

RC 2

Nancy Hillstrand
P.O Box 170
Homer, Alaska 99603
May 17, 2009

RECEIVED
MAY 18 2009
BOARDS

Cliff Judkins, Chair
Alaska Board of Game
Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

RE: Kachemak Bay Seaduck Proposal 117 Emergency Petition

Greetings Board Members

The present Board of Game members seem to wisely understand, that there is a complexity in this Tribe of birds called Mergini. Substantial uncertainty remains about the impacts of management on seaduck populations. This can be dangerous and warrants more discussion, biological information and a more comprehensive management strategy.

Harvest data is recognized in the literature as being unreliable.harvest data on individual species is almost nonexistent. State harvest data dates back before the bloom of Halibut Charter operations that grew from 1994 to the present.

As my proposal stated my main concern is commercialized guided hunting on these K-selected sensitive divers. Guides get very efficient at taking the biomass out of these narrow bays and lagoons.

I ask that proposal 117 stand at two per day for guided hunters. This still allows 9 ducks/day to be taken. 7 dabblers to eat and two seaducks for trophies.

Please at the very least defer implementing this new regulation and then include the proposal for further information and consideration in the statewide January 2010 Board meeting.

I have used the BOG process to bring attention to declining seaduck populations since 1983. I deeply appreciate and respect this public process and the Board members. It is exhausting but an honor to participate.

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We need a comprehensive **Seaduck Management Plan** that includes meaningful population dynamics, exploitation rates, biology, behavior, and physiological data of each species. (see Public Comment # 98)

I am willing to do whatever it takes to help create and refine a concise Plan. I would be happy to work with affected parties, knowledgeable biologists, and local managers to bring meaningful biological information before you for consideration at the 2010 meeting.

The department is extremely busy with geese and dabblers so the focus has not been on seaducks. Because of this, two species have been listed on the endangered species list while many of the remaining 13 have shown trends of decline from 40 to 70 %. It is unacceptable to not have flexible state regs that promote the conservation of these birds while in a declined trend.

I ask that I be given the opportunity to express the vital information I have learned over the past 26 years of studying the biology and behavior of these animals. Three minutes testimony or this rushed response makes it difficult.

We are managing in deep uncertainty of harvest of exploitation rate with species in a shaky state of various declines in an area of easy access. This is unacceptable.

We have many questions to answer. The State needs to be involved and proactive. Status quo has the potential to continue additive mortality.

We need unbiased, open-minded and concerned biologists who will look at the data with fresh eyes and help create a management plan that considers all the complexity of this relatively unknown tribe of birds. Please let's give it a chance and join the rest of the Pacific flyway to be proactive..

With Kind Regards



Nancy Hillstrand

*Thank-you for your time
on this*

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BOARD:

**15 – 30,000 NOT JUST SEADUCKS THIS
INCLUDES ALL DABLERS**

With all due respect the department fails to honestly alert the Board of Game of how many Seaducks winter in Kachemak Bay.

The number 15-30,000 ducks is deceiving and does not reflect the seaduck population. Up to 1/3rd of these birds are dabblers not seaducks. I find this unfair. Drafts of these surveys have changed multiple times to allow for extrapolation, faulty transect width, etc. The final report has not been completed. I am looking forward to seeing it. (please see charts)

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EXPLOITATION RATES AS IF ALL SPECIES ARE THE SAME

Please, lets look at some exploitation rates using one of the shoreline stratum K- Bay surveys.

Literature states for some of these scaducks a 3-5% exploitation rate retains sustainability. I have used 5% and 10%. **What is sustainable???**
Again logically it would be wise to err on the side of conservation not guesswork using a mallard as the basis.

In 1999, **14,377** "total ducks" counted
- **4,770** 33.3 % were dabblers*
9,607 "total scaducks" counted

At 5% exploitation rate = **480** scaducks to remain sustainable

At 10% " " = **960** Total for all of Kachemak Bay for all species
in the aggregate.

1500 is over an exploitation rate of 10%

*33.3% included Mallards, Greater Scaup, American Wigeon, American green-winged teal and Northern Pintail. (dabblers, one genus; Anas).
These "ducks" are not "scaducks".

These numbers are meaningless in a total because they give the illusion that the tremendous diversity of the 11 scaduck species included, have identical life stage histories, reproductive strategies, behaviors and physiology

To manage this diversity of animals as one is like putting deer, goats, moose, and caribou into one bag.

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Comments to the Board of Game

Proposal 117 - 5AAC 85.065 Seaducks - SUPPORT AS AMENDED

The intent of this proposal is to request the Board of Game to begin the process of allowing the State of Alaska the opportunity to create a Seaduck Management Plan Framework to augment Federal Management.

A list of considerations in this Plan can include:

1. Estimated population Densities of each species within Each GMU
2. Minimum acceptable biomass level of each Species in each GMU;
3. Maximum allowable exploitation rate of each species in each GMU;
4. Maintenance of geographic distribution of each species in each GMU
5. Minimum thresholds for implementation of commercial guided and non commercial hunting;
6. Age and sex composition;
7. Sensitive K - selected reproductive strategies
8. Winter ice minimizing wintering areas hunted;
9. Methods and means;
10. Guided hunting;
11. Full accountability of crippling mortality (60% crippling loss);
12. Trophy hunting;
13. Wanton waste - palatability;
14. Habitat alteration;
15. Potential user group conflicts;
16. The ecosystem function of target species and their prey;
17. Individual Species behaviour; (tight rafting, site fidelity, low flight, difficulty in take off, tame;
18. Individual Species food preference;
19. Geographic characteristics, (narrow bays, open ocean etc);
20. Segregation of species within bays;
21. Meteorological patterns impacting wintering survival
22. Meteorological patterns impacting nesting survival
23. Climate change - ice pack concerns
24. Interactions of users
25. Reporting requirements for guided hunting
26. Presence of endangered Seaduck species in specific GMU's
27. Arcas of Refuge
28. Ballistics
29. Gender based bag limits
30. Disturbance

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Nancy J. Johnson

Public Comment # 98



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This Plan can begin a State baseline that separates and understands the unique individual species of Tribe Mergini, their behaviours, characteristics, user groups and geographic locations impacting this Alaskan wildlife. It can also document the immense difference of these species as compared to Dabbling ducks Tribe Anatini, or bay ducks, (Tribe Aythyini). Presently we have little differentiation between these vastly different tribes. Bag limits are arbitrary.

The Federal management by the Service Regulation Committee in Washington DC is very broad. Information to ensure sustainability is vague and unknown. Individual species, their specific ranges, behaviours etc. are grouped together in the aggregate so the potential for localized depletions is very high and go unnoticed.

This very broad minimal Federal framework allows our state to fine tune special Alaskan requirements for a more quality oversight to species.

For instance:

Federal "Scoter" management would consider Alaskan:

1. Black Scoter
2. White-winged Scoter
3. Surf Scoter

Federal "Eider" management would consider Alaskan:

1. King Eider
2. Common Eider
3. Spectacled Eider (endangered)
4. Stellers Eider (endangered)

Federal "Goldeneye" management would consider Alaskan:

1. Barrows Goldeneye (very limited west coast range)
2. Common Goldeneye (wide North American range)
3. Bufflehead

Federal "Merganser" management would consider Alaskan:

1. Common Merganser
2. Red Breasted Merganser
3. Hooded Merganser

"Harlequin Duck"

"Long-tailed duck" (previously Oldsquaw)

*Wayne H. Strand*²

Public Comment # 98

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Other states in the Pacific Flyway embrace this opportunity to participate in specialized State management of their waterfowl species. This safeguards sustainability for special circumstances pertaining to localized areas and regional idiosyncrasies.

An Alaskan Seaduck Management Plan would bring State oversight to our little understood local populations. It can be used as a tool to fill the present void of information, to educate, guide and alert local managers in coastal GMU's. Potential problems such as localized depletions can be averted in our unique harsh upper latitudes.

Thank-you for your consideration to upgrade the quality of management of of our diverse Alaskan Waterfowl.

Nancy Hillstrand
P.O. Box 674
Homer Alaska 99603

*Nancy Hillstrand
907-399-7777*

SAAC XX.XXX. KACHEMAK BAY MERGINI MANAGEMENT PLAN



(a) The Board of Game (board) is concerned that inadequate information exists regarding the basic understanding of harvest, habitat requirements, basic breeding and post-nesting ecology, population dynamics and statistically valid population monitoring; thus, most management decisions are based on little information regarding the consequences of management actions in the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area (AS 16.20.590) to ensure that Seaduck harvest can be conducted in a sustainable manner. Therefore, harvest for Seaducks shall be closed until the board has approved a management plan that considers the following factors:

- (1) a minimum acceptable population level of each individual species
- (2) maximum sustainable exploitation rates;
- (3) minimum thresholds for implementation of commercial and non commercial hunts
- (4) age and gender composition information;
- (5) seasons that avoid biologically sensitive periods and areas ;
- (6) a regular schedule and mechanism for species population assessment;
- (7) area-specific limits on species with strong site fidelity, including any considerations for the gender and size of rafts of these species, if appropriate;
- (8) reporting requirements, including log books;
- (9) full accountability of crippling, including deadloss;
- (10) potential user group conflicts;
- (11) the ecosystem function of these individual species and the species they prey on;
- (12) maintenance of the geographic distribution of the resource; and
- (13) an analysis of customary and traditional subsistence use patterns

(b) After development of a draft management plan by the department, the board will, in its discretion, consider and act upon the management plan and associated regulations at its next regularly scheduled meeting.

RC 3

Crass, Scott W (DFG)

From: Alaska's Sadie Cove Wilderness Lodge - Timeless Beauty in Alaska [randi@acsalaska.net]
Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 11:16 AM
To: Crass, Scott W (DFG)
Subject: Fw: Proposal 117

To the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Dear Christie Tibbles,

I am writing to ask the Department of Fish and Game to enact proposal #117 which would change the limit of sea ducks taken in Kachemak Bay to 2 ducks per hunter. I have lived in Sadie Cove since 1996 and have seen the rafts of ducks decline from rafts of 80 or 90 to rafts of 10 to 30. I also see how they are hunted by commercial operations and weekend hunters. Basically the ducks are chased from one end of the cove to the next, from one group of hunters to another until there are very few left. At that point the hunters go on to another area where the same techniques are used to capture as many ducks as is possible. As you well know, sea ducks are site specific and once a population is hunted out in one bay or cove it takes a very long time for them to come back in the numbers that used to be. Sadie Cove has not yet come back from overharvesting and I strongly believe that proposal 117 will be the solution to this unfortunate decline. Proposal 117 is a good decision and it is wise of the Department of Fish and Game to finally take action to curtail the over-harvesting and commercialized hunting that has been taking place for so long. I fully support proposal 117 and I look forward to seeing the ducks return as a sustainable resource one day in the future as a result of proposal 117.

Thank you for your time

Sincerely,

Randi Iverson

907-235-2350

5/18/2009

RL3

Crass, Scott W (DFG)

From: Alaska's Sadie Cove Wilderness Lodge - Timeless Beauty in Alaska [randi@acsalaska.net]

Sent: Monday, May 18, 2009 11:17 AM

To: Crass, Scott W (DFG)

Subject: To Fish and Game

To the Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Dear Christie Tibbles,

I am writing to commend the Department of Fish and Game for enacting proposal #117 changing the limit of sea ducks taken in Kachemak Bay to 2 ducks per hunter. I have lived in Sadie Cove since 1971 and was a moderate duck hunter in the past. In the "old days" I would see rafts of hundreds sea ducks in the cove. Now the rafts are small in number from 10 to 30 ducks - a vast difference from the way it used to be. I can only explain this decline by my observations on how the ducks have been over hunted by hunters and guides in fast boats who drive the ducks to fellow hunters who proceed to shoot as many as is possible. Since the sea ducks live in specific bays and coves, once a population has been over hunted in one area, it takes many many years for the ducks to recover. Sadie Cove has yet to recover from over harvesting and I believe that if the limit were for 2 sea ducks, they would have the chance they need to become the sustainable resource that they used to be. Proposal 117 is a good decision and it is wise of the Department of Fish and Game to finally take action to curtail the over-harvesting and commercialized hunting that has ben taking place for so long. Because of their sharp declne, I no longer hunt sea ducks myself.

Thank you for your consideration. This letter comes from a man who has lived year-round in Sadie Cove and has seen many changes in his 38 years of residency there.

Sincerely,

Keith Iverson

RC 4

R. Ian Goudie
Department of Biology
Memorial University of Newfoundland
St. John's, Newfoundland
Canada
A1B 3X9

Alaska Board of Game
Boards Support Section
Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526
U.S.A.

Dear Board Members,

Re: Proposed changes to hunting regulations for sea ducks

I have been asked to comment on the proposed amendments for hunting regulations for Tribe Mergani (Sea ducks) in Units 1-5 of Alaska. In general, this sea duck tribe has been of critical conservation concern over the past 2 decades as continental populations are in sharp decline and at least three species have been placed on *threatened* and *endangered* status in North America. Most recently it appears listed sea ducks will be increased to four species as the eastern population of Barrow's Goldeneye has received unofficial approval for designation as *vulnerable* by the Committee for Status Of Endangered Wildlife In Canada (COSEWIC). A Sea Duck Joint Venture is now developing under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan.

In 1994, at the 59th North America Wildlife and Natural Resources Conference in Anchorage, Alaska we presented an extensive review of status of sea ducks in the North Pacific Rim. We used an analytical approach to demonstrate that sea duck populations are sensitive to relatively small increases in adult mortality, and that hunting mortality is likely additive to natural mortality. We further suggested that sustainable harvests of growing populations of sea ducks probably could not exceed about 3% of adults in an average year. Put in perspective, a population of 10,000 sea ducks could not sustain annual harvests exceeding 300 adults. This contrasts sharply with patterns exemplified by sport ducks (e.g. mallards) on which the traditional management approaches for waterfowl have been based.

Sea ducks are long-lived and demonstrate high fidelity to traditional molting and wintering areas where sport harvest occurs. Because of this regional populations are substructured, i.e., components of metapopulations. Harvest in remote areas such as Alaska are focused to relatively confined geographic areas due to limitations on access imposed by proximity to communities and the remoteness of much of the coastline. Under current liberal regimes of sea duck harvest there will be extirpations of local populations. Recovery of such stocks will be slow or unlikely because of the low levels

RC4

of immigration from other sites, and also because of the presence of global (metapopulation) population declines meaning recruitment is not compensating for adult mortality.

A growing number of scientists concerned with the status and conservation of sea ducks in the northern hemisphere have emphasized the need for major change in approaches to management of sea ducks. In general, it is critical to take a proactive approach that assures relatively low annual harvests because recovery of sea duck populations is very slow, i.e., decades. This prudent approach should include:

- 1.) Drastically reduced bag limits and seasons.
- 2.) Timing of seasons to reduce adult composition in the harvest.
- 3.) Closure of local areas to hunting to ensure local stocks are not extirpated.
- 4.) Closure of species to hunting that are in low abundance and/or have dramatic population declines.

The proposed amendments for hunting regulations for Tribe Mergin (Sea ducks) in Units 1-5, appear to integrate some of the prudent management concepts touched on above. In general, I favor that possession limits not exceed the combined limit for 2 days, and that species of critical concern be closed while those that are of marginal status be included only as one bird/one bird in possession if at all. But overall, the proposed amendments would be a major step forward recognizing that these recommendations are geographically specific. There remains many additional areas in Alaska of conservation concern because Alaska has extremely liberal hunting regulations pertaining to sea ducks.

Any such prudent approach will require more local investment in population monitoring because even prudent regulations can not assure sustainable populations if hunter effort is high, i.e., the tragedy of the commons. Nevertheless, prudent management involving more conservative hunting regulations are needed as soon as possible if we are to ensure sustainable hunting opportunities for future generations.

Sincerely,

R. Ian Goudie

c.c. Nancy Hillstrand

RC5

Charter
Fishing and
Sea Duck
Hunting on
the
Chesapeake
Bay of
Maryland.

The Boat

Hunting

Fishing

Location

Reservations

Learn
About:

Sea Ducks

Cast
& Blast



Fishing & Hunting
Home of the Original "Cast and Blast"!

Welcome to Sea Dux Outfitters!
Sea Dux is a licensed professional
charter boat operation,
specializing in Sea Duck Hunting
and Charter Fishing in the waters
of the beautiful Chesapeake Bay.,
between the Baltimore -
Washington DC area and
Maryland's Eastern Shore.



Sea duck hunting at its finest!

a "Charter Boat" specially designed for taking up to six passengers on a daily or half-day trip. We offer the finest fishing that the Chesapeake Bay produces catching the popular Striped Bass, (*Morone saxatilis*), also known as "Rockfish" and other species.

SEA DUX OUTFITTERS
is a family owned business that
takes people fishing or
waterfowl hunting on the
Chesapeake Bay, and
Maryland's Eastern Shore area.
Simply put; we offer guided
trips to go fishing or hunting on

RC 5

- The Boat
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Location
- Reservations
- Home Page

Learn About:

Sea Ducks

Cast & Blast



Hunting



A typical day of sea duck hunting starts at 6:00 AM meeting at the marina and loading your gear into the boat. You should bring your own food, drink, rain gear, sunglasses, shotguns, ammunition and hunting licenses. Your Captain will greet you, ask to see your hunting licenses, give you the safety information then take you to the sea duck hunting zone.



Scoter sea ducks coming in for a landing

He is required to be no closer than 800 yards off shore. We usually will travel a few miles into an area where lots of ducks are active. The boat is then anchored among a stool of decoys and you shoot while sit the back of this boat.



Decoys deployed, set-up & anchored.

Yes, the boat is in the open waters and shooting from an anchored boat. The ducks usually have no fear of the boat and are attracted to it when they see the decoys rafted in a feeding pattern.

Most sea ducks fly very low to the water and are very fast flyers. We recommend at least 3-4 boxes of gun shells to reach a limit of 5 birds per person. The ducks are retrieved, counted and upon limit the decoys are picked up and boat returns to the marina.

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[The Boat](#) | [Fishing](#) | [Location](#) | [Reservations](#) | [Home Page](#)

Sea Dux Outfitters

Duck Neck Point
115 Pintail Road
Chestertown Maryland 21620

(410) 778-
info@seadux.com

RC6

1. Seaduck hunting has grown in popularity by leaps and bounds in the last 10 years. Although Eider numbers remain good the harvest has increased from 4,000 birds in 1985 to 42,000 in 1997.

Smoldering lake outfitters - 2000

2. Collectors journey here for the areas saltwater lagoons and harbors abundant populations of Barrow's Goldeneye, three species of scoters, oldsquaw, Bufflehead, and several other varieties of sea ducks...Limits are extremely generous, and there is the possibility of taking several species in a single day.

White Pass Lodge- Kodiak 2000

Six nights lodging and five days hunting

Call for customized group rates

3. Hunting is not a perfect science. We try to kill humanely, but we sometimes fail, and diver-duck hunting gives you the chance to fail frequently. The birds don't come in at long range, but they come in fast; fast enough to throw off even the most experienced shooters, and when this happens, you get cripples.

First there's the marginally legal practice of putting a guy with a loaded shotgun in the bow of the boat and bouncing him across 3-foot waves so that he can swing wildly lose his balance, and try to shoot before the duck dives again.

I like to follow them until they're tired and scoop them up with a net

But sometimes they don't come up. The ducks recognize that they have no hope, so they lock into weeds or wedge themselves into bottom structure. Having to choose between capture and drowning, they choose the latter. They accept death, but on their terms, not ours.

Field and Stream 2000

RC 6

4. A review of several thousand journal articles and books revealed that waterfowl (chiefly boaters, anglers, hunters and aircraft create most disturbances). Migratory and wintering waterfowl generally attempt to minimize time spent in flight and maximize time for feeding. Flight requires considerable more energy than any other activity except egg laying. Human disturbance compels waterfowl to change food habits, feed only at night, lose weight, or desert their feeding area. Density and pattern of disturbance may influence diving ducks more than dabbling ducks in most areas. Increased energy expenditure and depleted fat reserves.

Tidal swings in narrow fjords such as Sadie Cove concentrate birds in a more narrow band of water shrinking bay area by up to a quarter making these birds more susceptible to harvest and disturbance.

5. Repeated disturbances also can deny birds access to preferred feeding habitats. Disturbances displaced waterfowl from feeding grounds, increased energetic costs associated with flight, and may have lowered productivity of nesting or brooding waterfowl.

Listed in order of decreasing disturbance

Human disturbances of waterfowl by source of disturbance, effect, and number of citations in 211 journal articles on the subject shows the majority came from:

Sport hunting	71
Boating	66
Human activity	58
Research	55

6. Number of affected birds, and changes in behaviour are greater than most suspected. Birds may have flown up to an additional hour each day because of human disturbances.

RC 6

7. *the majority (of duck hunters) seem to prefer the comforting propaganda of those with a vested interest in selling hunting licenses and duck stamps to the evidence of those seeking to establish a new waterfowl ethic that would end the boom and bust cycles triggered by heavy-harvest-oriented management.*

George Reiger - Field and Stream - 2000

8. *GUIDED ONE DAY WATERFOWL HUNTS*

Kachemak Bay is known for its outstanding duck and goose hunting. The most abundant waterfowl in our area, range in variety of Harlequin, Surf Scoters, Oldsquaws, Buffleheads, Goldeneyes...

