

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8079 HOUSE RESOURCES

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Table 9

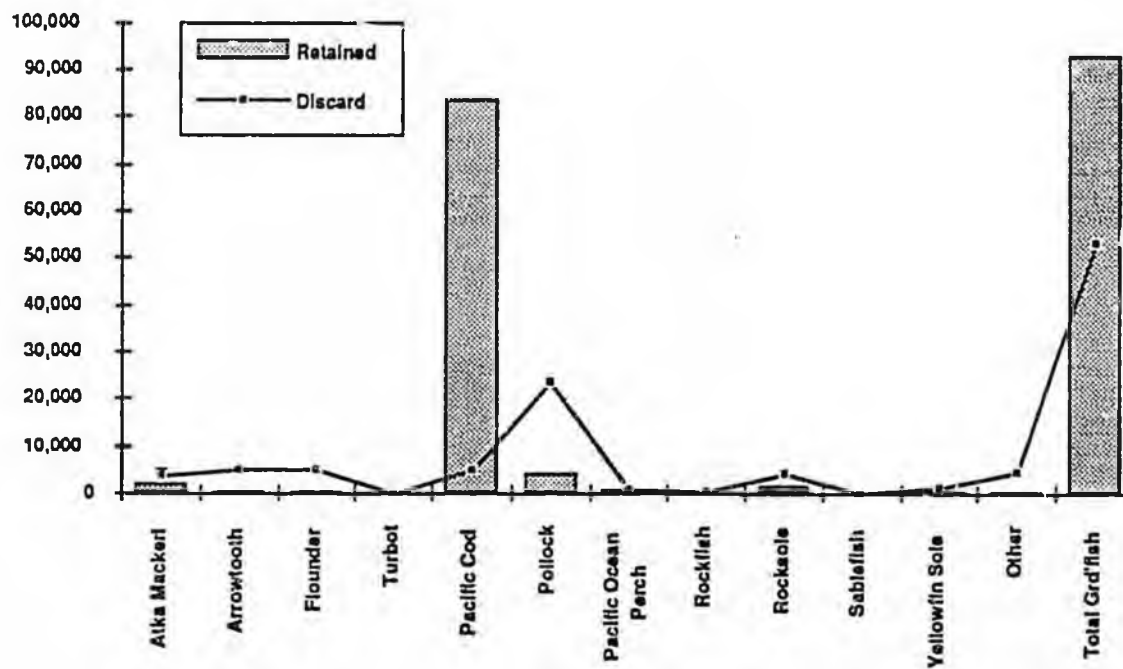
**Catch & Discards of All Species In All Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands
Trawl Fisheries During 1992**

Species	Retained Catch (mt)	Discard Catch (mt)	Discard Rate (%)	Rate of Discard Per mt of Retained Target Catch (mt)	Assumed Mortality Rate	Discard Loss (mt)	Discard Loss (lbs)
Atka Mackerel	39,670	6,453	14%	-	100%	6,453	14,227,166
Arrowtooth	539	6,738	93%	-	100%	6,738	14,855,477
Flounder	5,044	24,007	83%	-	100%	24,007	52,924,730
Turbot	317	223	41%	-	100%	223	491,846
Pacific Cod	57,977	11,265	16%	-	100%	11,265	24,834,599
Pollock	1,115,730	75,734	6%	-	100%	75,734	166,964,058
Pacific Ocean Perch	10,559	2,218	17%	-	100%	2,218	4,889,582
Rockfish	78	631	89%	-	100%	631	1,390,662
Rocksole	18,591	21,829	54%	-	100%	21,829	48,123,111
Sablefish	70	5	7%	-	100%	5	11,905
Yellowfin Sole	90,885	31,252	26%	-	100%	31,252	68,898,380
Other	1,980	14,664	88%	-	100%	14,664	32,328,916
TOTAL GROUND FISH	1,341,440	195,019	13%	-	100%	195,019	429,940,431
Halibut	0	5,136	100%	-	100%	5,136	11,323,679
Herring (in pounds)	0	1,043,833	100%	-	100%	473	1,043,833
Bairdi (in numbers)	0	3,620,806	100%	-	100%		3,620,806
Other Tanner (in numbers)	0	16,094,944	100%	-	100%		16,094,944
Red King Crab (in numbers)	0	145,363	100%	-	100%		145,363
Other King (in numbers)	0	94,203	100%	-	100%		94,203
Chinook Salmon (in numbers)	0	33,349	100%	-	100%		33,349
Other Salmon (in numbers)	0	40,135	100%	-	100%		40,135
Total Grd'fish, Halibut & Herring Discards in all Trawl Fisheries (in mt and pounds)						200,628	442,307,942
Total Crab and Salmon Discards in all Trawl Fisheries (in numbers)							20,028,800

Source: NMFS Special Data Run (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

FIGURE 5
Retained and Discarded Groundfish Catch
in the
Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Trawl Pacific Cod Fishery
(by species, in 1,000 pounds)



Source: NMFS (also see Table 9).

Table 10

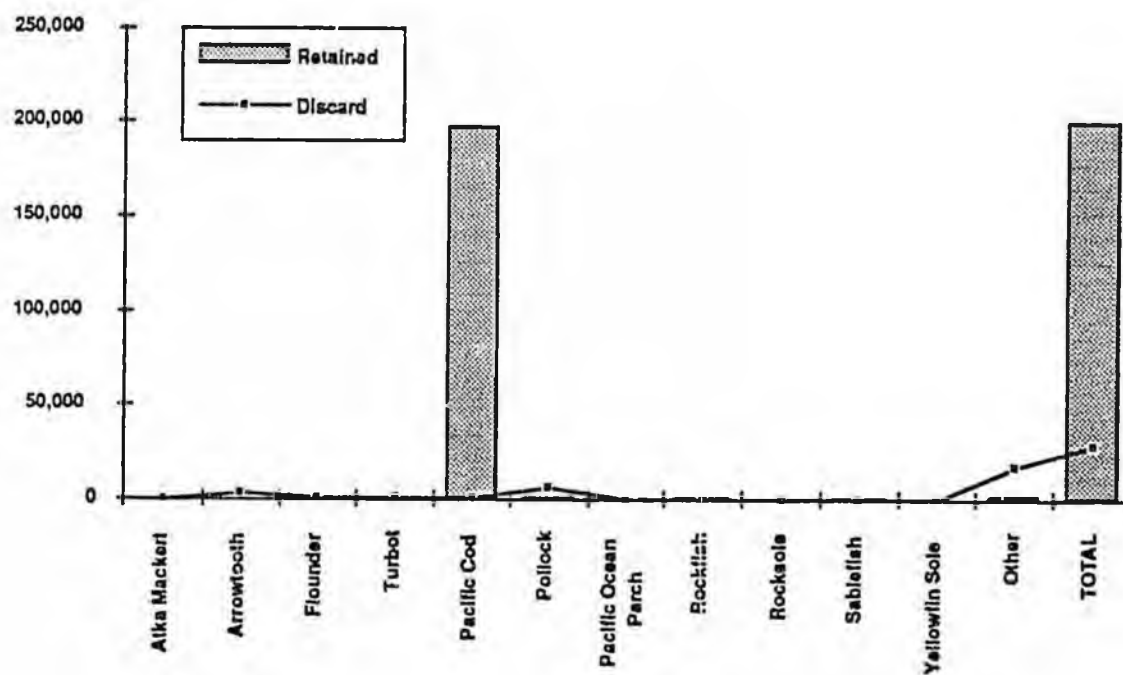
**Catch & Discards of All Species In the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands
Hook & Line Pacific Cod Fishery During 1992**

Species	Retained Catch (mt)	Discard Catch (mt)	Discard Rate (%)	Rate of Discard		Discard Loss (mt)	Discard Loss (lbs)
				Per mt of Retained Target Catch (mt)	Assumed Mortality Rate		
Atka Mackerel	19	20	55%	0.00	100%	23	49,824
Arrowtooth	51	1,196	96%	0.01	100%	1,196	2,636,481
Flounder	12	234	95%	0.00	100%	234	515,656
Turbot	89	285	76%	0.00	100%	285	628,091
Pacific Cod	89,548	280	0%	0.00	100%	280	618,170
Pollock	71	2,551	97%	0.03	100%	2,551	5,624,596
Pacific Ocean Perch	8	81	93%	0.00	100%	81	177,691
Rockfish	135	44	24%	0.00	100%	44	96,341
Rocksole	9	32	79%	0.00	100%	32	70,106
Sablefish	143	19	12%	0.00	100%	19	42,549
Yellowfin Sole	0	67	99%	0.00	100%	67	147,488
Other	911	8,052	90%	0.09	100%	8,052	17,751,880
TOTAL	90,993	12,864	12%	0.14		12,864	28,358,872
Halibut	0	6,787	100%	0.08	16%	1,086	2,394,159
Herring (in pounds)	0	0	0%	0.00	100%	0	0
Bairdi (in numbers)	0	17,087	100%	0.19	100%		17,087
Other Tanner (in numbers)	0	93,604	100%	1.05	100%		93,604
Red King Crab (in numbers)	0	2,759	100%	0.03	100%		2,759
Other King (in numbers)	0	852	100%	0.01	100%		852
Chinook Salmon (in numbers)	0	52	100%	0.00	100%		52
Other Salmon (in numbers)	0	78	100%	0.00	100%		78
Total Grd'fish, Halibut & Herring Discard in the Longline Pacific Cod Fishery (in mt and pounds)						13,949	30,753,031
Total Crab and Salmon Discard in the Longline Pacific Cod Fishery (in numbers)							114,432

Source: NMFS Special Data Run (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

FIGURE 6
Retained and Discarded Groundfish Catch
in the
Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Longline Pacific Cod Fishery
(by species, in 1,000 pounds)



Source: NMFS (also see Table 10).

Table 11

**Catch & Discards of All Species in All Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands
Hook & Line Fisheries During 1992**

Species	Retained Catch (mt)	Discard Catch (mt)	Discard Rate (%)	Rate of Discard Per mt of Retained Target Catch (mt)	Assumed Mortality Rate	Discard Loss (mt)	Discard Loss (lbs)
Atka Mackerel	10	23	0%	-	100%	23	49,824
Arrowtooth	54	1,336	96%	-	100%	1,336	2,944,684
Flounder	12	244	95%	-	100%	244	537,261
Turbot	294	780	73%	-	100%	780	1,719,147
Pacific Cod	89,607	283	0%	-	100%	283	632,461
Pollock	73	2,558	97%	-	100%	2,558	5,639,367
Pacific Ocean Perch	7	81	92%	-	100%	81	178,132
Rockfish	295	61	17%	-	100%	61	133,378
Rocksole	9	32	0%	-	100%	32	70,106
Sablefish	1,882	20	1%	-	100%	20	44,974
Yellowfin Sole	0	67	0%	-	100%	67	147,488
Other	938	8,131	90%	-	100%	8,131	17,925,162
TOTAL	93,190	13,614				13,614	30,012,983
Halibut	0	6,956	100%	-	16%	1,113	2,454,337
Herring (in pounds)	0	0	100%	-	100%	0	0
Bairdi (in numbers)	0	17,091	100%	-	100%		17,091
Other Tanner (in numbers)	0	94,279	100%	-	100%		94,279
Red King Crab (in numbers)	0	2,789	100%	-	100%		2,789
Other King (in numbers)	0	1,259	100%	-	100%		1,259
Chinook Salmon (in numbers)	0	52	100%	-	100%		52
Other Salmon (in numbers)	0	78	100%	-	100%		78
Total Grd'fish, Halibut & Herring Discard in All Longline Fisheries (in mt and pounds)						14,727	32,467,421
Total Crab and Salmon Discard in All Longline Fisheries (in numbers)							115,548

Source: NMFS Special Data Run (see Appendix: 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 12

**Catch & Discards of All Species in All Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands
Pot & Jig Pacific Cod Fishery During 1992**

Species	Retained Catch (mt)	Discard Catch (mt)	Discard Rate (%)	Rate of Discard Per mt of Retained Target Catch (mt)	Assumed Mortality Rate	Discard Loss (mt)	Discard Loss (lbs)
Atka Mackerel	0	8	100%	0.00	100%	8	17,637
Arrowtooth	0	8	100%	0.00	100%	8	17,637
Flounder	0	26	100%	0.00	100%	26	57,320
Turbot	0	4	100%	0.00	100%	4	8,818
Pacific Cod	13,296	70	1%	0.01	100%	70	154,322
Pollock	0	12	100%	0.00	100%	12	26,455
Pacific Ocean Perch	0	0	0%	0.00	100%	0	0
Rockfish	1	2	67%	0.00	100%	2	4,409
Rocksole	0	2	100%	0.00	100%	2	4,409
Sablefish	12	1	8%	0.00	100%	1	2,205
Yellowfin Sole	0	0	0%	0.00	100%	0	0
Other	51	329	87%	0.02	100%	329	725,313
TOTAL	13,360	462	3%	0.03		462	1,018,525
Halibut	0	101	100%	0.01	5%	5	11,187
Herring (in pounds)	0	38	0%	0.00	100%	0	38
Bairdi (in numbers)	0	212,795	100%	16.00	100%		212,795
Other Tanner (in numbers)	0	51,939	100%	3.91	100%		51,939
Red King Crab (in numbers)	0	180	100%	0.01	100%		180
Other King (in numbers)	0	8,742	100%	0.66	100%		8,742
Chinook Salmon (in numbers)	0	0	0%	0.00	100%		0
Other Salmon (in numbers)	0	0	0%	0.00	100%		0
Total Grd'fish, Halibut & Herring Discard in the Pot Pacific Cod Fishery (in mt and pounds)						467	1,029,750
Total Crab and Salmon Discard in the Pot Pacific Cod Fishery (in numbers)							273,656

Source: NMFS Special Data Run (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 13

Retained and Discarded Catch in the Gulf of Alaska 1992 Hook & Line Fisheries

HOOK AND LINE		Atka Mackerel	Arrow-tooth	Demersal Shell Rockfish	Deep-Water Flounder	Flathead Sole	Octopus	Pacific Cod	Pelagic Shell Rockfish	Pollock	Pacific Ocean Perch	Sablefish	Sculpin	Shallow Water Flatfish	Slope Rockfish	Lherosaker/Roughye	Thorny-heads	Skates	Total
Bottom Pollock	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Pacific Cod	Retained	0	0	47	0	0	0	14,326	13	8	0	56	0	0	0	6	19	0	14,475
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	47	0	0	0	14,326	13	8	0	56	0	0	0	6	19	0	14,475
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Shallow Flatfish	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rockfish	Retained	0	0	518	0	0	0	54	100	0	0	34	0	0	10	90	9	0	825
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	518	0	0	0	54	100	0	0	34	0	0	10	90	9	0	825
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	Retained	0	0	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	<1	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Sablefish	Retained	0	0	208	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	19,088	0	0	57	251	474	0	21,148
	Discard	0	238	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	85	342
	Total Catch	0	238	208	19	0	0	100	0	0	0	19,088	0	0	57	251	474	85	21,490
	Percent Discarded	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	2%
Arrowtooth	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Discard	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	24
	Total Catch	0	0	1	0	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	24
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%
TOTAL	Retained	0	0	771	0	0	0	14,549	119	13	0	20,078	0	0	67	353	502	0	36,453
	Discard	0	238	1	19	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	96	366
	Total Catch	0	238	772	19	0	0	14,562	119	13	0	20,078	0	0	67	353	502	96	36,819
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%

