses. We assume permittees will abide by the conditions of their permits and, for obvious reasons, cannot enforce Alaska's laws in other states. Violations of permits after the fact would be illegal, however, under provisions of the Lacey Act and enforceable by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS).

The department's position respecting disposition of progeny of wild caught grouse is clear. All live native grouse--wild, captive, and captive-bred--are game animals. As such, they may not be bought, sold, or possessed without written authorization from the department. To date, sale has never been authorized. You pointed out, and correctly so, that USFWS permits have no stipulations regarding ownership of progeny. However, stipulations commonly used by federal agencies are not a basis for enforcing or stipulating conditions of state permits.

Your most recent permit (#87-32), dated February 10, 1987, was issued to allow you to take and possess for propagation purposes various species of native birds (e.g. spruce grouse, willow ptarmigan). Under the terms of this permit, the progeny of those birds are your personal property as long as you abide by the terms and conditions of the permit. We issued this permit to you for purposes of research into methods of successfully breeding

and rearing these species. As you know, this was an exception to our normal policy allowing possession of native game birds.

The department has worked hard to accommodate your desires about breeding game birds. Unfortunately, several points of difference remain: whether the importation, possession, breeding, sale and/or export of grouse species not native to Alaska should be allowed; and whether the capture, possession, breeding, sale and/or export of indigenous species of grouse and ptarmigan should be allowed.

The department has consistently opposed the importation of exotic species that could exist in the wild in Alaska or result in the introduction of disease to game populations in Alaska. Many Alaskan species (or subspecies) are very closely related to those found elsewhere in North America and Eurasia. The red grouse, for example, is an extremely close relative of our willow ptarmigan. The introduction of species which could interbreed with indigenous species, introduce disease, and which could, possibly, successfully adapt to the wild in Alaska, would be poor policy. Any such policy would be difficult to justify given the potential hazards and the total lack of demonstrable benefits to the general public.

The "domestication," capture, and breeding of indigenous species of grouse raises a different set of problems. Some of our concerns are summarized below:

1. The department's species management policy for small game discourages commercialization of public small game resources. If retention in captivity cannot logically be justified on the basis of scientific study or educational purposes, it must be either for commercial purposes (especially if any sale is involved) or for pets.

2. Both regulations and long-standing policy prohibit the possession of any game as pets. It is inconsistent to us to prohibit big game or small mammals as pets, but allow wild game birds as pets.

3. The raising of wild grouse, particularly ptarmigan, in captivity is at this time very much an experimental endeavor. Many birds have died in repeated attempts to successfully breed these species in captivity. We have allowed a few permits to do so, in the interest of science, to determine if qualified breeders could develop techniques to successfully breed these species. Such attempts frequently result in removal from the wild of many more birds than are kept alive in captivity. Mortality of young birds captured for this purpose is extremely high.

4. Breeding Alaska grouse and ptarmigan in captivity cannot be justified on the basis of protection of the species (none are remotely candidates to become endangered in the

foreseeable future) nor for the purpose of providing birds for transplant or reintroduction in Alaska. If these latter two needs arose, the use of wild-caught birds would be highly preferable.

5. Allowing commercialization of any system that recognizes private ownership of progeny resulting from captive breeding, raises the question of identification--how can "domestic," privately owned birds be legally differentiated from wild ones of the same species. Commercialization, therefore, entails the necessity of some system of marking or banding, and with it a series of regulations and/or activities on the department's part to administer and enforce such a system. Presently, we do not have the staff, funding, or time to administer such a system statewide.

In summary, the Species Management Policies were endorsed by the Board of Game and developed following extensive review by the department and public. After reconsidering the potential administrative drawbacks, costs, biological concerns, and potential enforcement problems of changing these policies, I do not feel it is appropriate to recommend a change in our existing policy at this time.

I appreciate your forthrightness and cooperation to date. I understand your position (and frustrations) and I hope that you can understand our position. If you have any further questions regarding this matter, please contact me or Bob Hinman.

Sincerely,

W. Lewis Pamplin, Jr.
Director

cc: Norman Cohen, Deputy Commissioner
Brenda Johnson, Board of Game
Bob Hinman, Deputy Director

STATE OF ALASKA

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF GAME

P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802
PHONE: (907) 465-4190

February 5, 1986

Mr. Kenneth S. Rivard
Ms. Judith Rivard
Wild Acres Farm
P. O. Box 871842
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Mr. and Ms. Rivard:

Thank you for promptly submitting your reports of collecting activities with your expired permits. You will have already received permits from the department to rehabilitate sick and injured birds and to hold alive and propagate rock ptarmigan, white-tailed ptarmigan, willow ptarmigan, spruce grouse, and blue grouse. Enclosed is your permit to possess and attempt to breed the two adult capercaillie grouse already in your possession. Your requests to extend the permit to import additional capercaillie and to import eggs of black grouse, red grouse, and capercaillie are denied. Note that the conditions of your permit to continue to hold two capercaillie prohibit in-state transfer of possession or sale of those grouse or their progeny except to persons having a permit issued by this department to possess capercaillie. The capercaillie may, nevertheless, be exported without additional permits.

The department's current Species Management Policies, originally developed in the 1970's, have since been reviewed by the public, revised, and subsequently endorsed by the Board of Game. Although not intended as constraints, those policies provide general guidelines for administrative actions. Specific policies governing the importation of exotic species of game birds for private use have not been formulated. Regarding transplants of such birds, the policy states that "because transplants often have unforeseen detrimental effects, introductions of small game will be generally opposed, but may be approved if substantial resource or public benefit can be shown." The policy specifies further that "prior study must establish that the introduction of a species will not adversely affect the numbers, health or utilization of resident species...and future public use of the resource must be guaranteed" (emphasis added).

Species use management policies for small game also state that "the commercial harvesting of small game for the sale of animal

products will be opposed. The domestication of small game is not considered a wise use of the resource and will be discouraged. Permits [for capturing and holding small game] will not be issued unless substantial benefits which are consistent with the Department's goals and policies can be demonstrated."

The red grouse is a Scottish subspecies of the willow ptarmigan, an important game bird in Alaska. In the past, the Board of Game has refused to authorize the importation of exotic birds of holarctic origin. Interbreeding between native and exotic subspecies has been known to result in loss of hardiness and genetic vigor of native populations. Intergeneric hybridization has been documented in the wild between both black and capercaillie grouse and other sympatric species, specifically willow and rock ptarmigan.

The risks may be slight of escaped exotics becoming established in Alaska, successfully hybridizing or otherwise competing with native birds, and transmitting diseases and parasites. Nevertheless, the risks are real and, as you know from personal experience, captive exotic birds do escape to the wild. This denial of your application may seem inconsistent with our past approval of permits for capercaillie. Permit No. 85-231, however, was issued because of extenuating circumstances involving the unauthorized importation of those birds. Your application does not indicate how the public or the state would benefit from your proposed project, nor have you demonstrated that accidental introduction into the wild will not adversely affect resident species. If you contemplate requesting renewal next year of permits to hold and propagate native grouse, please consider the "species management policies" cited above when making application.

If adopted, your proposal to change 5 AAC 92.029 would authorize the propagation and sale of many exotic game birds in Alaska. Further consideration of this matter, therefore, may be more appropriate following review of your proposal by the Board of Game. Until then, if you have further questions or comments, please let me know.

Sincerely,

Robert A. Hinman
Deputy Director

Enclosure

cc: Dennis D. Kelso, Deputy Commissioner

Aviculture under attack

by Walter Sturgeon

Editor's Note:

Walter Sturgeon is the First Vice President of the International Wild Waterfowl Association. He maintains a fine waterfowl collection at his Lee Ridge Aviaries, R.F.D. #1, James Farm Durham, NH. He utilizes this collection as a research center, as well as for propagation purposes. He and his staff have done considerable research related to the problem of Aspergillosis in northern waterfowl.

Walter has participated in several Arctic expeditions to collect various species of waterfowl for preservation and propagation purposes.

The article which Walter here presents is in defense of an activity dear to our hearts. This though-provoking material will be useful to us all during difficult times which may lie ahead.

****

I am indebted to Dr. James W. Carpenter and Dr. Scott R. Derrickson whose paper entitled, "The Role of Captive Propagation in Preserving Endangered Species," provided the framework for this article. Both are at the forefront of defending the maintenance of captive populations of birds and the collections they manage at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center and the National Zoological Park's Conservation and Research Center are fine examples of what can be accomplished by aviculture.

W. Sturgeon

****

Aviculture plays a important role in the conservation of wildlife. It is ironic that this technique which is finding increased acceptance as a tool to help preserve rare and endangered species is currently under attack. Our right to pursue this advocation is being jeopardized by a small minority of people who do not or do not want to understand the role of captive maintenance and propagation. This article is offered as an aid to those who find themselves defending their rights through the press or at a public hearing.

There is no need to explain what is happening to our world in such areas as population increases; loss of wildlife habitat; environmental pollution; hunting pressure; famine; native subsistence; war; the introduction of exotic species; and advances in transportation technology. All of these have taken their toll on wildlife species - both plant and animal.

Current estimates suggest that from one half to 2 million species or 5 to 25 percent of all existing life forms may become extinct by the turn of the century. This reduction in biological diversity is one of the major problems facing many and it will ultimately cause a decrease in the quality of human life.

Man is waking up to these awesome prospects and is starting to react with a number of worldwide programs designed to slow this loss. Most of the effort to date has been in the preservation of threatened and endangered species but it has a beneficial impact on all wildlife.

The efforts have resulted in legislation, hunting restrictions, treaties, increased law enforcement, better habitat management and acquisition, control or environmental pollutants, public education, additional research and federal, state and private conservation programs. All of these efforts are in the hope that we are not too late to have a significant impact.