9. *Most of the hunting is pass shooting as well as jump shooting for collectable sea-ducks...*

Lucky Pierre Charters - web site 2001

10. *"Hunt methods - Pass- shooting can result in losses as high as 60%"*

Alaska Hunting Bulletin - Tom Rothe - October 2000

11. *"Control of waterfowl hunting is more difficult than that of many other groups of game animals, because regulations traditionally have been set for all species of waterfowl, or at most, major groups such as ducks and geese. Actually, each species has different biological characteristics and presents special problems.*

12. *There is little question that species management will soon become essential if we are to maintain waterfowl shooting in highly populated areas, and conservation agencies and hunters must prepare for it.*

RC6

Conservation and management. Jean Delacour 1964

"It is necessary that shooting seasons be timed to the post flight stage for both adults and Juveniles (Holchbaum 1946).

13. *Where the chronology of nesting differs greatly between species as in case of the inland divers and the dabblers, late hatching young and late moulting adult divers have been protected by delaying marsh-shooting seasons...*

Jean Delacour 1964

14. *Regulation of the number of birds taken per day ('bag limit') probably produces only slight changes in kill unless the cut is drastic*

(Bellrose 1944)

15. *"All effort should be made to avoid commercialization and artificiality in wildfowling "*

(Wilson 1938; Elder 1946)

16. *"With growing population pressures and the competition of 'human progress' with waterfowl habitat, management may one day be involved with the preservation rather than harvest of most species of wildfowl".*

Jean Delacour 1964

17. *"The major disadvantage of Bag data are that they are not representative of very large geographic areas and hence are of limited value in measuring kill on a flyway or national level".*

Jean Delacour 1964

18. "Basic natural history is lacking for some species, and there are few reliable population indices or estimates of annual survival for most of the species. However, the information we do have tells us this: most of the populations are in trouble. "

RC 6

19. To prevent more sea duck populations from attaining the status of harlequins and eiders, we face a number of challenges:

- **insufficient knowledge of basic sea duck biology**
- **habitat changes on breeding and wintering grounds**
- **environmental contaminants affecting survival and productivity, and**
- **the inability to accurately measure harvest.**

The Sea Duck Joint Venture - Reversing the Trend 2000

A North American Management Plan Conservation Partnership

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
 EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND
 PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK,
 SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME (print)	ADDRESS	PHONE / e-mail	SIGNATURE
Marcus Kubas	907 Colburn St.	907-3647	Marcus Kubas
Jennifer Edwards	Po Box 2296 Homer	235-7605	Jennifer Edwards
Ann Anderson	P.O. Box 4012 Homer	235-8927	Ann Anderson
Mindy Parks	20 BOX 33391 Homer	235-5680	Mindy L Parks
Russell Bookman	PO 2977 Palmer	745-1817	Russell Bookman
Nice Shary	P.O. Box 2977 Palmer	765-1817	Nice Shary
James C. King	420 Arara Anchorage AK	272-7205 JKking@gl.com	James C King
Kelly Hastings	PO Box 240442 Anchorage	767-2106	Kelly Hastings
Charles E Seal	P.O. Box 2586 Homer, AK	235-0912	Charles E Seal
Franco Venuti	P.O. Box 3652 Homer, AK	235-7480	Franco Venuti
Randy Haganstein	Box 3231 Homer AK 99603	235-9107	Randy Haganstein
Julie B. Smith	20 Box 178 Birchwood, AK 99577	785-3507	Julie B Smith
Sylvia P. Hartzog	4400 HOWELL PLACE, NASHVILLE		Sylvia P Hartzog
MARK HARTZOG	4400 HOWELL PLACE, NASHVILLE		Mark Hartzog
Ron Gavenhorst	POB 785 Cooper Landing AK	595-1710	Ron Gavenhorst
Ron Windingstad	6613 Montclair Lane, Malibu CA	668-296-9313	Ron Windingstad
DARL NOSTRAND	41480 STELLAR JAY DR.	907-235-5511	Darl Nstrand
Sherry Benner	3838 Barlett St Homer	235-9180	Sherry Benner
Ethel Hall	PO Box 72700 Fairbanks 99707		Ethel Hall
Mary Ellen Purcell	PO Box 15006 Fairbanks 99703	235-7870	Mary Ellen Purcell
JO SCHAWILLIE	980-H CENTER PLACE ROCHESTER, NY 14615		Jo Schawillie
TARAU BOUIER	12105 WOODCHASE DR ANCH AK 99516	348-8820	Tarau Bouier
PETE MALLATT	Box 146L, Homer AK	235-7778	Pete Mallatt
Bridget McCarthy	P.O. Box 505 Anchorage AK	235-2549 bmcacath@alaska.com	Bridget McCarthy
Geri DAY	1044 Gilligan #105B	283-8379	Geri Day
Margaret McBurnell	8140 Woodgreen Circle ANCH 99514	522-0506	Margaret McBurnell
Dean Littlepage	32606 Exile River Rd Exile River AK 99527	696-5616	Dean Littlepage
Diann Stone	14610 Elmore Rd Anchorage 99516	345-7195	Diann Stone
Charles Kennedy	3400 W. 30th Anchorage	563-5581	Charles Kennedy
Jim Rainwater	45425 E. End Rd Homer	235-6616	Jim Rainwater

#0094 P.001 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

18.2009 10:08 907-235-5330



RECEIVED TIME MAY. 18. 10:12AM

RL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST
 OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND provide REFUGE
 FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE Mergini (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK,
 SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

#0094 P.002 / 021
 COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY
 MAY.18.2009 10:09 907-235-5330

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
Craig Matkin CRIS RIDEOUT	907 235- 6295		<i>Craig Matkin</i> <i>Cris Rideout</i>
Jennifer Sonneborn NORMAN RANDLE	1666 W. BUNNELL -0102		<i>Jennifer Sonneborn</i> <i>Norman Randle</i>
Michael Marsh	261 E. Bunnell 0741		<i>Michael Marsh</i>
Junie Fen Tacia Tymrak	261 E Bunnell 0741 53845 Kitcher Rd Homer		<i>Junie Fen</i> <i>Tacia Tymrak</i>
Josanna Tarnes Kathleen Brewer	box 2497 Box 15418		<i>Josanna Tarnes</i> <i>Kathleen Brewer</i>
S.T. ROUFA A-1 R	Box 2733 HOMER 2280 PO Bx 15295 Fritz Cove 1338		<i>S.T. Roufa</i> <i>A-1 R</i>
M. Glasgow Mike Glasgow	Homer Nophoen		<i>M. Glasgow</i>
Fred Pfeil	436 Nomena Cir. Homer		<i>Fred Pfeil</i>
Mylla Seaman KURT MARQUARDT	P.O. Box 1823 NPH 1W2 CA 106 W BUNNELL HOMER AK		<i>Mylla Seaman</i> <i>Kurt Marquardt</i>
Barbara Seaman DANA WHITTAKER	PO 2843 Homer 99603 235-6855 DB 1141 Homer 235 9189		<i>Barbara Seaman</i> <i>Dana Whittaker</i>
DAVID J. SWARTHOOT	PO Box 671 235 4390		<i>David Swarthoot</i>
JUNI Kurt R. Ross	PO Box 1652 Homer 235 4286		<i>Juni</i> <i>Kurt Ross</i>
SUZANNE PESTHER Mike Hayes	PO BOX 1983 HOMER -2462 POB 3532 Homer 1921		<i>Suzanne Pesther</i> <i>Mike Hayes</i>
Mercedes O'Leary Garry Berley	Box 939 Homer #8050 3950 Nomena St Homer 235-6801		<i>Mercedes O'Leary</i> <i>Garry Berley</i>
Winslow Hoffman SHAYNE P. MARSH	P.O. box 1842, Homer, AK 59040 OLSON MT. RD, NOME, AK		<i>Winslow Hoffman</i> <i>Shayne P. Marsh</i>
Sean W. Cullerton Dan Fitzgerald	PO Box 2331 HOMER AK 746 W. 16th Anchorage		<i>Sean Cullerton</i> <i>Dan Fitzgerald</i>
Jim Heston	1230 Ocean Dr. Homer		<i>James F. Heston</i>

Box 2430 Homer

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RL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA
EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND
PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE Mergini (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK,
SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME (print)	ADDRESS	PHONE / e-mail	SIGNATURE
Kevin Bartwell	3601 Scammon Bay Cir Anch.	907-762-9502	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sabine Shumway	58814 Mo'ia Homes		<i>[Signature]</i>
Emilie OHS	RD BOX 1402	907-235-0706	<i>[Signature]</i>
Matthew J. Lilley	70 Box 3021 Homer	235 0547	<i>[Signature]</i>
George Rooney	POB 104777 Anch 99510	762-1589	<i>[Signature]</i>
Kyle Gents	PO Box 1384 Homer AK 99603	907 235-2265	<i>[Signature]</i>
Josiah Haines	10 Box 4014	907-235-8780	<i>[Signature]</i>
R BRINSON	PO BOX 1110 444 ANCH. AK	337-0628	<i>[Signature]</i>
Janis Shumway	PO BOX 3532 HOMER AK	235-2847	<i>[Signature]</i>
W. Lee Toivola	53895 Kildor KT	235-4239	<i>[Signature]</i>
Craig Ashell	18A City View	235-4832	<i>[Signature]</i>
James Reed	Hc01 Box 2510 Anch AK	422-2905	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sarah Bennett	Box 1668	1603	<i>[Signature]</i>
Peggy Crowe	1125 Winterhaven		<i>[Signature]</i>
Alan S. Parks	3334 Homer AK 99603	907-235-5680/amarts@oxy2.net	<i>[Signature]</i>
Sally Oberstein	P.O. Box 2094 Homer, AK 99603	(907) 235-2308	<i>[Signature]</i>
Brandi McGovern	7301 Old Rabbit CR 99516	(907) 3456095 McGovern@Gci.net	<i>[Signature]</i>
Rudette Egger	P.O. Box 957	907 567 3253	<i>[Signature]</i>
MICHAEL P. MCBRIDE	P.O. Box 956 Homer AK 99603	235-3679	<i>[Signature]</i>
DIANE MCBRIDE	" "	" "	<i>[Signature]</i>
Kyle J McGovern	7301 Old Rabbit 99516	3456095	<i>[Signature]</i>
Dennis Anderson	Box 3934 4704 Sabine Homes	235-3735	<i>[Signature]</i>
Jimmy Medem	22907 Whipple Drive E.A. AK	6997468	<i>[Signature]</i>
MICHAEL JANECEK	PO BOX 837 9825 WASILLA 99687	3765902 MJANECEK@MATNET.COM	<i>[Signature]</i>
Edith Peterson	277 Alexander St A-1	235-0665	<i>[Signature]</i>
Don Hrossoway	3882 Kachovall way lot 32	235-5290	<i>[Signature]</i>

#0094 P.003 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY.18.2009 10:09 907-235-5330

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RC7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS

FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE: KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

#0094 P.004 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

NAME (print)	ADDRESS	PHONE / e-mail	SIGNATURE
ELIZABETH BURCK	Box 3051 KENAI AK 99111	262-7446	<i>Elizabeth Burck</i>
Susan Larned	30410 Stabple Creek Dr Sola	202-60389	<i>Susan Larned</i>
DAVID DEAL	PO BOX 2584 Homer AK	235-0712	<i>David Deal</i>
LEANN DAYTON	184 CITYVIEW HOMER AK	235-4832	<i>Leann Dayton</i>
Sharon Bayer	PO Box 2822 Homer	235-3496	<i>Sharon Bayer</i>
Marilyn Morris	9531 Hillside Dr. Anch 99516	346-1799 morris@chugach.net	<i>Marilyn Morris</i>
TITA NILES	3990 Beluga Cir #4, 99603	235-2635	<i>Tita Niles</i>
Bonnie Long	14710 Park Hill Cnd. Anch 99516	395-5113	<i>Bonnie Long</i>
Debra Cant	PO Box 2773 Homer	235-5626	<i>Debra Cant</i>
Patricia A. Miller	PO Box 10161 Anch AK 99510	272-1909	<i>Patricia A. Miller</i>
Tom RESS	112 CANTON - DR ATHENS, AL 35613	256-233-3057	<i>Tom RESS</i>
Roberta RESS	"	"	<i>Roberta RESS</i>
MARIE LEVERSOLE	1921 Sunrise Dr. Anch, AK 99508		<i>Marie Leversole</i>
Don McLean	8835 Jewell Terrace Anch.	243-8269	<i>Don McLean</i>
Kim McLean	"	"	<i>Kim McLean</i>
Bob Hineson	11110 SAKKINIK	281-485-6223	<i>Bob Hineson</i>
CAROL ANN EHL	4774 Kachmak Dr.	235-2107	<i>Carol Ann Ehl</i>
Daisy Lee Bitter	62479 E. Skyline Dr.	6841 daisylee@xy2.net	<i>Daisy Lee Bitter</i>
Paulette Culbertson	605 Maione, Kenai AK 99611	283-9400	<i>Paulette Culbertson</i>
Janet W. Fenech Hierabend	3170 Magellan Cir Anch. 99515	349-5622	<i>Janet W. Fenech Hierabend</i>
PAT JOHNSON	2105 Triple Tree Rd. BOZEMAN, MT 59715	406-587-7305	<i>PAT JOHNSON</i>
MARIE McCLARY	PO Box 15295 Fritz Creek AK 907 235-1338		<i>Marie McClary</i>
Bill Groder	4444 Beaver Lp Rd - Kenai AK 907283-3701		<i>Bill Groder</i>
Peggy Solomon	4444 Beaver Lp Rd. Kenai, Ak. 907-283-3701		<i>Peggy Solomon</i>
Claire S. Caldes	PO Box 2719 Homer AK	907-235-9189	<i>Claire S. Caldes</i>
Bill Norman	P.O. Box 15242 Fritz Creek AK 99603	235-8469	<i>Bill Norman</i>
Pamela Young	602 East 15 th St Durango, CO 81301	pryong@bwn.net	<i>Pamela Young</i>
Jane Little	65701 Skyline Drive	(907) 235-0550	<i>Jane Little</i>

MAY. 18. 2009 10:10 907-235-5330

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RL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST
 OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND provide REFUGE
 FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK,
 SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE	PHONE
W.R. SHELTON	P.O. Box 2408	235-5619	W.R. Shelton	
Kathryn Hiestand	8301 Starting Drive Bozeman, MT	59718	406-587-1816	Kathryn Hiestand
Linn Andrews	12621 Saunders Rd Anch. 99516		M. Linn Andrews	
Nolly Andrews	PO BOX 2055 Homer 99603		Nolly Andrews	(C)
Jennifer Johns-Lewis	7951 Rabbit Creek Rd Anchorage 99516		Jennifer Johns-Lewis	
ILONA S. WRIGHT	419 E 12th #1 Anchorage Alaska 99501		Ilona S. Wright	
Ann Colgrove	PO Box 2183 Homer 135-4864		Ann Colgrove	
Alex DeMarcham	Box 3304 Seward 99664		Alex DeMarcham	
Beth Schroer	57670 Clover Ave 99603		Beth Schroer	
Elise Swain	Box 729 Homer 235-7049		Elise Swain	
FRANK NILES	3990 BELMONT AVE 2635		Frank Niles	
Sandy Houghton	224-5290		Sandra Houghton	
Laura Adams	PO Box 876730 Wadley, AK	387-6654	Laura Adams	
Robyn Adams	P.O. Box 874730 Wadley, AK	337-6654	Robyn Adams	
J J SALTENBERGER	1115 ALDEN AVE Kenai	2839012	J J Saltenberger	
RICK & KRIS MERIKON	P.O. Box 143251, Anchorage		Rick & Kris Merikon	
JOHN WENGER	3917 DOIL DR ANCH. AK 99504		John S. Wenger	
Marla Erikson	3226 Lake Park Circle Anch AK		Marla Erikson	
PAT OAT	P.O. Box 976507 WASHILLA, AK 99687		Pat Oat	
J TAYLOR KIRCHNER	PO BOX 15153 WHITE CREEK AK 99603		J Taylor Kirchner	
Carla Stanley	398 Elderberry Ct Homer, AK 99603		Carla Stanley	
Kim Morris	13230 Stephenson Anch 99516		Kim Morris	
DAVE BRANN	Box 1901 Homer		Dave Brann	
Bill Hauge	General Delivery Homer		Bill Hauge	
Dennis Novak	POB 2777 Homer		Dennis Novak	235-8485
Kim TURLEY	Box 21-1137 ANCHORAGE AK	99824	Kim Turley	907-789-7058
Nancy Sheehy	890 Lancaster Dr Anch.	99503	Nancy Sheehy	907-562-4354
Mike Sheehy	890 Lancaster Dr Anch.	99503	Mike Sheehy	"
Larry Hoare	53623 Cottonwood Hill Home		Larry Hoare	235-2206

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#0094 P.005 / 021
 COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY
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#0094 P.006 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY 18 2009 10:11 907-235-5330

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT
 WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF
 THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
ASAIAH Bates	Box 504 Homer AK	235-5161	<i>Asaiyah Bates</i>
CONRAD MURZEL	218 W. POLICE AVE	235-7252	<i>Conrad Murzel</i>
LEAH ALCORN	P.O. BOX 1976 HOMER	235-3923	<i>Leah Alcorn</i>
STEVE TABALA	PO Box 2074 AK	235-3610	<i>Steve Tabala</i>
FRISCIILA RUSSELL	PO Box 2305 Homer	235-5617	<i>Friscilla Russell</i>
WILL SUDHOFF	P.O. BOX 826 HOMER	235-3437	<i>Will Sudhoff</i>
Rika Mouw	P.O. BOX 4084 HOMER	235-7455	<i>Rika Mouw</i>
Peggy Craig	Kaup ST. HOMER	-	<i>Peggy Craig</i>
William and Craig	Kaup ST. HOMER	-	<i>William and Craig</i>
Chapman Doug Roberts	48750 Elmets rd Homer	299-1279	<i>Chapman Doug Roberts</i>
Earl Breyfogle	Box 496, Anchor Point AK 99566	235-6055	<i>Earl Breyfogle</i>
Leah Snow	Box 7245 Homer AK 99607	235-7024	<i>Leah Snow</i>
Martin Zeller	Box 337 Homer AK 99603	235-8085	<i>Martin Zeller</i>
Gusman ARUNDSON	Box 1119 Homer AK 99603	235-0658	<i>Gusman Arundson</i>
Stanley Jacobs	1700 TWENTY NINTH ANCHORAGE	335-2727	<i>Stanley Jacobs</i>
Lora Wilke	BOX 2792 HOMER	235-2478	<i>Lora Wilke</i>
Anna Smith	Box 15224 FC, Homer	235-7711	<i>Anna Smith</i>
Rita Pennington	53613 Cottonwood Hill Homer	235-1906	<i>Rita Pennington</i>
Sharon Winkler	Box 1529, Homer	235-5554	<i>Sharon Winkler</i>
Malinda Thompson	Box 1542 Homer	235-4214	<i>Malinda Thompson</i>
Dale Charman	43960 Highway	6518	<i>Dale Charman</i>
Evelyn Semelov	53845 Kilcher Rd.	235-4239	<i>Evelyn Semelov</i>
George Muffin	67467 Aguator Lane	235-0633	<i>George Muffin</i>
Mark Schallerberger	PO Box 3543 Homer	235-4387	<i>Mark Schallerberger</i>
Alexander Murzel	218 W. POLICE AVE	235-7252	<i>Alexander Murzel</i>
Fred Halman Jr	PO BOX 553 HOMER AK 99603	235-7294	<i>Fred Halman Jr</i>
Lisa Olsen	PO Box 580 Homer AK	235-1390	<i>LISA OLSEN</i>
Liz Ervick	PO Box 8 Homer AK	235-3922	<i>Liz Ervick</i>