Source: NMFS (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 14
Retained and Discarded Catch in the Gulf of Alaska 1992 Jig and "Other" Fisheries

Jig	Pacific Ocean										Shallow Water		Total						
	Alaska Mackerel	Arrow-tooth Rockfish	Demersal Shell Rockfish	Deep-Water Flounder	Flathead Sole	Octopus	Pacific Cod	Pelagic Shell Rockfish	Pollock	Pacific Ocean Perch	Sablefish	Sculpin		Flatfish	Rockfish	Slope Rockfish	Shorthead Flounder	Thornyheads	Shales
Pacific Cod	Retained	0	0	<1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	<1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	150
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Deepwater Flatfish	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rockfish	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	2	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	340
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	2	325	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	340
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	155	328	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	408
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	155	328	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	408
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Other	Pacific Ocean										Shallow Water		Thornyheads		Total				
	Alaska Mackerel	Arrow-tooth Rockfish	Demersal Shell Rockfish	Deep-Water Flounder	Flathead Sole	Octopus	Pacific Cod	Pelagic Shell Rockfish	Pollock	Pacific Ocean Perch	Sablefish	Sculpin	Flatfish	Rockfish		Slope Rockfish	Shorthead Flounder	Thornyheads	Shales
Pacific Cod	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	160	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	170
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Rockfish	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Arrowtooth	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
TOTAL	Retained	0	0	0	0	0	160	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
	Discard	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total Catch	0	0	0	0	0	160	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	172
	Percent Discarded	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%

Source: NMFS (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 17
Retained and Discarded Catch in the Combined Gulf of Alaska 1992 Fisheries

COMBINED TOTAL	Alaska		Deep-		Demersal		Pacific		Pelagic		Pacific		Shallow		Slope		Thorny-		Total
	Masterfish	Arrow-tooth	Water	Flathead	Sole	Octopus	Cod	Rockfish	Shell	Pollock	Ocean	Sablefish	Sculpin	Flatfish	Rockfish	Rougheye	heads	Skates	
Retained	13,205	259	8,324	1,605	0	85	72,722	3,173	74,460	4,631	22,130	0	5,345	0.380	1,707	1,231	0	214,187	
Discard	0	12,047	1,225	4	0	0	1,034	0	4,983	3	2	<1	1,104	1	3	0	0	20,550	
Total Catch	13,205	12,346	7,848	1,609	0	81	73,756	3,173	79,453	4,635	22,132	<1	6,450	0.381	1,770	1,231	0	234,748	
Percent Discarded	0%	98%	16%	0%	0%	0%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	17%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%

Source: NMFS (see Appendix 1)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 18

PSC Catch in the 1992 Gulf of Alaska Target Groundfish Fisheries
(excluding halibut)

Gear	Target Species	Baird Tanner (#'s)	Other Tanner (#'s)	Red King Crab (#'s)	Other King (#'s)	Chinook Salmon (#'s)	Other Salmon (#'s)	Herring (lbs)
Longline	Bottom Trawl Pollock	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Pacific Cod	265	218	0	0	0	0	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Sablefish	201	8,148	0	381	18	157	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total		465	8,364	0	381	18	157
Jug	Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Deepwater Flatfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	Pacific Cod	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pot	Pacific Cod	21,824	6	9	0	0	0	0
	Rockfish	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	21,824	6	9	0	0	0	0
Trawl	Bottom Trawl Pollock	2,470	660	0	167	2,125	1,109	18,269
	Pacific Cod	34,861	1,973	13	0	5,304	30	0
	Deepwater Flatfish	33,117	462	26	0	2,408	427	7
	Shallow Water Flatfish	16,035	24	22	52	210	55	78
	Rockfish	5,598	2,051	0	781	2,120	2,819	955
	Other	964	128	0	0	77	0	0
	Mid-water Pollock	1,598	0	0	0	3,908	5,707	17,100
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Total	94,841	5,298	60	1,003	16,152	10,149	36,409
All Gear	Bottom Trawl Pollock	2,470	660	0	167	2,125	1,109	18,269
	Pacific Cod	38,950	2,197	21	0	5,304	30	0
	Shallow Water Flatfish	16,035	24	22	52	210	55	78
	Rockfish	5,598	2,051	0	781	2,120	2,819	955
	Other	964	128	0	0	77	0	0
	Sablefish	201	8,148	0	381	18	157	0
	Arrowtooth Flounder	0	0	0	2	0	2	0
	Deepwater Flatfish	33,117	462	26	0	2,408	427	7
	Mid-water Pollock	1,598	0	0	0	3,908	5,707	17,100
	Total	116,930	13,668	69	1,384	16,170	10,307	36,409

Source: NMFS (See Appendix 3)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 19

**Halibut Bycatch Mortality in the 1992 Gulf of Alaska Fisheries
(by gear and target fishery)**

<u>Gear</u>	<u>Target Species</u>	<u>Halibut Catch (pounds)</u>	<u>Halibut Mortality Rate (%)</u>	<u>Mortality Pounds</u>
Longline	Pollock	1,417	16%	227
	Pacific Cod	5,269,535	16%	843,126
	Flatfish	880	16%	141
	Rockfish	177,395	16%	28,383
	Other	222	16%	36
	Sablefish	6,551,013	16%	1,048,162
	Arrowtooth	7,654	16%	1,225
	TOTAL	12,008,115		1,921,298
Jig	Pacific Cod	34,219	5%	1,711
	Flatfish	287	5%	14
	Rockfish	73,961	5%	3,698
	TOTAL	108,467		5,423
Pot	Pacific Cod	197,369	5%	9,868
Trawl	Bottom Pollock	181,617	65%	118,051
	Pacific Cod	1,793,445	65%	1,165,739
	Deepwater Flatfish	1,998,680	65%	1,299,142
	Shallow Water Flatfish	496,490	65%	322,719
	Rockfish	1,718,924	65%	1,117,301
	Other	414,391	65%	269,354
	Mid-Water Pollock	18,857	65%	12,257
	Arrowtooth Flounder	8,170	65%	5,311
Total	6,630,575		4,309,873	
Total All Gear		18,944,525		6,246,464

Source: NMFS (see Appendix 3)

Discards In the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 20

**Estimate of Halibut Mortality Associated
with the
Directed Longline Halibut Fishery During 1992
In the
Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands and the Gulf of Alaska
(In pounds)**

		Net Weight (lbs)	Round Weight (lbs) ⁶
Bering Sea/ Aleutian Islands	Lost/Abandoned Gear	146,000	194,180
	Sub-Legal Handling	133,000	176,890
	Total	279,000	371,070
Gulf of Alaska	Lost/Abandoned Gear	1,090,000	1,449,700
	Sub-Legal Handling	870,000	1,157,100
	Total	1,960,000	2,606,800
North Pacific Total	Lost/Abandoned Gear	1,236,000	1,643,880
	Sub-Legal Handling	1,003,000	1,333,990
	Total	2,239,000	2,977,870

Source: IPHC, Report of Assessment and Research Activities, 1993

⁶Conversion is 1.33 times net weight, per conversation with Greg Williams, IPHC.

Discards In the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 21

**Average Size of Halibut Taken as Bycatch in the
Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands Groundfish Fisheries During 1992
(by gear type and target fishery)**

Gear	Target	Weight of Bycatch (kg)	Number of Animals	Average Size Per Animal (kg)	Average Size Per Animal (lb)
Hook & Line	Pacific Cod	4,257,457	792,860	5.37	11.84
	Other	1,191	214	5.56	12.26
	Mid-Water Pollock	2,008	647	3.10	6.84
	Sablefish	52,842	3,689	14.32	31.58
	Greenland Turbot	11,130	1,147	9.71	21.40
	TOTAL		4,324,628	798,556	5.42
POT	Pacific Cod	81,338	83,102	0.98	2.16
	Other	365	506	0.72	1.59
	Sablefish	258	65	3.98	8.78
TOTAL		81,961	83,673	0.98	2.16
Trawl	Atka Mackerel	57,125	21,068	2.71	5.98
	Bottom Pollock	635,792	1,224,688	0.52	1.14
	Pacific Cod	1,070,278	909,466	1.18	2.59
	Other Flatfish	274,003	1,837,932	0.15	0.33
	Rockfish	146,634	40,907	3.58	7.90
	Other	6,273	8,683	0.72	1.59
	Mid-Water Pollock	1,610,195	2,261,602	0.71	1.57
	Rocksole	531,847	843,571	0.63	1.39
	Arrowtooth	2,107	9,708	0.22	0.48
	Yellowfin Sole	1,702,846	6,967,938	0.24	0.54
TOTAL		6,037,098	14,125,562	0.43	0.94
GRAND TOTAL		10,443,688	15,007,791	0.70	1.53

Source: NMFS Juneau (Also see Appendix 4)

Discards in the Groundfish Fisheries of the North Pacific

Table 22

**Average Size of Halibut Taken as Bycatch in the
Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fisheries During 1992
(by gear type and target fishery)**

Gear	Target	Weight of Bycatch (kg)	Number	Average Size (kg)	Average Size (lb)
Hook & Line	Pacific Cod	523,788	97,470	5.37	11.85
	Rockfish	2,248	157	14.35	31.64
	Other (Unspecified)	44	19	2.33	5.14
	Sablefish	269,712	24,617	10.96	24.15
	Arrowtooth	9,025	1,166	7.74	17.07
TOTAL		804,817	123,429	6.52	14.38
POT	Pacific Cod	15,761	5,382	2.93	6.46
	Sablefish	16,090	1,545	10.41	22.95
TOTAL		31,851	6,927	4.60	10.14
Trawl	Bottom Pollock	12,831	6,073	2.11	4.66
	Pacific Cod	207,930	104,431	1.99	4.39
	Deepwater Flatfish	304,990	115,648	2.64	5.81
	Shallow Water Flat	84,077	34,544	2.43	5.37
	Rockfish	442,875	73,433	6.03	13.30
	Other (Unspecified)	110,535	23,973	4.61	10.17
	Mid-Water Pollock	30,614	5,365	5.71	12.58
	Sablefish	2,570	389	6.62	14.59
	Arrowtooth	7,892	2,429	3.25	7.16
TOTAL		1,204,315	366,283	3.29	7.25
GRAND TOTAL		2,040,984	496,639	4.11	9.06

Source: NMFS Juneau (Also see Appendix 4)

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Retained and Discard catch by gear, target fishery and species
from weekly production reports

Bering Sea & Aleutian Islands

Hook & Line	C	AMCK	Discard	22.64
Hook & Line	C	AMCK	Retain	18.84
Hook & Line	C	ARTH	Discard	1,195.92
Hook & Line	C	ARTH	Retain	51.31
Hook & Line	C	FLOU	Discard	233.93
Hook & Line	C	FLOU	Retain	11.74
Hook & Line	C	GTRB	Discard	284.85
Hook & Line	C	GTRB	Retain	88.46
Hook & Line	C	OCTO	Discard	47.09
Hook & Line	C	OCTO	Retain	28.00
Hook & Line	C	PCOD	Discard	280.44
Hook & Line	C	PCOD	Retain	89,548.19
Hook & Line	C	PLCK	Discard	2,551.29
Hook & Line	C	PLCK	Retain	70.93
Hook & Line	C	POPA	Discard	80.59
Hook & Line	C	POPA	Retain	6.06
Hook & Line	C	ROCK	Discard	43.72
Hook & Line	C	ROCK	Retain	134.99
Hook & Line	C	RSOL	Discard	31.79
Hook & Line	C	RSOL	Retain	8.58
Hook & Line	C	SABL	Discard	19.32
Hook & Line	C	SABL	Retain	143.05
Hook & Line	C	SCLP	Discard	928.92
Hook & Line	C	SCNO	Discard	39.50
Hook & Line	C	SCNO	Retain	5.31
Hook & Line	C	SRRE	Discard	159.59
Hook & Line	C	SRRE	Retain	163.68
Hook & Line	C	SRSN	Discard	6.24
Hook & Line	C	SRSN	Retain	21.09
Hook & Line	C	THDS	Retain	0.56
Hook & Line	C	USKT	Discard	6,810.45
Hook & Line	C	USKT	Retain	692.11
Hook & Line	C	USRK	Discard	60.38
Hook & Line	C	YSOL	Discard	66.87
Hook & Line	C	YSOL	Retain	0.36
Hook & Line	K	ROCK	Retain	0.68
Hook & Line	K	SABL	Retain	0.24
Hook & Line	P	PLCK	Retain	2.31
Hook & Line	S	ARTH	Discard	131.76

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Hook & Line	S	ARTH	Retain	2.73
Hook & Line	S	FLOU	Discard	8.75
Hook & Line	S	FLOU	Retain	0.09
Hook & Line	S	GTRB	Discard	488.89
Hook & Line	S	GTRB	Retain	172.68
Hook & Line	S	OCTO	Discard	0.20
Hook & Line	S	POOD	Discard	1.43
Hook & Line	S	POOD	Retain	39.86
Hook & Line	S	PLCK	Discard	0.71
Hook & Line	S	POPA	Discard	0.22
Hook & Line	S	POPA	Retain	0.33
Hook & Line	S	ROCK	Discard	16.84
Hook & Line	S	ROCK	Retain	158.10
Hook & Line	S	SABL	Discard	1.14
Hook & Line	S	SABL	Retain	1,720.04
Hook & Line	S	SCLP	Discard	0.45
Hook & Line	S	SCNO	Discard	2.00
Hook & Line	S	SCNO	Retain	0.58
Hook & Line	S	SRRE	Discard	1.70
Hook & Line	S	SRRE	Retain	1.77
Hook & Line	S	SRSN	Discard	9.41
Hook & Line	S	SRSN	Retain	7.36
Hook & Line	S	THDS	Discard	0.57
Hook & Line	S	THDS	Retain	15.00
Hook & Line	S	USKT	Discard	34.90
Hook & Line	S	USKT	Retain	0.97
Hook & Line	S	USRK	Discard	12.28
Hook & Line	T	ARTH	Discard	6.03
Hook & Line	T	FLOU	Discard	0.36
Hook & Line	T	GTRB	Discard	5.68
Hook & Line	T	GTRB	Retain	34.01
Hook & Line	T	POOD	Discard	0.23
Hook & Line	T	POOD	Retain	18.46
Hook & Line	T	PLCK	Discard	3.58
Hook & Line	T	POPA	Retain	0.16
Hook & Line	T	ROCK	Discard	0.04
Hook & Line	T	ROCK	Retain	1.56
Hook & Line	T	SABL	Retain	18.51
Hook & Line	T	SCLP	Discard	1.17
Hook & Line	T	SRRE	Discard	0.18
Hook & Line	T	SRSN	Discard	0.04
Hook & Line	T	THDS	Retain	0.01
Hook & Line	T	USKT	Discard	6.37
Hook & Line	T	USRK	Discard	1.01
Hook & Line	Y	ARTH	Discard	2.27