Aviculture is another technique that is finding increased acceptance as a valid conservation strategy. Captive propagation offers an attractive reinforcement to the complex task of habitat preservation and provides an immediate opportunity to preserve options until limiting factors can be identified. As a conservation technique, captive propagation of threatened and endangered species can complement or enhance conventional research and management practices. There are at least four ways that this is currently done:

During periods of high risk to a particular species captive propagation can be used to preserve genetic variability. The maintenance of representative genotypes in captivity can prevent the indiscriminate loss of valuable genetic variation. Some of our leading zoos are presently cooperating in a program they call a Species Survival Project.

This program is designed to maintain 90 percent of the genetic variability of a particular species for 200 years. The program involves a computer program, a species coordinator, and the known history of the specimens made available to the program. If the number of specimens is low, then it is necessary to get them breeding and a large number of offspring must be maintained to meet the program objectives.

The earlier you get started on a target species, the fewer number of total birds that must be maintained. Key elements in the program require stock procurement from the wild before populations reach critically low numbers in order to (1) minimize the impact of removing individuals from the wild population, (2) maximize the genetic diversity, and (3) secure enough animals to form a viable captive breeding program. Current examples to SSPs include White-naped and Manchurian Cranes, Bali Mynah, Guam Rail and Micronesian Kingfisher.

Captive propagation can produce stock for study to yield information useful in managing wild populations. The identification of basic biological, behavioral and ecological characteristics usually require intensive scientific study. In many instances, study that would be difficult if not impossible to undertake in the wild can be conducted under the controlled conditions available in captivity.

The Arctic and Antarctic regions are examples of inhospitable and

Guarich, Dan and Brown, J.E., 1983. THE RETURN OF BROWN PELICAN, Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, LA.

Kear, Janet and Berger, A.J., 1980. THE HAWAIIAN GOOSE, An Experiment in Conservation, Buteo Books, Vermillion, ND.

Mackenzie, J.P.S., 1977. BIRDS IN PERIL, Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston.

Smith, Dick, 1978. CONDOR JOURNAL, Capra Press and the Santa Barbara Museum of Natural History, Santa Barbara, CA.

Stewart, Darryl, 1978. FROM THE EDGE OF EXTINCTION, Morrison & Gibb, Ltd., London.

Zimmerman, D.R., 1975. TO SAVE A BIRD IN PERIL, Coward, McCann & Geoghegan, Inc., New York

ıviculturist and anyone else who keeps wild animals in captivity by various inimal protection organizations. They ıre generally opposed to the keeping of iny wild animal and many extend this o public institutions as well as private :cilities.

Their efforts, aimed at state egislatures, tend to be a grass roots ype approach to a representative who is ympathetic to their cause, and depend n a large part to public apathy to slip t into law. Often respected rganizations like Audubon and Friends f Animals are involved and people utomatically accept anything they ught endorse.

I would hope that everyone is pposed to cruel and inhumane eatment of any living thing and I don't eny that examples of wild animals ept in captivity result in just that, but ıey are infinitesimal in comparison to he number of animals that are well ept.

Efforts currently underway involve :stricting the importation of birds and nimals, placing restrictions on ansportation of birds across state lines ithout proof of their captive origin, nd specification of size and type of nclosure being used to house animals. hese will represent additional layers of gislation and are counter productive to ur efforts to preserve the maximum umber of species possible. **Current aws are sufficient to control buse and what is needed is dequate enforcement of them.**

I hope this article will give you a amework in which to defend our right ı continue with our efforts. As a rticipant in this effort you are in a osition to defend captive-propagation ithout any more strings attached and hould be alert to these restrictive proposals if and when they arise.

I would like to leave you with one thought that is often used when discussing this subject:

"The beauty and genius of a work of art may be reconceived, though its first material expression be destroyed; a vanished harmony may yet again inspire the composer; but when the last individual of a race of living beings breathes no more, another heaven and another earth must pass before such a one can be again."

William Beebe
(1877-1962)

SUGGESTED REFERENCES

Banko, W.E., 1960. THE TRUMPETER SWAN, University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Caras, Roger, 1970. SOURCE OF THE THUNDER, The Biograpy of a California Condor, Little Brown & Company, Boston.

Carpenter, J.W., 1983, Species Decline: A Perspective on Extinction, Recovery, and Propagation, pp. 165-178 in ZOO BIOLOGY 2:165.

Carpenter, J.W. and Derrickson, S.R., 1981. The Role of Captive Propagation in Preserving Endangered Species, pp. 109-113. Proceedings of the Nongame and Endangered Wildlife Symposium, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Game & Fish Division, Technical Bulletin WL5.

Greenway, J.C., Jr., 1967, EXTINCT AND VANISHING BIRDS OF THE WORLD, Dover Publications, Inc., New York.

Grossman, M.L.; Grossman S.; and Hamlet, J.N., 1969. OUR VANISHING WILDERNESS, Madison Square Press, Grosset & Dunlap, New York.

inaccessible regions during most of the year, and to overcome this probably the most elaborate controlled condition facility for birds was built at Sea World in San Diego. There they are studying penguins, alcids, and other related species and are breeding most of them.

Surrogate species are often used in the case of severely endangered species for the initial research. Examples of surrogate species research are the work being done with the Andean Condor, itself a threatened species, for the California Condor and use of the abundant Greater Sandhill Crane for the Whooping Crane.

A third way is **producing stock for release in the wild.** Techniques and methods for releasing captive-reared offspring are being developed for a number of species. They are currently being employed to bolster, restore, or establish wild populations.

Techniques such as foster parenting by using a surrogate species to hatch and rear offspring from captive produced eggs are being used in Idaho to establish a second flock of Whooping Cranes and will soon be used in Asia utilizing the Common Crane for some of their rarer forms.

Egg swaps have been used to overcome DDT egg shell thinning problems in birds-of-prey such as the osprey and the eagle. Hacking stations have resulted in successful release of Peregrine Falcon. Soft release programs have been used to gradually release the Nene Goose in Hawaii, Andean Condor in South America, Mississippi Sandhill Crane to its home range and the Masked Bobwhite to the Southwest.

Most of the birds mentioned are non-migratory which makes the prospects better for their successful release. Migratory birds such as the Aleutian Canada Goose have been successfully released and have migrated but losses have been high.

Aviculture can also play an important role in producing birds for public education. In maintaining a species in captivity for research and propagation, more animals than are needed for transplanting are often produced. By loaning these excess animals to zoological parks and other institutions, public awareness of endangered species research and conservation efforts can be greatly enhanced. Visitors to your aviaries each year can help in this public awareness effort and I would encourage you to make your facilities available on an informal basis for this purpose.

Captive propagation can also effectively complement existing research and management programs in several ways. **In most instances, obtaining stock from the wild has little or no impact on the productivity of the wild population.** Animals that are wounded, injured, or for some other reason unable to survive in the wild can be maintained in captivity without reducing the size or gene pool of the wild population.

At the present time I am maintaining a flock of Atlantic Brant that were injured off the coast of New Jersey during their southern migration. These birds, along with a few captive-bred young, will hopefully be a big enough colony to allow us to become only the second place in the world to breed this species.

In some species such as cranes, a second egg can be removed from the nest since it is there as an insurance policy against loss or failure of the first one to hatch. This egg is usually

abandoned or if it hatches, the stronger chick will kill the weaker due to sibling rivalry. This technique, practices for some 20 years, has effectively doubled the number of Whooping Cranes in existence today.

The Brown Pelican has been reintroduced to much of its former range with the use of injured birds that are incapable of flight. The injured birds are set up in a protected area such as a city park and induced to breed. The young birds are reared by their parents an once fledged are allowed to come and go as they please. Eventually this soft release program results in colonies being set up nearby and a successful re-establishment. Other species which re-nest or customarily lose a substantial number of eggs or young can have their nest robbed with little impact.

Captive propagation can also be an effective insurance against extinction in species where the extant population is small or where conventional management practices have proven ineffective in preventing further species decline. Some of the present species that their last hope seems to be in captive propagation are the California Condor, Guam Rail, Micronesian Kingfisher, and the Dusky Seaside Sparrow.

In the case of the sparrow only three males currently exist and a program to cross breed these birds to females of a closely related species has not worked well due to the advanced age of the males. This species will undoubtedly become the next North American bird to become extinct.

The Pink Pigeon from the island of Mauritius has been saved by taking it into captivity to protect it from monkeys introduced to the island who predate their eggs. Once the monkeys are removed it will be reintroduced. A similar story with the Aleutian Canada Goose saved this species from the Arctic Fox.

Captive birds are more productive than their wild counterparts. The life expectancy of birds in captivity is much greater than in the wild because of protection from predators, disease and accidents and as a result of good husbandry practices. By increasing their life expectancy and increasing their annual production through various manipulative techniques both annual and lifetime productivity can be increased many fold.

Photoperiod adjustment in cranes has resulted in as many as six clutches of eggs in a single season from Whooping Cranes at Patuxent Wildlife Research Center. At my own facility we have induced a pair of Greater Sandhill Cranes to lay five clutches by removing their two egg clutches shortly after the second egg wa laid.

Captive propagation can also allow for selective pedigree breeding which is very important. Captive populations can play an important role as reservoirs for preserving and infusing genetic diversity into wild stocks. Egg transplant is an effective way of introducing new blood.

Artificial insemination is often used to overcome a lifetime pair bond between birds that you might want to produce young with another mate. AI can also be used to mate birds that are injured and incapable of breeding or to mate birds imprinted on humans or other birds of a different species. Cryogenics is being used at Patuxent to preserve crane semen for use on later generations.