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WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT
 WITHIN GMU 150 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF
 THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD, COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	PRINT	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
John S. Peters		533 S. State St, Ste #, PMB 283 Lake Oswego, OR 97034	970 345-2235	John S. Peters
Molly Andrews		P.O. Box 2055 Homer, AK 99603	907 235-2235	Molly Andrews
TIA WHITE		1478 Brookhurst Ct, Lake Oswego OR 97034	(503) 635-8141	Tia White
GREG WIESER		1628 EAGLEPEAK WAY LAS VEGAS, NV 89134		Greg Wieser
Bruce Smith		PO BOX 3235 Homer, AK 99603	235 6703	Bruce Smith
Alicy Stronham		Box 370 Dillingham, AK 99576	907-842-1015	Alicy Stronham
Eric Ostadick		2095 Kipling Ave Berkeley CA 94702		Eric Ostadick
Jamet + Dick Chapman		723 Green St	Craig Co, 81625 (970) 235-2235	Jamet Dick Chapman
Bruce Mading		1420 Lee Street	Homer Alaska 99603	Bruce Mading
Shelley Scott		4100 Kachemak Dr	Homer AK 99603	Shelley Scott
VAN H. HENDRIX		9603 EM ROSA Ln	HOUSTON TX 77080	Van H. Hendrix
Clarence Hightshoe		1526 Broadway	Lowz City IA 57240	Clarence Hightshoe
Carolyn Merchant		2208 Rose St	Berkeley CA 94709	Carolyn Merchant
Nancy White		P.O. Box 4157	Homer AK 99603	Nancy White
Tom Adams		Po box 2292	Homer AK 99603	Tom Adams
Brian P. McCarty		P.O. Box 224	Homer, AK 99603	Brian P. McCarty
A-R. Kennedy		144 W. Starling Pond	Houston, TX 77382	A-R. Kennedy
David Williams		52 Watson Ln Homer AK	501 331-4154	David Williams
Joel Pietsch		PMB 283, 333 S. State St, Ste #	Lake Oswego, OR 97034	Joel Pietsch
Scott + Dulcinea Graham		209 Cityview Ave. #5A Homer AK 99603	(907) 235-8247	Scott + Dulcinea Graham
Mary Bee Kautman		PO Box 395 Homer AK 99603	907-235-6356	Mary Bee Kautman
Keshia Friday		PO Box 15185 Fritz Creek AK	907-235-6303	Keshia Friday
Nancy J. Hillstrand		P.O. Box 3963, Homer	907-235-2232	Nancy J. Hillstrand
JOEL A. STEINER		P.O. Box 674- Homer AK 99603	907-235-0779	Joel A. Steiner
STEVEN C. KAUFMAN		4085A Calloway St Homer	907 235 7155	Steven C. Kaufman
DENNIS MACKOLIN		PO BOX 395 HOMER AK	907-235-6356	Dennis Mackolin
TANNA M. BUCKWATER		PO BOX 2810 HOMER AK	907 235 - 2744	Tanna M. Buckwater
		PO BOX 3487 HOMER AK	907 - 235 - 4186	Tanna M. Buckwater

MAY 18 2009 10:12 907-235-5330 COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY #0094 P.007 /021

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WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 150
 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND REFUGE FOR THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI
 (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
ROBERT GLENN	15210 MIFFE PL. Anch AK	275-4564	[Signature]
Danielle Mathe	3016 E 20th Anch AK	276-0005	[Signature]
Job Benson	2115 Dawson St	286-3597	[Signature]
James King	14183 Penny Lane Bristol VA	(58)669-2630	[Signature]
JEAN TAM	P.O. BOX 240363 ANCH. AK	248-3363	[Signature]
Dahr Jamail	1327 Sunrise Dr. Anch, AK 99508	274-0512	[Signature]
Laurie Solchenberger	PO Box 242364 Anch. AK 99524	274-0512	[Signature]
Anne Pfitner	P.O. Box 1024 Sitka, AK 99669	262-2673	[Signature]
Zachary Nelson	117 W Rayview Home AK	235-1447	[Signature]
JAYNE MARKIEWICZ	3304 FOWA CT Anch, 99517	243-5532	[Signature]
Tami Isayer	PO Box 231213 Anch 99503	349-3796	[Signature]
Ann Colgrove	PO Box 2183 Homer 99603	235-4864	[Signature]
Joni Freeman	2200 Steeple Dr Anch AK 99506	345-2328	[Signature]
Mary Beth Wright	13720 Kaven St. Anch AK 99515	345-4589	[Signature]
Frank A. Dargle	90133 Mariposa View Dr. Sw. Normandy Pk. Wr. 98166	907 561-4944	[Signature]
Allan Jones	823 W 53 RD AVE ANCH AK	907 561-4944	[Signature]
DOON R. JONES	823 W. 53 RD AVE	907 561-4944	[Signature]
Jenny Carroll	35047 Lowbush St Homer	907-235-8557	[Signature]
John D'Elroy	13101 Elmire Rd. Anch. 99516	907-345-0802	[Signature]
John Rate	Box 2169 Homer, AK 99603	907 235-8098	[Signature]
Susan Hernandez	2654 Brookstone, AK 99515	907-265-9574	[Signature]
WILLIAM WATERS		2004	[Signature]
Jeff Ericson	PO Box 3695 Homer AK 99603	907-235-6390	[Signature]
Horie Herdegen	69195 Karen Ct. Old Sterling Anch Pt.	2354387	[Signature]
Allison V. League	PO BOX 3917 HOMER AK	235-8988	[Signature]
Tim Carver	P.O. Box 1770, Massenet, MA	508 224-6521	[Signature]
Arthur L. Souls	P.O. Box 1693 Homer, AK	907 235-5958	[Signature]
EDWARD A WOOD	Box 511 Homer	6160	[Signature]
Claire Waxman	Box 2964 Homer	235 8406	[Signature]

#0094 P.008 /021

MAY.18.2009 10:13 907-235-5330

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WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT
 WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF
 THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
Suzanne Smith	58405 Skyline Dr	235-4127	Suzanne Smith
Ann Koskovich	Bx 1282 Homer	235-5405	Ann Koskovich
Gina Wade	Box 2776 Homer	235-5866	Gina Wade
Sharon McKemie	Box 1128 Homer	235-6737	Sharon McKemie
LINDA SKELTON	Box 1610 Homer	235-8499	Linda Skelton
Patricia Boley	527 GRUBSTAKE Homer	235-7725	Patricia Boley
Dottie Bella	Box 3057 Homer	235-3800	Dottie Bella
David S. Anderson	Box 475 Anchor Pt.	235-5489	David S. Anderson
Gayle Wolfe	PO Box 3335 Homer	235-7696	Gayle Wolfe
Jim Griggs	1443 Dawson Rd. McPherson, KS	316 241 6282	Jim Griggs
Shawni Fee	PO Box 1131 HOMER, AK	235-7721 Bushline	Shawni Fee
BRIAN SANDERSON	PO BOX 1768 HOMER, AK	235-4751	Brian Sanderson
Lewis Kauw	PO Box 3219 Homer, AK	-	Lewis Kauw
STARRA DUDIAR	640 SOUNDVIEW HOMER	235-7181	Starra Dudiar
Lori Browning	PO Box 943 Homer, AK	-	Lori Browning
Julia Stuber	56760 E. End Rd	235-5996	Julia Stuber
MICHELLE WANENKA	PO Box 1997-HOMER	235-1038	Michelle Wanenka
Eric Knudtson	PO Box 2094 Homer	235-2308	Eric Knudtson
Teresa Gross	PO Box 1101 Homer AK	235-5276	Teresa Gross
NANCY HART	4331 MARINER DRIVE	235-2902	Nancy Hart
Malissa Grimm	4105 White Alder Court #1B Homer	235-8217	Malissa Grimm
Jan Larson	184 W. Barnwell Ave. Homer	235-5917	Jan Larson
Stephen Kelleff	POB 875 Anchorage AK	907 725-8302	Stephen Kelleff
Roger D. Clyne	59855 Sanford Dr. Homer	235-6264	Roger D. Clyne
Lisa S. Hildreth	6001 Beverly Dr Anch	99516 345-9815	Lisa S. Hildreth
PAULINE RENNER	PO Box 1255 Homer, AK	235-6651	Pauline Renner
Martha Stramer	Box 22095 JUNAK 99602	586-5701	Martha Stramer
Janet Healy Carroll	Box 6433 Halibut Cove AK 99603	296 2231	Janet Healy Carroll

MAY.18.2009 10:14 907-235-5330 COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY #0094 P.009 /021

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RC7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C
TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND REFUGE FROM HUNTING FOR THE DECLINING TRIBE
MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
ALLEN E. SMITH	9835 LONE TREE ANCHORAGE 99516	(907) 346-2379	<i>Allen E. Smith</i>
Dave Lyon	POB 47 Homer	none	<i>Dave Lyon</i>
Phillip Kaminich	Box 100714 Anch, AK 99510	349-9491	<i>Phillip Kaminich</i>
Angela L. Wade	Box 112 Sutton AK 99674	745-0737	<i>Angela L. Wade</i>
J. A. Cooper	Box 112 Sutton AK 99674	745-0737	<i>J. A. Cooper</i>
BILL Samuelson	8525 Emerald St 99502	243-0512	<i>Bill Samuelson</i>
Scott Graham	209 Citiview Ave. #5A	235-8247	<i>Scott Graham</i>
Dulcinea Graham	209 Citiview Ave. #5A	" "	<i>Dulcinea Graham</i>
Maryjane Murphy	PO Box 3185 Homer	235-6065	<i>Maryjane Murphy</i>
Kerry Kardon	8140 Leeper Cir Anch	338-1183	<i>Kerry Kardon</i>
Dorothy Koller	Box 704 Sterling AK 99672	262-4030	<i>Dorothy Koller</i>
ESTOL R. BELFLOWER	Box 210303 Akiq Bay, AK 99821	907-789-2595	<i>Estol R. Belflower</i>
CHARLES GOOD	Box 210653 Akiq Bay, AK 99821	907-782-4003	<i>Charles Good</i>
Ron Willb	Box 487 Seward, AK	907-362-3130	<i>Ron Willb</i>
Jubil Stanbro	561 W. Nelson Ave - Wasilla	376-3117	<i>Jubil Stanbro</i>
Joe P. Josephson	1526 F St Anchorage 99501	907-277-4419	<i>Joe P. Josephson</i>
Marilyn E. Maurer	PO Box 864 Homer		<i>Marilyn E. Maurer</i>
Don D. Eulman	PO Box 15204 Fritz-Coe	907-235-3447	<i>Don D. Eulman</i>
Jane Middleton	54190 East Rd Homer AK	907-235-6064	<i>Jane Middleton</i>
Don D. Eulman	PO Box 292 HOMER AK	907-235-8222	<i>Don D. Eulman</i>
Emmel Stan	P.O. Box 918 Homer	235-3842	<i>Emmel Stan</i>
Chris Danich	" " " "	" "	<i>Chris Danich</i>
Andrea Kischer	6640 B Weimer Anch 99502	248-6307	<i>Andrea Kischer</i>
Karen Otter	PO Box 583 Sterling 99672	2603324	<i>Karen Otter</i>
Will Otter	PO Box 583 Sterling 99672	2603324	<i>Will Otter</i>
RALPH BROSHES	PO Box 1445 Homer AK	235-8960	<i>Ralph Broshes</i>
Arthur Kettle	P.O. Box 3355 Homer AK	235-5118	<i>Arthur Kettle</i>
Will JAARIG	PO Box 51 Kenai AK	283 4262	<i>Will Jaarig</i>
DIVIER LINDSEY	4222 Resurrection Dr. Anchorage	338-5244	<i>Divier Lindsey</i>

#0094 P.010 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY. 18. 2009 10:14 907-235-5330

RECEIVED TIME MAY. 18. 10:12AM

RC7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C
 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND REFUGE FROM HUNTING FOR THE DECLINING TRIBE
 MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING; COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

#0094 P.011 /021
 COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY
 MAY.18.2009 10:15 907-235-5330

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	E-MAIL	SIGNATURE
Margi Blanding	PO Box 3355, Homer AK	235-5118		Margi Blanding
Patricia Kane	P.O. Box 15184 Fitz Creek AK	235-6796		Patricia Kane
L. Sharp	Box 190051 Anch - M			L. Sharp
Don Randa	Box 832 Homer	235-8521		Don Randa
Ann Spelman	PO Box 2545 Soldotna	260-3539		Ann Spelman
John Mow	Po Box 212 Homer	235-7455		John Mow
Delaney Caspary	Po Box 336 Homer	235-3275		Delaney Caspary
Geronne Thorsness	7027 Caravelle Ave.	248-7027		Geronne Thorsness
Greg Bryson	7911 Hazel Ct.	345-0098		Greg Bryson
Michael Boylan	POB 241283, Anchorage, Alaska	694-7159		Michael Boylan
Karen Boylan	" " " "	" "		Karen Boylan
Kevin Bell	P.O. Box 4354, Homer	235-5333		Kevin Bell
Caroline Ritchie	1602 Tanana Kenai AK	283-3405		Caroline Ritchie
Daniel Zatz	Box 2666 Homer AK	235-4202	AKRAVEN1@ad.com	Daniel Zatz
Lisa Thomas	PO Box 3156 Homer	235-4102		Lisa Thomas
Juanita Lewis	4178 Hole Homer	235-3608		Juanita Lewis
ROB LUND	4178 HOLE ST HOMER	-3608		Rob Lund
Manton Batsford	785 Sarah's way Wasilla	357-5479		Manton Batsford
Maria Batsford	785 Sarah's way, Wasilla	357-5449		Maria Batsford
STUART SCHMUTZER	PO 3576	235-8082		Stuart Schmutzer
Pam Pope	PO Box 111916 Anch AK	348-0021		Pam Pope
Cathy Peacock	14500 Fendall C. Anch.	345-7690		Cathy Peacock
Charles W. Fort	PI 7799 Cooper Landing, AK	595-1712		Charles W. Fort
MARY FORT	POB 799 COOPERLANDING AK	595-1714		Mary Fort
NEILA HERRING	Box 632 Homer AK	235-7358		Neila Herring
Jackie M. Herring	1451 Bannister Dr. Anchorage	277-5924		Jackie M. Herring
Ann Newell	Box 2905	235-8459		Ann Newell
Steven Rollins	PO Box 2615 Squard	248 5048		Steven Rollins
Elizabeth Graber	PO Box 2609 Homer	235-6028		Elizabeth Graber

RECEIVED TIME: MAY. 18. 2009 10:10:12AM

RL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 150
TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND REFUGE FROM HUNTING FOR THE DECLINING TRIBE
MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS; EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME ADDRESS AK PHONE SIGNATURE

Tom Latimer	P.O. Box 15025 Fritz Crk		235-5591	[Signature]
Richard Purington	Box 521 Homer AK 99603			[Signature]
Sandy Roggenkamp	111 Garden St Duluth MN 55812		218-728-5977	Sandy Roggenkamp
Carol Houtz	3144 CASSIUS Ct Anchorage AK 99528		907 277-4450	Carol Houtz
Michael S. Christy	P.O. Box 240552 Anchorage AK 99524		248-3363	Michael S. Christy
Christine Trueblood	Box 111089 Anchorage AK 99508			Christine Trueblood
Russell J. Buchow	Box 111081 Anchorage AK 99508			[Signature]
Mary Ambuehnel	P.O. Box 392 Kenon, Mo 63026		314-737-7202	Mary Ambuehnel
James M. Laughlin	5051 N. SAKINA CIRCLE Tucson AZ		520-577-5787	[Signature]
Marla McPherson	PO Box 3585 Homer, AK 99603		235-6109	[Signature]
Lizeth Ann Campbell	Box 3244 Homer		277 1995	[Signature]
Joel Cooper	P.O. Box 3553 Homer AK 99603		235-6109	[Signature]
Rodahl S. Milton	P.O. Box 241 Girdwood AK			Rodahl S. Milton
Tracey Gotthardt	P.O. Box 793 Girdwood AK		783-3357	Tracey Gotthardt
DAVID TESSLER	P.O. BOX 775 GIRDWOOD, AK		783-3337	[Signature]
FRANCO VENUTI	P.O. BOX 3652, HOMER		235-7480	[Signature]
Caroline Venuti	P.O. Box 3652 Homer		235-7480	Caroline Venuti
Hope Charney	6211 E 12 Ave Anchorage AK		347-1401	Hope Charney
LINDA DURE	841 WOODMARE ANCH.		344 7976	Linda Dure
Tina Kikta	Box 231565 Anchorage AK 99523		344-8734	Tina Kikta
Raymond Flynn	Box 231525 Anchorage AK 99523		344-8734	[Signature]
Daria Whittaker	PO Box 1141 Homer		235 9179	[Signature]
John Bran	Box 15167 Fritz Crk		235-7541	[Signature]
Kerim Culbrell	329 Elderberry St Homer		2141	[Signature]
Francine Bennis	21407 Rowland Chugach		688-7827	[Signature]
DAN LEVINSOHN	1844 W. BALDWIN AVE Anchorage AK		235-5917	[Signature]
Joy Steward	PO Box 3576 Homer		235-8003	[Signature]
JAMES DONALD	PO BOX 15339 FRITZ CRK		235-5276	[Signature]
Mike Hawthfield	PO 1916 Homer AK 99603		235-6076	[Signature]

#0094 P.012 / 021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY.18.2009 10:16 907-235-5330

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RL7

14 THE WATERS 11/2/01 or 1/1/02

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 15C
 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND REFUGE FROM HUNTING FOR THE DECLINING TRIBE
 MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF,
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
Donald Dour	HC34 Box 2408 Wasilla	907-6432	Donald Dour
Mike Gruz	POB 153A Fritz Creek, AK	-3788	Mike Gruz
Michelle Stenger	Box 15301 Fritz Creek	235-3788	Michelle Stenger
Sam Van Swan	12160 Randolph Sidway Rd, Jupiter		Sam Van Swan
Kim Reisinger	2160 Randolph Sidway Rd Jupiter FL	33478	Kim Reisinger
Ron Rehnert	9601 Hillside Dr Anchorage	99514	Ron Rehnert
DAVE BRANN	Box 1901 Homer AK 99603	235-6018	Dave Brann
Molly Brann	Box 1901 Homer AK 99603	235-6018	Molly Brann
Koc Stroebel	1144 Reader rd Anchorage AK	349-6010	Koc Stroebel
Jack Adams	203 Ocean Dr Loop HT4 Homer	235-8685	Jack Adams
Madeline Walker	Box 112 Seward	224-3848	Madeline Walker
Clare McKee	Rt HC03 Box 8102 E Palmer AK		Clare McKee
ELEANOR KLINGEL	Box 937	235-5967	Eleanor Klingel
Peter Nunn	Box 6501	284-2103	Peter Nunn
May Leykom	11440 Reader, Anch 99516	349-6010	May Leykom
GERALD STROEBEL	11440 Reader Rd Anch 99516	349-6010	Gerald Stroebel
Brenda Appel	P.O. Box 2276 Homer AK 99603	235-1243	Brenda Appel
Beth Baker	P.O. Box 2266 " "	235-2601	Beth Baker
CHARLES JACKSON	1499 Blake St #2F Denver CO 80202	235-3917	Charles Jackson
Joan R. Jackson	1499 Blake St #6F Denver CO 80202	235-3917 (Homer)	Joan R. Jackson
Nancy E. Krueger	3506 E. 64th Ave Anchorage AK 99507	907-344-1073	Nancy E. Krueger
Mary Ann Rowe	Box 15156 Fritz Creek 99603	235-7226	Mary Ann Rowe
Sandra Owen	PO Box 2264 Homer 99603	235-8064	Sandra Owen
Permon Charvious	PO Box 627 Homer 99603	235-4196	Permon Charvious
Pamela D. Charvious	" "	" "	Pamela D. Charvious
Gerald Housef	P.O. Box 4335 Palmer 99645	740-0465	Gerald Housef
Joy Medleton	" "	" "	Joy Medleton
PO Box	PO Box 3584 Homer AK	235-3898	PO Box
Stan Waitman	PO Box 897 Homer AK	235-0624	Stan Waitman

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MAY.18.2009 10:16 907-235-5330

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WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
 FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
 SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT
 WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF
 THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
 KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS; EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF;
 WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
 BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED; AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
KATHY PEEL	PO BOX 3176 HOMER	235-1017	Kathy Peel
Don Holstead	PO Box 1245 Kenai	N/A	Don Holstead
Denise Lassow	65330 Knob Hill Rd Anchorage Point	935-4277	Denise Lassow
Edgar Bailey	POB 2994 Homer	235-6262	Edgar Bailey
HILARY ROSEDOPE	PO BOX 336 HOMER	235-3375	Hilary Roselope
John Powell	P.O. Box 1061 Homer AK	none	John Powell
LINDA FETLER	Box 148 ANCHOR PT. AK 99556	235-8457	Linda Fetler
Marianne Lambert	5003 Brookway Dr Bethesda Md		Marianne Lambert
GABRIEL SANCHEZ	PO. BOX 416 HOMER AK.	235-2691	GABRIEL SANCHEZ
GAIL WALLINGA	4037 22ND AVE MPLS MN	612 729-3923	Gail Wallinga
Carole Fikun	2524 STEVENS SO. MPLS.	612-872-0590	Carole Fikun
Dianna Rosky	672 Carroll St. Bklyn NY 11215	718 965 0315	Dianna Rosky
Jeff Galt	P.O. 1637	235-4884	Jeff Galt
Phil W Bunker	152 RUGBY LANE, GAITHERSBURG MD	614-478-5173	Phil W Bunker
MICHAEL S. DIRKS	POB. 797 ANCHOR POINT AK 99556	235-6922	Michael S. Dirks
Richard Dabusman	P.O. Box 177 Homer	235-1599	Richard Dabusman
LINDA FETLER	Box 148 ANCHOR PT. AK	" 8457	Linda Fetler
Lisa Thomas	PO Box 3150 Homer, AK 99603	235-4102	Lisa Thomas
Lois Eyster	1525 27th St. NW WDC 20007	202 965-4659	Lois Eyster
Richard A. Hojola	21780 Coast Highway 1 Jensen CA	1-800-982-8319	Richard A. Hojola
JOANNE C. MAJN	40562 KANSAS DR. S. DENVER CO 80231	(415) 472-2867	Joanne C. Majn
KAREN HOWORTH	P.O. BOX, ANCHOR PT 99556	907-235-5253	Karen Howorth
Bob Forrest	P.O. Box 3269 Homer AK 99603	907-235-4068	Bob Forrest
Joanna Torres	PO BOX 2497 Homer AK	907-235-4272	Joanna Torres
Jeremy Kober	266 Orange Blossom Lane S. Hill LA	415-492-8737	Jeremy Kober
Patricia Nereo	3974 LINDSEY #1 LBAC AK	907-235-7423	Patricia Nereo
Nancy Smith	3858 Lake St #15 Homer	907-235-8217	Nancy Smith
Severine Basham	P.O. Box 305 Nimitchik AK	907-398-4822	Severine Basham