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Hook & Line	Y	FLOU	Discard	0.67
Hook & Line	Y	GTRB	Discard	0.79
Hook & Line	Y	OCTO	Discard	0.18
Hook & Line	Y	PCOD	Discard	0.22
Hook & Line	Y	PLCK	Discard	2.15
Hook & Line	Y	POPA	Discard	0.02
Hook & Line	Y	ROCK	Discard	0.10
Hook & Line	Y	RSOL	Discard	0.02
Hook & Line	Y	SCLP	Discard	2.24
Hook & Line	Y	SRRE	Discard	0.02
Hook & Line	Y	SRSN	Discard	0.19
Hook & Line	Y	USKT	Discard	4.56
Hook & Line	Y	USRK	Discard	0.02
JIG	C	AMCK	Discard	0.02
JIG	C	PCOD	Retain	0.66
JIG	C	PLCK	Discard	0.02
JIG	C	ROCK	Discard	0.01
Other	A	AMCK	Retain	8.82
Other	C	ARTH	Discard	4.09
Other	C	FLOU	Discard	5.11
Other	C	OCTO	Discard	0.08
Other	C	PCOD	Discard	13.64
Other	C	PCOD	Retain	102.25
Other	C	PLCK	Discard	4.67
Other	C	ROCK	Discard	0.10
Other	C	ROCK	Retain	0.23
Other	C	SABL	Discard	0.09
Other	C	SABL	Retain	0.28
Other	C	SCLP	Discard	0.09
Other	C	USKT	Discard	0.05
Other	K	ROCK	Discard	300.00
Other	K	ROCK	Retain	826.00
Other	S	SABL	Retain	0.86
Pot	C	AMCK	Discard	7.83
Pot	C	ARTH	Discard	3.74
Pot	C	FLOU	Discard	20.48
Pot	C	GTRB	Discard	3.69
Pot	C	OCTO	Discard	68.12
Pot	C	OCTO	Retain	51.05
Pot	C	PCOD	Discard	55.67
Pot	C	PCOD	Retain	13,192.58
Pot	C	PLCK	Discard	7.16
Pot	C	PLCK	Retain	0.01
Pot	C	POPA	Discard	0.02
Pot	C	ROCK	Discard	1.52

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Pot	C	ROCK	Retain	0.47
Pot	C	RSOL	Discard	1.91
Pot	C	SABL	Discard	1.00
Pot	C	SABL	Retain	11.82
Pot	C	SCLP	Discard	242.86
Pot	C	SCNO	Discard	0.34
Pot	C	SQID	Discard	0.29
Pot	C	SRRE	Discard	0.17
Pot	C	USKT	Discard	18.07
Pot	C	YSOL	Discard	3.82
Pot	O	OCTO	Retain	14.74
Pot	P	PLCK	Discard	42.37
Pot	P	PLCK	Retain	45.97
Pot	S	GTRB	Discard	1.23
Pot	S	FOOD	Retain	0.21
Pot	S	SABL	Retain	0.35
Pot	Y	FOOD	Retain	0.58
Pot	Y	PLCK	Retain	0.54
Pot	Y	RSOL	Retain	0.33
Pot	Y	YSOL	Retain	1.98
Trawl	A	AMCK	Discard	4,265.82
Trawl	A	AMCK	Retain	37,400.15
Trawl	A	ARTH	Discard	232.97
Trawl	A	ARTH	Retain	2.65
Trawl	A	FLOU	Discard	59.88
Trawl	A	FLOU	Retain	3.88
Trawl	A	GTRB	Discard	4.50
Trawl	A	GTRB	Retain	41.72
Trawl	A	OCTO	Discard	0.10
Trawl	A	FOOD	Discard	341.51
Trawl	A	FOOD	Retain	2,863.11
Trawl	A	PLCK	Discard	237.30
Trawl	A	PLCK	Retain	217.35
Trawl	A	POPA	Discard	654.68
Trawl	A	POPA	Retain	1,281.34
Trawl	A	ROCK	Discard	259.89
Trawl	A	ROCK	Retain	37.18
Trawl	A	RSOL	Discard	37.14
Trawl	A	RSOL	Retain	8.47
Trawl	A	SABL	Discard	0.10
Trawl	A	SABL	Retain	4.46
Trawl	A	SCLP	Discard	171.57
Trawl	A	SCNO	Discard	469.73
Trawl	A	SCNO	Retain	103.48
Trawl	A	SQID	Discard	0.02

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	A	SPRE	Discard	6.34
Trawl	A	SPRE	Retain	374.45
Trawl	A	SRSN	Discard	16.42
Trawl	A	SRSN	Retain	3.68
Trawl	A	USKT	Discard	23.24
Trawl	A	USKT	Retain	0.48
Trawl	A	USRK	Discard	1.19
Trawl	B	AMCK	Discard	3.93
Trawl	B	AMCK	Retain	35.34
Trawl	B	ARTH	Discard	1,565.63
Trawl	B	ARTH	Retain	43.19
Trawl	B	FLOU	Discard	4,318.99
Trawl	B	FLOU	Retain	145.98
Trawl	B	GTRB	Discard	79.73
Trawl	B	GTRB	Retain	4.36
Trawl	B	OCTO	Discard	3.41
Trawl	B	OCTO	Retain	0.94
Trawl	B	POOD	Discard	3,084.43
Trawl	B	POOD	Retain	6,949.17
Trawl	B	PLCK	Discard	14,634.18
Trawl	B	PLCK	Retain	125,764.73
Trawl	B	POPA	Discard	30.00
Trawl	B	POPA	Retain	33.63
Trawl	B	ROCK	Discard	5.34
Trawl	B	ROCK	Retain	1.10
Trawl	B	RSOL	Discard	3,091.65
Trawl	B	RSOL	Retain	760.19
Trawl	B	SABL	Discard	3.69
Trawl	B	SABL	Retain	0.76
Trawl	B	SCLP	Discard	500.43
Trawl	B	SCLP	Retain	3.22
Trawl	B	SMLT	Discard	0.02
Trawl	B	SMLT	Retain	3.28
Trawl	B	SQID	Discard	5.67
Trawl	B	SQID	Retain	43.42
Trawl	B	SRSN	Discard	0.40
Trawl	B	SRSN	Retain	0.40
Trawl	B	USKT	Discard	950.09
Trawl	B	USKT	Retain	12.28
Trawl	B	USRK	Discard	152.15
Trawl	B	USRK	Retain	0.18
Trawl	B	YSOL	Discard	673.02
Trawl	B	YSOL	Retain	41.03
Trawl	C	AMCK	Discard	1,639.42
Trawl	C	AMCK	Retain	945.37

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	C	ARTH	Discard	2,165.14
Trawl	C	ARTH	Retain	102.45
Trawl	C	FLOU	Discard	2,291.27
Trawl	C	FLOU	Retain	231.73
Trawl	C	GTRB	Discard	27.03
Trawl	C	GTRB	Retain	10.98
Trawl	C	OCTO	Discard	8.18
Trawl	C	OCTO	Retain	1.10
Trawl	C	PCOD	Discard	2,165.26
Trawl	C	PCOD	Retain	37,817.08
Trawl	C	PLCK	Discard	10,696.36
Trawl	C	PLCK	Retain	1,836.06
Trawl	C	POPA	Discard	285.71
Trawl	C	POPA	Retain	384.57
Trawl	C	ROCK	Discard	191.82
Trawl	C	ROCK	Retain	6.11
Trawl	C	RSOL	Discard	1,925.55
Trawl	C	RSOL	Retain	740.08
Trawl	C	SABL	Retain	10.02
Trawl	C	SCLP	Discard	1,047.27
Trawl	C	SCLP	Retain	4.18
Trawl	C	SCNO	Discard	214.80
Trawl	C	SCNO	Retain	6.86
Trawl	C	SQID	Discard	5.11
Trawl	C	SRRE	Discard	30.81
Trawl	C	SRRE	Retain	22.52
Trawl	C	SRSN	Discard	65.28
Trawl	C	SRSN	Retain	31.69
Trawl	C	USKT	Discard	752.69
Trawl	C	USKT	Retain	25.01
Trawl	C	USRK	Discard	1.66
Trawl	C	YSOL	Discard	476.36
Trawl	C	YSOL	Retain	43.46
Trawl	K	AMCK	Discard	477.59
Trawl	K	AMCK	Retain	1,223.35
Trawl	K	ARTH	Discard	1,010.62
Trawl	K	ARTH	Retain	14.98
Trawl	K	FLOU	Discard	150.72
Trawl	K	FLOU	Retain	97.03
Trawl	K	GTRB	Discard	28.59
Trawl	K	GTRB	Retain	186.42
Trawl	K	OCTO	Retain	1.43
Trawl	K	PCOD	Discard	161.25
Trawl	K	PCOD	Retain	790.08
Trawl	K	PLCK	Discard	896.45

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	K	PLCK	Retain	89.62
Trawl	K	POPA	Discard	565.66
Trawl	K	POPA	Retain	9,461.83
Trawl	K	ROCK	Discard	90.70
Trawl	K	ROCK	Retain	29.35
Trawl	K	RSOL	Discard	29.03
Trawl	K	RSOL	Retain	15.10
Trawl	K	SABL	Discard	0.39
Trawl	K	SABL	Retain	22.76
Trawl	K	SCLP	Discard	168.25
Trawl	K	SCNO	Discard	104.90
Trawl	K	SCNO	Retain	98.32
Trawl	K	SQID	Discard	9.20
Trawl	K	SQID	Retain	0.13
Trawl	K	SRRE	Discard	5.99
Trawl	K	SRRE	Retain	479.06
Trawl	K	SRSN	Discard	43.99
Trawl	K	SRSN	Retain	65.68
Trawl	K	USKT	Discard	218.34
Trawl	K	USKT	Retain	5.63
Trawl	K	USRK	Discard	6.63
Trawl	P	AMCK	Discard	56.20
Trawl	P	AMCK	Retain	3.19
Trawl	P	ARTH	Discard	502.78
Trawl	P	ARTH	Retain	143.78
Trawl	P	CPLN	Discard	0.05
Trawl	P	CPLN	Retain	0.13
Trawl	P	EULC	Discard	2.06
Trawl	P	EULC	Retain	1.58
Trawl	P	FLOU	Discard	1,340.33
Trawl	P	FLOU	Retain	539.03
Trawl	P	GTRB	Discard	81.67
Trawl	P	GTRB	Retain	62.63
Trawl	P	OCTO	Discard	3.20
Trawl	P	OCTO	Retain	0.62
Trawl	P	PCOD	Discard	2,157.39
Trawl	P	PCOD	Retain	3,075.95
Trawl	P	PLCK	Discard	33,137.89
Trawl	P	PLCK	Retain	985,315.87
Trawl	P	POPA	Discard	33.15
Trawl	P	POPA	Retain	18.39
Trawl	P	ROCK	Discard	15.47
Trawl	P	ROCK	Retain	3.08
Trawl	P	RSOL	Discard	637.37
Trawl	P	RSOL	Retain	195.05

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	P	SABL	Discard	0.78
Trawl	P	SABL	Retain	3.30
Trawl	P	SCLP	Discard	140.98
Trawl	P	SCLP	Retain	15.31
Trawl	P	SCNO	Discard	-0.24
Trawl	P	SMLT	Discard	5.01
Trawl	P	SMLT	Retain	54.98
Trawl	P	SQID	Discard	191.85
Trawl	P	SQID	Retain	289.55
Trawl	P	SRRE	Discard	0.98
Trawl	P	SRSN	Discard	7.75
Trawl	P	SRSN	Retain	0.81
Trawl	P	USKT	Discard	422.40
Trawl	P	USKT	Retain	58.91
Trawl	P	USRK	Discard	164.84
Trawl	P	USRK	Retain	12.28
Trawl	P	YSOL	Discard	49.86
Trawl	P	YSOL	Retain	12.12
Trawl	R	AMCK	Discard	10.30
Trawl	R	AMCK	Retain	62.54
Trawl	R	ARTH	Discard	891.92
Trawl	R	ARTH	Retain	206.47
Trawl	R	EULC	Discard	4.30
Trawl	R	FLOU	Discard	4,274.64
Trawl	R	FLOU	Retain	1,583.62
Trawl	R	GTRB	Discard	0.21
Trawl	R	GTRB	Retain	6.26
Trawl	R	OCTO	Discard	19.47
Trawl	R	OCTO	Retain	3.19
Trawl	R	FOOD	Discard	1,325.06
Trawl	R	FOOD	Retain	2,628.42
Trawl	R	PLCK	Discard	8,652.37
Trawl	R	PLCK	Retain	768.77
Trawl	R	POPA	Discard	21.58
Trawl	R	POPA	Retain	3.00
Trawl	R	ROCK	Retain	0.04
Trawl	R	RSOL	Discard	10,129.10
Trawl	R	RSOL	Retain	12,470.35
Trawl	R	SABL	Retain	1.96
Trawl	R	SCLP	Discard	2,365.80
Trawl	R	SCLP	Retain	1.18
Trawl	R	SRSN	Retain	3.74
Trawl	R	USKT	Discard	626.64
Trawl	R	USKT	Retain	45.07
Trawl	R	USRK	Discard	1.00

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	R	YSOL	Discard	3,424.00
Trawl	R	YSOL	Retain	2,836.07
Trawl	S	ARTH	Discard	0.82
Trawl	S	GTRB	Discard	1.10
Trawl	S	GTRB	Retain	0.82
Trawl	S	ROCK	Retain	1.24
Trawl	S	SABL	Retain	25.72
Trawl	S	SRRE	Retain	0.30
Trawl	S	USKT	Discard	0.85
Trawl	W	ARTH	Retain	6.48
Trawl	W	FLOU	Discard	1.20
Trawl	W	FLOU	Retain	2.11
Trawl	W	GTRB	Retain	2.27
Trawl	W	OCTO	Retain	0.17
Trawl	W	FOOD	Retain	5.21
Trawl	W	PLCK	Discard	2.52
Trawl	W	POPA	Retain	2.12
Trawl	W	RSOL	Discard	1.20
Trawl	W	RSOL	Retain	0.90
Trawl	W	SABL	Retain	0.06
Trawl	W	SCLP	Discard	1.20
Trawl	W	SRSN	Retain	0.74
Trawl	W	USKT	Discard	1.20
Trawl	W	USKT	Retain	0.16
Trawl	W	YSOL	Retain	0.01
Trawl	Y	ARTH	Discard	368.59
Trawl	Y	ARTH	Retain	18.43
Trawl	Y	CPLN	Discard	18.02
Trawl	Y	EJLC	Discard	6.60
Trawl	Y	FLOU	Discard	11,579.49
Trawl	Y	FLOU	Retain	2,440.69
Trawl	Y	GTRB	Discard	1.42
Trawl	Y	GTRB	Retain	2.35
Trawl	Y	FOOD	Discard	2,030.21
Trawl	Y	FOOD	Retain	3,848.29
Trawl	Y	PLCK	Discard	7,476.94
Trawl	Y	PLCK	Retain	1,737.04
Trawl	Y	POPA	Discard	0.05
Trawl	Y	POPA	Retain	0.30
Trawl	Y	ROCK	Discard	67.63
Trawl	Y	RSOL	Discard	6,419.80
Trawl	Y	RSOL	Retain	3,958.55
Trawl	Y	SABL	Discard	0.42
Trawl	Y	SABL	Retain	0.02
Trawl	Y	SCLP	Discard	3,096.64