The private aviculturist can play an important role in maintaining bird species. Zoos and other public institutions numbering about 170 in the United States can reasonably maintain about 30,000 birds. Private aviculturists keep at least 10 times this number or 300,000.

Private aviculturists have done a particularly good job with two groups of birds, pheasants and waterfowl, and have without institutional help saved several from extinction. They are currently concentrating significant resources on psittacines and have made breakthroughs by breeding many of the rare forms.

However, some of the most abundant species are not well established in captivity even though they have been maintained for years. Other species that are abundant are next to impossible to keep alive under captive conditions for even a short period of time. Examples of the former include the Atlantic Brant and the Red-breasted Merganser, while the latter species include the old Squaw, the Stellars Eider and the Loon. We must learn what is required to propagate them while they are abundant and this is left up to the private aviculturist because the other institutions feel they must put their resources into threatened and endangered varieties.

The private aviculturist has one extremely important thing to offer and that is dedication. He works long hours to provide for his bird's needs and by living with his birds he is available 24 hours a day to observe their habits and to respond to any emergency. Zoos and other public institutions are staffed by many extremely dedicated and capable individuals who generally have experience and good technical background. These individuals are often hampered by lack of qualified support personnel and funds, their priorities are established by some commercial manager of the facility, facility maintenance is done under someone else's direction, and they are dependent on other personnel such as security to deal with emergencies that arise during off hours. As a result they often do not achieve the results obtained by the private aviculturist.

The permit process and the political aspects of obtaining rare species have always favored public institutions but capable private aviculturists are getting increased access to the birds. Private individuals are beginning to participate in the various SSPs and studbook programs. Once a zoo recognizes your capabilities and the extent of your dedication to a particular project, they will consider you an additional resource and will encourage your participation.

The bottom line is that without the private aviculturist there are not enough facilities, staff and funds available for maintenance of all the world's currently threatened or endangered birds.

Aviculture is currently under attack in this country and our very right to use this tool is in jeopardy. There is a lot of pressure being brought on the

There were a total of 3 letters like this with more than 10 signatures all together but I did not keep copies of all

3. Judi

ALASKA GAMEBIRD ASSOCIATION

March 27, 1987

Dear Board of Game:

We would like for you to support our position on keeping captive-bred grouse. We feel that captive-bred grouse will not cause problems with the native populations of grouse even if some should happen to escape.

These are the reasons we believe you should vote in favor of this issue:

1. The birds are tested before they are shipped into the state preventing the possibility of contagious diseases from transferring from captive-bred to wild stocks.

2. The people who are raising them are intelligent and capable people who have the birds' best interest at heart.

3. Should they escape there is very little chance that they would breed with the wild stock. (Rough terrain, distance between birds, and species defferences).

4. If those that escape are adult birds and accustomed to pen-feeding, they would be inefficient at living in the wild and probably would not survive anyway.

5. Most of the breeders of grouse would take precautions that they did not have escapes due to the cost of the birds and the difficulty of obtaining them in the first place.

6. On the plus side, many species of birds are being killed off in the wild and we feel it is important for us to domestically raise birds so we can have a gene pool in case we want to restock birds in some other part of the world.

We really appreciate your studied thoughts on this issue and hope you will vote for keeping and rearing captive-bred grouse in Alaska.

Sincerely yours,

AK game bird memebers

Don Metler P&F Cont.

Non game bird memebers

FACULTY OF FORESTRY

UNIVERSITY of TORONTO Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5S 1A1

March 24, 1987

Mr. Ken Rivard
P.O. Box 871842
Wasilla, Alaska 99687
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Rivard,

I am in favour of the transfer, keeping, and breeding of all species of grouse in captivity so long as it is done responsibly and well. I believe the advantages gained by game or wildlife breeding outweigh the disadvantages, and I do not know of any case where captive grouse or their transfer have caused threats to wild populations.

I know the aviculture of grouse has provided the following benefits: (1) An international group of professionals and amateurs who work singly and in groups to further the welfare of the grouse and other animals, (2) the provision of information and material of educational and scientific importance, (3) the holding and study of grouse in co-operation with professional scientists, and (4) the display of grouse for the enjoyment of the public. I think this last point is important for the grouse are relatively unknown and deserve appreciation.

In addition to this list, grouse holding and breeding must provide a challenge, fascination, and a lot of pleasure for the breeder.

You may use this letter as you wish. If I can address other points that are of concern to you please let me know.

Yours sincerely,

J.F. Bendell

J.F. Bendell
Professor

/dk

AMERICAN GAME BIRD BREEDERS' FEDERATION

Executive Secretary & Managing Director
GEORGE A. ALLEN, JR.
1155 E. 4780 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
Secretary, GEORGE A. ALLEN, III
1155 E. 4780 South, Salt Lake City, Utah 84117
Treasurer, STEVE GREEN
1165 Ouray Avenue, Salt Lake City, Utah 84116

April 5, 1987

Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Division of Game
State of Alaska
P. O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802-2000

Gentlemen:

We are writing to you on behalf of the many members of our American Game Bird Breeders' Federation in Alaska who have a sincere interest in the proper management and conservation of grouse in captivity and in the wild.

It has come to our attention that your department is proposing that private aviculturists not be allowed to keep, breed and sell the various species of grouse. We urge you not to adopt such a policy because not only would it deprive the citizens of Alaska the same opportunity to work with these species that people in other states enjoy, but it would prevent Alaskan aviculturists from contributing to our knowledge of their propagation, behavior, nutritional requirements, and other things which have not been well studied and could be important should any of the species become threatened in the wild. Everyone in the wildlife field today is in agreement that captive propagation and study is an important tool for helping to preserve threatened species, and this concept is especially important as it relates to species about which relatively little is known, such as the grouse.

If the Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game adopts regulations which prohibit the keeping, breeding and sale of grouse it would be rejecting the policies of practically every other state in the Union, in addition to the considered opinions of most other wildlife oriented groups both in and out of government which recognize the importance of captive propagation.

We should point out that there is no direct evidence to support the idea that captive grouse are a disease threat to wild populations. In the more than 100 years that private game bird breeders have been keeping and breeding grouse at their aviaries, there is not a single documented incident of any of these birds having transmitted disease to their wild counterparts. We challenge anyone who says otherwise to search the veterinary and wildlife disease literature for proof of their claim, or that a serious threat to a wild population has ever been posed from captive game birds of any kind.

It has been shown that grouse bred in captivity will not survive for long when released into the wild unless a long and gradual acclimatization process is employed. It is therefore not likely that a captive bred grouse would ever even live long enough in the wild to make contact with a wild specimen, let alone transmit a contagious disease.

We urge you to reconsider this proposal and instead adopt a policy similar to that of wildlife conservation departments of other states which is to encourage the captive breeding and study of grouse under the authority of a state game bird farming license.

Sincerely yours,

George A. Allen
Board Chairman

GAA:vs

International Wild Waterfowl Association, Inc.

RFD#1 James Farm
Durham, NH 03824

December 11, 1987

AGA Legislative & Regulation
Committee
c/o Mrs. Judith Rivard
P.O. Box 871841
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Judy:

Your letter arrived yesterday and I was quite surprised to learn of the Alaska Fish and Game's opposition to the keeping of grouse in captivity. I have always found the department rather progressive and quick to realize the benefits of the conservation efforts of the aviculturist. Certainly every effort must be made to get them to relax their position and allow captive grouse breeding in Alaska where there is a greater potential for success than in any other climate in the United States.

Grouse are one of our most abundant game species and we know next to nothing about maintaining or breeding them in large numbers if there was ever a need to restock an area. Captive propagation affords the opportunity to study a species year round when it is often impossible to do it in the wild. Techniques must be developed especially in the areas of disease control and stress reduction. It is very unlikely that this effort will be put forth by an institution or government agency because grouse are not a highly visible species nor are the threatened or endangered. The private avicutural community is the logical place to develop the necessary techniques and to add to the collective knowledge of this beautiful and fascinating family of birds. We must learn as much about them as possible while they are still abundant.

In reviewing the three concerns expressed by Alaska Fish and Game and mentioned in your letter I would offer the following response:

1) Potential for spread of disease and parasites from captive birds - In considering the spread of contagious disease it would first be necessary to establish which ones are possible in Alaska's environment. Normally diseases that are prevalent

in captive flocks of game and other birds would not survive your winters. Pullorum has been essentially elimated by the National Poultry Improvement Plan and it would only be necessary to do a simple annual test to ensure that it did not exist. Avian tuberculosis would require large concentrations of wild birds on a small area for transmission which is not probable due to limited food supply. Some parasites like gapeworms could not winter over. Coccidiosis for example has been identified in wild populations already it isn't until you bring a bird under stress that it causes a problem. Migratory birds would be a much more likely reservoir of disease and Alaska certainly has more than their share of those. The fact that grouse do not cover large areas as they forage for food would also be a factor to consider. You need to develop a list of diseases of concern and address them on an individual basis. It maybe necessary to develop some periodic testing requirements to address specific concerns once they are identified. Get your state veterinary involved to add some credability to your argument. There have been few if any disease outbreaks that have been traced to an aviculturist's flock.

2) Remote possibility that an escaped bird would hybridize with the native stock - There are numerous examples in nature of more than one species of closely related birds existing in the same habitat with no known hybridization. This is true in pheasants, quail, grouse and waterfowl. Hybridization usually occurs in a captive situation when birds with no opportunity to mate with their own kind are forced together. There is no reason to believe that one escaped grouse would even survive the rigors of the Alaska winter much less find a wild bird of a different species that would accept it as a mate.