#0094 P.014 /021
COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY. 18. 2009 10:17 907-235-5330

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RL7

CITIZENS

FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT WITHIN GMU 150 TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE: KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE; BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
AMY BOLLENBACH	P.O. Box 3429 Homer, AK 99603	907-235-6954	Amy Bollenbach
Jenny Stroyck	PO Box 38 Homer, AK 99603	907-235-7496	Jenny Stroyck
LEE POST	P.O. Box 1069 Homer AK 99603	907-235-7496	Lee Post
Barbara McBride	P.O. Box 1857, Homer 99603	(907) 235-5581	Barbara McBride
MICHAEL ARMSTRONG	P.O. Box 38 HOMER 99603	907 235-7310	Michael Armstrong
SUZANNE BISHOP	PO Box 3407 Homer AK 99603	235-7496	Suzanne Bishop
Anne Wieland	PO Box 1395 Homer 99603	6919	Anne Wieland
Rich Klaman	RDO FED Mt. Homer 99603	235 6672-0603	Rich Klaman
Wendy Noomah	PO Box 15242 Fritz Creek 99603	235-8469	Wendy Noomah
Tamara Stobenthaler	PO Box 2902 Homer, AK 99603	235-9387	Tamara Stobenthaler
Christa Collier	54065 Frontier Ln. 99602	235-2512	Christa Collier
Victoria Wilson	Box 1512 Fritz Creek 99603	235-6029	Victoria Wilson
Joseph L. Lofthian	P.O. Box 3311 Homer	399-7120	Joseph L. Lofthian
Susan Post	PO Box 1075 Homer	235-7496	Susan R. Post
Kim Cornwall	P.O. Box 82 Homer	235-1245	Kim Cornwall
Ruth Brown	1034 LARKSPUR CT	235-3721	Ruth Brown
Renda HOEN	152 E. Bayview Ave. Homer	235-2025	Renda Hoen
Karl Stoltz	PO Box 3312	235-7525	Karl Stoltz
Aunkka ENIGAT	PO Box 507 Homer	235-6955	Aunkka Enigat
Nell Gustafson	POB 9144 Homer	235-6653	Nell Gustafson
Roe Curtis	2131 W. SUBVINSITE AVE / Chicago	173 784 786	Roe Curtis
Mary F. Deihl	P.O. Box 3808 Homer, AK	235-1315	Mary F. Deihl
Suzanne Torian	P.O. Box 3162 Homer AK	5-1052	Suzanne Torian
Chris Fontaine	PO Box 1386 Homer AK	907 235-0698	Chris Fontaine
SARAH ROBERTSON	349 ELDERBERRY HOMER	907-235-5970	Sarah Robertson
JOPATHY WEBSTER	PO Box 2212 Homer AK	907-235-5989	Jopathy Webster
Patrick J. Stewart	P.O. Box 2996 Homer AK	907-235-6756	Patrick J. Stewart
Joel Balzer	PO BOX 464 Homer AK.	235-48594	Joel Balzer

#0094 P.015 /021

COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY

MAY.16.2009 10:18 907-235-5330

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RC7

#0094 P.017 /021
COAL POINT TRADING COMPANY
MAY. 18. 2009 10:20 907-235-5330

WE THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK SANCTUARY, OR
SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA EAST OF A LINE FROM BLUFF POINT TO BARABARA POINT
WITHIN GMU 15C TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY AND PROVIDE REFUGE FROM HARVEST OF
THE DECLINING TRIBE MERGINI (SEADUCKS). TO INCLUDE:
KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED, AND STELLERS, EIDER, OLDSQUAW, HARLEQUIN, SURF,
WHITE-WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE,
BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED; AND HOODED MERGANSER.

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	SIGNATURE
Jaudin Mecher	Box 1111 Homer AK	235 3877	Jaudin Mecher
Heey Chinski	Box 2257 Homer AK		Heey Chinski
KEN ELLIS	P.O. Box 2727		KEN ELLIS
MILDRED M. MARTIN	P.O. Box 2652 HOMER		MILDRED M. MARTIN
CYN A MURKS	PO 2786 HOMER	235-3790	CYN A MURKS
Verian Sagesser	PO 757 Anchor Point		Verian Sagesser
Kimberly Kopper	2277 Capen Ct Homer	235-3692	Kimberly Kopper
Tony W. Arseneault	" "	" "	Tony W. Arseneault
ELIZABETH SMITH	78W.BELLE ISLE ROAD ATLANTA, GA 30342	404.383.0099	Elizabeth Smith
Molly Andrews	PO Box 2055 Homer AK	N/A	Molly Andrews
Kalharung Kielbaso	792 Oakley Dr. Manchester MO 63011		Kalharung Kielbaso
Paul J. Ruffin	792 AIRBURY DR. MANCHESTER MO 63011		Paul J. Ruffin
Stanley J. Ruffin	AL 67 Box 678	Anchor Pt 235-4178	Stanley J. Ruffin
Brian Smith	PO Box 3235	235-6103	Brian R. Smith
Bill Wasowicz	P.O. Box 58	235-7004	Bill Wasowicz
Sera Baxter	Red Mt. RD Homer AK	(907) 235-2193	Sera Baxter
Jessica Marx	P.O. Box 3244	907-235-6130	Jessica Marx
James P. Hadlock	Box 4649 FARGO AK 99702		James P. Hadlock
Thomas Zitzmann	Box 1881 Homer AK		Thomas Zitzmann
KEVIN L. ROGERS	Box 4306 HOMER AK 99603	907 235 3497	Kevin L. Rogers
Tommy Hatchford	313 Penny Ln Homer 99603	907 235 9103	Tommy Hatchford
Clayton W. Wixson	Box 2964 Homer 99603	8406	Clayton W. Wixson
Robert Schmitzer	Box 2964 Homer	8406	Robert Schmitzer
John W. Hillstrand	PO BOX 674 HOMER	235-3877	John W. Hillstrand
Cathie Ulmer	Box 1950	5-8939	Cathie Ulmer
Justin R. Hamilton	Box 2118 Homer	5-4156	Justin R. Hamilton
Kelly Green	209 Cityview Dr. Homer 99603	2041	Kelly Green
Emilia Wyatt	46635 Behrup Dr. Homer 99603	(907) 235 3606	Emilia Wyatt

RECEIVED TIME MAY 18 10:12AM

PL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK
SANCTUARY, OR A SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA TO
PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE TRIBE MERGINI COMMONLY
KNOWN AS SEADUCKS TO INCLUDE; KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED,
AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-
WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER;

Marga Raikew, Homer -> Box 2419 -0514
Mr. and Mrs Timothy JT Burke . 181 North 39th Ave Pittsburgh Pa 15202

Roger & Denise Clyn, 59855 Sanford Dr., Homer 99603
Sabra Simmons, PO Box 2336, Homer

Debbie Schmidt, P.O. Box 4074, Homer 99603

Lynn Kassman PO Box 2315 Bethel AK. 99559

~~and Kenneth~~ P.O. Box 4074 Homer, AK 99603

Laurie Daniel Laurie Jaural PO Box 3713 Homer AK 99603 ²³⁵ 494

Sabrina Peterson 3705 Arctic Blvd #2570 Anch, AK 99503 56602

Ron GRAVENHORST POB 785 Cooper Landing 99572

²³⁵⁻¹¹⁵⁸ Karen Higley P.O. Box 2251 Homer 99603

Belle Merritt P.O. Box 296 Girdwood AK 99587 907-783-1494

Denise Anderson PO Box 3934 4704 Sabrina, Homer Ak. 99603 - 235-3235

Ron Macki 501 Lucas Rd #7 Wasilla Ak 99654 ⁹⁰⁷ 373-578

Sumiso Spelver 4670 Tawana St. Homer Ak 99572

Tom Quinn 4670 Tawana St Homer 99572

Julie Clark 22907 Myrtle Dr Eagle River Ak 99547

Antonia Blum 1060 EAST RD HOMER, AK 99603

Wendy Pearlfield P.O. Box 1882 Homer, Ak. 99603

RECEIVED TIME MAY. 18. 10:12AM P.O. BOX 498 Homer ak. 99603

RL7

WE THE UNDERSIGNED
FORMALLY REQUEST THE CREATION OF A KACHEMAK BAY SEADUCK
SANCTUARY, OR A SPECIAL MANAGEMENT AREA TO
PROMOTE SUSTAINABILITY FOR THE TRIBE MERGINI COMMONLY
KNOWN AS SEADUCKS TO INCLUDE; KING, COMMON, SPECTACLED,
AND STELLERS, EIDER; OLDSQUAW; HARLEQUIN; SURF, WHITE-
WINGED, AND BLACK, SCOTER; BARROWS AND COMMON GOLDENEYE;
BUFFLEHEAD; COMMON, RED BREASTED, AND HOODED MERGANSER;

Jayne Lanier 5951 Cleopatra Woods Dr. (907)340-4545
Anchorage, AK 99516
Alicia Sargent, P.O. Box 757 Homer AK 99603 907/235-6410

Bonnie Schwiesow PO Box 2298 Homer 99603

Pisa Crawle 60855 Skyline Dr, Homer AK 99603 235-3832

Gloria Stuart 29th mt. View Dr - Homer 99603 235-2898
* PO Box 770

Gregory Fries (Gregory Fries) POB. 922 KASLOF } 260-
Mary Seward PO. BOX 922 KASLOF 99610 } 672:

Ellen Harenton PO. Box 1393 Homer AK 235-4856
Charles Choate 3130 Kenwood Anch. 99509

Jeff Hubbard Box 1393 Homer, AK 99603 235-4856
Tom Choate 3130 KENWOOD CIR, ANCHORAGE, AK, 99509 3335309

Ruff Hiler 1134 HEAT ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 297-7215

John Hmann 9600 Hornsby Ln Anchorage 99515 522-1237
Norant Neumann, Box 3192 Homer AK 96603

Jamie Kammur Box 235 Bethel AK 99559

Bob Shavelson Box 1498 Homer AK 99603

James [unclear] 6120 West Tree Dr, Anchorage AK 99516

Linda Webber 6120 W. Tree Dr Anch 99516

John Green P.O. Box 772005 Eagle River, AK. 99577

Patricia C. Valone, Box 1498, Homer AK 99603, 235-4846, Patricia C. Valone

NINA FAUST, Nina Faust Box 2994 Homer, AK 99603 235-6262 235-

Nancy Lord [unclear] Box 558 Homer AK 8252

TRAC RECEIVED TIME MAY. 18. 10:12AM [unclear] PO Box 249555 Anch. AK 99524

Due to the wide variety of users to the Kachemak Bay area and the large geographic area they live in we setup an online form for people to add their comments to the below Petition. We ask the Alaska Board of Game to take all other these users and their comments into account when making the decision on this topic.

Board of Game

4/2/09

re: Petition to Repeal Proposal 117

We, the undersigned, hereby support the petition to repeal proposal 117 5ACC 85.065. This proposal drastically reduced the number of sea ducks that can be harvest in Kachemak Bay. Resident hunters were dropped from 10 birds daily limit/20 in possession to 2 daily bag limit/ 4 in possession. We feel the original proposal said nothing about regulation changes such as bag limit reductions, and the public was mislead.

The head state waterfowl biologist Tom Rothe writes, "The department has concluded that the sea duck harvest is not excessive in Kachemak Bay and Cook Inlet". His recommendation for proposal 117 was: "Do not adopt." Surveys from 1999 to 2003 show from 15,000 to 30,000 ducks wintering in Kachemak Bay.

The Board of Game has made bag limits reductions to sea ducks in 1999 and 2001. State waterfowl biologists write: "The department does not have concerns that sea ducks are being over harvested and concludes that further restrictions to hunting will not provide conservation benefits to regional winter aggregations or populations of sea ducks." We believe that the biologist's conclusions should be validated by maintaining the previous bag limit.

Dropping of the bag limit is not necessary and was pursued for an individual's personal benefit and was not based on any scientific necessity.

Electronic Signatures and Comments below.

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 13:11:45

Name: Valerie Carroll

Address: 57690 Blueberry Glenn Ave.

City: Homer

State: Ak

Zip: 99603

Email: akcowgirl@alaska.net

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Valerie J. Carroll

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 13:27:21

Name: Henry K. Kinney

Address: 57690 Blueberry Glen Ave.

City: Homer

State: ak

Zip: 99603

Email: seacowboyd379@yahoo.com

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Henry K. Kinney

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 14:26:10

Name: Kristina R. Schlotmann

Address: 2820 North Meadow Lakes Loop

City: Wasilla

State: ak

Zip: 99654

Email: scooby_doo99603@yahoo.com

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Kristina R. Schlotmann

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 14:27:23

Name: Christopher E. Schlotmann

Address: 2820 N. Meadow Lakes Loop.

City: Wasilla

State: ak

Zip: 99603

Email: scooby_doo99603@yahoo.com

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Christopher E. Schlotmann

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 14:45:47

Name: Michael Justin Harrions

Address: 204 Pecan Circle

City: Brandon

State: MS

Zip: 39042

Email: mjustinharrison@aol.com

Comments: As a non-resident who has hunted (and will again this year, being 2009) Alaska, I am writing to you extremely concerned. I have been unable to find any research noted (or otherwise referenced) which would lead me to believe that lowering the sea duck limit in this area is anything short of caving to a few in order to silence the phone calls.

I consider myself a conservationist of the game first and foremost, and have no problem following (and helping police) game laws which take the protection of a species at risk. Conversely, I am also a hunter, and urge the department to strongly consider returning the limits to the former given the lack of hard, scientific data to support such a move as this.

Sincerely, Justin Harrison

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: M. Justin Harrison

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 14:47:20

Name: Robert Eagan

Address: P.O. Box 496

City: Anchor Point

State: AK

Zip: 99556

Phone: 907/299-1627

Email: uscgrob@yahoo.com

Comments: I find this proposal to be unfounded and deceitful. The fact of the matter is that this proposal has no ground to stand on. And furthermore, wildlife management is key to stability of the environment. I for one concur that this needs to be repealed.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Robert E. Eagan

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 15:54:08

Name: Steven J. Hoover

Address: 3817 Blacksnake Hill Rd N.E.

City: Dover

State: Oh

Zip: 44622

Phone: 330-602-9008

Email: steve@duckwaterboats.com

Comments: The proposal was passed injustly! The use of Scientifis and biological data is necessary for such judgement.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Cert: Steven J. Hoover

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 16:38:13

Name: Jason Needham

Address: P.O. Box 179

City: Jersey

State: Ga

Zip: 30018

Phone: 770-267-5750

Email: Gaduckthrasher@aol.com

Comments: I have not ever hunted this region of Alaska, but someday I might consider it. It's hard to believe one anti can do such and they probably do nothing in the help of supporting wildlife. Hope this situation gets changed back to the way it was.

Jason Needham

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Jason Needham

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 17:08:51

Name: Dane J. mouton

Address: 2609 mary ann drive

City: Sulphur

State: la

Zip: 70663

Email: dmout53@yahoo.com

Cert: Dane J. mouton

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 18:48:07

Name: Patrick Mathews Pitt

Address: 8740 Cedar Crest Lane

City: Olive Branch

State: Ms.

Zip: 38654

Phone: 662 893 4844

Email: ppitt@comcast.net

Comments: I first hunted the Kachemak Bay area in 1981 and again in 1983 and 1985. I fail to understand how what little sport hunting done ther can affect the Sea Ducks. I never saw another hunter and from the locals I spoke with their intrest was in Mallards and just a few even duck hunted. I know the McBride family well and they were hunters but conservationist as well. I firmly believe you're taking away a resource from the outfitters up there in this troubled economic time.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Cert: Patrick Mathews Pitt

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 10, 2009 at 19:57:47

Name: Bill Connell

Address: 734 N Moraine

City: Valdez

State: AK

Zip: 99686

Phone: (907)835-9775

Email: eatwildgame@gmail.com

Comments: While the resource must be managed for a variety of use by the public, drastic bag limit changes that cannot be backed up with sound science appear to be serving only one user group. This bag limit restriction needs repealed.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Bill Connell

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 07:57:27

Name: Scott Jennings

Address: 31172 Hacienda Road

City: Visalia

State: CA

Zip: 93292

Email: scott@srjennings-taxidermy.com

Comments: I made my first December journey to Alaska specifically for sea duck hunting last year, and have planned to make it an annual trip. A drastic reduction in limits would make this unfeasable for me. All birds harvested last year were consumed, and the skins retained for taxidermy purposes.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Scott Richard Jennings

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 08:03:53

Name: Ernie Spaulding

Address: 1073 Ferry Road

City: Bancroft

State: Me.

Zip: 04497

Email: info@risingsunoutfitters.com

Comments: If there is no scientific data to support the decision, than why go by what a anti- hunter has to say. The fish & game department of Alaska should be ashamed of it's actions....People's livelyhood and way of life are at stake here. Do the right thing...review your data and take what the anti's have for data with a grain of salt.

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Capt. Ernie Spaulding

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 08:11:40

Name: Jack Nash

Address: 1124 NE 44th Terrace

City: Okeechobee

State: Fl

Zip: 34972

Phone: 9544455098

Email: jacknash@embarqmail.com

Comments: I believe that you need scientific data to support any issue, regardless of which side you take.

Without due process, and the PROPER research anyone can come up with "findings" and call them facts. It is a scary place when we rely on those who go off of myths and beliefs and not facts.

Ladies and gentlemen hunting and the tradition of waterfowling is rich with in my native tribe as it is with in your native tribes there.

I never waste or over shoot, I never take from mother earth more than she will give me. I feel that your rules enacted were done in haste and without proper research.

A true waterfowler, which I am, will give back 10 fold in which he takes. You will be limiting people like me from even coming to your area.

THIS is the true reason, the people that pushed this regulation do not believe in hunting THAT is the bottom line.

If you cannot see that then I feel very sorry for all involved. This is something that Gov. Palin will surely be receiving a letter about and should be concerned about. If she had any part in this regulation or putting the people in place that allowed it then I will be questioning her as well in an informative letter to all that will listen.

Please rethink your stance on this issue and take the time to educate yourselves on not only the TRUE reason this regulation was started but also understand the proper group behind it and their true intention of making it impossible for hunters to hunt.

Thank you for your time, patience and interest in my thoughts.

Jack Nash
Seminole Tribe

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Jack James Nash (Running Deer)

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 09:49:06

Name: Tyson Rasmussen

Address: 612 east 600 south

City: Layton

State: ut

Zip: 84041

Phone: 801-690-0996

Email: tysonrasmussen@yahoo.com

Comments: If there has not been any data to support the lowering of the limit then don't do it! Dosen't make sence to just change something without showing the supporting evidence.

Cert: Tyson Rasmussen

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 09:54:25

Name: BERT SCHERER

Address: 280 DODD ROAD

City: WINDSOR

State: NY

Zip: 13865

Phone: 6077752827

Email: BNSCHERER@VERIZON.NET

Comments: WHAT ARE YOUR BIOLOGISTS FOR IF YOU DON'T LISTEN TO THEM?

I'VE HUNTED IN ALASKA SEVERAL TIMES,INFAC T I'M GOING NORTH OF FAIRBANKS IN SEPT.FOR MOOSE AND BEAR. OUTFITTERS SURVIVE ON PEPOLE LIKE MYSELF.

I WANT TO HUNT HOMER AREA, BUT I WON'T SPEND THE MONEY FOR A REDUCED, UNWARRENTED LIMIT!

Cert: BERT SCHERER

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 15:07:45

Name: Winston Gillies

Address: PO Box 1486

City: Kenai

State: Ak

Zip: 99611

Phone: 907-398-6247

Email: global.seafoods@acsalaska.net

Comments: Do not down grade outdoor activities that are not required by science and biologist - it cost everyone in the long run.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Winston Gillies

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 18:57:28

Name: William Stahl

Address: PO Box 377

City: Wilmington

State: NY

Zip: 12997

Phone: 518 946-2602

Email: adkbunkhouse@yahoo.com

Comments: I've waterfowl hunted 6 states and have never seen any regs. come to pass as quickly and quietly as this.

I guide for waterfowl in AK., N.Y. and R.I., and hope this never happens in the areas I hunt/guide.

It makes me wonder about the future of waterfowl guiding in AK.

I was planning on a future there waterfowl guiding, but now I'm wondering.