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	Y	SCLP	Retain	1.23
Trawl	Y	SMLT	Discard	46.03
Trawl	Y	SQID	Discard	0.03
Trawl	Y	SRSN	Discard	55.36
Trawl	Y	SRSN	Retain	-0.06
Trawl	Y	USKT	Discard	2,496.69
Trawl	Y	USKT	Retain	201.89
Trawl	Y	YSOL	Discard	26,624.72
Trawl	Y	YSOL	Retain	87,952.01

Gulf of Alaska

Hook and Line	B	PLCK	Retain	5.10
Hook and Line	C	DEM1	Retain	46.62
Hook and Line	C	PCOD	Retain	14,326.48
Hook and Line	C	PELS	Retain	12.91
Hook and Line	C	PLCK	Retain	6.35
Hook and Line	C	SABL	Retain	56.00
Hook and Line	C	SRRE	Retain	5.76
Hook and Line	C	THDS	Retain	18.78
Hook and Line	H	SABL	Retain	0.14
Hook and Line	K	DEM1	Retain	515.87
Hook and Line	K	PCOD	Retain	53.69
Hook and Line	K	PELS	Retain	105.85
Hook and Line	K	SABL	Retain	34.00
Hook and Line	K	SLR1	Retain	9.84
Hook and Line	K	SRRE	Retain	96.46
Hook and Line	K	THDS	Retain	9.28
Hook and Line	O	DEM1	Retain	0.09
Hook and Line	O	OCTO	Retain	0.26
Hook and Line	O	SABL	Retain	0.03
Hook and Line	S	ARTH	Discard	238.24
Hook and Line	S	DEM1	Retain	208.38
Hook and Line	S	DFL1	Discard	18.69
Hook and Line	S	PCOD	Retain	169.30
Hook and Line	S	SABL	Retain	19,988.26
Hook and Line	S	SLR1	Retain	57.04
Hook and Line	S	SRRE	Retain	250.62
Hook and Line	S	THDS	Retain	473.97
Hook and Line	S	USKT	Discard	84.94
Hook and Line	W	DEM1	Discard	0.77
Hook and Line	W	PCOD	Discard	12.83
Hook and Line	W	PCOD	Retain	0.21
Hook and Line	W	USKT	Discard	10.61

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Jig	C	DEM1	Retain	0.20
Jig	C	PCOD	Retain	153.38
Jig	C	PELS	Retain	2.80
Jig	D	PELS	Retain	0.20
Jig	K	DEM1	Retain	8.69
Jig	K	PCOD	Retain	2.01
Jig	K	PELS	Retain	324.93
Jig	K	SLR1	Retain	2.82
Jig	K	SRRE	Retain	1.28
Other	C	PCOD	Retain	168.83
Other	C	PLCK	Retain	1.55
Other	K	PELS	Retain	1.77
Other	W	PCOD	Discard	0.03
Pot	C	OCTO	Discard	5.45
Pot	C	OCTO	Retain	76.39
Pot	C	PCOD	Discard	71.69
Pot	C	PCOD	Retain	9,739.93
Pot	K	DEM1	Retain	0.02
Pot	K	PCOD	Retain	0.01
Pot	O	OCTO	Retain	7.04
Pot	O	PCOD	Retain	0.59
Pot	W	OCTO	Discard	0.45
Pot	W	PCOD	Discard	0.11
Pot	W	SCLP	Discard	0.29
Trawl	B	DFL1	Retain	229.56
Trawl	B	FSOL	Retain	147.73
Trawl	B	PCOD	Discard	65.91
Trawl	B	PCOD	Retain	698.58
Trawl	B	PLCK	Discard	1,231.23
Trawl	B	PLCK	Retain	21,640.05
Trawl	B	POPA	Discard	1.46
Trawl	B	SABL	Retain	46.99
Trawl	B	SFL1	Discard	143.66
Trawl	C	AMCK	Retain	2.26
Trawl	C	ARTH	Discard	1,377.31
Trawl	C	DFL1	Discard	70.97
Trawl	C	DFL1	Retain	346.75
Trawl	C	FSOL	Retain	243.91
Trawl	C	OCTO	Retain	1.77
Trawl	C	PCOD	Discard	573.76
Trawl	C	PCOD	Retain	45,228.53
Trawl	C	PELS	Retain	68.80
Trawl	C	PLCK	Retain	949.94
Trawl	C	SFL1	Discard	948.84
Trawl	C	SFL1	Retain	1,441.34

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	C	SLR1	Retain	48.45
Trawl	C	SRPE	Discard	3.08
Trawl	D	ARTH	Discard	6,858.55
Trawl	D	DFL1	Discard	674.64
Trawl	D	DFL1	Retain	5,203.52
Trawl	D	FSOL	Retain	610.49
Trawl	D	POOD	Discard	174.65
Trawl	D	POOD	Retain	820.42
Trawl	D	PLCK	Retain	317.83
Trawl	D	SABL	Retain	471.70
Trawl	D	SFL1	Retain	402.09
Trawl	H	DFL1	Retain	318.81
Trawl	H	FSOL	Retain	425.14
Trawl	H	POOD	Retain	745.16
Trawl	H	PELS	Retain	4.72
Trawl	H	PLCK	Retain	333.88
Trawl	H	SABL	Retain	110.62
Trawl	H	SFL1	Retain	3,436.34
Trawl	K	AMCK	Retain	146.55
Trawl	K	ARTH	Discard	3,612.66
Trawl	K	ARTH	Retain	259.15
Trawl	K	DFL1	Discard	209.87
Trawl	K	DFL1	Retain	154.71
Trawl	K	POOD	Discard	133.73
Trawl	K	POOD	Retain	419.29
Trawl	K	PELS	Retain	2,651.30
Trawl	K	PLCK	Retain	137.42
Trawl	K	POPA	Retain	4,298.53
Trawl	K	SABL	Retain	1,399.23
Trawl	K	SFL1	Retain	65.46
Trawl	K	SLR1	Retain	6,261.45
Trawl	K	SRPE	Retain	1,412.81
Trawl	K	THDS	Retain	728.81
Trawl	O	AMCK	Retain	13,146.15
Trawl	O	DFL1	Discard	247.54
Trawl	O	DFL1	Retain	70.51
Trawl	O	FSOL	Retain	177.86
Trawl	O	POOD	Retain	386.46
Trawl	O	PLCK	Retain	40.19
Trawl	O	POPA	Retain	332.61
Trawl	O	SABL	Retain	23.04
Trawl	O	SFL1	Discard	11.85
Trawl	P	DFL1	Discard	3.62
Trawl	P	POOD	Retain	170.41
Trawl	P	PLCK	Discard	3,756.52

Appendix 1: NMFS Catch Discard Data

Trawl	P	PLCK	Retain	51,025.98
Trawl	P	POPA	Discard	1.94
Trawl	W	FSOL	Discard	3.98
Trawl	W	PCOD	Discard	1.23
Trawl	W	PLCK	Discard	-5.02
Trawl	W	SABL	Discard	2.01
Trawl	W	SFL1	Discard	0.10
Trawl	W	SLR1	Discard	1.00

Appendix 2: 1992 Bering Sea Prohibits

GEAR	Target	Groundfish	Hallbut	BAIRDI	RED_KING	CHIN_SAL	OTHR_SAL	HERRING	OTANN	CKING
		Tons	killograms							
HAL	C	103858.79	6787397.49	17087.39	2758.97	51.58	77.58	0.00	93604.07	852.39
HAL	K	0.92	25.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	P	2.31	64.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	S	2830.78	156887.48	4.44	30.08	0.00	0.00	0.13	672.26	385.74
HAL	T	97.10	13385.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.63	0.00
HAL	Y	13.45	503.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	20.70
JIG	C	0.71	21.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	A	8.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	C	130.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	K	1126.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	S	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	C	13692.62	101468.03	212795.00	180.33	0.00	0.00	37.65	51938.76	8742.02
POT	O	14.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	P	88.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	S	1.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	Y	3.43	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRW	A	49124.80	104912.02	41.38	107.68	31.45	1.32	0.00	0.00	11145.03
TRW	B	162945.98	773886.51	586220.67	33861.81	6081.80	281.29	11988.49	1603258.50	9098.17
TRW	C	68188.09	1606234.24	163647.60	115.48	4280.55	25.70	5213.58	77047.88	359.38
TRW	K	16549.07	211433.00	2098.77	1038.31	944.79	4.67	28.02	749.69	2428.18
TRW	P	1028758.81	990885.74	884470.88	5211.88	21821.33	38981.11	654768.24	2500127.72	7780.19
TRW	R	52387.07	741840.23	588278.73	54363.30	35.33	0.00	7507.68	1381320.58	18171.62
TRW	S	30.85	842.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRW	W	27.95	845.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRW	Y	180440.50	705707.25	1586047.44	50665.00	144.73	860.91	364330.88	10532437.79	45220.55

Source: NMFS Juneau

APPENDIX 3: 1992 Gull of Alaska Prohibs

GEAR	T	Groundfish Tons	Hallbut kilograms	BAIRDI	RED_KING	CHIN_SAL	OTHR_SAL	HERRING	OTANN	OKNG
HAL	B	8.51	842.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	C	15174.21	2390245.38	284.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	217.93	0.00
HAL	H	4.04	398.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	K	814.95	80485.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	O	1.02	100.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
HAL	S	21983.17	2971519.89	200.58	0.00	17.53	157.25	0.00	8146.21	380.82
HAL	W	45.24	3471.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIG	C	157.18	15521.57	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIG	D	1.32	130.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
JIG	K	339.73	33548.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	C	177.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	K	1.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTH	W	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	C	9926.12	89525.79	21823.08	8.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.85	0.00
POT	K	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	O	7.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
POT	W	0.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TRW	B	24700.07	82381.02	2469.77	0.00	2125.10	1109.23	18269.08	660.40	166.89
TRW	C	54827.87	813501.10	34881.10	12.78	5304.18	30.36	0.00	1973.03	0.37
TRW	D	18302.40	908595.44	33118.63	25.51	2408.23	427.21	6.64	462.30	0.00
TRW	H	7058.35	225208.44	16035.48	22.08	200.74	54.83	78.31	23.79	52.22
TRW	K	25419.80	779698.75	5595.57	0.00	2119.54	2818.50	955.28	2050.56	781.49
TRW	O	17502.46	187966.69	963.58	0.00	77.08	0.00	0.00	128.29	0.00
TRW	P	55713.07	8553.37	1598.41	0.00	3908.28	5708.97	17100.00	0.00	0.00
TRW	W	157.14	3700.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.35	0.00	0.00	2.22

Source: NMFS Juneau

1992 Observer data showing kg of halibut sampled, number of halibut, and average weight by area, gear, and target fishery.

5 = Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands

6 = Gulf of Alaska

gear target	kilo	number	average size (kilo/number)
5 HAL C	4257457.4	792859.8	5.37
5 HAL O	1190.89	214.1	5.56
5 HAL P	2007.85	646.8	3.10
5 HAL S	52842.33	3689.0	14.32
5 HAL T	11129.80	1146.5	9.71
5 POT C	81337.80	83101.8	0.98
5 POT O	365.40	506.2	0.72
5 POT S	257.78	64.7	3.98
5 TRW A	57124.53	21067.9	2.71
5 TRW B	635791.94	1224688	0.52
5 TRW C	1070277.7	909465.9	1.18
5 TRW F	274002.62	1837932	0.15
5 TRW K	146633.59	40906.6	3.58
5 TRW O	6273.38	8682.9	0.72
5 TRW P	1610194.7	2261602	0.71
5 TRW R	531846.96	943570.6	0.63
5 TRW W	2107.33	9707.9	0.22
5 TRW Y	1702845.5	6967938	0.24
6 HAL C	523787.86	97469.6	5.37
6 HAL K	2247.70	156.6	14.35
6 HAL O	44.32	19.0	2.33
6 HAL S	269712.05	24617.4	10.96
6 HAL W	9025.36	1165.9	7.74
6 POT C	15761.12	5381.9	2.93
6 POT S	16090.25	1545.4	10.41
6 TRW B	12831.10	6072.6	2.11
6 TRW C	207929.77	104431.1	1.99
6 TRW D	304990.27	115647.9	2.64
6 TRW H	84077.36	34543.9	2.43
6 TRW K	442874.56	73433.1	6.03
6 TRW O	110535.18	23972.9	4.61
6 TRW P	30614.29	5364.5	5.71
6 TRW S	2570.43	388.5	6.62
6 TRW W	7891.98	2428.6	3.25

HJR

61

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)
Date Referred: March 16, 1994

FURTHER REFERRALS:

Date of Committee Action: 3/25/94

The RESOURCES Committee considered:

HJR 61

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 61

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FISHING QUOTAS

Relating to the Western Alaska Community Development Quota Program and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council Comprehensive Rationalization Program.

- RECOMMENDATIONS: the same title
 be replaced with _____ a new title
 have attached amendments(s)
 do pass
 do not pass
 no recommendations
 individual recommendations
 additional referral to the _____ Committee

ADOPTS: _____ letter of Intent

- ATTACHES NEW FISCAL NOTE(S): (Dept)
 fiscal impact _____
 zero fiscal note _____

- APPROVES PREVIOUS: (Dept/Date)
 fiscal note(s) _____
 zero fiscal note(s) Fisheries Comm. / 3-16-94

SIGNING <u>DO</u> PASS	DP	OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS	DNP	NR	AM
<i>Bill Hudson</i> Hudson	✓				
<i>John Carney</i> Carney	✓				
<i>John Green</i> Green	✓				
<i>James James</i> James	✓				
<i>David Finkelstein</i> Finkelstein	✓				
<i>John Davies</i> Davies	✓				
<i>W.F. William</i>	✓				
<i>Carl Bledsoe</i>	✓				

W.F. William
CHAIRMAN'S SIGNATURE

Alaska State Legislature

Representative Carl E. Moses

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE RULES COMMITTEE

CHAIRMAN
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FISHERIES

MEMBER FINANCE SUBCOMMITTEES ON
DEPT. OF FISH AND GAME
DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY



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SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Joint Resolution 61

Relating to the Western Alaska Community Development Quota Groups and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council's Comprehensive Rationalization Plan

House Joint Resolution 61 asks the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC) to allocate groundfish and crab to the Western Alaska Community Development Quota Groups.