3) Compete with native grouse for food and nesting areas - Captive diets are generally quite different from a grouse's wild food source. Unless a concerted effort was made to provide and teach a bird to utilize the wild food source it would not survive long enough to learn. Certainly this has been demonstrated by the numerous unsuccessful attempts to re-establish the wild turkey to its former range by releasing captive reared poults. These birds had been conditioned for release but still died from starvation once winter weather set in.

I hope you find this dialogue of some value in convincing the Alaska Department of Fish and Game that the value of captive grouse propagation as a conservation tool far surpasses the threat that they might offer to a wild population. I have enclosed an article that I wrote just two years ago about the value of the private aviculturist. In that two years, if you consider just the species mentioned, the dusky seaside sparrow has gone extinct and there are no California condors left in the wild. In the case of the sparrow we waited to long to turn it over to aviculture in a salvage attempt and in the case of the condor we may have argued about it to the point that it is too late. Compare the plight of these two species with the success stories of the Nene goose, the masked bobwhite, the peregrine falcon and the Laysan duck which are alive and in good numbers today because of the efforts of private aviculture. It would seem a shame that some grouse species should follow the fate of the dusky seaside sparrow for lack of access to them while they are still plentiful.

Please use this letter and the enclosed article as you see fit. I have ask Wendi to publish your letter in our next newsetter with a brief note calling for individual response from our members.

Sincerely,

Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.

Walter B. Sturgeon, Jr.

cc: Wendi Schendel
Paul Dye

AMERICAN PHEASANT & WATERFOWL SOCIETY

LLOYD R. URE
Sec.--Treas.
Route 1
Granton, Wisconsin 54436

December 28, 1987

AGA Legislative and Regulation Committee
c/o Judith Rivard
P.O. Box 871841
Wasilla, Alaska 99687

Dear Mrs. Rivard:

I am writing in support of the Alaska Gamebird Associations stand on keeping and raising all species of the order galliformes. This should include all sixteen species of Grouse (Tetraoninae).

As Secretary-Treasurer of a large international game bird organization for the last twelve years, I have seen great progress in the saving of endangered species and keeping large numbers of endangered species alive by captive propagation.

To not allow the Alaskan aviculturists to keep the sixteen sepcies of Grouse, would be a severe setback on the progress being made on rearing and keeping Grouse and other game birds. The last two years have seen the first breeding in captivity of both the Rock Ptarmigan and Hazle Grouse.

In my years of corresponding with game bird breeders around the world, I have not heard of one instance where an escaped bird carried any diseases to a wild flock.

A captive reared bird would not know how to find food or how to defend itself from predators and would almost certainly die before it could breed.

I would strongly urge the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to allow the Alaska Aviculturist to keep all sixteen species of Grouse in captivity.

Sincerely,

Lloyd Ure

Lloyd Ure

WASHINGTON
ORNAMENTAL and GAME BIRD BREEDERS

December 23,1987

Alaska Gamebird Association
Legislative and Regulation Committe
c/o Juith A. Rivard
P.O.Box 87141
Wasilla,Alaska 99687

Dear Judith,

The game bird breeders of Washington have had the same problem with the Washington State Department of Wildlife.There reasons for not letting us have a permit were,(1) that if every licensed breeder took advantage of his permit to capture a pair of grouse, they would take to many from the wild,(2) a grouse that has escaped from captivity could possibly carry disease and parasites to the native stock,(3) there is a remote possibility the escaped bird would hybridize with the native stock, and (4) the escaped grouse would compete with the native stock for food and nesting areas.

The Department of Wildlife had no grounds for these reasons because no one was raiseing grouse in captivity. Now that they have given us permission to raise grouse,there reasons are gone. No one has depleted the grouse population by capturing wild grouse. I raise grouse and keep in touch with the other breeders who raise them and never have I heard one of them tell of looseing one to the wild. We have a few rules and regulations that we have to fallow. But no one seems to have any problem living with them. The Department of Wildlife seems to be happy.

As for turning captive birds into the wild, Washington Ornamental & Game Bird Breeders have a program with the Department of Wildlife. They buy us Mountain Quail eggs. We hatch them and raise the birds. Then we turn the birds over to them to be released into the wild. For the purpose of reestablishing them in the wild.I think this speaks for itself.

Sincerely,

Tom Buchwalter

Tom Buchwalter
President,
Washington Ornamental & Game BirdBreeders

Riverbanks zoological park

500 wildlife parkway, columbia, s. c. 29210, USA • (803) 779-8717
Palmer Krantz, director

December 30, 1987

Ken & Judi Rivard
P.O. Box 871842
Wasilla, ALASKA 99687

Dear Mr. and Mrs. Rivard,

I spoke with John Cely of the S.C. Wildlife and Marine Resources Dept. today concerning your question about gamebirds in S.C. It is in fact illegal to import a native game species into South Carolina without first acquiring a permit. This permit will, however, be issued if there is good reason. As for non-native wildlife, there are no restrictions.

John declined to give an opinion on progeny of native game species. He said that was a matter for the individual state to decide.

I hope that this information will be of some use to you. Good luck!

Sincerely,

Robert E. Seibels
Curator of Birds

RES/cw
enc.

SB

454

SENATOR FRED F. ZHAROFF
ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

P.O. BOX 405, KODIAK, ALASKA 99615 (907) 486-6269
DURING SESSION:
P.O. BOX V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811 • (907) 465-3473 • 465-3474

DISTRICT N
ALASKA PENINSULA • ALEUTIAN CHAIN • BRISTOL BAY • KODIAK ISLAND • LAKE CLARK/LAKE ILIAMNA • PRIBILOF ISLANDS • SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Jack Coghill
Chairman
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senator Fred F. Zharoff

DATE: March 31, 1988

RE: CS For Senate Bill 454 - "An Act relating to the allocation of fisheries business taxes to municipalities by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs; and providing for an effective date."

CSSB 454 corrects an inequity in our present fisheries tax structure. It establishes a formula to allow municipalities to receive revenue from floating processors operating outside municipal boundaries. This would compensate communities from the impact of serving as the staging areas for floating processing vessels that operate in their regions.

CSSB 454 originated from a pilot project approved by the legislature in 1985. It was implemented by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs in 1986-87. Drawing on the outcome of the pilot project, CSSB 454 establishes the program in statute.

Under present statutes, the state shares 50 percent of the fisheries taxes it collects with the municipalities in which the fisheries resource was processed. The rationale for this is that industrial activity, such as seafood processing, creates a greater demand for municipal services. The shared revenues help the municipalities provide the additional services. In addition, by receiving shared revenues, municipalities are encouraged not to impose their own taxes on local shorebased processors. Both of the above principles are furthered by extending the shared revenue concept to the taxes collected from floating processors.

The following backup material is attached:

1. Resolution of support from the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference, dated March 1, 1987.

2. Alaska Municipal League 1988 Policy Statement, Part I, Taxation and Finance. Section B, #5 supports this legislation.

3. Letter from the City of Dillingham, dated Dec. 8, 1988.

4. City of Dillingham position paper.

5. Letter from the City of King Cove/Aleutians East Borough, dated March 14, 1988.

6. Dept. of Revenue fiscal note.

7. Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs position paper.

8. Map of ADF&G commercial fisheries management regions and areas.

9. Memo from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs to the Department of Revenue about the outcome of the pilot project, dated Aug. 5, 1987. Includes the following attachments:
   (a) Regulations adopted for the pilot project.
   (b) Letter from the City of Unalaska, July 28, 1987.
   (c) Initial payment calculations.
   (d) ADF&G 1985 floating processor catch data.
   (e) Corrected payment calculations.
   (f) Pilot project available balance, Aug. 3, 1987.
   (g) Pilot project appropriation language from FY 1986 operating budget.
   (h) Revenue/CRA Reimbursable Services Agreement.
   (i) Letter from CRA Commissioner David Hoffman to City of Unalaska, Aug. 13, 1987.

10. DCRA pilot project cover letter and application form.

11. Attorney General's opinion, dated Jan. 18, 1985, explaining that no statutory authority exists for sharing tax revenue collected from processing activities that occur outside municipal boundaries.

12. Article from the Oct. 3, 1986 Bristol BayTimes, outlining difficulties between the City of Dillingham and City of Clarks Point over floating processors in Nushagak Bay.

13. Excerpt from the January North Pacific Fishery Management Council newsletter, explaining that ports will now be required to provide the commercial fishing fleet with a new service -- onshore garbage disposal facilities.

SOUTHWEST ALASKA
MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE
Box 89 • Unalaska • Alaska 99685

RESOLUTION 87-15

A RESOLUTION OF THE SOUTHWEST ALASKA MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE REGARDING THE STATE OF RAW FISH TAX PILOT PROGRAM.

WHEREAS, the sharing of state raw fish taxes with municipalities where the revenues were generated is important to the economic well being of those municipalities, and

WHEREAS, the state legislature changed the distribution schedule for these monies with the understanding that there would be no loss of income to affected municipalities, and

WHEREAS, the state has instituted a "pilot program" to distribute a portion of the revenues collected outside the municipalities to respective municipalities, and

WHEREAS, the coastal communities are rightful recipients of a percentage of these funds because of impacts caused by the offshore processors, now

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Southwest Alaska Municipal Conference supports the establishment of an on-going program and the allocation of State fish tax funds collected from offshore processors to coastal communities.

APPROVED AND ADOPTED this 1st day of March, 1987.

Paul Fuhs

Paul Fuhs, President

Phone (907) 581-1251, 581-1357

ALASKA MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

1988 POLICY STATEMENT

PART I
TAXATION AND FINANCE

A. STATE ASSISTANCE IN FINANCING LOCAL GOVERNMENT

1. Administration of Grants & Entitlements: The League supports legislation simplifying and standardizing grant programs and prohibiting the addition of special conditions to grants by a state agency where such conditions are not contained in the appropriation or the authorizing legislation for the grant program. The League further supports elimination of administrative fees deducted by state departments administering the grants. The League opposes any restrictions on the retention or use of interest earned on grant funds.