William Stahl

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: William Stahl

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 21:30:12

Name: Michael Jones

Address: 7 lakenham Drive

City: Carver

State: MA

Zip: 02330

Email: navywaterfowler@yahoo.com

Comments: If this is passed it will no longer be worth my money to travel to Alaska in pursuit of waterfowl. There are plenty of other locations that manage bag limits based on factual data and not personal preference. It's your economy that will impacted negatively.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Michael G. Jones

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 11, 2009 at 22:37:22

Name: Jarl Gustafson

Address: P.O. Box 952

City: Homer

State: AK

Zip: 99603

Email: jarlgust@yahoo.com

Comments: Not proper justification to reduce bag limits so severely.

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Jarl Gustafson

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 00:47:31

Name: Christopher T. Hesley II

Address: 668 5th St.

City: Fort Richardson

State: AK

Zip: 99505

Email: ducksanddogs8@hotmail.com

Comments: If there is no scientific evidence which supports the prior limits are having a negative impact on the numbers of sea ducks in the area, there is no reason to drastically reduce the bag limit as such. Year after year, studies are done to set the bag limits based on summer surveys as well as the prior years harvest. If it has been at 10 birds and the population isn't changing, there is no reason to change the limit.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 01:22:16

Name: Mark Sauve

Address: 5940 Greece Drive

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99516

Email: redhed91@yahoo.com

Comments: Please repeal the reduction in Sea Duck bag limits for Ketchemak Bay. There is no biological basis for the reduction.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Mark Sauve

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 02:09:05

Name: Mike Schilbach

Address: box 205

City: kodiak

State: Ak

Zip: 99615

Phone: 907-486-2953

Email: mikemike@ptialaska.net

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Michael I Schilbach

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 02:50:19

Name: Spek Jones

Address: 33675 Jones Dr

City: Homer

State: AK

Zip: 99603

Phone: 907-235-6455

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Spek Jones

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 12:31:49

Name: Richard Richardson

Address: box 856

City: soldotna

State: AK

Zip: 99669

Email: duckeduck@yahoo.com

Comments: This should have never been pasted with out public opinion or scientific study Sound like one antes opinion.

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Rick Richardson

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 13:40:15

Name: Ric Seward- Delta Waterfowl Local Chapter

Address: PO box 17

City: Delta Junction

State: AK

Zip: 99737

Phone: 907-895-5045

Email: rtseward@wildak.net

Comments: Based on the original PROPOSAL 117- 5 ACC 85.065.

and the subsequent decision from the Alaska Board of Game I am signing this petition based on the facts that this decision was made not based on sound scientific waterfowl management but rather on the basis of politics.

The Board of Game should not be allowed to arbitrarily institute game regulations without sound management and reason from subject matter experts.

Furthermore, is it within the scope of practice for the BOG to inact regulations based on alleged abuse of wanton waste of game?

The BOG has overstepped their bounds and this claim of ducks not being eaten or utilized should be handled by the appropriate authority, such as law enforcement. Further legislation does not solve the alleged claim, utilize the current laws in effect both on the federal and state levels before applying new regulations.

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Cert: Ric Seward

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 16:32:47

Name: Dan Ra

Address: 1940 N. Creekwood Park Cir. # 8

City: Palmer

State: AK

Zip: 99645

Phone: 907 398-8157

Email: 7teal@gci.net

Comments: the homer dept. fish and game are taking pages out of the california dept fish and game's book with the un scientific approach in trying to ban private boaters fishing inshore for rock fish when rock fish populations are healthy. The good fishermen in Calif, once had 6 lawsuits against the dept fish and game and others in the year of 2004. www.coastsidefishingclub.com and they overturned the redicules proposals.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Daniel Ra

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 19:07:05

Name: Steve Kostlin

Address: 10841 Klutina Cir

City: Eagle River

State: Ak

Zip: 99577

Email: skostlin@gci.net

Comments: To simply pass regulation on use of an area without proof of harm or scientific reasoning seems a bit questionable. Was there any reasoning to this beside someone thought it was "a good idea"? Was there biological data to support such a significant reduction in bag limits? Was there any discussion or public testimony from area users? This seems too much like someones personal agenda in play here.

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Steve Kostlin

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 12, 2009 at 20:06:45

Name: Alexander

Address: Armagost

City: Palmer

State: AK

Zip: 99645

Phone: 907 746 2205

Email: armagost2@gci.net

Comments: No change should without sound data to justify such changes

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Alexander Armagost

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 13, 2009 at 19:36:56

Name: Jacob Madrid

Address: 1605 Fathom Drive

City: Kenai

State: AK

Zip: 99611

Phone: 907-252-6542

Email: asjmm68@uaa.alaska.edu

Comments: I am supporting this petition due to the lack of scientific data to support such a change, especially since I use the area for recreation and hunt the are frequently.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Jacob Madrid

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Tuesday, April 14, 2009 at 08:14:36

Name: SHane Smith

Address: 962 co rd 94

City: bridgeport

State: al

Zip: 35740

Email: birdtaxidermy@aol.com

Comments: I do not recall Mrs. Hillstrand ever accompanying me on any hunts and monitoring our harvest and what we did with the birds. We skinned, cleaned, and ate all of the sea ducks we shot while hunting with Mr Brown. Not only did we have good success, we saw a great abundance of birds. With a nonresident limit of 20 per year, the birds are in no way endangered.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Cert: Shane Smith

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Tuesday, April 14, 2009 at 09:09:53

Name: Andrew Trochuck

Address: 919 Strawberry Road

City: Fairbanks

State: AK

Zip: 99712

Email: andrew.c.trochuck@us.army.mil

Comments: This is crazy how this could pass without any proof or data to the allegations mentioned.

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Cert: Andrew C. Trochuck

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Wednesday, April 15, 2009 at 11:28:47

Name: James Warren

Address: 3570 Yellowbell

City: Bozeman

State: Mt

Zip: 59715

Phone: 406 570-1038

Email: j_g_warren@hotmail.com

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: James Warren

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Wednesday, April 15, 2009 at 13:57:15

Name: Patrick J Dunn

Address: PO Box 1411

City: Ennis

State: TX

Zip: 75120

Phone: 2145155000

Email: pjd@prodigy.net

Comments: The guide in Soldovia 'Buck Brown' is the best conservationist for waterfowl in that region, he is your best reference for duck populations in that region! I have hunted with him many times and no problem achieving my limit of ducks in that region. The population is not only stable it is awesome!!!

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Cert: Patrick J Dunn Sr

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Thursday, April 16, 2009 at 01:40:41

Name: Dan Robertson

Address: 11301 Snowline Dr

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99507

Phone: 907-529-5818

Email: nova887@gmail.com

Comments: There does not appear to be a biological need to reduce the Kachemak Bay sea duck limit.

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Dan Robertson

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Thursday, April 16, 2009 at 02:19:50

Name: Bob Brunke

Address: Po box 877229

City: Wasilla

State: AK

Zip: 99687

Phone: (907)-373-4667

Email: alaskaduckman@yahoo.com

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Bob Brunke

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Saturday, April 18, 2009 at 10:43:01

Name: Lee Stafford

Address: P.O. Box 984

City: Soldotna

State: AK

Zip: 99669

Phone: (907)262-2286

Email: puffinplumbing@hotmail.com

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 19, 2009 at 21:59:08

Name: Adam Reid

Address: 3321 Amber Bay Loop

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99515

Phone: 907-252-2116

Email: bigreid44@gmail.com

Comments: I would like to see the new regulation reversed or at a minimum tabled until data is sufficient to make an educated regulation.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Adam T. Reid

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 10:32:49

Name: Steve Sharpe

Address: 100 Hickey Lake Drive

City: Jordan

State: MN

Zip: 55352

Phone: 952-758-9241

Email: ssharpe@supfrt.com

Comments: I feel that before any drastic changes are made there must be scientific/biological evidence that first there is a problem. Second that the changes made will in fact resolve the problem or a least help improve the situation as drastically as the proposed changes.

Cert: Steve Sharpe

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 11:51:29

Name: CHRIS DAMPMAN

Address: PO BOX 35

City: YULAN

State: NY

Zip: 12792

Email: DEVILDOG76@FRONTIERNET.NET

Comments: AS A FREQUENT VISITOR AND FUTURE RESIDENT OF ALASKA,I AM DISTURBED AND CONCERNED WITH REGARD TO THESE CHANGES AS PROPOSED.IF IN FACT INPUT FROM ALL SECTORS WAS NOT PURSUED OR CONSIDERED,I WOULD LIKE TO SEE THIS ADDRESSED. THE DATA WILL AND SHOULD SUPPORT YOUR DECISIONS,LETS LEAVE THE EMOTIONS AND POLITICS OUT OF IT,AND LET THE FACTS SPEAK FOR THEM SELF. I FISH IN ALASKA AND WILL HUNT WHEN I RELOCATE THERE AND THESE CHANGES WOULD AFFECT MY OPPORTUNITIES TO PURSUE WATERFOWLING IN AND AROUND THE KACHEMACK BAY AREA.

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: CHRISTOPHER W., DAMPMAN

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 14:02:09

Name: Patrick Morse

Address: 1651 W. Olive St.

City: Chicago

State: IL

Zip: 60660

Phone: 618-558-2389

Email: Morse.pa@gmail.com

Comments: I am strongly opposed to the legislation at hand to reduce the sea duck daily limit from 10 birds/day to 2 birds/day without the support of the local biologists. This reduction is being passed without any biological reasoning, and simply to comply to the wants of a special interest individual. Please carefully reconsider this action. Thank you for your time.

Patrick Morse

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Patrick Morse

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 14:15:06

Name: Mark Chase

Address: 756 Oak Glen Circle

City: Fall Branch

State: TN

Zip: 37656

Email: mchase@mounet.com

Comments: I have hunted sea ducks in this area and the ducks that were harvested by my group were put to use. They were eaten and the few select birds were harvested for taxidermy purposes due to the beauty of the birds and the distance I am located from seeing these beautiful birds. We self limited the number of birds taken of certain species such as harliquin ducks to ensure that they would be around for future generations,even though we saw and had numerous oppurtunities to harvest more. Please at least use scientific evidence of harm to the population before changing the limits.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Cert: Mark Chase

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 15:03:57

Name: steven meyer

Address: po box 2652

City: kenai

State: ak

Zip: 99611

Phone: 907-252-0071

Email: jsogel@gci.net

Comments: It is difficult to imagine the circumstances, with no legitimate data and without biologist support, that this was passed. Unless of course the agenda was to largely eliminate sea duck hunting in Katchemak Bay for one individual's personal goals.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Steven A. Meyer

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 17:35:58

Name: Graham Wood

Address: 1802 Parkside Drive

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99501

Email: graham-mary@gci.net

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Graham Wood

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, April 20, 2009 at 17:43:33

Name: David Steckley

Address: 57 Kindle Lane

City: Levittown

State: PA

Zip: 19055

Email: drakesteckey@yahoo.com

Cert: David Steckley

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Wednesday, April 22, 2009 at 15:23:40

Name: Christopher G Estes

Address: PO Box 1726

City: Palmer

State: AK

Zip: 99645

Email: sharps5090@hotmail.com

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Christopher G Estes

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Wednesday, April 22, 2009 at 15:24:48

Name: Cynthia A Estes

Address: PO Box 1726

City: Palmer

State: AK

Zip: 99645

Email: estes@mtaonline.net

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Cynthia A Estes

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Friday, April 24, 2009 at 11:10:38

Name: Ryan James

Address: 8011 Little Dipper Ave.

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99504

Phone: 907-770-2962

Email: rrjfish8@yahoo.com

Comments: How could this pass with no biologist study. I have no with protecting areas that are over hunted K-bay is not one of those areas. When you talk about the size of K-bay and amount of duck there, They are not hunted.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Area?: Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Ryan R. James

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Sunday, April 26, 2009 at 12:56:35

Name: Patrick Clark

Address: 18213 driftwood bay

City: Eagle River

State: AK

Zip: 99577

Email: laclark@gci.net

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Patrick S. Clark

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Tuesday, April 28, 2009 at 21:40:10

Name: Robert J. Shem

Address: 4900 Buckingham Way

City: Anchorage

State: AK

Zip: 99503

Phone: 907 562-4900

Email: bobshem@alaska.com

Comments: Please repeal Proposal 117

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do You Just Care About the Biology of the region? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Robert J. Shem

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

Below is the result of Petition 117 form comments with electronic signature..
It was submitted on Monday, May 4, 2009 at 13:59:25

Name: Randy Moseman

Address: 8121 Medellin Circle Unit B

City: Anchorage

State: ak

Zip: 99507

Phone: 907-602-4002

Email: rjmoseman@aol.com

Comments: I support 10/20 bag limits on seaducks in Kachemak bay.

There is no science behind this proposal.

I eat all of the ducks that I get mounted.

Anti-hunters should not manage Alaska's wildlife.

Do You Hunt Sea Ducks in the Area? : Yes

Are you a Resident of the Alaska? : Yes

Do you use the are for other reasons? : Yes

Cert: Randy Moseman

Submit: Submit

Petition 117: Email

Petition_117_Form: Petition_117

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CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE WORKSHEET**Ducks, Game Management Units 1 – 26**

Prepared by the Division of Subsistence
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

March 1999

BACKGROUND:

The state board makes subsistence determinations for game populations as they arise in response to proposals before the board. Proposal No. 161 amends general resident bag limits for certain ducks and sea ducks in all GMUs of the state where there are open seasons. The Board of Game is required to identify game populations or portions of game populations that are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence (AS 16.05.258). The Board has not made this determination for ducks in GMUs 1-26. The following worksheet provides background on uses of ducks in GMUs 1-26 organized according to the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game subsistence procedures (5 AAC 99.010).

GAME POPULATION:

Ducks, including any one of 26 species commonly found in Alaska (including bufflehead, canvasback, common eider, king eider, gadwall, goldeneye, harlequin, mallard, merganser, oldsquaw, pintail, redhead duck, scaup, scoter, shoveler, teal, and wigeon) in GMUs 1-26, except for nonsubsistence areas listed in 5 AAC 99.015 (Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area, Juneau Nonsubsistence Area, Anchorage-Matsu-Kenai Nonsubsistence Area, Fairbanks Nonsubsistence Area, and Valdez Nonsubsistence Area).

- The general category "ducks" includes both "ducks (except sea ducks)" and "sea ducks".
- Spectacled eiders and Steller's eiders are excluded because there is no open season for either species; customary and traditional use findings are only made on populations that can be harvested consistent with sustained yield (16.05.258(b)).
- Ducks in nonsubsistence areas are excluded; customary and traditional use findings are not made for game populations in nonsubsistence areas (AS 16.05.258(a)).

PATTERN OF USE:

Criterion 1. A long-term consistent pattern of use and reliance on the fish stock or game population that has been established over a reasonable period of time, excluding interruption by circumstances beyond a user's control, such as unavailability of the fish or game caused by migratory patterns.

Alaska residents have used ducks as part of their annual cycle of hunting activities for hundreds of years (Loranger 1985; Wolfe, Paige, and Scott 1990). Observations during the early historic period provide documentation of the use of migratory birds by the state's indigenous cultural groups, as illustrated by historic observations listed in **Attachment 1**. The use of ducks appears to have continued in Alaska from the early

ATTACHMENT 8

DUCK HARVESTS BY RURAL AREA, ESTIMATED HARVEST FOR 1996 (NUMBER OF BIRDS)

	Bufflehead	Canvasback	Common Eider	King Eider	Speckled Eider	Stellar Eider	Gadwall	Goldeneye	Harlequin	Mallard	Merganser	Oldsquaw	Pintail	Redhead Duck	Ringneck Duck	Scaup	White-winged scoter	Black Scoter	Surf Scoter	Scoter (species unspecified)	Shoveler	Teal	Wigeon	Ducks (species unspecified)	Total Ducks	
Upper Cook Inlet	1	0					0	53	0	70	0	5	5			9				0	1	15	0		160	
Lower Kenai Peninsula	32	0					0	131	0	209	64	11	0			13	71	56	33	0	0	23	9		720	
Perks Highway	32							16		81			108			197					32	170	208		845	
Copper River Basin	65	8						30		452			142			173					50	279	293		1,491	
Prince William Sound	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	107	0	1,023	67	0	157			5	0	150	0	7	0	350	370		2,298	
Alutian-Pribilof Islands	136	14	130	391	0	28	54	118	460	313	174	50	105	3		52	182	147	0	0	0	450	12		2,857	
St. Lawrence-Chomede Islands	0	0	1,253	382	0	0		0	0	13	0	1,231	50			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		2,540
Upper Kuskokwim	3	50						0	3	525	21	1,008	699	24	65	422				294	80	195	652		4,239	
Alaska Peninsula	236	30	45	37	0	0	66	244	100	1,645	163	87	751	0		49				10	26	1,699	207		5,498	
Upper Tanana	457							89		2,578			1,034			16					716	669	897		6,497	
Northwest Arctic	0	110	166	182	105	0		105	5	2,333	13	588	3,486			641				46	185	163	1,142		9,550	
Kodiak Island	1,633	0					401	2,859	802	3,237	246	286	175			641	184	330	17	512	0	354	255		11,917	
Arctic Slope	0	0	3,344	9,192	762	295			0	239	0	605	74			0				0	0	0	0		14,512	
Seward Peninsula-Norton Sound	0	67	1,195	342	33	4		95	0	1,245	120	635	8,660			620				181	501	859	674		15,202	
Bristol Bay	51	0	543	2,548	103	69		911	494	5,760	494	243	4,257			30	548	758	171	0	167	2,065	873		19,794	
Southeast Archipelago	1,142							776	99	10,344	27	33	1,577			123	0	0	62	47	0	2,366	3,701		21,297	
Upper Yukon-Koyukuk-Lower Tanana	11	1,023						35	11	8,548	80	3,952	7,748	92	252	1,635				3,692	310	945	4,122		32,368	
Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta	147		635	3,394	126	42		1,243	217	5,351	505	1,617	11,348			3,460	2,511	7,010	685	0	811	1,931	3,012	1,427	45,476	
Total Harvest	3,916	1,336	6,919	16,489	1,127	436	576	5,973	2,217	44,866	1,977	10,341	47,016	138	317	8,690	3,536	9,451	967	4,689	2,881	12,583	16,415	1,427	197,577	
Percent	2.5%	0.7%	3.5%	8.3%	0.6%	0.2%	0.3%	3.5%	1.1%	22.7%	1.0%	5.2%	20.8%	0.1%	0.2%	4.4%	1.8%	4.3%	0.5%	2.4%	1.5%	6.4%	8.3%	0.7%	100.0%	

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ATTACHMENT 9

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF DUCKS HARVESTED BY RURAL ALASKA COMMUNITIES ADJUSTED TO 1996 COMMUNITY POPULATION

	Bufflehead	Canvasback	Common Eider	King Eider	Spectacled Eider	Stellar Eider	Eider (species unspecified)	Gadwall	Goldeneye	Harlequin	Mallard	Merganser	Oldsquaw	Pintail	Redhead Duck	Ringsack Duck	Scaup	White-winged scolar	Black Scaoler	Surf Scaoler	Scaoler (species unspecified)	Shoveler	Teal	Wigeon	Ducks (species unspecified)	Total Ducks	
Saxman	7								3	0	54	0	0	13			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30		107	
Sitka	206								203	0	1,660	0	0	386			0	0	0	0	0	0	927	232		3,512	
Skagway	0								0	0	78	0	0	1			4	0	0	0	0	0	9	11		103	
Tenažeo Springs	3								3	0	77	0	0	0			5	0	0	0	0	0	33	13		134	
Thorne Bay	35								17	0	279	0	0	65			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	156		551	
Whale Pass	2								7	3	17	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		39	
Whitestone Logging Camp*	0								33	0	134	0	0	31			0	0	0	0	0	0	21	31		251	
Wrangell	113								57	0	912	0	0	212			0	0	0	0	0	0	509	127		1,930	
Yakutat	70								35	0	561	0	0	131			0	0	0	0	0	0	313	78		1,188	
TOTAL FOR REGION	1,142								776	99	10,944	27	33	1,977			123	0	0	62	47	2,366	3,701		21,297		
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND																											
Bal. of Cordova CSA*	0	0							0	0	12	0	0	2			0	0	0	0	0	0	4	5		23	
Bal. of Prince William Sound CSA*	0	0							0	0	33	1	0	5			0	0	0	0	0	0	12	13		64	
Chenega Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	6	5	0	0			5	0	0	0	7	0	0	0		67	
Cordova	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	934	23	0	149			0	0	0	0	0	0	330	353		1,844	
Tatiltak	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	62	8	38	38	0	0			0	0	150	0	0	0	4	0		300	
TOTAL FOR REGION	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	107	8	1,023	67	0	157			5	0	150	0	7	0	350	370		2,298	
LOWER KENAI PENINSULA																											
Nawatek	5	0					0	0	33	0	27	46	0	0			33	66	56	22	0	0	5	9		281	
Port Graham	27	0					0	0	34	8	25	18	0	0			0	5	0	11	0	0	0	0		124	
Seldovia	0	0					0	0	124	0	157	0	11	0			0	0	0	0	0	0	18	0		311	
TOTAL FOR REGION	32	0					0	0	191	8	209	64	11	0			13	71	56	33	0	0	23	9		720	
KODIAK ISLAND																											
Akhik	0	8							65	3	28	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0		165	
Kartuk	21								67	4	29	0	0	6			0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0		86	
Kodiak City	1,029	0							1,318	425	1,408	67	22	0			157	0	0	0	129	0	112	22		4,689	
Kodiak Coast Guard Station																										0	
Kodiak Road	257								241	482	144	583	128	0			161	0	0	0	0	0	113	33		2,121	
Larsen Bay	26								236	39	17	12	2	0			0	21	22	0	0	0	0	0		234	
Old Harbor	23								160	39	766	20	0	136			284	0	0	0	323	0	85	189		2,260	
Ouzunskie	196								275	130	262	18	194	32			26	79	219	17	0	0	8	10		1,464	
Port Lions	51								330	56	163	0	68	0			16	95	90	0	0	0	28	0		898	
TOTAL FOR REGION	1,693	8							401	2,859	802	3,237	246	286	173		641	194	330	17	512	0	354	255		11,917	

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Special Session 1. *Conserving International Resources of the North Pacific Rim*

Chair
ARTHUR M. MARTELL
Canadian Wildlife Service
Delta, British Columbia

Cochair
A. W. "BILL" PALMISANO
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska

The Status of Sea Ducks in the North Pacific Rim: Toward Their Conservation and Management

R. Ian Goudie
*Canadian Wildlife Service
Delta, British Columbia*

Alexander V. Kondratyev
*Institute of Biological Problems of the North
Magadan, Russia*

Solange Brault
*University of Massachusetts
Boston*

Margaret R. Petersen
*National Biological Survey
Anchorage, Alaska*

Bruce Conant
*U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Juneau, Alaska*

Kees Vermeer
*Canadian Wildlife Service
Sidney, British Columbia*

Background

Species and Status

Sea ducks (tribe *Mergini* after Johnsgard 1960) are the most northerly distributed ducks, and species diversity is greatest in the North Pacific. They exploit a diversity of inshore and offshore marine habitats during the non-breeding season, and their use of habitat during breeding varies from coastal through freshwater wetlands of the tundra and taiga (Figure 1, Appendix 1). Non-breeding cohorts frequent marine habitats most of the year. Sea ducks thus are important indicators of the quality of freshwater and marine ecosystems of northern biomes.