Currently, the NPFMC is developing a comprehensive rationalization plan which would involve a license limitation program for groundfish and crab. This action by the Council does not abandon the Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) option as a potential management solution in the future.

Options under consideration by the NPFMC for groundfish include no allocation to the CDQ groups; CDQ set-asides of up to 15% of the total allowable catch (TAC) with no sunset provisions; and, CDQs in the form of **additional**, non-transferrable licenses. For Bering Sea and Aleutian Island king and tanner crab, the suggested options include no allocation to CDQs; an initial allocation of up to 15% of the guideline harvest level (GHL) by species with consideration of other criteria and with no sunset provisions; and, CDQs in the form of **additional**, non-transferrable licenses.

HJR 61 specifically asks the NPFMC to allocate fairly and equitably to the CDQ groups as a vital part of the fishing economy in western Alaska. The successes of the CDQ groups to date have set an example of economic development for others in western Alaska. Adding groundfish and crab to their economic activities should assist the coastal communities they represent in an even greater measure.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HJR 61

Revision Date: _____ Dept. Affected: Dept. of Fish & Game
 Title: Western Alaska Community Development BRU: Division of Commercial Fisheries
Quota Program Component: _____
 Sponsor: Rules by req. of House Econ. Task Force
 Requestor: _____ COMPONENT SERIAL NO. _____

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING						0

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						0
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						0
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	---

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL						0

Estimate of any current year (FY94) cost: \$ 0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME						0
PART-TIME						0
TEMPORARY						0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Karen Brand, Fisheries Committee Staff
 Division: House Special Committee on Fisheries
 Approved by Chairman: Representative Carl E. Moses, Chair
 Agency: House Special Committee on Fisheries

Phone: 465-6848
 Date: March 16, 1994
 Date: March 16, 1994

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#1-94

NEWSLETTER

01/25/94

North Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting Summary

Discussion of comprehensive rationalization of the groundfish and crab fisheries dominated the agenda for the Council's January meeting held in Anchorage. The Council directed staff to concentrate on a license limitation management system for those fisheries at this time. Analyses of individual fishing quotas have not been completely abandoned but will be pursued more slowly. The Council also approved a regulatory amendment which will establish an early season "set-aside," with trip limits for halibut Area 4B. Superexclusive registration was also approved for the Norton Sound red king crab fishery. In addition, the Council received recommendations from its Halibut Charter Working Group on management measures for the halibut sports charter industry, and initiated an analysis of measures to monitor the high bycatch of chum salmon in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands groundfish fisheries. Details of these and other actions are included in this newsletter.

The Council will meet next the week of April 18 at the Hilton Hotel in Anchorage, Alaska. A draft agenda for that meeting should be available by April 1st. It is expected that issues on the agenda will include: final action on proposed management measures for the scallop fisheries, final action on proposed trawl closures around the Pribilof Islands, final details on the Sablefish/Halibut IFQ program, further discussion of a potential moratorium on entry to the halibut charter boat fisheries, potential increases in observer requirements to monitor chum salmon bycatch, a report on total weight measurement in the groundfish fisheries, and, further discussion of progress on the comprehensive rationalization program.

SSC Elections Held

The Scientific and Statistical Committee elected Terry Quinn as Chairman and Keith Criddle as Vice Chairman for 1994. Dr. Quinn, Professor of Population Dynamics at the Juneau Center for Ocean Sciences, University of Alaska, has been a member of the SSC for seven years and served as vice chairman for three years. Dr. Criddle, a Professor of Economics with the University of Alaska-Fairbanks, was appointed to the SSC in December of 1992.

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Sablefish/Halibut IFQ Program

The Council was scheduled to discuss details of the sablefish/halibut IFQ program at the January meeting, but postponed this agenda item until the April 1994 meeting due to lack of time. The unresolved details will not affect the application and appeals process currently underway, and will be addressed by the Council in April.

Comprehensive Rationalization Program (CRP)

The Council devoted considerable time at the January meeting to the CRP issue, spending nearly four days discussing the specific elements and options for both Individual Fishing Quota (IFQ) and License Limitation alternatives. The specific alternatives and subalternatives identified by the Council at this time are detailed in Attachment 1 to this newsletter. A major directional decision was made by the Council concerning the timing and priority of the potential alternative management systems. The Council adopted a recommendation of its Advisory Panel, which voted 17-2 to identify License Limitation as the priority management system for both groundfish and crab. This action does not abandon IFQs as a potential management solution in the future, but does, at a minimum, indicate a step-wise process whereby License Limitation would be a necessary first step. There were several reasons the AP advanced this recommendation to the Council. First, a license system would bound the fleet and would be more straightforward and faster to implement; second, any form of IFQ system would be very complex and require extensive analysis and implementation time; and, third, the sablefish/halibut IFQ system will not be up and running until 1995. The original timeline for comprehensive planning assumed that IFQs for sablefish and halibut would be implemented earlier than 1995 and allow for observation of changes brought about to the fisheries. Many industry members are wary of moving ahead too quickly with IFQs for all fisheries until IFQ-related changes in the sablefish and halibut fisheries are more closely studied.

Over the next several months the Council staff will devote the majority of their time toward an analysis of the various License Limitation alternatives identified by the Council in Attachment 1. Some of the groundwork for these analyses, such as data bases and economic models, will be similar to those which may be used in a detailed analysis of IFQs in the future. The current workplan developed by the Council does not include a formal analysis of IFQs against License Limitation. Again, the charge of the Council is to develop, as expeditiously as possible, a License Limitation program for the groundfish and crab fisheries. Such a system could be up for initial review in June 1994.

As part of the License Limitation analysis, the Council also directed staff to begin examining two proposals related to the Full Utilization issue. Full retention of all groundfish as well as a 'Harvest Priority' proposal will be looked at as possible management measures to be implemented in conjunction with a License Limitation program. The Harvest Priority proposal would grant harvesting priorities to those operators who demonstrate low bycatch rates.

Council Documents Available for Public Review

Draft Scallop Fishery Management Plan

Deadline for Comments: April 6, 1994

Council will consider final decision at their next meeting the week of April 18.

Analysis of Proposed Trawl Closure around Pribilof Islands

Deadline for Comments: April 8, 1994

Council will consider final decision at their next meeting the week of April 18.

Norton Sound King Crab

In September, the Council initiated an analysis of a proposal to establish the Norton Sound red king crab area as a superexclusive registration area, under Council authority as a Category 1 management measure in the crab fishery management plan (FMP). That fishery has the smallest biomass and quota of the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands crab fisheries, and has proved difficult to manage. Three alternatives were examined: status quo, an FMP amendment to make the Norton Sound king crab area a superexclusive registration area, and recommending to the Board of Fisheries that Norton Sound be designated an exclusive king crab registration area. The Council initially reviewed the analysis in December and released it for public review.

At the January meeting, the Council recommended amending the plan to establish Norton Sound as superexclusive. Vessels that participate in that fishery cannot participate in other BSAI king crab fisheries, such as Adak, Bristol Bay, Dutch Harbor, Pribilof, St. Lawrence, or St. Matthew, during the same registration year. Norton Sound will be the only superexclusive registration area authorized and will remain so unless amended. Rulemaking should be complete by the July 1, 1994 opening date for the fishery.

Halibut Charter Issue

The Council will continue to evaluate options to manage the guided sport halibut fishery in Alaska. The original proposal to set a cap on charter catch specified that action was needed because recreational halibut catches were increasing, halibut abundance was declining, and less halibut would be available to the directed commercial fishery. The sport catch, along with mortality from waste, bycatch, and personal use, are taken off the top of the overall halibut annual quota, and the directed setline fishery is allocated the remainder.

Last September, the Council considered this issue and received public testimony. Information indicated that the charter industry has grown and may be fully capitalized and that some type of limited entry program might be appropriate. A control date of *September 23, 1993* was set to notice the industry that a moratorium on the guided sport fishery may be implemented. The Council also established the Halibut Charter Working Group comprised of three commercial fishery representatives, one non-guided sport fishing representative, and six charter vessel representatives to examine traditional management tools and identify potential alternatives for managing this fishery.

The Working Group reported in January and recommended that the Council evaluate regional management areas and a logbook program for charter vessels, expand the creel survey, and evaluate individual annual catch limits (4 to 12 halibut per fisherman per year) for all recreational halibut fishermen. The legality of restricting the amount of recreational caught halibut that can be exported out of state will also be examined. The Council requested the Working Group to provide additional detail on these recommendations for the April meeting. The Council also tasked the Working Group to provide a clear description of regional charter operations and to develop suitable elements and options for a regional or statewide moratorium on new entry of halibut charter vessels instead of further considering a cap on the charter boat catch. The Working Group will report back to the Council in April.

Halibut Management

The Council took final action on a proposal by the Atka Fishermen's Association to set an early season set-aside with a trip limit in Area 4B (western Aleutian Islands). The objective of the proposal is to establish fishing opportunities for small local vessels by allowing multiple openings of short duration. In 1993, 10% of the Area 4B quota was reserved for early season openings (with no trip limit), resulting in 21, 12-hour openings. For 1994, the Council recommended that 15% of the Area 4B quota be set aside (reserved) for 12-hour halibut periods prior to a general opening in August, and that a 10,000-pound trip limit apply to the early season openings. These openings will be set at the International Pacific Halibut Commission meeting January 24-27. In 1995, 20% of the annual halibut quota is scheduled to be available for the halibut community development quota (CDO) program to communities in Area 4B if the Council's halibut/sablefish IFQ program is implemented.

Chum Salmon Bycatch

As requested by the Council in December, a report on the status of Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) chum salmon was presented by ADF&G. Commercial and subsistence harvests of chum salmon in the AYK region were reviewed relative to conservation concerns. A report on chum salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea and Aleutian Island groundfish fisheries was presented by NMFS. In 1993, the BSAI groundfish fisheries incidentally caught 245,000 chum salmon, a large increase over historical levels (4,000 to 72,000 chum salmon). Most of the 1993 bycatch occurred in the 'B' season pollock fishery that opened August 15. Both historical and recent data indicate that most chum salmon bycatch consists of age 3 fish and occurs northwest of Unimak Pass, in the Catcher Vessel Operational Area (CVOA) and Federal Reporting Area 517.

Although the high bycatch in 1993 may have had only a minimal impact on 1993 AYK escapement, the Council remains concerned about the health of AYK chum salmon populations and associated social and economic impacts on the region. Towards that end, the Council urged NMFS to move ahead quickly with analysis of a regulatory amendment that would (1) expand current observer coverage to improve data collection, and (2) evaluate use of hotspot authority as a measure to reduce bycatch. The following observer changes would be made for the "B" pollock season that starts August 15, 1994:

1. 100% observer coverage for all trawlers under 125' in the BSAI CVOA (south of 56°N latitude between 168° and 163°W longitude) and Area 517.
2. Two observers on all trawlers over 125' in Area 517.

The Council will take final action in April and may vary the observer requirements based on the analysis provided.

Upcoming Meetings

February 9, 1994, 9:00 a.m.
Pacific Northwest Crab Industry Advisory
Committee
Alaska Fisheries Science Center
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg 4, Room 2039
Seattle, Washington
Contact: Arni Thomson, 206-547-7560

February 18, 1994, 8:30 a.m.
NPFMC Crab Consultation Committee
Old Federal Building, Room G45
605 W. 4th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska
Contact: Clarence Pautzke, 907-271-2809

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR GROUND FISH

NATURE OF LICENSES

A groundfish license system would not apply to longline sablefish, halibut, or demersal shelf rockfish.

Alternatives include:

- Option A:** A single groundfish license applying to all species/areas.
- Option B:** Licenses for each species.
- Option C:** General license with endorsements for each species/area.

Suboption A: separable endorsements

Suboption B: non-separable endorsements

In addition to the options above, the Council is considering the following suboptions:

Suboption A: Separate licenses for catcher and catcher/processor operations.

Suboption B: Licenses for three catcher vessel size categories <60', 60' to 125', and >125'.

Suboption C: Licenses would be designated inshore or offshore based on 1993 activity.

Additionally, the Council is considering the following option, which is related to the IFQ alternatives described separately:

Licenses for BSAI Pacific cod fixed gear fishery only; would apply to 45% (or historical split) of the TAC set aside for fixed gear.

WHO WILL RECEIVE LICENSES

Alternatives include:

Option A: Current vessel owner is defined as date of final Council action and must be a U.S. citizen pursuant to Title 46.

Suboption A: Vessel owners at the time of landings.

Suboption B: Permit holders.

These two suboptions are only relevant if license is not attached to vessel.

Additionally, the Council is considering the two-tier skipper license program. (Under this option, at least one skipper license holder must be onboard the vessel when fishing.)

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR GROUND FISH

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

Alternatives include issuing a license to any vessel (or person) who made landings between:

- Option A:** January 1, 1978 and December 31, 1993.
- Option B:** January 1, 1990 and December 31, 1993.
- Option C:** Vessel must have fished in the three-year period before June 24, 1992 and/or the three-year period before the date of final Council action. If a vessel is lost during this period, owner at time of loss is still eligible.

In addition to the options above, the Council is considering the following:

- Suboption:** Must have made at least 2 landings (per area/species combination) or made total groundfish landings of 5,000, 10,000, or 20,000 pounds (3 options) in any one year. (In addition to #1 or #2 above).

TRANSFERABILITY AND OWNERSHIP

Alternatives include:

- Option A:** Licenses could be transferred (sold or leased) only to "Persons" (as defined by Title 46), i.e., U.S. citizens or U.S.-owned corporations.
- Option B:** Vessels must be transferred with license.
- Option C:** License may be transferred without vessel (can apply to "new" vessel).
 - Suboption A:** Non-transferable across size categories identified above (Nature of Licenses).
 - Suboption B:** Licenses may be combined in a manner similar to that described in the Pacific whiting fishery.

Methods for effective license caps will also be examined.

BUYBACK PROGRAM (OPTIONAL)

An industry funded buyback program, using funds collected through a fee assessment of exvessel of groundfish, run by NMFS/RAM, will be initiated to govern all transfers of licenses. This program will have first right of refusal on licenses to be sold. All licenses purchased by the program may be permanently retired to adjust participation levels.

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR GROUND FISH

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTAS

Option A: ~~No~~ ~~set-~~ allocations.

Option B: CDQ set-asides of up to 15% (range of 0% to 15%) of any or all groundfish TACs, but only for BSAI communities meeting current CDQ eligibility requirements, patterned after current pollock CDQ program, with no sunset provisions.