2. Pass-Through Funds and Grants: The League encourages the Legislature to make appropriations to nonprofit corporations and other named recipients under the provisions of AS 37.05.316 rather than making such grants to municipalities as "pass-through" grants under AS 37.05.315. The League further encourages the Legislature to amend AS 37.05 to permit grants that municipalities reject for lack of power or other reasons to be processed as grants under AS 37.05.316, which would allow the State to make the grants directly to a qualified nonprofit organization.

3. Matching Grants: In the state programs that require local match, the matching requirement should be imposed on all grantees.

4. Population Determination: The League supports the use of generally accepted demographic techniques to determine, annually, the resident population for revenue sharing and municipal assistance.

5. Forward Funding: The League urges the Legislature to establish a forward funding program for municipal assistance, municipal revenue sharing, school foundation, and school construction programs and to begin setting aside funds for the next fiscal year so that the program may be fully implemented at the earliest possible date.

B. MUNICIPAL ASSISTANCE/REVENUE SHARING PROGRAMS

1. Revenue Sharing:

a. The League supports the State Revenue Sharing Program. In order to provide more predictability of payments under the program and to insure that the benefits and burdens of changes in state revenues are shared equitably by state and local government, changes in the annual appropriation by the Legislature to the State Revenue Sharing Program should be based on such criteria as state population, inflation, cost of local government services, and other timely considerations.

2.

b. In those cases in which legislation is approved increasing the state revenue sharing entitlement for specific recipients or for a specific purpose, the League advocates that the total funding for state revenue sharing be increased accordingly in order to preclude the dilution of funding to other recipients.

c. The League supports an increase in the state revenue sharing minimum entitlement.

d. The League supports full state funding for road maintenance at the $2,500-per-mile level and ice road maintenance at the $1,500-per-mile level determined by the First Session of the 11th State Legislature. The League also supports the adjustment of that amount to reflect the increased cost of maintenance. The League also urges that the Legislature add an entitlement for winter trail staking.

2. Municipal Assistance: The League supports the continued funding of Municipal Assistance at the highest level possible.

3. School Debt Reimbursement: If the need arises to reduce the liability of the state for reimbursement of new school debt, the reimbursement ratio should be adjusted. Neither a statewide limit on total reimbursement obligation nor other limits not related to local needs or the willingness of the municipality to bear its share of the debt burden should be used.

4. School Debt: The League supports placing a proposition on the ballot for the next statewide general election that would enable the State of Alaska to sell its general obligation bonds to refinance all existing municipal school debt.

5. Fisheries Tax: The League supports an offshore fisheries business tax revenue sharing program.

6. Use of Permanent Fund Earnings for Municipal Support: The League supports the use of Permanent Fund earnings for revenue sharing, municipal assistance, foundation formula, and school debt reimbursement if a statewide ballot shows that Alaska's voters support the use of the earnings reserve account.

C. OTHER STATE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

1. State-Collected, Locally Shared Taxes and Licenses: Municipalities in Alaska presently derive significant revenues from state-collected, locally shared taxes and licenses to help meet their basic operating expenses. The League, therefore, opposes reduction of such revenues through elimination of such taxes and licenses, unless other equal sources of revenue are made available to local governments or appropriations to compensate for lost revenues are made by the State.

2. Funding of Local Capital Projects: The League supports the establishment, by statute, of a "block grant" approach to a portion of the state funding of local capital projects in order to allow the decisions regarding local capital project priorities to be made at the local level.

CITY OF DILLINGHAM

P.O. Box 889
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

CITY HALL (907) 842-5211
FIRE RESCUE (907) 842-2288
PLANNING (907) 842-5203
PUBLIC WORKS (907) 842-5148

December 8, 1987

The Honorable Fred Zharoff
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box 405
Kodiak, Ak 99615

Dear Senator Zharoff:

The City of Dillingham greatly appreciates your past efforts to secure passage of legislation which would share raw fish taxes collected from floating processors with municipal governments. In particular, your past efforts to secure funding for the pilot project are especially appreciated.

The city is again requesting your assistance on the raw fish tax issue for the upcoming legislative session. We request that you introduce a Senate version of H.B. 314. Your sponsorship of a Senate companion bill to H.B. 314 would give the city, and other coastal communities throughout Alaska, an opportunity to correct what we believe to be a policy inequity in the present law. We believe it is sound public policy to share all raw fish taxes with local governments, not just some of the taxes.

As you will recall, during last session's discussions of the Dillingham annexation question, there was considerable support expressed by members of the Senate Committees which held hearings on the issue to "fix" the raw fish tax issue. Therefore, we believe it is logical to introduce a Senate version of H.B. 314 in light of the sentiments expressed by those Committee Members.

We hope that you will use your influence as a member of the Senate Finance Committee, and as a member of the Senate leadership, to move a bill through the Senate during the 1988 legislative session. As it appears that local governments will be facing larger and larger cutbacks in state funding for such programs as municipal assistance, revenue sharing and local school debt reimbursement, it is imperative that logical, new sources of revenue--such as raw fish taxes from the float-

ers--be found to share with local government. Without this assistance, many local governments may face the equivalent of bankruptcy. That is why passage of raw fish tax legislation is so critically important.

If there is anything which the city can do to assist you in your efforts to secure passage of this legislation, please do not hesitate to contact us. Passage of raw fish tax legislation is the city's top legislative priority. Therefore, we are willing to follow any suggestions which you may have that would enhance the legislation's chances of passage.

Sincerely,

Leon C Braswell

Leon C. Braswell
Mayor

CITY OF DILLINGHAM

P.O. Box 889
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

CITY HALL (907) 842-5211
FIRE RESCUE (907) 842-2288
PLANNING (907) 842-5203
PUBLIC WORKS (907) 842-5148

POLICY POSITION - - CITY OF DILLINGHAM

Senate Bill 454 and House Bill 314

For the past three legislative sessions, one of the City's top legislative priorities has the issue of sharing raw fish taxes collected from floating processors with local governments impacted by those processing activities.

Perhaps a brief bit of background information on this issue would be helpful in framing the public policy issues surrounding this tax matter. Since Statehood, it has been the policy of the State of Alaska to share raw taxes with incorporated communities in or near the area in which the fishery resource is harvested and processed.

When the raw fish tax statute was originally implemented, the vast majority of fish processing facilities was located onshore. However, with the passage of time, advent of new technology, and changing economics of fishery resource processing, an ever-increasing amount of processing is taking place offshore, outside of municipal government boundaries. The net effect of this trend is that onshore communities which serve as staging areas for the offshore processing bear the brunt of the impacts created by the processing activities. However, the impacted communities do not receive any of the taxes paid to the State by the offshore processing facilities. We believe this is an inequitable situation which must be addressed; passage of S.B. 454 or H.B. 314 would correct this long-standing policy inequity.

Further, as a matter of public policy, we believe that any bill which passes the Legislature must incorporate the following elements:

1. Incorporated governments located on or within ADF&G Commercial Fishing Management Areas which are impacted by a fishery should be eligible for any funds which are distributed under this proposal. In situations in which more than one incorporated community lies within the boundary of a an ADF&G management area, funds should be distributed among the eligible communities on a per capita basis, utilizing the annual Certification of Population Report issued by the Department of Community and Regional Affairs as base line data for population counts.

2. There are several distribution methods which could be used to determine how any funds available under this project should be shared. However, we believe the most equitable method is as follows:

A. Determine the amount of taxes paid to the State by the floating processors

in each commercial fishing management area.

B. On a pro-rata, per capita basis, share the available funds based on the amount of taxes paid by the floating processors in each management area with the eligible communities within each management area.

3. Information regarding the amount of taxes paid by the floating processors to the State should be developed by the Department of Revenue. In addition, eligible local governments should be given an opportunity to provide such information to the Department of Revenue. For example, in the past, the City of Dillingham has developed information in this area by working directly with the floating processors operating near the community.

4. As a condition of sharing in this pool of previously unshared taxes, a participating local government must agree to use these funds to reduce the impacts created by adjacent fisheries on the community.

S.B. 454 and H.B. 314 each addresses these critically important policy criteria, and therefore we support their passage.

In closing, we want to stress that passage of this legislation will accomplish the following public policy objectives:

1. It corrects what appears to be an inequity in current state law which adversely affects local governments which absorb the impacts created by the offshore processors, but receive no financial assistance to cope with those impacts.

2. It discourages a recent trend by local governments to implement "creative alternatives" to capture tax revenues from floating processors, such as creating new governmental entities or annexing bays with boundaries drawn to include areas where floating processors now operate.

3. It holds the promise of giving local governments access to a long-term, stable source of income which will exist after Prudhoe Bay oil revenues have dried up.

CITY OF KING COVE

P.O. Box 37 • King Cove, Alaska 99612 • (907) 497-2340

March 14, 1988

The Honorable Fred Zharoff
Alaska State Senate
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

RE: SB 454

Dear Senator Zharoff:

The City of King Cove supports the adoption of SB 454 an act relating to the allocation of fisheries business taxes to municipalities. The bill establishes a concrete program which the State can use to share taxes collected from the offshore processing industry with affected municipalities. King Cove directly benefited from the State's FY 87 pilot program on these taxes, and would like to continue receiving revenues from this source. The City uses the revenues to help pay the increased costs the City incurred to provide additional public serices needed to mitigate the negative impacts from offshore fishing industry activities.