Of the 17 species discussed in this manuscript, at least 13 are reported to be declining (Appendix 2). However, the basis for many of those assessments is equivocal because there has been little effort to monitor populations. The efforts to more

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at opposite ends of the threshold spectrum, i.e., 0.40 and 0.10 harvest rates, respectively. He therefore emphasized the need for conservative approaches in the management of hunting kill in the diving ducks (also Piro and Fox 1990, Hochbaum and Caswell 1978).

We expand this suggestion to include sea ducks. Our analyses indicate that sustainable harvest rates may not exceed about 0.03 of the adult population in some sea duck species. Therefore, our perception of the significance of losses to hunter kill will change based on life history patterns for each species.

The r-K Continuum

Life history. Waterfowl span the entire r-K continuum, and sea ducks exhibit extreme K-selection relative to other species of ducks (Eadie et al. 1988). Like seabirds, sea ducks have deferred sexual maturity, low annual recruitment rates to breeding age, variable annual rates of non-breeding by adults and high annual adult survival rates (see Rieckels 1990). The highly variable environment of the northern marine ecosystem favors a life history strategy of minimized annual investment in reproduction and extended longevity.

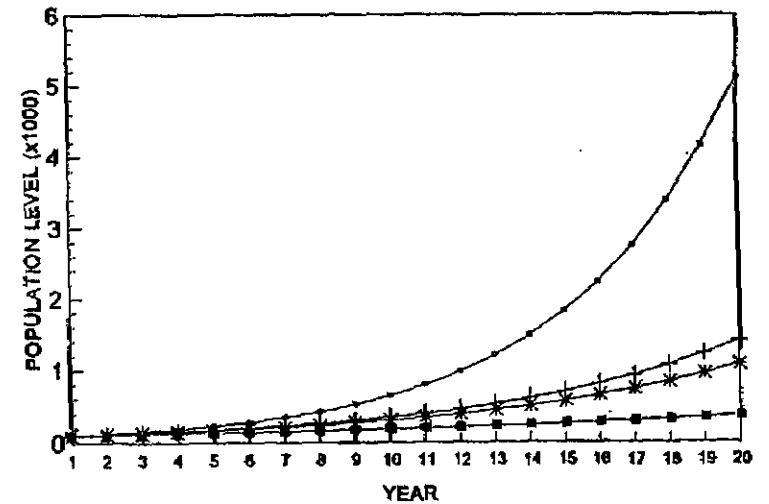
Ecological time. Population stability of sea ducks is dependent on high adult survival and a few successful years of reproduction (e.g., Milne 1974, Swennen 1991). This results in population growth that is stepped, and average annual rates of increase can reach 5 to 10 percent. Considerations of ecological time become important because infrequent Arctic ice event can cause mass mortality for some species (Barry 1968), and/or might affect body condition and fitness of birds (see Goudie and Ankney 1986). Hence, gains in populations during a few decades of favorable environmental conditions likely are important to buffer against extirpation during harsh conditions.

Species sensitivity. Species which maintain population stability through high adult survival are sensitive to increased mortality (Shaw, 1985). In sea ducks, sensitivity is exacerbated by the relatively high proportionate losses of adults in events such as hunting and oil contamination.

Population Modeling

Intrinsic differences. We generated theoretical populations of various species of ducks over a 20-year period (figure 2, Appendix 3). In this exercise, the mallard population increased to over 5,000 females, whereas the harlequin duck population increased to 400 females. It is clear that the ability of these populations to sustain mortality and/or recover from population declines are dramatically different. Johnson et al. (1988) pointed out that modelling is no panacea for waterfowl management, but it helps to consolidate our understanding of population dynamics. Here modelling supports the need for a different approach to the management of sea duck populations.

Demography. We modelled theoretical populations of harlequin ducks using a Leslie matrix approach (Caswell 1989). We incorporated data on harlequin ducks from Iceland (see Bengtson 1972, Bengtson and Ulfstrand 1971, Gardarsson and Einarsson 1991). Our analysis suggests that population stability occurs when adult survival rates are about 0.85 (Figure 3), a level somewhat less than unharmed popu-



— Mallard — Canvasback * Common Goldeneye * Harlequin Duck

Calculations using a transition matrix approach of data in Appendix 3.

Figure 2. Hypothetical population growth of four species of ducks.

lations of common eiders in Scotland (see Coulson 1984). An increasing population of harlequin ducks, i.e., 9.3 percent per year at Lake Myvatn, Iceland from 1975 to 1989 (see Gardarsson and Einarsson 1991), was simulated when adult survival rates approximated 0.95.

Adult survival appears to be the main factor influencing population stability for sea ducks (Appendix 4), suggesting that little can be achieved through management of other biological parameters, such as survival and production of young.

Defining Sustainable Mortality

Simulating mortality. Simulated annual kills of harlequin ducks suggest that losses exceeding 3 to 5 percent of the initial adult population are not sustainable (Figure 3). This is similar to our earlier estimates of harvest rate thresholds. This finding highlights the need to reduce mortality on some species of sea ducks in areas where harvest rates are high, such as in Alaska, Newfoundland and the eastern United States (see Wentworth 1993, Reed and Erskine 1986, Goudie 1989, Krohn et al. 1992, Wendt and Silielf 1986) and where chronic oil pollution is severe (Pint et al. 1990a, Chadwick 1993).

Estimating mortality. Because minor increments of mortality can negatively affect populations of sea ducks, the estimation of mortality is fundamental for wise management decisions. However, precision in these estimates is lacking. For example, estimates of hunter kill of sea ducks vary by orders of magnitude depending on the

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Acknowledgments

Special thanks to A. Breault, S. Boyd, H. Hogan and G. Kaiser for reviewing various drafts of this manuscript. We are grateful to G. E. John Smith for developing the deterministic model of population growth used to compare relative population growth over time. We are very grateful to Shelaigh Bucknell for her patience in processing the document especially the tedious tables, and to P. Whitehead for assistance in preparation of some figures.

Appendix I. Population sizes, ranges and trends for sea ducks in the North Pacific Rim.

Species	Range		Breeding population ¹	Current 10-year trend	Comments
	Breeding	Wintering			
<i>Somateria mollissima v-nigra</i>	From Victoria Is., NWT west along Beaufort Sea & Bering Sea Coasts of AK, Aleutian Islands & Siberia east from Chaul Bay & along Bering Sea Coast	Bering Sea esp. in Bering Strait near Diomede Is. & St. Lawrence Is. Chukchi Sea & east coast of Kamchatka Peninsula	Unknown <i>Guestimates:</i> 81,500 — W. Can. Arctic 25,500 — AK 20,000+ — Russia	Declining in Russia by three- to four-fold since early 1970s. Thought to be declining in Alaska	Hunted species in autumn and winter and especially for subsistence in spring
<i>S. spectabilis</i>	Northern Russia, eastern Siberia, Alaska and Arctic Canada west of Victoria Is.	Bering Sea, notably near Chukotka coasts, St. Lawrence Is., Pribilof Is., Alaskan Pen. & Aleutian Is.	Unknown <i>Guestimates:</i> >100,000+ — Russia ~1 million in central & W. Arctic and Alaska <50,000	Thought to be declining in Alaska & western Arctic. Stable in Russia	Most common marine duck. Heavily hunted in certain portions of its range, especially for spring subsistence
<i>S. fischeri</i>	Narrow coastal strip from Yana R. to Chaul Bay in Siberia, Y-K Delta & Pt. Barrow to Prudhoe Bay, Alaska	Unknown but probably Bering Sea toward the Siberian Coast	<50,000	Declining in Alaska & western Arctic at 14 percent per year	<i>Threatened</i> —listing in U.S. Hunting in Siberia & Alaska for spring subsistence
<i>Polysticta stelleri</i>	In Russia, narrow coastal strip from western Siberian coast to N. of Chukotski Pen., esp. in Lena & Yana deltas, and in AK from Norton Sound to Pt. Barrow	Southern Bering Sea, notably along Aleutian Islands & Alaskan Pen. Occurs along Kamchatka Pen., Commander Is., & Pribilof Islands	<100,000	Declining	<i>Threatened</i> —U.S. listing proposed. Hunting in Siberia & AK esp. in spring. Formerly an important component of sport outfitting hunts in AK due to accessibility

Status of ducks

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Appendix 1. *Continued.*

Species	Range		Breeding population ¹	Current 10-year trend	Comments
	Breeding	Wintering			
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Forested zone in Russia, Siberia and Far East	Japan, Korea & China. Coastal & large lakes & rivers	Unknown <i>Guestimates</i> : Russia = 100,000 Dispersed in low densities	Perhaps stable in Russia	Hunted species, incidental to other diving ducks
<i>M. serrator</i>	Throughout southern tundra lakes of boreal Russia except for northern coastal zone. Throughout boreal N.A.	From Kamchatka and Commander Islands to Kuril Is., Japan, Korea, China & Taiwan. Aleutian Islands and S.E. AK to Washington	Unknown <i>Guestimates</i> : W.N.A. = 237,000 Russia = 100,000	Increasing in W.N.A. Possibly stable in Russia	Hunted species of low interest
<i>M. merganser</i>	Closed boreal forests of Eurasia & N.A.	Aleutian Islands to Mexico and from Kamchatka and Kuril Islands south to Japan, Korea, China & Taiwan	Unknown <i>Guestimates</i> : W.N.A. = 641,000 Russia = 140,000	Increasing in W.N.A. Possibly stable in Russia	Hunted species of low interest
<i>M. squamatus</i>	Mid & S. portions of Sikhote—Alin Range & hilly portions of N.E. Manchuria	Korea, China, Tonkin & Burma <i>moreso</i> on river habitats	Unknown but very small 500 to 1,400	Declining rapidly	Very rare with an extremely restricted range Red Book Category I

¹Virtually no estimates of wintering populations exist. Because sea ducks do not breed until two to three years of age, juvenile and subadult cohorts can comprise significant components of non-breeding flocks. Few independent measures of juvenile and subadult cohorts exist, and those reported generally are low, i.e., 5 to 10 percent (see Joensen 1972, Bourget et al. 1986). Larger components assumed to be immatures and subadults may, in part, comprise adults that have deferred breeding (see Bengtson and Ulstrand 1974, Coulson 1984) which can be considerable in some years. Inappropriate assumption of juvenile recruitment/composition can result in gross overestimate of sustainable harvest, for example, see Reed and Erskine (1986) on *S. m. borealis*.

Sources for Appendix 1 and Appendix 2: Alison 1975, Barry 1986, Bellrose 1976, Bocharnikov 1990, Braut and Savard 1991, Brown and Brown 1981, Cassiter et al. 1993, Dau 1977, Dementiev and Gladkov 1952, Degtyarev and Larionov 1982, Dzindal and Jarvis 1984, Erskine 1972, Flint and Kravenko 1990, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Gerasimov 1990, Guskov 1988, Hodges et al. 1994, Johnson and Harter 1989, Kertell 1991, Kistchinski 1973, 1980, Kistchinski and Flint 1974, Koehl et al. 1984, Kondratyev 1988, 1989, 1990, Kondratyev and Zaborova 1992, Labutin and Revin 1985, Lobkov 1986, Palmer 1976, Portenko 1952, Savard 1988, Stehn et al. 1993, Vermeer 1981, 1982, 1983, Vermeer and Bourne 1984, Vermeer and Ydenberg 1989.

Appendix 2. Aspects of ecology of sea ducks of the North Pacific Rim

Species	Habitat					Special Notes
	Breeding	Wintering	Molting	Migration		
<i>Sumateria mollissima nigra</i>	Colonial nester on coastal islets & islands. Many hens raise broods on freshwater lakes and lagoons adjacent to the coast	Shallow coastal waters <20m depth. Extensive use of polynas & leeward open water leads during winter	Poorly documented but occur along Chukchi Sea & Bering Sea coasts. Some (<10,000) reported in the Beaufort Sea	May cross land during spring migration e.g., Pt. Barrow, AK and NE. Chukotski Pen, Siberia. Does not migrate very far south, e.g., vagrant in B.C.		Most closely tied to marine habitats than any other sea duck
<i>S. spectabilis</i>	Arctic tundra meltwater ponds & lakes in proximity to the coast. Highest densities reported in Lower Lena & Kolyma lowlands of 1 to 2 pr/km ² and Prudhoe Bay, AK of 2.3 pr/km ² . Breeding population of 60,000 reported for Banks Is.	Somewhat pelagic & occurs at margin of pack ice, polynas & open waters in ice floes up to 60m depth	Poorly documented but overlaps with areus of winter range	Spectacular migration that often cross close to land in spring & late summer, from Aleutians, AK to W. Can. Arctic. Occur closer to shore during spring and stages at certain locations e.g., Bristol Bay, AK. Uncommon south of Alaska & Siberia		Rarely encountered in winter. Inshore individuals are often juveniles & subadults
<i>S. fischeri</i>	Associated with deltas and coastal plains of large river systems emptying into the Arctic Ocean and Bering Sea. May sometimes form colonies	Unknown. Thought to be offshore at ice edges & polynas on Russian side of Bering Sea	Unknown, perhaps Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Sea	Unknown. Arrive from the north to the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta breeding area		Utilize rich planktonic crustaceans during brood rearing

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Appendix 2. Continued.

Species	Breeding	Wintering	Habitat	Molting	Migration	Special Notes
<i>M. deglandi</i>	Deep lakes rich in crustaceans in the boreal parklands of N.A. & mountain plateaus of Asia. Dispersed densities of 0.45/km ² reported. Some colonial nesting.	Shallow marine coastal waters <20m over a variety of rocky, pebble & sand substrates		Poorly known & to some extent may coincide with portions of winter range. Molting concentration found in coastal AK & NWT, e.g., Tuktoyuktuk Pen., and B.C.	Poorly known. Some large spring & autumn assemblages observed in the coastal regions of the Queen Charlotte Islands, B.C. Cross continental migration likely in North America. Aggregations over herring spawn noted in spring in B.C. Some spectacular spring migrations of 10s of 1000s along Kamchatka Pen.	Die-offs due to possible food-chain contamination in Cape Yakataga, AK
<i>Bucephala clangula</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of the boreal forest zone	Shallow protected coastal waters <5m as well as interior lakes & rivers. Widespread		Poorly known. Males probably molt on marine coasts whereas females & subadults molt on interior lakes	Poorly known	In winter, roost at night far offshore
<i>B. islandica</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of the boreal forest zone of western North America favoring eutrophic lakes & ponds	Shallow protected coastal water usually of estuarine influence		Totally unknown for adult males. Females & subadults molt on interior eutrophic lakes	Poorly known	Strong philopatry to natural areas
<i>B. albeola</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of the boreal forest zone of North America favoring eutrophic lakes & ponds	Shallow protected coastal waters <5m. Usually feed over cobble, rock & boulder substrates		Totally unknown for adult males. Females & subadults molt on interior eutrophic lakes	Poorly known	Endemic to North America

Appendix 2. Continued.

Species	Breeding	Wintering	Habitat	Molting	Migration	Special Notes
<i>Lophodytes cucullatus</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of western N.A. favoring wetlands of fluvial systems	Shallow protected temperate coastal waters & interior lakes & rivers		Unknown	Unknown	Endemic to North America
<i>Mergellus albellus</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of forested zones of Russia, Siberia & Far East	Shallow protected temperate coastal waters & interior lakes & rivers		Unknown	Unknown	Endemic to Asia
<i>M. serrator</i>	Widespread on lakes & rivers of n. boreal zone. Frequently nests on islands & can be somewhat colonial. May nest in coastal marine situations	Widespread on shallow coastal marine waters <10m. May remain far north in winter often to the limit of pack ice		Poorly known	Unknown	
<i>M. merganser</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of closed boreal forest zones	Widespread on shallow coastal marine waters to inland lakes & rivers		Unknown	Unknown	
<i>M. squamatus</i>	Obligate (tree) cavity nester of southern boreal zones of east Asia	Primarily rivers		Unknown	Unknown	Very rare & virtually unstudied. Endemic to Asia

Sources for Appendix 1 and Appendix 2: Alison 1975, Bury 1986, Bellrose 1976, Bochamikov 1990, Breaux and Savard 1991, Brown and Brown 1981, Cassiere et al. 1993, Das 1977, Dementiev and Gladkov 1952, Degtyarev and Larionov 1982, Dzinbai and Jarvis 1984, Erskine 1972, Filin and Krivenko 1990, Gabrielson and Lincoln 1959, Gerasimov 1990, Guxakov 1988, Hodges et al. 1994, Johnson and Henter 1989, Kerell 1991, Kischinski 1973, 1980, Kischinski and Filin 1974, Koehl et al. 1984, Koocharyev 1988, 1989, 1990, Kondratyev and Zadorina 1992, Labutin and Revin 1985, Lobkov 1986, Palmer 1976, Portenko 1952, Savard 1988, Stehn et al. 1993, Vermeer 1981, 1982, 1983, Vermeer and Bourne 1984, Vermeer and Ydenberg 1989.

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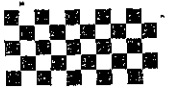
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RECOMMENDATIONS FROM
PREMILANANT SEA DUCK
RESEARCHERS
EXPLOITATION RATES
OF 3-5% IN
HARVEST

Special Session 1. *Conserving International Resources of the North Pacific Rim*

Chair
ARTHUR M. MARTELL
Canadian Wildlife Service
Delta, British Columbia

Cochair
A. W. "BILL" PALMISANO
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Anchorage, Alaska

The Status of Sea Ducks in the North Pacific Rim: Toward Their Conservation and Management

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Background

Species and Status

Sea ducks (tribe *Mergini* after Johnsgard 1960) are the most northerly distributed ducks, and species diversity is greatest in the North Pacific. They exploit a diversity of inshore and offshore marine habitats during the non-breeding season, and their use of habitat during breeding varies from coastal through freshwater wetlands of the tundra and taiga (Figure 1, Appendix 1). Non-breeding cohorts frequent marine habitats most of the year. Sea ducks thus are important indicators of the quality of freshwater and marine ecosystems of northern biomes.