Option C: Would grant CDQs in the form of additional, non-transferable licenses (3%, 7.5%, 10% and 15% of initial licenses).

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR BSAI KING AND TANNER CRAB FISHERIES

NATURE OF LICENSES

Alternatives include:

- Option A:** A single crab license applying to all species/areas.
- Option B:** A separate license for each species.
- Option C:** Separate licenses (permits) for each species and each area.
- Option D:** A general license with endorsements.

The following two suboptions (to be applied to the above) are being considered:

- Suboption A:** Separate licenses for catcher and catcher/processor operations.
- Suboption B:** Licenses for three catcher vessel size categories <60', 60' to 125', and >125'.
(These can be matched with pot limits.)

WHO WILL RECEIVE LICENSES

Current vessel owners as of Council final action. ("Persons" are defined as in Title 46.)

- Suboption:** Permit holders: Each permit holder not receiving a permit, could receive a fractional share of a license. Only full shares may be fished, and these must be utilized on a "moratorium qualified vessel."

Additionally, the Council is considering the two-tier skipper license program. (Under this option, at least one skipper license holder must be onboard the vessel when fishing.)

CRITERIA FOR ELIGIBILITY

A vessel must have made landings between:

- Option A:** January 1, 1978 and December 31, 1993.
- Option B:** June 28, 1989 and June 27, 1992. (This corresponds to the existing fall/winter crab seasons in the BSAI, and includes the 1989/90, 1990/91 and 1991/92 registration years.) A vessel (person) must have made at least 1 landing in the red and blue king crab fisheries, (3 landings in each of the brown king crab, *C. opilio* (snow crab) and *C. bairdi* Tanner crab) fisheries during the qualifying period.

The qualifying period for the Dutch Harbor red king crab fishery would be June 28, 1980 and June 27, 1983.

The qualifying period for the Pribilof blue king crab fishery would be June 28, 1985 and June 27, 1988.

(NOTE: a fish ticket is considered a landing. During longer seasons, Tanner or brown king crab catcher processors fill out weekly fish tickets).

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR BSAI KING AND TANNER CRAB FISHERIES

TRANSFERABILITY AND OWNERSHIP

Alternatives include:

Option A: Licenses could be sold only to "Persons" (as defined by Title 46), i.e., U.S. citizens or U.S.-owned corporations.

Option B: Vessels must be transferred with license.

Suboption: Replacement/upgrades will be restricted as per the language in the moratorium regulations.

Option C: License may be transferred without vessel (can apply to "new" vessel).

- Suboptions:**
- (a) Non-transferable across size categories identified above.
 - (b) Transferable across size categories.
 - (c) Species/area licenses will be non-transferable.
 - (d) Transfers of vessel license may occur only within the classification of the vessel (Catcher vessel v. Catcher processors). Catcher vessel licenses may be traded to catcher vessels, catcher processor licenses to catcher-processors, catcher processor licenses to catcher vessels (as a catcher vessel only), but not catcher vessel licenses to catcher processors for catching and processing.
 - (e) Replacements/upgrades will be restricted as per the language in the moratorium regulations.

POT CAPS

Alternatives include:

Option A: No caps on the total number of pots.

Option B: Caps are established on the total number of pots.

An Individual Transferable Pot (ITP) quota is initiated, such that the number of pots equates to the existing pot limit relative to the number of vessels with licenses for each fishery. An ITP would allow stacking of pots to occur, where a person owning multiple vessels could combine pots and vessels as they wished. Effort reduction could occur in each fishery, if necessary, by reducing some percentage of the number of individual pots over time until an optimal fishery pot cap is obtained.

LICENSE SYSTEM FOR BSAI KING AND TANNER CRAB FISHERIES

BUYBACK PROGRAM (OPTIONAL)

An industry funded buyback program, using funds collected through a fee assessment of ex-vessel of crab, run by NMFS/RAM, will be initiated to govern all transfers of licenses. This program will have first right of refusal on licenses to be sold. All licenses purchased by the program may be permanently retired to adjust participation levels.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTAS

- Option A:** No allocations to CDQs.
- Option B:** Initially allocate 3%, 7.5%, 10% or 15% of the GHIL by species and CDQs may apply to any or all crab species, but only for BSAI communities meeting current CDQ eligibility requirements, patterned after current pollock CDQ program, with no sunset provisions.
- Option C:** Would grant CDQs in the form of additional, non-transferable licenses (3%, 7.5%, 10% and 15% of initial licenses).

IFQs - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

SPECIES FOR INCLUSION

- Option A:** All species under Council jurisdiction, including PSCs, excluding demersal shelf rockfish.
- Option B:** Under Option A, a percentage (either 45% or historical split) of BSAI Pacific cod would be set aside for a fixed gear License Limitation program.

AREAS

IFQs for all species and PSCs will be awarded based on current management areas.

CRITERIA FOR INITIAL QS QUALIFICATION

Initial QS will be awarded to vessel owners as of the date of final Council action, based on the catch history of their vessel(s). In addition, the Council is considering the following:

- Suboption:** For GOA fixed gear fisheries, allocate initial QS to owner at time of landing.

The Council also is considering the following recent participation requirement for QS qualification:

Vessel must have fished in three-year period before June 24, 1992 and/or 3-year period before date of final Council action. If vessel is lost during this period, owner at time of loss is still eligible.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA (CDQ) CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to allocating QS to current vessel owners, the Council may make initial allocations to CDQs as shown below:

- Option A:** No allocations to CDQs.
- Option B:** Initially allocate 3%, 7.5%, 10%, or 15% (options range up to 15%) as CDQs; may apply to any or all groundfish/crab species; but only for BSAI communities meeting current CDQ eligibility requirements, patterned after current pollock CDQ program, with no sunset provisions.

IFQs - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

SKIPPER CONSIDERATIONS

The Council is also considering the following options for including skippers in the IFQ program.

Option A: No allocations to skippers.

Option B: Initially allocate 3%, 5%, or 10% (options range up to 10%) to 'bona fide' skippers (based on landings attributable to each skipper, or based on time spent in a given fishery).

Suboption A: For the purposes of initial allocations, a 'bonafide skipper' is any skipper who ran a vessel and landed groundfish or crab in a relevant fishery.

Suboption B: QS allocated under Option B shall form a separate QS pool. Subsequent transfers of QS in this pool shall be restricted to 'bona fide skippers.' For the purposes of subsequent transfers, a 'bona fide skipper' is any individual who received an initial skipper pool QS allocation or any individual who meets an industry approved 'professionalization qualification scheme.' (The intent is to provide for an entry-level access mechanism and to promote safety through professionalization. The qualifications cannot be overly restricting so as to create a closed class.)

PROCESSOR CONSIDERATIONS

The following options are being considered relevant to processors:

Option A: Assign separate processor QS (2-pie system). See separate description for elements of this program.

Option B: Require a minimum percentage of harvest IFQs to be delivered shoreside (% will be based on last two years' average for each species for BSAI & GOA separately).

Option C: Direct allocation of harvesting QS to catcher boats, catcher-processors and shorebased processors (1-pie system).

Note: The analysis will include the impacts of providing no protection to onshore processors.

IFQs - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

INITIAL QS CALCULATION

The following primary options are being considered for calculating QS of qualified recipients (all options will be analyzed on the basis of retained (when available) and reported catch):

Option A: QS based on catch of vessel from 1976 to either June 24, 1992 or date of final Council action (pre-1984 JV catch assigned based on average by fishery, by year, for vessels which participated).

For Option A, the following suboptions are being considered for weighting factors:

Suboption A: No weighting by sector.

Suboption B: Weight DAP 3.5:1 JV.

Suboption C: Weight DAP 2:1 JV.

Suboption D: For JV before 1986 and for DAP before 1989, weight at 2:1.

Option B: QS based on catch of vessel from date of full DAP (by species) to either June 24, 1992 or date of final Council action.

Option C: QS based on catch of vessel from 1993 only.

Option D: Analyze QS based on catch for 1990-91-92.

Option E:

- (1) To qualify, vessel must have fished in 1991, 1992, or 1993.
- (2) Owner chooses best year from 1991, 1992, or 1993 as base for QS calculation (BSAI and GOA separately.)
- (3) QS credit then weighted based on length of involvement of vessel in each fishery since 1983. Base QS would be multiplied by length of involvement to determine total QS credit.

Suboption: The length of the involvement period multiplier may be further modified for the BSAI longline cod fishery to account for the relatively recent opening of that fishery. (Using 1983 as the base, each year in the fishery may be multiplied by 1.0, 1.5, or 2.0.)

In addition to the options shown above, the Council is considering the following possible alternatives which are specific to Pacific cod in the BSAI. If either of the options below is chosen, the calculation alternatives shown above would still apply for the remaining fisheries.

Option A: Allocate Pacific cod QS at 45% for fixed gear recipients/55% for trawl gear.

Option B: Allocate Pacific cod QS by gear types based on historical split. We will examine: (1) back to 1976, (2) back to date of full DAP for Pacific cod, and (3) 1993 only to determine historical split.

Unless otherwise directed, same initial QS calculation options apply to divide QS among participants in each sector.

IFQs - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

TARGET/BYCATCH CALCULATIONS

For the QS calculation alternatives described above, the following species will be considered target species:

BSAI

pollock
Pacific cod
Atka mackerel
yellowfin sole
other flatfish
rockfish
squid (fixed gear only)
rocksole
turbot

GOA

pollock
Pacific cod
deepwater flats
shallow water flats
Atka mackerel
rockfish

Whichever option is chosen, QS amounts for each species will be calculated based on catch, then adjusted based on average bycatch rates (or industry-derived bycatch rates) to achieve initial 'bundles' of target/bycatch species and PSC species. The Council has discussed the issue of basing QS calculations on retained, as opposed to reported, catch. As noted earlier, options will be analyzed on the basis of retained, when available, and reported catch.

TRANSFERABILITY PROVISIONS

Any or all of the following options may apply:

- Option A:** No restrictions.
- Option B:** Two year restriction on sales only (could lease).
- Option C:** For groundfish only, non-transferable between fixed and mobile gear categories.
- Option D:** For crab fisheries only, non-transferable across catcher vs. catcher/processor categories.
- Option E:** IFQs will not be tied to a particular gear type after initial issuance.
- NOTE: Normal legal gear regulations will still apply, i.e., unless the Council changes its regulations, trawl gear could not be used to harvest crab.*
- Option F:** Restriction on QS transfers between inshore and offshore sectors. Range (of duration) for analysis to include 5 years, 10 years, and no transfers. This applies to both groundfish and crab.

With regard to PSC QS/IFQ, 3 options are being considered:

- Option A:** PSC QS/IFQ are tied to initial bundles and are not transferable.
- Option B:** PSC QS/IFQ are tied to initial bundles and must be transferred with bundles.
- Option C:** PSC QS/IFQ are transferable separately from the initial bundles.

IFQs - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

USE/OWNERSHIP PROVISIONS

The following options are being considered relative to accounting under the IFQ program. These options will affect an operator's ability to match IFQs to catch, and also relate to the ability to manage the program effectively within the overall TACs.

Option A: Must control IFQs to cover expected catch before fishing.

Option B: Overage program as with sablefish and halibut program.

The following use/ownership provisions may also be considered by the Council:

Option A: Require a percentage of harvest IFQs to be delivered shoreside (% will be based on last 2 years' average for each species). This option was also included under 'PROCESSOR CONSIDERATIONS'.

Option B: Ownership caps would be set at .1%, 1%, 5%, 10%, or any number in that range and would apply to the BSAI and GOA separately. Same caps would apply to the skippers' quota share pool. Skippers' shares keep their identity after initial distribution. Initial allocants would be grandfathered.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- * Allocations represent a use privilege; however, the Council could alter or rescind the program without compensation.
- * Council should pursue some level of administrative fee extraction to fund program, if Magnuson Act is amended.
- * The U.S. ownership definitions used in the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ regulations should be used in analyzing both the initial issuance and the subsequent transfer of QS/IFQs. Would examine the implications of foreign ownership including an analysis of the Pacific Council's foreign ownership provisions.
- * An analysis of the impact of various fee collection levels and mechanisms is required. This analysis will differentiate between administrative fees and rents.

PROCESSOR QUOTAS - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

SPECIES FOR INCLUSION

Option A: All species for which IFQs are issued, except longline sablefish, halibut, demersal shelf rockfish, and PSCs.

AREAS

Processor shares/individual processor quotas (PS/IPQs) are not area specific.

CRITERIA FOR INITIAL PS QUALIFICATION

Initial PS will be awarded to current processor (shorebased or at sea) owners as of the date of final Council action, based on the processing history of their processor(s). In addition the Council is requiring that a processor must have processed groundfish/crab in the three-year period before June 24, 1992 and/or the three-year period before the date of final Council action. If processor is lost during this period, owner at time of loss is still eligible.

Option A: PS designated by inshore and offshore sectors.

Option B: PS is not designated by inshore/offshore sectors.

In addition, the Council is considering the following suboption:

Suboption: For all GOA fixed gear fisheries, allocate to processors at the time of processing.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA (CDQ) CONSIDERATIONS

In addition to allocating PS to current processor owners, the Council may make initial allocations to CDQs as shown below:

Option A: No allocations to CDQs.

Option B: Initially allocate 3%, 7.5%, 10%, or 15% (options range up to 15%) as CDQs; may apply to any or all groundfish/crab species, but only for communities meeting CDQ eligibility requirements patterned after the current BSAI pollock CDQ program, with no sunset provision.

PROCESSOR QUOTAS - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

INITIAL PS CALCULATION

The following primary options are being considered for calculating PS of qualified recipients. Whichever option is chosen, PS amounts for each species will be calculated based on fish tickets and weekly processor reports, then adjusted based on average bycatch rates to achieve initial 'bundles' of target/bycatch.

- Option A:** PS based on activity by processor from 1984 to either June 24, 1992 or date of final Council action.
- Option B:** PS based on activity by processor from date of full DAP (by species) to either June 24, 1992 or date of final Council action.
- Option C:** Based on retained catch rather than reported catch, where data available.

TRANSFERABILITY PROVISIONS

Any or all of the following options may apply:

- Option A:** No restrictions.
- Option B:** Two year restriction on sales only (could lease).
- Option C:** Non-transferable between fixed and mobile processors.
- Option D:** Transferability between inshore and offshore processors to be limited such that inshore processing is not less than the current inshore proportion of total processing ("current proportion" to be based on last two years' average processing activity by species, for BSAI and GOA separately).

PROCESSOR QUOTAS - GROUND FISH AND CRAB

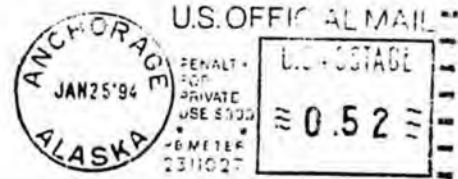
USE/OWNERSHIP PROVISIONS

- Option A:** Must control IPQs to cover expected processing before activity.
- Option B:** Overage program as with sablefish and halibut program.