The City also advocates adopting a suggested change to use fish management regions, rather than areas, to determine the amount of monies each affected municipality receives. Implementation of the pilot program unearthed gross inequities in impact monies respective communities received when fish management areas were used to determine each municipality's share. The use of management regions should mostly correct this problem and provide a better and fairer system for determining the amount of monies a community will receive for the amount of impact experienced.

The City supports the institutionalization of the fish tax pilot project that will occur through SB 454. We hope the bill is adopted and that the legislature also allocates the revenues needed to implement the program for FY 89.

Sincerely,

Wayne Marshall
City Manager
King Cove

Robert S. Juettner
City Administrator
Sand Point

Lamar Cotten
Borough Administrator
Aleutians East Borough

1007 W. 3rd, Suite 201
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
274-7555

STATE OF ALASKA
1988 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL VERSION: Senate Bill 454
PUBLISH DATE: _____

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: March 17, 1988
Title: "An Act relating to the allocation of fisheries business taxes"
Sponsor: Zharoff
Requestor: Community & Regional Affairs

Agency Affected: Revenue
BRU: Income and Excise Audit
Components: _____

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 88	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93
OPERATING						
PERSONAL SERVICES	-	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
TRAVEL	-	-	-	-	-	-
CONTRACTUAL	-	10.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
SUPPLIES	-	.5	.5	.5	.5	.5
EQUIPMENT	-	-	-	-	-	-
LANDS & STRUCTURES	-	-	-	-	-	-
GRANTS, CLAIMS	-	-	-	-	-	-
MISCELLANEOUS	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OPERATING	-	27.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
CAPITAL	-	-	-	-	-	-
REVENUE	-	(4,500)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)	(5,000)

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	-	27.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7
FEDERAL FUNDS	-	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	27.7	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.7

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	-	-	-	-	-	-
PART-TIME	-	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY	-	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The estimated loss of general fund unrestricted revenues would result in additional revenue sharing to municipalities under SB 454. Estimates are based on FY 87 actuals and reflect current price/catch assumptions in future years.

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel Steven E. Kettel Phone: 465-2320
Division: Income and Excise Audit Division Date: March 17, 1988

Approved by Commissioner: Hugh Malone Hugh Malone Date: March 17, 1988
Agency: Department of Revenue

Distribution (by preparer):
Legislative Finance
Legislative Sponsor
Requestor
Office of Management and Budget
Impacted Agency(ies)

6.

SB 454 Analysis

Prepared By: Steven E. Kettel
Income and Excise Audit
March 17, 1988

Personal Services

Position	Location	Annual Salary/Benefits
Accounting Clerk II	Juneau	$17.0

This creates one seasonal half time position to copy and file returns.

Contractual

Design and Printing of Forms	$7.0	
File Cabinet	$.7	
Copying Charges	$2.5	
TOTAL		$10.2

Supplies

Office Supplies	$.5	
TOTAL		$.5
OPERATING TOTAL		$38.4

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

DEPT. OF COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

P.O. BOX B
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-2100
PHONE: (907) 465-4700

949 E. 36TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99508-4302
PHONE: (907) 563-1073

March 21, 1988

POSITION PAPER

RE: Senate Bill 454

SPONSOR: Senator Zharoff

Program Effects of Bill:

This bill establishes a formula based program for the distribution of a portion of raw fish tax revenues from floating processors to municipalities affected by the fishing industry.

Comments:

This formula is based on a pilot project conducted by this department pursuant to intent language in the FY 1986 operating budget appropriations bill to set up a program for mitigation of effects on municipalities from offshore fish processors. The approach of the formula is to make allocations based on the following factors:

- the location of the impacted municipality within fisheries regions of the state;

- the relative proportion of commercial fisheries production from floating processors within the region to statewide production; and

- the population of the municipality.

The pilot project utilized commercial fisheries management areas, which are smaller units than the regions utilized in this bill, on the theory that the magnitude of production within those areas would more accurately reflect the magnitude of effects on municipalities. However, a problem that arose in use of the areas was the inability to compensate for effects across management area boundaries. The pilot project also utilized population increases (within the municipality) due to the offshore fish processing industry, rather than municipal population, on the assumption that such an increase was a better indicator of impact than the resident population. However, in practice, it was virtually impossible for municipalities to estimate this population increase with any

degree of accuracy. The formula, by requiring a municipality to show "substantial effects" in order to participate in the program, and by allocating funds on the basis of the management regions, establishes a reasonable relationship between impacts and funding level under the program. While the definition of "effect" is set out in the bill, there are no criteria for the determination of when such an effect would amount to a "substantial" one, leaving it to the department's discretion to determine.

The department is concerned that this bill would reduce the incentive for unincorporated coastal regions of the state to form boroughs.

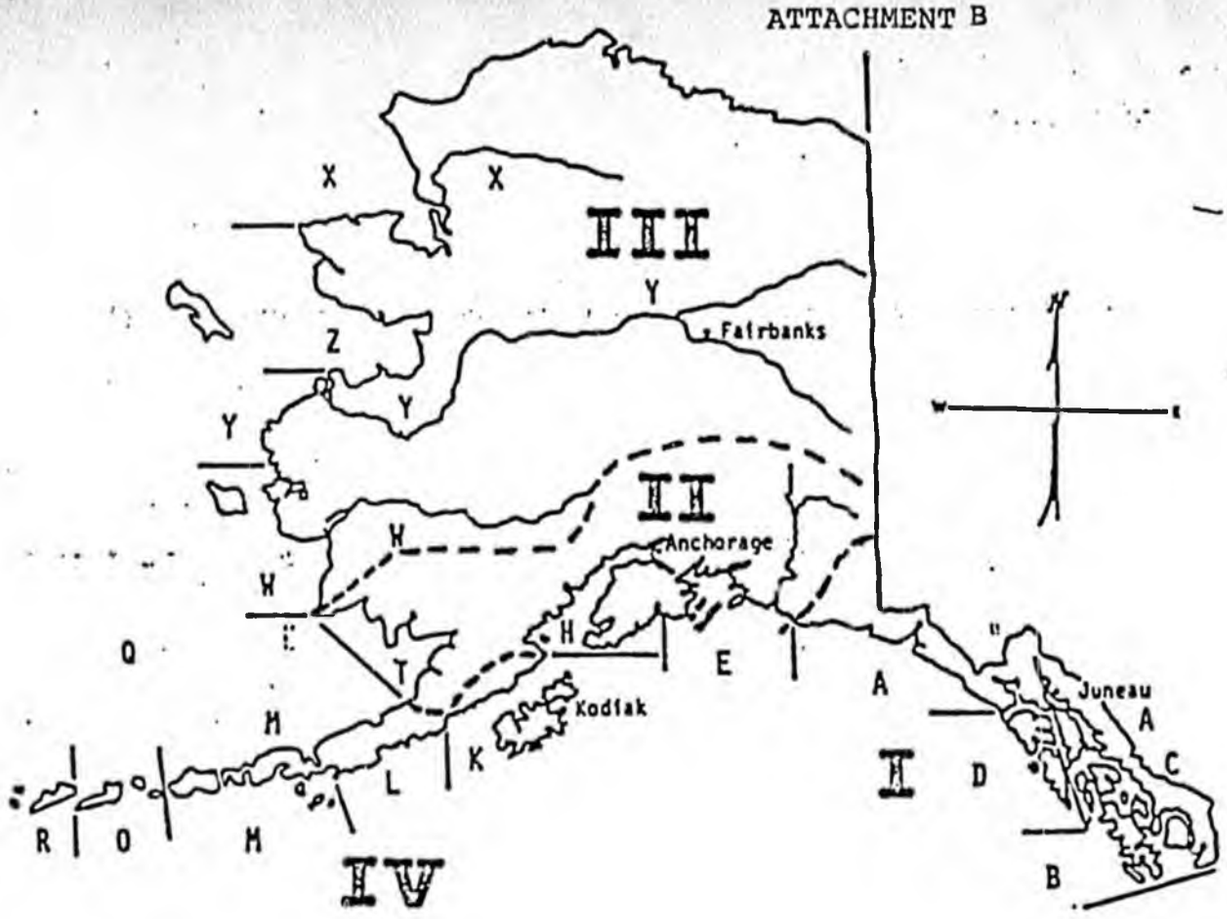
The opportunity to increase local revenues is often a principal motivating factor in any proposal to form a new borough. State shared business fisheries taxes are particularly important to prospective new boroughs since they do not represent an increase in the tax burden by the proposed borough.

Under present law, state business fisheries taxes may be shared with a municipal government only to the extent that fish processing activities occur within the boundaries of that municipal government. In unincorporated regions of the state, where the potential for state shared fisheries tax revenues is significant, the prospect of these funds may be a substantial incentive to form a borough. However, under this bill it would not be necessary to form a borough in order to share in business fisheries taxes collected outside the boundaries of a municipality. Under full funding projections, that incentive would seriously be eroded.

On the one hand, it could be argued that the state already provides a mechanism to support local governments through the various "foundation" programs (state revenue sharing, municipal assistance, and education), as well as various shared tax programs. However, this program may be justified on the basis that it targets specific concerns of the state that are not addressed by other programs. This department is generally supportive of efforts to strengthen local governments, which this program would accomplish by providing funds for the mitigation of negative impacts from the off-shore fish processing industry. However, in view of the current revenue situation, the department is concerned about implementation of this legislation.