Of the 17 species discussed in this manuscript, at least 13 are reported to be declining (Appendix 2). However, the basis for many of those assessments is equivocal because there has been little effort to monitor populations. The efforts to more

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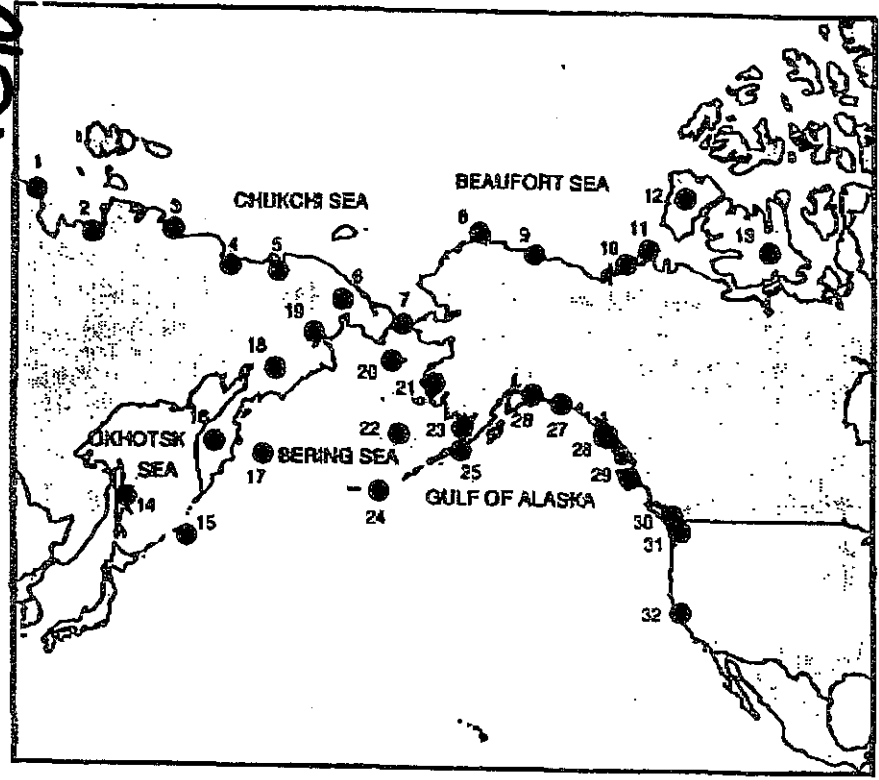


Figure 1. Important sea duck areas of the North Pacific Rim.

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| 25 Alaska Peninsula | 7 Diomed Islands | 31 Puget Sound |
| 24 Aleutian Islands | 29 Hecate Strait | 20 Saint Lawrence Island |
| 28 Alexander Archipelago | 3 Indigirka Delta | 14 Sakhalin Island |
| 19 Anadyr River | 16 Kamchatka Peninsula | 32 San Francisco Bay |
| 12 Banks Island | 4 Kolyma Delta | 30 Strait of Georgia |
| 23 Bristol Bay | 15 Kuril Islands | 10 Tuktoyuktuk Peninsula |
| 11 Cape Barhurst | 1 Lena Delta | 13 Victoria Island |
| 27 Cape Yakutat | 8 Point Barrow | 18 Yakutia Koryak |
| 5 Chaun Bay | 22 Pribilof Islands | 2 Yana Delta |
| 6 Chukotsk Peninsula | 26 Prince William Sound | 21 Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta |
| 17 Commander Islands | 9 Prudhoe Bay | |

precisely assess their status point to catastrophic declines (Kerell 1991, Stehn et al. 1993). Conservation problems related to sea ducks have a long history throughout the holarctic. For example, the Labrador duck (*Camptorynchos labradorius*) became extinct in 1875 (Phillips 1925); common eiders (*Somateria mollissima*) declined seriously throughout the northern hemisphere (Townsend 1914, Phillips 1925, Doughty 1979); harlequin ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) experienced declines in Iceland and Greenland (Guðmundsson 1971, Salomonson 1950), and more recently have been designated *endangered* in eastern Canada (Committee On the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada 1990). In Russia, all species of eider and harlequin

ducks have been closed to sport hunting since 1981, and Chinese mergansers (*Mergus squamatus*) presently are extremely rare and fully protected, i.e., category one of the red book (Solomonov 1987).

Current issues. Bartonek (1993) noted an increased concern for the status of sea ducks in the Pacific Flyway due to (1) the listing of the spectacled eider (*S. fischeri*) as a *Threatened* species throughout its range in the United States (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1993a); (2) the finding that the Alaskan nesting population of the Steller's eider (*Polysticta stelleri*) warranted listing as a *Threatened* species; (3) losses of harlequin ducks stemming from the Exxon Valdez oil spill; and (4) inexplicable mortality of scoters (*Melanitta* spp.) summering in the Gulf of Alaska. This concern, however, has not changed management approaches to most sea duck populations. Sea ducks are subjected to extremely liberal hunting regulations enhanced by a perception of little hunting interest and insignificant harvest rates of this group (Bartonek 1993, Gilgellan 1988, Reiger 1987, 1989, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1993b), and management of hunting kill may be lacking (e.g., Sells' eiders in Russia prior to 1981), or seriously compromised by conflicting interests in subsistence and aboriginal use (Kondratyev 1988, Nichols et al. 1988, Westworth 1993, Wolfe et al. 1990).

Conservation of wildlife species requires a fundamental understanding of population status, mortality and natality in order to make informed decisions. This knowledge is lacking for sea duck population. Here we review aspects of life histories and simulate demography of sea ducks. By developing matrix models to integrate life history parameters we analyze the effects of varied mortality rates on population dynamics. We present recommendations that redirect our approach to the management and protection of sea ducks.

An Ecological Basis For Conservation

Mortality Theories

Compensation. Patterson (1979) highlighted the need for management based on ecological principles, and integrated theories of compensatory mortality with life history patterns. Empirical evidence suggested that hunting and non-hunting mortality may largely be compensatory for the mallard (*Anas platyrhynchos*), up to some threshold (after Anderson and Burnham 1976); however, that hypothesis has been largely repudiated (see Johnson et al. 1988). Patterson (1979) expressed concerns that the mallard would be used as a "yardstick" with which numerical kill of other species is evaluated. Also, Mortalbano et al. (1987) were concerned that compensatory mortality had become a philosophical cornerstone of regulatory programs for waterfowl. This philosophy condones an approach to management which can result in over-exploitation of species (Bartonek et al. 1984).

Additivity. Anderson and Burnham (1976) noted that above a certain level, hunting mortality in the mallard must be additive and this "threshold" must be less than the natural mortality rate. Therefore, species with low natural mortality rates are less capable of "compensating" for hunting mortality than species with high mortality rates. Patterson (1979) noted that mallards and canvasbacks (*Aythya valisneria*) are

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RC 10

at opposite ends of the threshold spectrum, i.e., 0.40 and 0.10 harvest rates, respectively. He therefore emphasized the need for conservative approaches in the management of hunting kill in the diving ducks (also Pirot and Fox 1990, Hochbaum and Caswell 1978).

We expand this suggestion to include sea ducks. Our analyses indicate that sustainable harvest rates may not exceed about 0.03 of the adult population in some sea duck species. Therefore, our perception of the significance of losses to hunter kill will change based on life history patterns for each species.

The r-K Continuum

Life history. Waterfowl span the entire r-K continuum, and sea ducks exhibit extreme K-selection relative to other species of ducks (Eadie et al. 1988). Like seabirds, sea ducks have deferred sexual maturity, low annual recruitment rates to breeding age, variable annual rates of non-breeding by adults and high annual adult survival rates (see Ricklefs 1990). The highly variable environment of the northern marine ecosystem favors a life history strategy of minimized annual investment in reproduction and extended longevity.

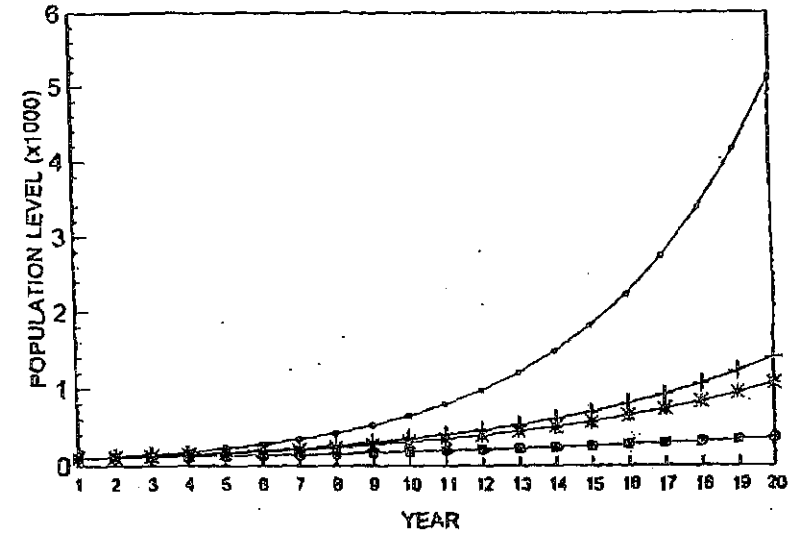
Ecological time. Population stability of sea ducks is dependent on high adult survival and a few successful years of reproduction (e.g., Milne 1974, Swennen 1991). This results in population growth that is stepped, and average annual rates of increase can reach 5 to 10 percent. Considerations of ecological time become important because infrequent Arctic ice event can cause mass mortality for some species (Barry 1968), and/or might affect body condition and fitness of birds (see Goudie and Ankney 1986). Hence, gains in populations during a few decades of favorable environmental conditions likely are important to buffer against extirpation during harsh conditions.

Species sensitivity. Species which maintain population stability through high adult survival are sensitive to increased mortality (Shaw, 1985). In sea ducks, sensitivity is exacerbated by the relatively high proportionate losses of adults in events such as hunting and oil contamination.

Population Modeling

Intrinsic differences. We generated theoretical populations of various species of ducks over a 20-year period (figure 2, Appendix 3). In this exercise, the mallard population increased to over 5,000 females, whereas the harlequin duck population increased to 400 females. It is clear that the ability of these populations to sustain mortality and/or recover from population declines are dramatically different. Johnson et al. (1988) pointed out that modelling is no panacea for waterfowl management, but it helps to consolidate our understanding of population dynamics. Here modelling supports the need for a different approach to the management of sea duck populations.

Demography. We modelled theoretical populations of harlequin ducks using a Leslie matrix approach (Caswell 1989). We incorporated data on harlequin ducks from Iceland (see Bengtson 1972, Bengtson and Ulfstrand 1971, Gardarsson and Einarsson 1991). Our analysis suggests that population stability occurs when adult survival rates are about 0.85 (Figure 3), a level somewhat less than unhunted popu-



○ Mallard □ Canvasback * Common Goldeneye ◇ Harlequin Duck

Calculations using a transition matrix approach of data in Appendix 3.

Figure 2. Hypothetical population growth of four species of ducks.

lations of common eiders in Scotland (see Coulson 1984). An increasing population of harlequin ducks, i.e., 9.3 percent per year at Lake Myvatn, Iceland from 1975 to 1989) (see Gardarsson and Einarsson 1991), was simulated when adult survival rates approximated 0.95.

Adult survival appears to be the main factor influencing population stability for sea ducks (Appendix 4), suggesting that little can be achieved through management of other biological parameters, such as survival and production of young.

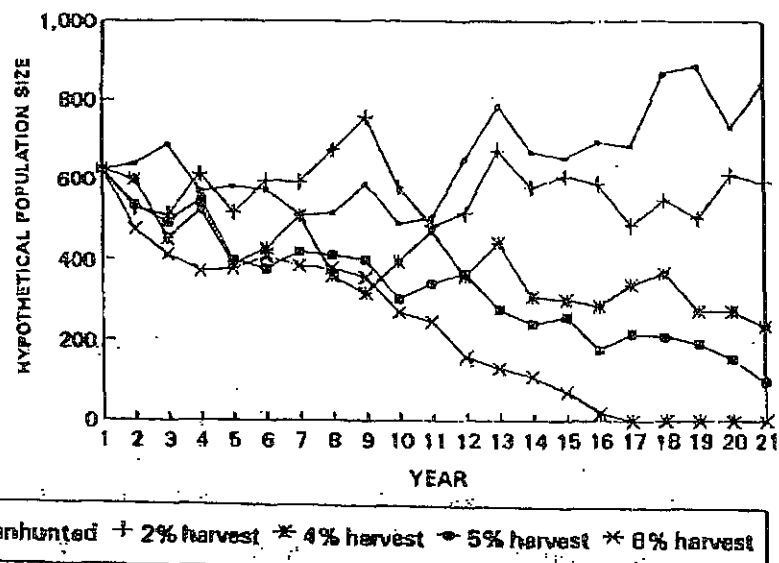
Defining Sustainable Mortality

Simulating mortality. Simulated annual kills of harlequin ducks suggest that losses exceeding 3 to 5 percent of the initial adult population are not sustainable (Figure 3). This is similar to our earlier estimates of harvest rate thresholds. This finding highlights the need to reduce mortality on some species of sea ducks in areas where harvest rates are high, such as in Alaska, Newfoundland and the eastern United States (see Wentworth 1993, Reed and Erskine 1986, Goudie 1989, Krohn et al. 1992, Wendt and Silieff 1986) and where chronic oil pollution is severe (Pitt et al. 1990a, Chadwick 1993).

Estimating mortality. Because minor increments of mortality can negatively affect populations of sea ducks, the estimation of mortality is fundamental for wise management decisions. However, precision in these estimates is lacking. For example, estimates of hunter kill of sea ducks vary by orders of magnitude depending on the

SIMULATED POPULATIONS OF ADULT HARLEQUIN DUCKS

Scenarios of various hunter kills as proportions of initial adult populations



See Appendix 2 for demographic data in model

Figure 3. Simulated population growth model for harlequin ducks with and without hunting mortality. Individual lines represent a mean of 10 simulations with random annual productivity having a mean of 1.95 fledged young per experienced female.

approach to sampling hunters (Goudie 1989, Wendt 1989, Wendt and Silieff 1986, Wentworth 1993, Wolfe et al. 1990). Also, actual losses due to oil spill events are thought to be 5 to 10 times the number of observed corpses (see Piatt et al. 1990b, Pasten and Crawley 1993). Furthermore, mortality of sea ducks in the North Pacific may be exacerbated through sublethal contamination of food chains (Henny et al. 1991, 1994).

Estimating trends. Managers are reluctant to take action until declining trends can be demonstrated, yet most sea ducks lack sufficient survey coverage for trend analyses (Appendix 2). Trends are difficult to generate for sea ducks because of inherent stochasticity in the populations and high standard errors in aerial survey techniques. It is unlikely that we have the luxury of awaiting such tenuous results. Our simulation corroborate the long recovery time necessary to rehabilitate some stocks (>50 years). Therefore, managers should expect very little change in trend statistics over 5 to 10-year periods.

Conclusions

We suggest that a fundamental realignment of our management of sea ducks is needed. The recent listing under endangered species programs of three species of sea

ducks in the northern hemisphere suggests that current management practices are inadequate. The poor effectiveness of past management practices stems from a lack of knowledge of the ecology of sea ducks relative to populations of other waterfowl. Because of high sensitivity of sea ducks to very slight changes in adult mortality, we conclude that managers should adopt conservative measures in the management of mortality. In most cases there is insufficient information on which to base wise management decisions, and therefore managers should take a conservative approach because of the slow recovery rate of sea duck populations.

Recommendations

Management

We stress the need for fundamental changes to the current approaches to sea duck management. These include:

- (1) Apply sea duck management at a population level which recognizes the existence of high philopatry and discrete geographic sub-populations.
- (2) Hunting regulations to reduce or curtail unsustainable annual mortality to adult sea ducks.
- (3) Integrate government and subsistence interests to manage spring and summer kills of sea ducks at sustainable levels.
- (4) Integrate "sport" and "subsistence" kills into collective management actions.
- (5) Control chronic oil disposal and catastrophic oil spills in coastal waters.
- (6) Identify and protect key habitat areas, and manage them to limit hunting and disturbance, buffer against intertidal and benthic habitat alteration, minimize contamination and pollution.
- (7) Integrate data on sea duck distribution with coastal zone management to ensure development activities, such as aquaculture, mariculture, commercial fisheries and oil exploration, are sustainable.
- (8) Improve enforcement of existing and future regulations aimed to conserve sea ducks.
- (9) Identify and implement monitoring programs of "indicator" species in suitable geographic areas. These should serve to indicate the status of the guild of sea ducks.

Research

Very little is known of the ecology of sea ducks. Some approaches to improve our understanding include:

- (1) Review existing literature, and identify information gaps and establish priorities.
- (2) Refine data on basic demographics of sea duck populations in order to improve our ability to model population dynamics.
- (3) Improve our understanding of the trophic web of the marine ecosystems through further studies of the ecology of sea ducks during molt and winter.
- (4) Initiate long-term studies of sea ducks that aim to identify ecological factors controlling the "boom and bust" phenomenon of productivity of young, and the influence of natural mortality that periodically can be catastrophic (e.g., delayed ice break-up and starvation).

RC 10

Appendix 3. Life History parameters of four duck species in North America (from Bellrose 1976, Bengtson 1972, Bengtson and Ulfstrand 1971, Cassirer et al. 1993).

Life History Parameter	Mallard	Canvasback	Common Goldeneye	Harlequin
Population size (n 1000)	10667	642	1469	163
Life span (years) (y)	7	10	12	18
Adult survival (S _a)	0.65	0.75	0.75	0.85
Juvenile survival (S _j)	0.35	0.40	0.50	0.50
Average age at first breeding (A)	1	1 to 2	2	3
Clutch size	9	7.9	8.8	5.6
Renesting capacity (additional nests per pair) (R)	1.15	0.5	0.3	0
Fledged young per female (F)	4	3	3	2
Nest success (K)	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.9
Philopatry (probability of return)	0.1	0.75	1	1
Rate of non-breeding	0	0	0	0.44

Where N_j = the size of the population of age j in year t (age 0 indicates a juvenile)

and N_{j+1,t} = N_{j,t} · S_j

N_{j+1,t} = N_{j,t} · S_j, if j > 0

N_{j+1,t} = $\frac{KF}{2} (1 + R) S_j \sum_{i=0}^j N_{i,t}$

Then, the total population in year t (T_t) is

$$T_t = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} N_{j,t}$$

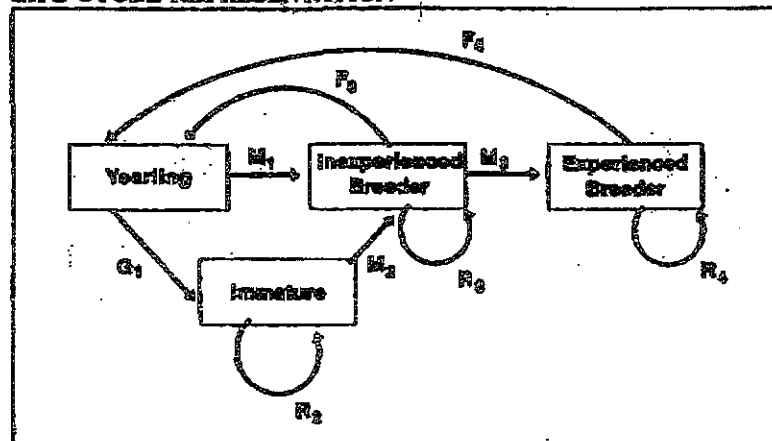
Populations are projected over 20 years once the stable age distribution has been established (Figure 2).

Appendix 4. Life history parameters used in the estimation of the population rate of growth, and diagrammatic representation of stage-classified matrix model for the harlequin duck.

Life History Parameter	Value	Elasticity*
Yearling survival (S ₁)	0.5	0.138
Immature survival (S ₂)	0.75	0.2482
Survival of inexperienced breeders (S ₃)	0.85	0.1434
Survival of experienced breeders (S ₄)	0.85	0.4706
Probability of yearling maturation (P ₁)	0.05	0.0074
Probability of immature maturation (P ₂)	0.32	0.0657
Proportion of females breeding (E)	0.66	0.1627
Mean fecundity of inexperienced (M ₁)	0.55	0.0134
Mean fecundity of experienced (M ₄)	1.95	0.1247

*The proportional sensitivity of population growth to changes in respective life history parameters.

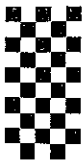
LIFE CYCLE REPRESENTATION



G₁ = S₁ · (1 - P₁)
 R₂ = S₂ · (1 - P₂)
 M₂ = S₂ · P₂
 R₃ = S₃ · (1 - P₃)
 M₁ = S₃ · E₁
 R₄ = S₄
 F₂ = S₂ · E₂ · M₁
 F₄ = S₄ · E₄ · M₄

M₁ = S₁ · P₁ where:
 S_i = survival probability at stage i
 P_i = maturation probability at stage i
 M_i = mean fecundity at stage i
 E_i = proportion of stage i birds breeding

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SEA DUCK KACHEMAK BAY

RC11

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MAY 18 2009

BOARDS

BOG Members

Keep the two sea duck bag in place. This is great. The general duck bag is still set at seven so we can still take nine ducks. That is reasonable. I always thought the 17 ducks a day was excessive. How can you eat seventeen birds in a day. Or even in a week. Thanks for cleaning up this outdated regulation.

Sincerely

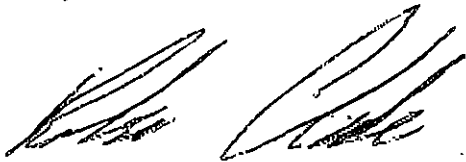
Matt Clarken
39570 Brenmark Ave
Homer Alaska 99603

RC11

Hello Board of Game

Lets see what happens with the two a day. This makes sense. I thought commercial hunting was illegal? Ten a day is wasteful it definitely needs to be much lower. These birds are so easy to kill. They are always in the same place so a commercial guide will know where to get what species. This will and has caused bays to get systematically wiped out. Two per day is enough for mounts

May 17th 2009



Rebecca Clarke

P.O. Box 3038

Homer, AK 99603

907-299-1890

Two a day is more than enough!