GENERAL PROVISIONS

- Allocations represent a use privilege; however, the Council could alter or rescind the program without compensation.
- Council should pursue some level of administrative fee extraction to fund program, if Magnuson Act is amended.
- The U.S. ownership definitions used in the Halibut/Sablefish IFQ regulations should be used in analyzing both the initial issuance and the subsequent transfer of PS/IPQs. Would examine the implications of foreign ownership including an analysis of the Pacific Council's foreign ownership provisions.
- An analysis of the impact of various fee collection levels and mechanisms is required. This analysis will differentiate between administrative fees and rents.

**NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY
MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
P.O. BOX 103136
ANCHORAGE, AK 99510**



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HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

DATE: 3/25/94

PLACE: Capitol, Room 124

SUBJECT OF MEETING:
 HB 498 - MINERAL EXPLORATION INCENTIVE CREDITS
 HB 443 - FISH AND WILDLIFE CONFIDENTIAL RECORDS
 HJR 61 - COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT FISHING QUOTAS

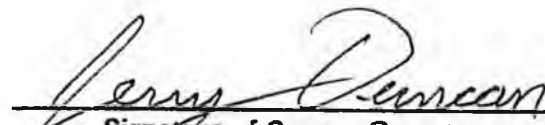
NAME	REPRESENTING	BUSINESS/PERSONAL MAILING ADDRESS	ZIP	(H) PHONE	(W) PHONE	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?		WHAT SUBJECT/ WHICH BILL?
Wayne Regelin	Fish & Game	PO Box 25526 Juneau	99801			<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	HB 443
Carl Meyer	REVENUE	PO Box 110420 Juneau	99801	465-2343	-	<input type="radio"/>	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	HB 498
KAREN BRAND	Rep MOSES	Rm 204		37	3765	<input checked="" type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	HJR 61
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
						<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	
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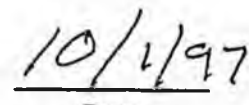


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Date

SB

43

SPONSOR STATEMENT
by
Senator Robin Taylor

The original intent of Senate Bill 43 was to initiate a transplant program to be done with volunteers and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Since its introduction I have tried to work with ADF&G to undertake a cooperative effort. Unfortunately the department has thrown every possible obstacle up to try to prevent a transplant similar to the one that took place in 1987.

I filed this legislation at the request of constituents and other southeast Alaskans. They have requested by petition and letter, transplants on the Islands of Kruzof (near Sitka), Prince of Wales, and Gravina, and also the Cleveland Peninsula near Ketchikan. The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club, the Sitka Sportsman's Association, and the Sitkine Sportsman Club have all lent their support in some manner. I have included letters from the groups. **A**

Also, Kavalco, Incorporated, an Alaska Native Corporation, has through it's President and CEO, Louis A. Thompson requested the transplantation of elk to their land holdings on Prince of Wales Island. The Ketchikan Sports and Wildlife Club has volunteered to assist this transplant. **B**

I have attached letters and petitions from the residents of Sitka and Prince of Wales Island supporting this effort. The balance of this statement is a listing of the issues that have been brought up by the department of Fish and Game in response to this bill-- as well, my response. I hope this sheds some light on the issue. **C**

CAN ANIMALS CERTIFIED HEALTHY SPREAD DISEASE?

In the mid 1980's, when I initially filed a bill to transplant elk into southeast Alaska the department resisted stating that it had been tried in southeast Alaska before and had failed, therefore it wasn't worth the effort. Another argument against the transplant was disease.

Now the transplant has proven a success, the animals were certified, when transplanted as disease free and their numbers are estimated at 100 to 150

animals. With that being said, now the department is bringing up the issue of disease. The department must perform the transplants and must certify that the animals are disease free, if they are ill they can't be released in the state.

EXOTIC SPECIES OR FORMERLY INDIGENOUS?

In addition, the department has very recently, again, brought up the indigenous species issue. Of course the preferred name is more inflammatory -- the animals are called exotics. This conjures up tropical animals being introduced into Alaska. (This was written before attached Anchorage Daily News cartoon was published.) D

*One of the principle facts a student learns in the first biology class is about the disasters that have occurred from the introduction of the wrong species into an area. The starling and the mongoose come to mind. These are the monumental mistakes. **Of course, the successful transplantation of the bison and musk-ox here in Alaska and the introduction of the pheasant and chukar game bird transplants in the lower forty-eight are not mentioned.***

Moose only recently appeared in southeast Alaska, arriving about one-hundred years ago, **consequently they are by definition exotic species.** They have only recently populated the Mitkof, Wrangell, and Kupreanof Islands in numbers of any consequence and are now a huntable population on the former two. No doubt they carry parasites and diseases, some of which may affect deer. I have heard no arguement from the Department of Fish and Game that we should eliminate them when they move onto islands to which they aren't indiginous, because they may compete with deer. I wonder if the same effects alleged to elk; overgrazing of vegetation, food competition, ect., will also be attributed to moose. Maybe these exotic species should have been shot at the border, before they crossed into Alaska from Canada.

Is an elk non-indigenous? Perhaps -- perhaps not, the elk in North America either were here or in Europe and Asia first. It would seem logical that they traveled through Alaska to get to either place. It would seem evident that they were "indigenous" to Alaska at some point. E

Contrary to the assertions made by Fish and Game employees, the elk on Vancouver Island are indigenous. In modern times, this has been their northernmost natural range. Perhaps, they were forced south from Alaska during the last ice age. So in a historical sense, elk were likely indigenous to southeast Alaska at some time as surely were moose. If Queen Charlotte Sound immediatly to the north of Vancouver Island were not so vast, they likely would have spread farther north on their own.

ESCALATION OF REAL COSTS?

An additional tactic is inflating the cost of the transplant. The cost of the last transplant was approximately \$1000 per animal. This cost included the trading of Alaska game for animals in other states, which eventually led to Alaska

obtaining elk from Oregon and Washington states. Now the department is escalating the cost to make it appear to be an outrageous expense. This makes for great media, but inaccurate costs; the department's one point five million dollars for the bill is quite extreme. The attempts to equate this bill as a trade-off between inadequate education funding and the transplant of elk isn't worthy of further comment. **The Ketchikan Sport and Wildlife Club has volunteered to pay the total cost of the transplants they are interested in seeing done.**

F

MORE SKY IS FALLING?

Another scare tactic initiated is that elk would destroy the native Sitka Black-tail deer by eating their food supply. This is unfortunately, another red herring that has been put forth. **Fish and game has presented no studies documenting the so-called food competition between deer and elk in southeast Alaska or Afognak.** I have attached a copy of a study that suggests a beneficial relationship between deer and elk -- it suggests that the alarm elk make when danger is sensed is similar to a deer and so benefits any nearby deer. Nonetheless the charge has been made and unfortunately the damage has probably been done. This is a well-practiced tactic of environmentalist extremists.

6

Then there is the Afognak Raspberry Island deer/elk transplants. The deer outnumber the elk by a ten to one ratio. They have existed (both transplanted) together for over 60 years. Again, where are the studies that demonstrate the competition of elk and deer in Alaska? How many years have elapsed since the first transplants and no studies have been performed?

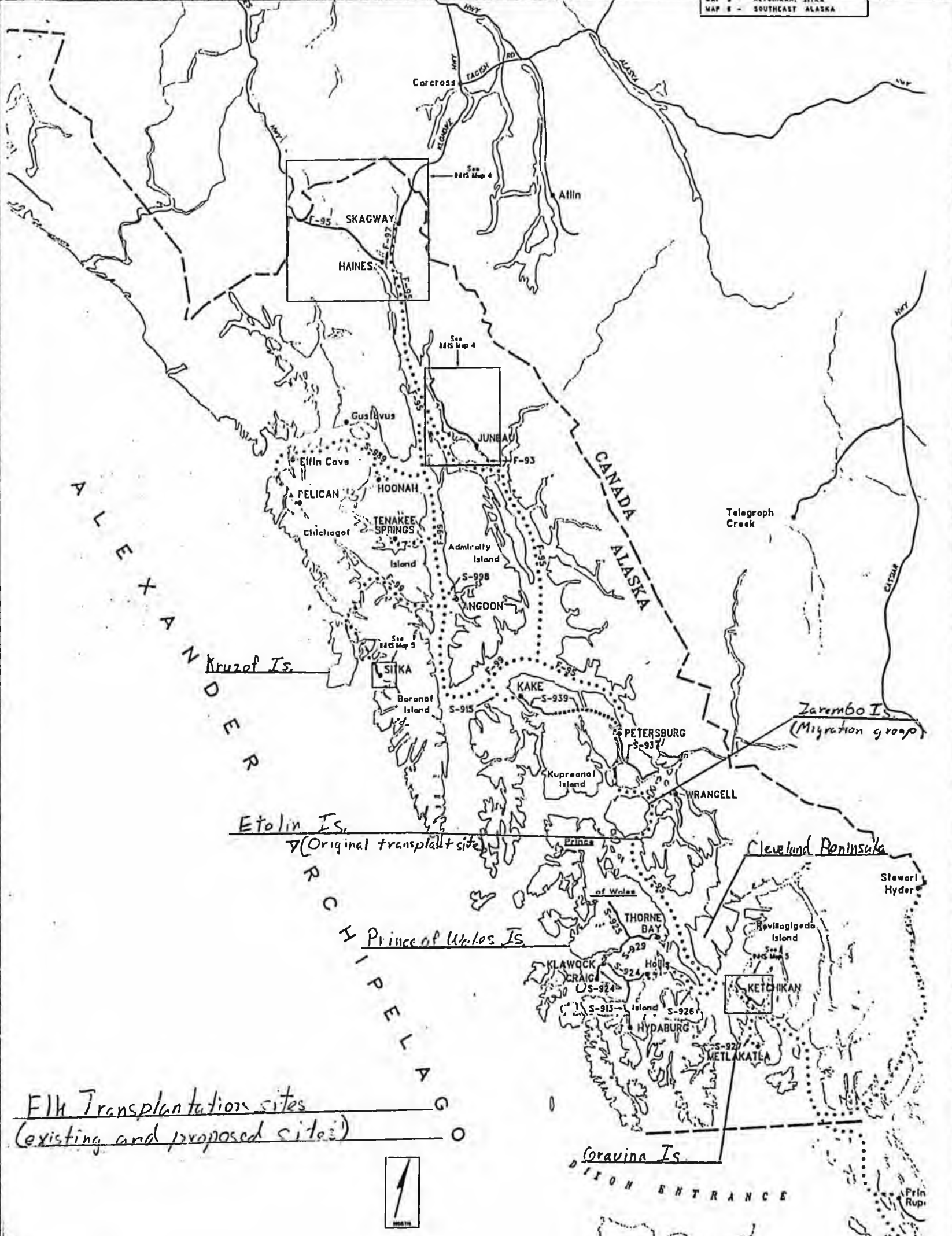
BOTTOM LINE

There is another issue that has not been raised. Since logging has occurred on Mitkof, Wrangell and Zarembo Islands the number of moose on those islands has risen dramatically. **I suspect the increase of habitat for moose does not fit into the biologists view of logging being harmful to habitat for fish and game.** Certainly, having moose, elk and deer all doing well causes alarm to these folks because it doesn't fit their preconceived notion that logging is harmful. I submit this is the bottom line, not food competition.

BOARD OF GAME PROCESS - IS IT TRUELY A PUBLIC PROCESS?

There have been allegations that there was political interference in the Board of Game process. There has been a lack of public process with the Board of Game's recent decision to open a year-round elk season on the areas surrounding Etolin (the site of the original transplant) and Zarembo Island (where some elk migrated) and then their subsequent reversal of that opening. **The original proposal before the Board of Game was to have a one-elk permit hunt.** By the time the biologists were finished, the entire intent had been changed, reflecting none of the original.

There was no public process on the ADF&G biologist's proposal to the Board of Game. No response by the public to the ADF&G biologist's proposal was possible, since public comment had already been taken. **Had there not been a circumvention of the public hearing process, this proposal would have most certainly been defeated by the public at the local level.** *The local Fish & Game advisory committees were not given the opportunity to respond to the Fish and Game biologist's proposal -- they had never seen it.* This is clearly an abuse of that process. Why has no one cried foul to the department's obvious effort at circumventing the public process?



F1h Transplantation sites
(existing and proposed sites)

Etolin Is.
(Original transplant site)

Zarembo Is.
(Migration group)

Cleveland Peninsula

Prince of Wales Is

Coravina Is.



FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1993 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB43(FIN)

Revision Date: 3/19/93

Department Affected: Fish and Game

Title: An Act relating to transplanted elk.

BRU: Wildlife Conservation

Component: Wildlife Conservation

Sponsor: Senator Taylor

Requestor: House Resources

COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 0473

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES:

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99
PERSONAL SERVICES	179.1	185.3	196.0	40.8	40.8	40.8
TRAVEL	29.0	29.0	29.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CONTRACTUAL	125.4	125.4	125.4	27.0	27.0	27.0
SUPPLIES	70.8	70.8	70.8	14.0	14.0	14.0
EQUIPMENT	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	415.1	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8

CAPITAL						
---------	--	--	--	--	--	--

REVENUE FUND SOURCE:						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUNDING:

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	415.1	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	415.1	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	4	4	4	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year (FY93) impact: \$ 15.0

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)
See attachment for detailed breakdown.

Prepared By: David A. Anderson, Regional Supervisor Phone: 465-4265

Division: Wildlife Conservation Date: 3/19/93

Approved by Commissioner: *Carl A. Johnson*

Agency: Department of Fish and Game Date: 3/22/93

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Assumptions for Operating Expenditures:

1. Approximately 350 elk will be obtained and introduced to four locations in Southeast Alaska during a 3-year period, with approximately 1/3 of the animals moved each year. Estimates of cost are based on costs of moving 50 elk to Etolin Island in the mid-1980s with an adjustment for inflation, multiplied by seven.

2.	Current fiscal year (FY93) costs =	\$	15.0
	Total 3-year cost w/o monitoring =		955.1
	Total 6-year monitoring cost =		562.1
	TOTAL =		1,532.2

3. Due to the magnitude of this undertaking, four new positions will be necessary to conduct a successful operation without impacting other regional functions and responsibilities. Three of these positions (WB III, WB I, FWT III) will lapse after the program's third year (FY96), and the fourth position (FWT III) will continue to monitor elk movements, mortality, etc. through FY99. (See "Request for New Position" forms.)

4. Summary of other major expenditures:

Travel (line 200): includes point-to-point travel and per diem for department staff within Southeast Alaska and outside to assist in capture efforts and escort elk from "lower 48" capture sites. Also, includes per diem expenses for wildlife agency staffs in affected states.

Contractual (line 300): includes costs of elk. In the past acquisition was by exchange for mountain goats, river otters, etc., which the department captured in Alaska and crated and shipped to states where elk were obtained. Also includes costs of veterinary services, rental of animal transport vehicles, fixed-wing and helicopter charters for monitoring, expense of holding public meetings, negotiations with other states for animal acquisition, telephone, miscellaneous.