Marty Rutherford
Acting Deputy Commissioner

ATTACHMENT B



ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES REGIONS AND AREAS

REGION I: SOUTHEASTERN: Dixon Entrance to Cape Suckling
Areas: A. Juneau & Yakutat
B. Ketchikan
C. Petersburg
D. Sitka

REGION II: CENTRAL: State Third Judicial Division Northern Boundary to Cape Suckling to Cape Douglas to Cape Menshikof to Cape Newenham
Areas: E. Prince William Sound
H. Cook Inlet
T. Bristol Bay (salmon and herring catch; all fish and shellfish production)

REGION III: ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM (AYK): North of State Third Judicial Division Northern Boundary which ends at the west at Cape Newenham including Nunivak, St. Matthew, and St. Lawrence Islands
Areas: W. Kuskokwim
X. Kotzebue
Y. Yukon
Z. Norton Sound

REGION IV: WESTERN: Cape Douglas to Unimak Pass to Cape Newenham including Kodiak and Aleutian Islands
Areas: K. Kodiak
L. Chignik
M. Alaska Peninsula
O. Dutch Harbor
Q. Bering Sea
R. Adak & W. Aleutians
T. Bristol Bay (fish other than salmon and herring catch; and shellfish catch)

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska
Community and Regional Affairs

TO: Royce Weller
Special Assistant
Department of Revenue

DATE: August 5, 1987

FILE NO.: 1060j/JP/rr

THRU:

TELEPHONE NO.: 465-4733

SUBJECT: Unalaska Fish
Tax Pilot Project
Underpayment

FROM: Jim Plasman
Local Government Specialist IV
Municipal and Regional
Assistance Division

We have recently completed distribution of funds for the fish tax pilot project (regulations attached, attachment #1). I received the attached letter (attachment #2) from Unalaska complaining that their payment must have been miscalculated. I have reviewed the calculations and have concluded that their claim is justified.

Under the payment calculations (attachment #3), Unalaska received $7,581.43, based upon a combined area catch (Areas R and O) of 3,978,244 pounds. This catch data was based upon 1985 figures received from the Department of Fish and Game (attachment #4). In that report, the catch for Area R (Dutch Harbor) is listed as 25,122,541 pounds and the catch for Area O (Adak and W. Aleutians) is listed as 3,978,244 pounds. Obviously, the catch for Area R was inadvertently not added into the combined area total. Had that additional 25 million pounds been properly added in the combined area catch, the City of Unalaska would have received $50,137.76 as indicated in the attached corrected run (see Attachment #5). This leaves a balance of $42,556.33 that Unalaska should have received under the program. Now, all the funds has been distributed and it would be impossible to recover the money from other recipients to make up this difference.

Please note, however, that there were no applicants for funds from Area C, leaving a balance of $286.78 which could be available for payment to Unalaska. In discussing this with Fiscal, a check was run of the available balance in Revenue, because the RSA from Revenue had been closed out once distributions had been made at the end of June. Interestingly enough, the computer shows an available balance of $43,986 (see attachment #6).

4.

This is potentially significant because the language in the original appropriation read "the unobligated and unexpended balance" of the fish tax revenue sharing appropriation, up to $500,000 (see attachment #7). The amount Revenue actually transferred to us was $451,200 (see attachment #8). If there is an additional $43,000 left, that money should be available for payment of Unalaska's shortfall.

In order to do this, however, it appears we must get a new RSA with Revenue, get it approved by OMB and get the money out before the end of August, or it is lost. I recommend we pursue this action at once, in order to avoid the possibility of losing that possible source for payment to Unalaska.

Attachments

cc: Marty Rutherford, Director
Doug Griffin, Deputy Director
Municipal and Regional
Assistance Division

Sam Thomas, Administrative Officer
Merle Bottge, Accounting Technician
Jim Hauck, Program Budget Analyst
Administrative Services Division

(10) "primary place of residence" means the place where a person usually sleeps on a weekly basis; if a person has more than one place of residence, "primary place of residence" means the place where the person sleeps more often during the calendar year;

(11) "program" means the program of state aid under AS 29.88, AS 29.89, AS 29.90, and AS 29.95 implemented by this chapter;

(12) "public purpose" means a purpose the objective of which is to promote the public health, safety, and general welfare of the residents of a village or municipality of the state. (Eff. 8/20/81, Reg. 79)

Authority: AS 29.88.040 AS 44.47.050
AS 29.89.090 AS 44.47.980

Editor's Note: Because of a reorganization of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs, reference in this section to the 'division of local government assistance' has been changed to refer to the 'municipal and regional assistance division', as of Register 98, July, 1986, under authority of AS 44.62.125 (b)(6).

CHAPTER 33.
OFFSHORE FISHERIES BUSINESS TAX REVENUE-SHARING PILOT PROJECT

Section
5. Pilot project established
10. Eligibility
20. Application procedure
30. Determination of population increase
40. Municipal cooperation
50. Appeal procedure
60. Allocation
70. Definitions

19 AAC 33.005. PILOT PROJECT ESTABLISHED. The one-time offshore fisheries business tax revenue-sharing pilot project authorized by line 24, p. 22 – line 6, p. 23, sec. 26, ch. 98, SLA 1985, is established and governed by this chapter. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.010. ELIGIBILITY. To be eligible for payment under this chapter. an applicant must

(1) be a municipality incorporated under the laws of the state;

(2) be located in the coastal area; and

(3) demonstrate significant impacts from the offshore fish-processing industry during the reference year. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.020. APPLICATION PROCEDURE. (a) The department will distribute applications to all potential applicants that the department believes might be eligible for assistance. Additional applications may be obtained from the department.

(b) In order to participate in the program, an applicant must submit a completed application to the department postmarked by March

9 a.

15 of the application year, on an application form prescribed by the department.

(c) For good cause, the commissioner will, in his or her discretion, extend the application deadline. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.030. DETERMINATION OF POPULATION INCREASE. A municipality must include with its application an estimate of its population increase during fishing season which is reasonably related to the offshore fish-processing industry. The estimate must be certified by the mayor and adopted by the governing body of the municipality by resolution. The estimate must include an explanation of how it was determined and must be supported by relevant indices of population. Unverifiable, unsupported estimates will not be accepted. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.040. MUNICIPAL COOPERATION. A municipality and its officers and employees shall, upon request of the department, furnish available information and assistance required by the department in securing accurate information upon which to base the department's determinations. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.050. APPEAL PROCEDURE. The department will make a determination of eligibility and population of each applicant and mail the determination to the applicant by April 15 of the application year. An applicant may appeal a determination of eligibility or population to the commissioner. The appeal must be in writing to the commissioner and must be postmarked within 30 days after receipt of the determination. The appeal must include relevant evidence in support of the applicant's claim. The commissioner will review the appeal and notify the applicant of the decision on the appeal within 30 days after receipt of the appeal. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.060. ALLOCATION. (a) The department will allocate money available for the offshore fisheries business tax revenue-sharing pilot project to each commercial fisheries management area in the proportion of the weight of commercial species processed offshore in that management area divided by the total weight of commercial species processed offshore statewide. For the purposes of this section, management areas R and O will be combined.

(b) One-half of each commercial fisheries management area allocation will be distributed equally among all eligible applicant municipalities in that area. The other half of the area allocation will be distributed to eligible applicant municipalities in that area proportionate to the population increase in each municipality divided by the total population increase of eligible applicant municipalities in that area. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

19 AAC 33.070. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter,

(1) "application year" means the state fiscal year for which a municipality submits an application for funding under this chapter;

(2) "coastal area" means the nine regions described in AS 44.19.155(a)(1) from which members of the Alaska Coastal Policy Council are chosen, as shown in Map A, set out following this section;

(3) "commercial fisheries management area" means an area established by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for management and statistical reporting purposes under AS 16.05.251(a)(2) and as shown on Map B, set out following this section;

(4) "commissioner" means the commissioner of the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;

(5) "department" means the Department of Community and Regional Affairs;

(6) "fishing season" means that period in the reference year during which any species of fish, including shellfish, may be commercially taken, under the regulations of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, in the commercial fisheries management area in which the municipality is located;

(7) "impacts" include ecological (such as the impacts on natural resources and the components, structures, and functioning of affected ecosystems), aesthetic, historic, cultural, economic, social, and health effects; and may be of the following types:

(A) direct impacts that are caused by, or are reasonably attributable to an activity or action and occur at the same time and place as the activity or action;

(B) indirect impacts that are caused by an activity or action and that occur later in time than, or are farther removed in distance from the activity or action; these include growth-inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density, or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems;

(C) cumulative impacts or the impacts on the human/physical environment which result from the incremental impact of an activity or action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future activities or actions regardless of what agency, industry, or person undertakes the other activities or actions; these can result from individually minor but collectively significant activities or actions taking place over a period of time;

(8) "population increase" means the increase in population which is reasonably related to the offshore fish-processing industry within municipal boundaries during the reference year above the municipal population determined by the department for the state revenue-sharing program under AS 29.60.020 for July 1 of the reference year; persons included in the population increase may be transient and need not have permanent ties with the community, but rather represent a peak level of demand on municipal services;

(9) "reference year" means that year from which population and fish weight data are drawn and in which the claimed significant impacts occurred; it is the calendar year immediately preceding the beginning of the application year;

(10) "significant impact" means an impact of which the overall cumulative primary and secondary consequences significantly alter the quality of the human environment, curtail the choices of beneficial uses of the human environment, or interfere with the attainment of long-range human environmental goals; the word "significant" is intended to imply a threshold of importance and impact that must be met;

(11) "weight of commercial species" means the total pounds of ex-vessel commercial production of fish and shellfish in state waters, as determined by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the reference year. (Eff. 6/27/87, Reg. 102)

Authority: AS 44.47.050
Line 24, p. 22 –
line 6, p. 23, sec. 26,
ch. 98, SLA 1985

ATTACHMENT #2

CITY OF UNALASKA
P.O. BOX 89
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99685
(907) 581-1251
"Capital of the Aleutians"

July 28, 1987

Jim Plasman
Alaska Dept. of Community and Regional Affairs
P.O. Box BH
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Jim:

This letter is in regard to the recently completed fish tax revenue sharing pilot project. As Mayor Paul Fuhs and I stated on the phone last week, we are concerned that factors that we had taken for granted were included in the formula, were not. We are also concerned with the figures regarding total catch that were used in making the allocations.

Since this was a pilot project, we know that all factors may not have been taken into account. That is the reason for this letter. Perhaps, if this is ever done again, some other factors may be able to be added to the formula, and catch figures can be verified somehow.

Our first problem has to do with the limitation of Unalaska to only the Aleutians, areas R and O. We stated on page three of our application that we were impacted by activity in statistical areas M,O,Q, and R of Region IV. It seems to us that we are probably not unique in being located on one statistical area and being impacted by others. We also feel that this should have been taken into account in the preparation of the formula. I know there was discussion on this point at the September 1986 meeting in Anchorage.

Our second problem is with the catch data used for areas R and O. We attached documentation to the application which attested to the volume and value of fish delivered to Unalaska. There was at least 82,252,000 pounds of bottom fish, and 16,840,318 pounds of shell fish. Your statistics show 3,978,244 pounds delivered off shore. That would indicate that 95,114,074 pounds were delivered on shore in Unalaska. If the average value of that fish was 50¢ a pound you have $47,557,037. At 3% the tax would amount to $1,426,711.11. During 1985 the City of Unalaska received $223,475.64 as its share of the fisheries business tax.

The dollar value of the bottom fish was at least $20,800,000. The dollar value of the shell fish was $8,532,722. These figures were also attached to our application. For the sake of discussion let's say that 50% of the fish was delivered on shore and 50% off shore. The value of one half of the tax on the bottom fish at 5% is $520,000. The value of one half of the tax on the shell fish at 5% is $213,318.05. This makes a total of $733,318.05. If you add all the tax money allocated in the pilot project to all of areas M,O,Q, and R, the total is $148,346.82. It seems to us that something is radically wrong with the statistics.

When we talked on the phone we discussed the possibility of factoring in population increase to the formula, if this is ever done again. It might be well to look at the population increase as a per cent of the base population rather than a straight number factor.

Our final point is that it seems to us that there should have been an opportunity for some adjustment of the figures before the checks went out. We could have pointed out to you that we are impacted by fishing in the Bering Sea as well as fishing in the Aleutians. Now any adjustment would mean that someone would have to send money back. That would not be a good thing to do for a number of reasons. We realize that you were under a deadline of July 1, 1987 for distribution of the funds.

We appreciate the opportunity to participate in this pilot project and hope that the points raised in this letter will help to improve the program if it is continued. If you have questions, please contact us.

Sincerely,

Nancy Gross

Nancy Gross
City Manager

cc: Senator Fred Zharoff
Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Hugh Malone, Commissioner of Revenue
Ken Griffin, Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Unalaska office
Doug Griffin, Deputy Director, Dept. Community & Regional Affairs

COMM. FISH REGIONS & AREA COMMUNITIES	IMPACT (YES=1) (NO =0)	POP. GROWTH IMPACT	ALLOCATION BY % AREA-WIDE CATCH	ALLOCATION BY POP. CHANGE	TOTAL $$ ALLOCATION	CATCH IN POUNDS
REGION I: SOUTHEASTERN						
AREA A - JUNEAU & YAKUTAT						
ANGOON	1	0	$1,612.51	$0.00	$1,612.51	
HAINES	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
HAINES, BOROUGH OF	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
JUNEAU, CITY AND BOROUGH	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SKAGWAY	1	100	$1,612.51	$3,225.01	$4,837.52	
YAKUTAT	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AREA A - TOTAL.....	2	100	$3,225.01	$3,225.01	$6,450.03	3,384,559
AREA B - KETCHIKAN						
CRAIG	1	500	$2,417.34	$2,347.84	$4,765.18	
HYDABURG	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KASAAN	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KETCHIKAN	1	1,994	$2,417.34	$9,363.20	$11,780.54	
KETCHIKAN, BOROUGH OF	1	0	$2,417.34	$0.00	$2,417.34	
KLAWOCK	1	80	$2,417.34	$375.66	$2,792.99	
METLAKATLA	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SAXMAN	1	0	$2,417.34	$0.00	$2,417.34	
THORNE BAY	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AREA B - TOTAL.....	5	2,574	$12,086.70	$12,086.70	$24,173.40	12,684,641
AREA C - PETERSBURG/WRANGELL						
KAKE	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KUPREANOF	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PETERSBURG	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
WRANGELL	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AREA C - TOTAL.....	0	0	$143.39	$143.39	$286.78	150,488
AREA D - SITKA						
HOONAH	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PELICAN	1	38	$1,093.90	$78.43	$1,172.33	
PORT ALEXANDER	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SITKA, BOROUGH OF	1	1,200	$1,093.90	$2,476.75	$3,570.66	
TENAKEE SPRINGS	1	352	$1,093.90	$726.52	$1,820.42	
AREA D - TOTAL.....	3	1,590	$3,281.71	$3,281.71	$6,563.41	3,444,055

9c.

COMM.FISH REGIONS & AREA COMMUNITIES	IMPACT (YES=1) (NO =0)	POP. GROWTH IMPACT	ALLOCATION BY % AREA-WIDE CATCH	ALLOCATION BY POP. CHANGE	TOTAL $$ ALLOCATION	CATCH IN POUNDS
REGION II: CENTRAL						
AREA E - PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND						
CORDOVA	1	500	$8,055.08	$10,068.85	$18,123.94	
VALDEZ	1	300	$8,055.08	$6,041.31	$14,096.40	
WHITTIER	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AREA E - TOTAL.....	2	800	$16,110.17	$16,110.17	$32,220.33	16,907,153
AREA H - COOK INLET						
ANCHORAGE, MUNICIPALITY OF	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
ANDERSON	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
HOMER	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
HOUSTON	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KACHEMAK	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	1	7,643	$1,212.67	$1,212.67	$2,425.34	
KENAI	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
MATANUSKA-SUSITNA BOROUGH	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PALMER	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SELDOVIA	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SEWARD	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
SOLDATNA	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
WASILLA	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
AREA H - TOTAL.....	1	7,643	$1,212.67	$1,212.67	$2,425.34	1,272,663
AREA T - BRISTOL BAY						
ALEKNAGIK	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	1	345	$22,287.66	$4,607.79	$26,895.44	
CLARK'S POINT	1	407	$22,287.66	$5,435.85	$27,723.51	
DILLINGHAM	1	1,423	$22,287.66	$19,005.44	$41,293.10	
EKWOK	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
PLATINUM	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
NEW STUYAHOK	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
NEWHALEN	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
NUNDALTON	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
TOGIAK	1	4,500	$22,287.66	$60,101.54	$82,389.20	
AREA T - TOTAL.....	4	6,675	$89,150.62	$89,150.62	$178,301.25	93,550,937

COMM.FISH REGIONS & AREA COMMUNITIES	IMPACT (YES=1) (NO =0)	POP. GROWTH IMPACT	ALLOCATION BY % AREA-WIDE CATCH	ALLOCATION BY POP. CHANGE	TOTAL $$ ALLOCATION	CATCH IN POUNDS
REGION IV: WESTERN						
AREA K - KODIAK						
AKHIOK	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KODIAK	1	133	$1,929.28	$2,411.59	$4,340.87	
KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	1	359	$1,929.28	$6,509.49	$8,438.77	
LARSEN BAY	1	0	$1,929.28	$0.00	$1,929.28	
OLD HARBOR	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
OUZINKIE	1	0	$1,929.28	$0.00	$1,929.28	
PORT LIONS	1	40	$1,929.28	$725.29	$2,654.57	
AREA K - TOTAL.....	5	532	$9,646.38	$9,646.38	$19,292.75	10,123,593
AREA L - CHIGNIK						
CHIGNIK	1	240	$1,259.12	$1,259.12	$2,518.25	
AREA L - TOTAL.....	1	240	$1,259.12	$1,259.12	$2,518.25	1,321,415
AREA M - ALASKA PENINSULA						
COLD BAY	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
KING COVE	1	314	$4,806.71	$5,949.96	$10,756.67	
PORT HEIDEN	1	72	$4,806.71	$1,364.32	$6,171.03	
SAND POINT	1	375	$4,806.71	$7,105.85	$11,912.55	
AREA M - TOTAL.....	3	761	$14,420.13	$14,420.13	$28,840.26	15,133,507
AREA R&D - ALEUTIANS						
AKUTAN	0	0	$0.00	$0.00	$0.00	
UNALASKA	1	1000	$3,790.71	$3,790.71	$7,581.43	
AREA R&D - TOTAL.....	1	1,000	$3,790.71	$3,790.71	$7,581.43	3,978,244
AREA Q - BERING SEA						
SAINT PAUL	1	0	$27,981.28	$0.00	$27,981.28	
SAINT GEORGE	1	14	$27,981.28	$55,962.57	$83,943.85	
AREA Q - TOTAL.....	2	14	$55,962.57	$55,962.57	$111,925.13	58,731,022
**********						
STATEWIDE CATCH TOTAL (LBS.)..						236,760,662
TOTAL FUNDING..($$).....			$225,600.00	$225,600.00	$451,200.00	
CHECK SUMS TOTAL.....	35	22,763	$225,456.61	$225,456.61	$450,913.21	236,760,662
BALANCE OUTSTANDING.....			$143.39	$143.39	$286.79	