Supplies (line 400): includes costs of drugs for elk and/or other "game"; materials for crates for elk, goats, otters, other "game"; 200 radios; visual collars; corrals and wing traps.

Equipment (line 500): includes telemetry equipment.

Position Title FISH & WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN III			No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 11 A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12		Location Juneau	Election District 1,2,3,4,5	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		
Salary		26.4	26.4	Justification 1. Serve as technical staff to the WB I. 2. Assist in all animal capture/handling operations. 3. Where necessary, construct traps, cages, fences, crates, etc. 4. Accompany elk from capture sites to release sites to ensure proper treatment and handling. 5. Assist WB I during transport to avoid capture myopathy, hyperthermia, and stress due to exposure to people on ferries, etc. Feed and water elk in transit. Assist with transferring elk from traps to trucks and from trucks to ferries or aircraft. 6. Maintain inventory of equipment and supplies. Maintain all veterinary files, including disease testing records. 7. Assist with monitoring operations during first three years of project.	
Benefits		11.9	11.9		
Premium Pay					
Other					
Total Personal Services		38.3	38.3		
Travel					
Contractual					
Commodities					
Equipment					
Other					
Total Cost			38.3		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST					
Federal Receipts	1002				
G.F. Match	1003				
General Fund	1004		38.3		
I-A Receipts	1007				
CIP Receipts	1061				
Other					

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Division of Wildlife Conservation
BRU
Fiscal Note CSSB43 - Elk Transplant
COMPONENT _____

FY 94

Page 1 of 1
Revised Date: _____

Position Title FISH & WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN III		No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 11/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12	Location Juneau		Election District 1,2,3,4,5
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT		
Salary	26.4	26.4		
Benefits	11.9	11.9		
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services	38.3	38.3		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		38.3		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST				
Federal Receipts	1002			
G.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	38.3		
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				
Justification				
1. Conduct all monitoring activities for transplanted elk including flying telemetry surveys as well as conducting ground and water-based surveys.				
2. Monitor mortality censuses and whenever possible determine cause of death by immediate, on-the-ground inspection.				
3. Maintain complete files of all data obtained through monitoring, including movements and survivorship.				
4. Work with U.S. Forest Service staff on monitoring programs; arrange logistics with USFS to minimize costs to both parties.				
5. Assist with initial capture and transplant activities as outlined in job description for the other F&W Tech III.				

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
 BRU Division of Wildlife Conservation
 COMPONENT Fiscal Note CSSB43 - Elk Transplant

FY 94

Page 1 of 1
 Revised Date:

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1994 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB43(FIN)

Revision Date: 12/16/93
 Title: An Act relating to transplantation of elk
 Sponsor: Senator Taylor
 Requestor: House Resources

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Wildlife Conservation
 Component: Wildlife Conservation
 COMPONENT SERIAL NO. (473)

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00
PERSONAL SERVICES	179.1	185.3	196.0	40.8	40.8	40.9
TRAVEL	29.0	29.0	29.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
CONTRACTUAL	125.4	125.4	125.4	27.0	27.0	27.0
SUPPLIES	70.8	70.8	70.8	14.0	14.0	14.0
EQUIPMENT	10.0	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	414.3	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
----------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

CHANGE IN REVENUES ()						
------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF	414.3	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1006 GF/MHTIA						
Other						
TOTAL	414.3	415.5	426.2	86.8	86.8	86.8

Estimate of any current year (FY 94) cost: \$ 15.0

POSITIONS

FULL-TIME	4	4	4	1	1	1
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

See page 2 and attached Requests for New Positions for detailed breakdown.

Prepared By: Kim Titus, Regional Supervisor Phone: 465-4265
 Division: Wildlife Conservation Date: 12/16/93
 Approved by Commissioner: [Signature]
 Agency: Alaska Department of Fish and Game Date: 12/20/93

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Assumptions for Operating Expenditures:

1. Approximately 350 elk will be obtained and introduced to four locations in Southeast Alaska during a 3-year period, with approximately 1/3 of the animals moved each year. Estimates of cost are based on costs of moving 50 elk to Etolin Island in the mid-1980s with an adjustment for inflation, multiplied by seven.

2.	Current fiscal year (FY94) costs	= \$	15.0
	Total 3-year cost w/o monitoring	=	950.4
	Total 6-year monitoring cost	=	566.0
	TOTAL	=	1,531.4

3. Due to the magnitude of this undertaking, four new positions will be necessary to conduct a successful operation without impacting other regional functions and responsibilities. Three of these positions (WB III, WB I, FWT III) will lapse after the program's third year (FY97), and the fourth position (FWT III) will continue to monitor elk movements, mortality, etc. through FY00. (See "Request for New Position" forms.)

4. Summary of other major expenditures:

Travel (line 200): includes point-to-point travel and per diem for department staff within Southeast Alaska and outside to assist in capture efforts and escort elk from "lower 48" capture sites. Also, includes per diem expenses for wildlife agency staffs in affected states.

Contractual (line 300): includes costs of elk. In the past acquisition was by exchange for mountain goats, river otters, etc., which the department captured in Alaska and crated and shipped to states where elk were obtained. Also includes costs of veterinary services, rental of animal transport vehicles, fixed-wing and helicopter charters for monitoring, expense of holding public meetings, negotiations with other states for animal acquisition, telephone, miscellaneous.

Supplies (line 400): includes costs of drugs for elk and/or other "game"; materials for crates for elk, goats, otters, other "game"; 200 radios; visual collars; corrals and wing traps.

Equipment (line 500): includes telemetry equipment.

Position Title WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST III		No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 18/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12	Location Juneau		Election District 1,2,3,4,5
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT		Justification
Salary	42.0	42.0		<p>This position will report directly to the Regional Supervisor and will perform the following tasks:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Negotiate with other states or Canadian Provinces to secure elk. Arrange terms and conditions for exchanging native Alaskan wildlife for elk in other states. Other states will not <u>sell</u> elk to Alaska. 2. Draft MOU's and cooperative agreements with other states/provinces to identify the obligations of each party; i.e., time-lines, numbers of animals to be relocated, etc. 3. Coordinate physical relocation of elk and species exchanged for elk. Based upon previous department experience, at least 15 separate elk relocations will be necessary. Coordinate all public participation in relocations. Work with regional administrative staff to develop contractual arrangements with other states/provinces to fund travel for employees of other wildlife agencies, secure trucks, landing craft, ferry space, etc. 4. Coordinate and attend public meetings in Southeast Alaska and in other states. Past experience has shown that obtaining elk from other states requires broad public support in the other states. 5. Supervise all field activities involving elk introductions and trades for other species. The 1987 transplant to Etolin Island involved capturing mountain goats and otters. It also involved buying otters from Louisiana to provide to Nebraska to pay a 15-year debt Oregon owed Nebraska for wild turkeys. 6. Work with U.S. Forest Service to draft management guidelines, feasibility reports, and NEPA documents. 7. Coordinate media contacts, news releases, and respond to information requests from the media, the public, the Board of Game, the Alaska Legislature, and conservation and environmental organizations. 8. Develop and implement all elk monitoring programs. 9. Supervise a staff of three full-time positions: one WBI and two F&W Tech III's.
Benefits	16.2	16.2		
Premium Pay				
Other				
Total Personal Services	58.2	58.2		
Travel				
Contractual				
Commodities				
Equipment				
Other				
Total Cost		58.2		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST				
Federal Receipts	1002			
C.F. Match	1003			
General Fund	1004	58.2		
I-A Receipts	1007			
CIP Receipts	1061			
Other				

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
 BRU Division of Wildlife Conservation
 COMPONENT Fiscal Note CSSB13 - Elk Transplant

FY 95

Page 1 of 1
 Revised Date: 12/16/93

Position Title WILDLIFE BIOLOGIST I			No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 14/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12		Location Juneau	Election District 1,2,3,4,5	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		
Salary		31.7		31.7	
Benefits		13.4		13.4	
Premium Pay					
Other					
Total Personal Services		45.1		45.1	
Travel					
Contractual					
Commodities					
Equipment					
Other					
Total Cost				45.1	
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST					
Federal Receipts	1002				
G.F. Match	1003				
General Fund	1004			45.1	
I-A Receipts	1007				
CIP Receipts	1061				
Other					
Justification					
1. Provide direct support and assistance to Elk Transplant project leader (WB III) on all aspects of the project. Serve as project leader in absence of WB III.					
2. Directly supervise handling of all wildlife species involved. Travel to states/provinces providing elk to oversee trapping efforts, veterinary services (e.g disease screening), and transport. The incumbent in this position must be someone with experience in handling large ungulates.					
3. Work with other states/provinces on all technical aspects of wildlife exchanges.					
4. Purchase equipment and supplies (including drugs, antibiotics, and telemetry equipment), and materials for constructing traps, crates, cages, etc.					
5. Supervise and participate in all capture operations.					

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
 BRU Division of Wildlife Conservation
 COMPONENT Fiscal Note CSS143 - Elk Transplant

FY 95

Page 1 of 1
 Revised Date: 12/16/93

Position Title FISH & WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN III			No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 11/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12		Location Juneau	Election District 1,2,3,4,5	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE			AMOUNT		
Salary		26.4	26.4	Justification 1. Serve as technical staff to the WB I. 2. Assist in all animal capture/handling operations. 3. Where necessary, construct traps, cages, fences, crates, etc. 4. Accompany elk from capture sites to release sites to ensure proper treatment and handling. 5. Assist WBI during transport to avoid capture myopathy, hyperthermia, and stress due to exposure to people on ferries, etc. Feed and water elk in transit. Assist with transferring elk from traps to trucks and from trucks to ferries or aircraft. 6. Maintain inventory of equipment and supplies. Maintain all veterinary files, including disease testing records. 7. Assist with monitoring operations during first three years of project.	
Benefits		11.9	11.9		
Premium Pay					
Other					
Total Personal Services		38.3	38.3		
Travel					
Contractual					
Commodities					
Equipment					
Other					
Total Cost			38.3		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST					
Federal Receipts	1002				
G.F. Match	1003				
General Fund	1004		38.3		
I-A Receipts	1007				
CIP Receipts	1061				
Other					

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
BRU Division of Wildlife Conservation
COMPONENT Fiscal Note CSSM3 - Elk Transplant

FY 95

Page 1 of 1
Revised Date: 12/16/93

Position Title FISH & WILDLIFE TECHNICIAN III			No. of Positions 1	Range / Step 11/A	Barg. Unit GGU
Time Status PFT	Staff Months 12		Location Juneau	Election District 1,2,3,4,5	
TYPE OF EXPENDITURE		AMOUNT		Justification	
Salary		26.4	26.4	1. Conduct all monitoring activities for transplanted elk including flying telemetry surveys as well as conducting ground and water-based surveys.	
Benefits		11.9	11.9	2. Monitor mortality sensors and whenever possible determine cause of death by immediate, on-the-ground inspection.	
Premium Pay				3. Maintain complete files of all data obtained through monitoring, including movements and survivorship.	
Other				4. Work with U.S. Forest Service staff on monitoring programs; arrange logistics with USFS to minimize costs to both parties.	
Total Personal Services		38.3	38.3	5. Assist with initial capture and transplant activities.	
Travel					
Contractual					
Commodities					
Equipment					
Other					
Total Cost			38.3		
FUNDING SOURCE FOR TOTAL COST					
Federal Receipts	1002				
G.F. Match	1003				
General Fund	1001		38.3		
I-A Receipts	1007				
CIP Receipts	1061				
Other					

Request For New Position

AGENCY DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
 BRU Division of Wildlife Conservation
 COMPONENT Fiscal Note CSS143 - Elk Transplant

FY 95

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 Revised Date: 12/16/93

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 25526
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4100

April 29, 1993

The Honorable Bill Williams
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

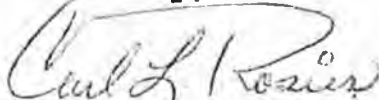
Dear Representative Williams:

During the April 19 Resource Committee hearing on SB 43 The Department of Fish and Game was requested to provide the list of scientific studies which form the basis for the department's opposition to transplanting elk to Southeast Alaska. I am enclosing three items for the committee:

1. An annotated bibliography of 58 scientific publications on elk ecology and deer/elk interaction.
2. A department position paper on this issue entitled "The Introduction of Elk to Southeast Alaska: An Assessment."
3. A letter from Dr. Tom Hanley to Representative Bill Hudson on this issue. Dr. Hanley is an expert on deer/elk relationships and worked in cooperation with ADF&G biologists on deer ecology in Southeast Alaska.

If you or your committee members need more information, please contact me at 465-4100.

Sincerely,



Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner

Enclosure

cc: Senator Robin Taylor

THE INTRODUCTION OF ELK TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA: AN ASSESSMENT

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Wildlife Conservation

April 1993

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INTRODUCTION

There has long been interest in elk (Cervus elaphus) in Southeast Alaska. Although elk are not native to Alaska, since at least the 1920s there have been expressed desires from the public to establish this species in the panhandle.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has consistently expressed concerns about introducing nonindigenous elk into Southeast Alaska. Concerns have stemmed from information regarding deer and elk relationships in other parts of North America and staff observations on Etolin Island. This paper reviews these concerns, and is organized with a brief background statement, followed by a review of the department's policy concerning introductions of nonindigenous species, and specific concerns under three discrete headings: direct competition for food between deer and elk; predation and its role in the relationship between deer and elk; and disease and parasite considerations. Also included is a breakdown of anticipated costs associated with legislation proposed in 1993, Alaska Board of Game resolution number 93-67-BOG relating to elk in Southeast Alaska, and an annotated bibliography.

BACKGROUND

For decades there has been interest among some groups and individuals to introduce elk into Alaska. The colonization of Afognak Island following the 1929 elk introduction has undoubtedly contributed to this interest. Prior to 1987, attempts to introduce 45 elk to various parts of Southeast Alaska were unsuccessful.

Legislative action in 1985 resulted in the introduction of 50 elk (33 Roosevelt and 17 Rocky Mountain) to Etolin Island in 1987. Although mortality was substantial immediately following the introduction, recent monitoring reports from department staff indicate that the elk adjusted to their new surroundings and established themselves on Etolin and Zarembo islands. Elk have been documented on Mitkof and the Kashevarof islands, immediately adjacent to northeastern Prince of Wales Island. Elk have also been reported by the public to be on Deer Island, adjacent to the Cleveland Peninsula.

In the absence of any specially appropriated funds with which to intensively assess the interactions between elk and deer on Etolin and adjacent islands, department activities have been limited to cursory on-the-ground observations and periodic monitoring of radio-collared elk resulting from the graciously donated helicopter support offered by Ketchikan Pulp Company. In an effort to secure funding for possible future studies on Etolin Island, the department submitted grant requests to the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation and Safari Club International.