RC11

Kristy Tibble
Board Support
Juneau Alaska 99802
5/17/09

Kachcmak Bay Seaducks

How many sea ducks does a person need anyway? We eat what we kill. Eating ten seaducks per day would be almost impossible so the waste is tremendous

Seaduck hunting at 2 per day lets a hunter get a mount if he wants to but I sure hope they eat them. I don't know many people who do. The Dabbling duck limit is still at 7 per day so people will still have a bag of 9 ducks per day. Thank-you BOG this is logical management that supports the resource.

Sincerely,

James B. Warren
589 H Allen Way
Homer,
Alaska 99603

*A Teal is a much better
eating bird.*

RL11

5/18/02
BOG Members
Cliff Judkins Chair

RE: Seaducks in Kachemak Bay

To the Board:

Nice Job!

Thanks for getting our bag limit for seaducks down to where it is reasonable. Having a total duck bag limit of 17 ducks is way way overkill. 7 in the general bag with two in the special sea duck makes 9 ducks. That is enough. No other state on the Pacific Flyway has a special seaduck bag limit. 10 per day 20 in possession for seaducks begs for abuse. It is a cast and blast ordeal. Crippled birds. wanton waste. Everything we don't want in a hunt. Glad you cleaned it up.



Scott Stacey
Homer Spit
Homer AK 99603

RC 11

We were happy to hear that you stopped the slaughter type hunting and got the bag limit set at 2 seaducks per day. Keep this in place. Pass shooting kills a lot more birds than is aimed at. Lots of cripples. It is a very messy wasteful kind of duck hunting. Seaduck hunting gives the rest of us a bad name.

Thanks for your work

Michael Gail

436 Bonanza Ave
Homer, AK 99603



Sea Ducks K Bay

RC 11

Board of Game

Two sea ducks a day is more than enough. They taste terrible. Finally some sense. We can still get nine ducks total. That's more than enough. If people want a mount they can be more careful getting them without blasting the whole flock up. What we have here in Kachemak Bay is rare. So many kinds of sea ducks in one of the most Northerly ice free areas. Plus you can drive here. I don't see the sea ducks like in the 50's and the 60's.

Jim Navakelli
PO Box 6416

Holibat Cove AK

RC 11

Board of Game Support
Kristy Tibbles
Cliff Judkins
Juncau Alaska

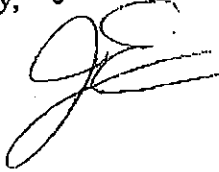
May 17 2009

Re: Emergency petition Kachemak Bay Sea Ducks

Dear Board Members,

I just heard you are reconsidering the seaduck proposal 117. I think it is a great idea that you lowered the bag limit to two birds. Good Job! This kind of "sport" is nasty for the resource. It wings birds, they dive and you can't retrieve them. It make them so skitterish after hunting season you can't even chop wood and they fly around in a frenzy. Plus you can't even eat them. We have tried everything from marinate to milk. Stinks up the whole house. Keep up the good work.

Sincerely, JOHN ERICSON

 Linda Ericson
P.O. Box 3475
HOMER, AK 99603

RC 11

Keep the Seaduck Bag limit at two per day

Dear Board of Game Committee,

This kind of sound management keeps the slob hunter out of Alaska. We used to have rafts of seaducks in front of our home in Kasitna Bay. Now we count them in the teens. They shoot near our homes.

Seaduck hunting is a slaughter. Plain and simple. Its almost like people take their aggressions out on the ducks. We watched some of these jokers spinning around in their boat shooting and reloading as fast as they could. It sounded like a war. It looked like a war afterwards ducks floating everywhere. Crippled birds trying to get away. They even shot a loon in the mix.

They can't tell the difference and they don't even try. They are just shooting at whatever moves. What kind of a hunt is this? It made us sick as we ran for cover. Thank-you for making a sound decision. Two birds will let these guys hunt consciously and they still have seven dabbling ducks to have for dinner. This will help this bay to grow back the birds. Thanks

Steve Bickel

POB 1570
Homer, AK

RC 11

Nice Job Board of Game

May 18, 2009

I just heard about this emergency petition for seaducks in Kachemak Bay

Keep the regulation at 2 seaducks. Who needs more than 2 unless they are selling skins like that French guy who got caught a number of years ago. Plus he was legal cause he could take 10 per day 20 in possession. This is outrageous. This will help this problem of selling skins and wasting these ducks as if they were clay pigeons.

Yours Truly,

Olevis Jose Worst → Homer Spit RD 4306

RC 11

To the Board of Game Department
Juneau Alaska 99802
907-465-4190 fax

5-17-09

RE; Emergency Petition Keep it at 2 seaducks per day

Seaduck hunting is the low life style of hunting. Its like watching a bunch of kids in a shooting gallery. What kind of fun is that, blasting birds out of the air. Duck hunting used to be a sport that we could be proud of. You get your birds to eat, have a great day out on the flats and go home and eat them. If seaduck hunting were ever filmed it would give all duck hunters a bad name. Thank-you for getting this yahoo style of hunting under control. Hunting a duck means stalking it and killing it not blaring away like a damn fool then picking the choice birds to mount.

Harbless Jeth. P.O. Box 157, Homer, AK

PCB

big box stores are prone to stocking only large shot sizes, even size shot (2, 4) and mostly heavy leads. In some areas, it is difficult to find #1 or BB steel for Alaska geese, #3 steel—the optimal duck load—and #6 steel for close ducks, wounded birds, and clay targets. No wonder hunters are disappointed with their results and poor conditions in the field.

The technology of hunting is fascinating and even if you want to devote some time to serious study of ballistics. However, it is important for waterfowl hunters to educate themselves at least about the basics of shotguns, gauges and shell effectiveness to ensure the satisfaction in the field and an efficient harvest of birds. The advent of nontoxic shot has been unfortunately produced misinformation that persists in confusion. Hunters can also provide a reason to learn how we can use our own technology more effectively without toxic lead shot. There is a lot of information and help available through periodic shotgun clinics, written materials, and trained staff to answer questions. Just call toll-free (800) 475-SHO.

Hunting Strategies for Waterfowl—Arts and Ethics

Prior to the North American duck crisis of the 1980's about 5 million people hunted migratory birds annually in the U.S., harvesting 12-15 million ducks and 1.5 million geese each year. Alaska has averaged about 10,000 waterfowl hunters, taking about 110,000 ducks and geese. Unfortunately, on average, one in every four waterfowl shot by hunters are not rendered to the game bag—they're wounded and lost, they recover, survive as injured birds, or die. Even under ideal circumstances, like a study in Illinois where skilled shooters and guides were involved, 15% of the

canvassacks and some grouse species. Summer duck watching and leading through the field guides is a good way to prepare for fall hunting.

Habitat and Ethical Conditions - Hunting in dense marsh areas is that are low, all, on a level to open areas, get to know the area in advance, and set a shooting stand that offers good visibility in your zone of interest. Watch every shot bird carefully until it is down. In Alaska it is not unusual to lose birds on outgoing tides or down-river. Having a boat and dog where they are needed is essential.

Hunt Methods - Pass-shooting can result in bird losses as high as 60% in contrast to more careful and accurate shooting available at closer ranges over decoys. Pass-shooting at any distance requires good gun-handling and practice, and it is the most abused technique of unskilled hunters. It may require an initial investment of time, but far more birds can be bagged—more enjoyably—through learning the arts of calling and decoying birds into your effective range than through all the desperate rapid-fire, close-range, magnum-thumping, anti-aircraft tactics used by those who can't shoot well. In some areas, jump-shooting results in satisfying success from skillful stalking. However, the best sneak can be tarnished by birds lost in attempts to shoot beyond effective ranges. Often jump-shooting presents us with a going away bird that is difficult to kill—bones and muscles of the legs and pelvis shield vital organs and the tough gizzards of waterfowl protect the heart and lungs. Careful judgement and perhaps a larger shot size are warranted for this kind of hunting.

Hunter Skills - Besides the necessary knowledge and experi-

ing skills that are essential, hunters guarantee a clear mind. By the yards, struck birds are lost and the rate of birds that are shot at closer ranges and the less increase the amount of time spent waiting for the sake of personal satisfaction and enjoyment. Migration game birds are often that waterfowl learn the effective ranges of their own abilities, how to judge distances in the field, and to shoot only within the limits of their own shooting abilities. Yet again, off-season work the answer—pattern testing lead shooting clay targets and accurately visualizing the limits of our skills and technology.

Gun Dogs—the Waterfowler's Best Friend

I often have reason to re-evaluate my choice to live with the active hunting dogs and a spow who prefers dog training to pure leisure (sleep) on the weekends. But as I scroll through "dog day" memories, old Cha the Labrador's midnight snuggle into Bill's bunk after a hard day on flats opening day, Miss Tom's making a "pop-fly" catch Ann's first white foot goose, and 6-month old Oregon chukar, the pleasures and purposes of living with birds are reaffirmed.

Although many people are enthused about feeding, training and living in close quarters with rather large, rambunctious carnivores, mankind has developed strong firm bonds with dogs that transcend mere companionship, household defense. In my experience these bonds are most meaningful in the many uses we have working dog breeds, and the artful in a bird hunter's partnership with a trained gun dog.

SEE GREENHEADS, P.

Whats New for Alaskas Waterfowl Waters in 2000 by Tom Rothe AK HUNTING bullet in

ROD

~~THE~~ 3-4 BOXES OF SHELL FOR 5 BIRDS PER PERSON.



Hunting



TOO MUCH - KEEP THE 2 PER DAY.

A typical day of sea duck hunting starts at 6:00 AM meeting at the marina and loading your gear into the boat. You should bring your own food, drink, rain gear, sunglasses, shotguns, ammunition and hunting licenses. Your Captain will greet you, ask to see your hunting licenses, give you the safety information then take you to the sea duck hunting zone.



Scoter sea ducks coming in for a landing

He is required to be no closer than 800 yards off shore. We usually will travel a few miles into an area where lots of ducks are active. The boat is then anchored among a stool of decoys and you shoot while at the back of this boat.



Decoys deployed, set-up & anchored.

Yes, the boat is in the open waters at shooting from an anchored boat. The ducks usually have no fear of the boat and are attracted to it when they see the decoys rafted in a feeding pattern.

Most sea ducks fly very low to the water and are very fast flyers. We recommend at least 3-4 boxes of gun shells to reach a limit of 5 birds per person. The ducks are retrieved, counted and upon limit the decoys are picked up and boat returned to the marina.

- The Boat
- Hunting
- Fishing
- Location
- Reservations
- Home Page

Learn About:

Sea Ducks

Cast & Blast

top of page

The Boat | Fishing | Location | Reservations | Home Page

CAST & BLAST

NOT

HUNTING

R.W. Tyler
PO Box 1291
Homer, AK 99603

RCL3

Board of Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802

5/18/09

Dear Members:

I am a full supporter of proposal #117 which will cut down on the number of sea ducks used as target practice - a practice of which I do not approve at all. As a 45 year resident of Alaska I can see that many species of sea ducks (and others) are dropping drastically and that this practice is obviously partly to blame.

Particularly Harlequin and Old Squaw plus Eiders and Oldsquaws are approaching endangered classification!

The present state proposal is not restrictive enough under these circumstances and in Homer where so many people have access to them.

Thank You -
R.W. Tyler

R.W. Tyler
 PO Box 1281
 Homer, AK 99603

RC 13

Feb 10, 1999

Board of Game
 PO Box 25526
 Juneau, AK 99802

Dear Members:

I am a full supporter of proposal # 159 + 160 which will cut down on the number of sea ducks used as target practice - a practice of which I do not approve at all. As a 45 year resident of Alaska I can see that many species of sea ducks (and others) are dropping dreadfully and that this practice is obviously partly to blame.

Particularly Harlequin and Old Squaw plus Eiders and Oldsquaw are approaching endangered classification!

The present state proposal is not restrictive enough under these circumstances and in Homer where so many people have access to them.

Thank You -
 R.W. Tyler

RCH

They are not that good to eat. And they
shoot them to sharpen their hunting eye for
puddle ducks and to give their dogs practice!
And if their dog misses them the tide takes
them away. I haven't seen an Ider in 20 years.

Dave Bruce

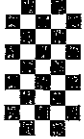
Neptune Bay

Box RDO - Alaska 99603-

9999

May 18 2009

SEADUCK K-BAY



RLB

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MAY 18 2009
BOARDS

SEADUCKS: A TIME FOR ACTION

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Abstract: Seaducks (Tribe Mergini) are a diverse group of birds. In North America, many species nest in boreal or arctic habitats in Canada and Alaska and winter in ice-free coastal, marine, and freshwater habitats. Data from long-term surveys, population studies, and local knowledge suggest that some populations and species of seaducks have declined over the past decades. In most cases, the trend data are sufficient to document population problems, although the precise historic population and number of remaining birds are frequently unknown. As various state, provincial, and federal agencies attempt to address this problem, the need for additional information becomes clear. In the U.S., funding for work on seaducks generally has not been available until a species has been listed or proposed for listing under the Endangered Species Act. It is also clear that the funding sources for waterfowl in general are inadequate to address all of the management needs for both seaducks and more heavily hunted species. However, this is not a satisfactory justification of the general neglect of seaducks. Here we discuss the problems of identifying and prioritizing studies and research of this diverse group and propose a plan of action.

INTRODUCTION

Seaducks (Tribe Mergini) are frequently ignored by waterfowl managers. The perception for many years has been that there were plenty of seaducks, harvest pressure was low, and we did not have to worry about them. This in part was reflected by the very liberal season and take throughout their range. Much of the resources available for waterfowl management has focused on declining geese and duck populations (Anatini and Aythyini) and the major changes in their habitats. As a result of this effort, many duck and goose populations have increased (Anonymous 1994).

In Europe, seaducks are considered seabirds. As such, they receive protection and resources for their management with that available for seabirds. In North America, funding for seabirds became available with increased environmental awareness and interest in nongame species. As work on seabirds has increased dramatically over the past 20 years, work on seaducks has remained comparatively static. As waterfowl, they were rarely included in funding initiatives for seabirds. They were rarely included in funding initiatives for waterfowl because of the perception of more pressing needs of popular game species such as geese and dabbling ducks. This negligence of seaducks has come back to haunt us. As managers, we were more concerned with the species most in demand by hunters (Anonymous 1986). This focus prevented us from responding to trends in data with regard to seaduck populations. Data from long-term surveys,

population studies, and local knowledge show that some populations and species of seaducks have declined over past decades (Kertell 1991, Stehn et al. 1993; Hodges et al. 1996). In most cases, trend data are sufficient to document population problems, although the precise historic population and number of remaining birds are frequently unknown. In many species, population trends are not clear. With others, however, populations have declined such that spectacled eiders (*Somateria fischeri*) were listed as threatened on 10 May 1993 (*Federal Register* 58(88): 24474-27480), the eastern North American population of harlequin ducks (*Histrionicus histrionicus*) was listed as endangered by the Committee on the Status of Endangered Wildlife in Canada (Montevocchi et al. 1995), and the North American nesting population of Steller's eiders (*Polysticta stelleri*) was proposed for listing as threatened in the U.S. on 14 July 1994 (*Federal Register* 59(134):35896-35900) and the worldwide population proposed for listing as vulnerable (Green 1995).

The need for further information about seaducks was recognized by Canada, the U.S., and Mexico in the 1994 update of the North American Waterfowl Management Plan (Anonymous 1994): "There is an immediate need to supplement current knowledge of sea ducks with reliable information on population status, production, harvest, and factors affecting mortality and survival." However, work on seaducks continues to be of low priority to most agencies and is generally underfunded.

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Our primary objectives are to 1) discuss the problems managers face with attempting to manage seaducks; and 2) present ideas to improve coordination among various state, provincial, federal, native, and private entities in North America interested in seaducks.

We thank J. C. Bartonek for fostering our interests in seaducks in a time when funding was essentially nonexistent. J. G. King provided the impetus for getting people talking about the status of seaduck populations in Alaska, we included. We thank W. I. Butler, Jr., W. D. Eldridge, W. W. Larned, and R. Platte for allowing us to refer to their unpublished information. Discussions with T. Rothe, J. Serie, R. Sparrow, and R. Trost about joint ventures were thought provoking. D. V. Derksen and C. J. Lensink provided comments on this manuscript.

STUDY ANIMAL

The Tribe Mergini is a diverse group of ducks consisting of eiders (*Somateria* spp., *Polysticta stelleri*), scoters (*Melanitta* spp.), oldsquaw (*Clangula hyemalis*), harlequin duck, mergansers (*Mergus* spp., *Lophodytes cucullatus*), goldeneyes (*Bucephala* spp.) and bufflehead (*Bucephala albeola*). Seaducks are generally found nesting inland and wintering in marine and freshwater environments. Nesting habitats include arctic tundra, boreal forest, coastal rain forest, and inland mountain regions. Wintering habitats include coastal estuaries (from Mexico to the arctic circle and open water in the pack ice of northern oceans. Little is known about many populations of seaducks. Until 1995, the wintering area of the spectacled eider was unknown, and only recently have more than a few surf scoter (*Melanitta perspicillata*) nests been found.

Nesting areas of most seaducks were generally considered untouched as, comparatively speaking, there has been little development and encroachment into the boreal forest and arctic tundra. Threats to nesting areas are now recognized as resource-development projects such as large hydroelectric dams, oil and gas development, logging of boreal forests, and logging of old-growth coastal forests that have been proposed and initiated. Lead poisoning has been identified as a problem for seaducks on the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska (Franson et al. 1995). Large die-offs of molting seaducks found off Cape Yakutatga, Alaska are still under inves-

tigation (Henny et al. 1995). Few bays and estuaries south of 50° N latitude remain unaffected by dredging or contamination from industrial and urban wastes (Ohlendorf et al. 1991). The effect of these perturbations to seaducks was poorly documented. Few standardized surveys that included habitats used by seaducks were conducted before changes occurred.

METHODS

Inventories

Several species of seaducks are enumerated during standardized breeding-pair surveys conducted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Bellrose 1976, Hodges et al. 1995). This survey samples some of the breeding range of eiders, scoters, goldeneyes, oldsquaws, and mergansers. However, these surveys are not designed to determine numbers of breeding seaducks as similar species are lumped (i.e., surf, black [*Melanitta merga*], and white-winged scoters [*M. fusca*] are recorded as scoters) and surveys are ill-timed to record peak numbers of seaducks. Similarly, standardized winter surveys emphasize dabbling ducks, diving ducks, and geese, thus frequently do not adequately sample habitats used by seaducks (i.e., Chesapeake Bay [D. J. Forsell, Abstract, Pacific Seabird Group Annual Meeting, November 1995]).

Recent surveys in Arctic Russia (W. D. Eldridge, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unpublished data), the North Slope of Alaska (W. W. Larned, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unpublished data), and the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta, Alaska, (W. I. Butler, Jr. and R. Platte, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unpublished data) have delineated the current nesting abundance and distribution of spectacled and Steller's eiders. Molting and wintering areas of spectacled eiders in Alaskan and Russian waters have recently been identified and surveyed (Petersen et al. 1995; W. W. Larned, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, unpublished data). These studies of nesting eiders in Alaska and Russia resulted from the listing and proposed listing of spectacled and Steller's eiders, respectively. Similarly, recent studies of harlequin ducks in Alaska were prompted by the Exxon Valdez oil spill, and work on molting and wintering harlequin ducks at coastal North American locations was prompted by the listing and proposed listing of those populations. Studies on nesting, molting, and wintering seaducks are in progress; however, most work is under-

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funded and generally not coordinated with other studies of seaducks.

Studies and Research

Much of the literature on seaduck biology and ecology has focused on hole nesting species (i.e., goldeneye ducks) or species nesting in colonies (i.e., common eiders (*Somateria mollissima*)). This literature forms the basis for much of what is known about reproductive biology and recruitment of seaducks. Many populations of seaducks nest in areas not easily accessible (i.e., high arctic, interior boreal forest), winter in extreme habitats (i.e., Aleutian Islands, Bering Sea pack ice), or winter in waters beyond 200 m from shore and accessible only by boat (i.e., black scoters). Thus, intensive studies of seaducks can be expensive and sometimes not feasible with existing funds or readily available techniques.

Estimates of survival and recruitment of a population can be made only after several years of study. These studies generally involve banding large numbers of adults and young, intensive observations of first-year nesting birds returning to nest, and extended work on nesting, molting, and wintering birds. Few studies of seaduck populations have met those requirements, and information for management and recovery plans was frequently extrapolated from other species (e.g., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996).

RESULTS

Population Status

The population status of seaducks along the Pacific Rim was recently summarized by Goudie et al. (1994). The current 10-year trend for those species was determined from population indices from the breeding-pair surveys, indices from other surveys, and impressions of biologists and longtime residents. A similar analysis for populations wintering in the U.S. and Canada along the Atlantic and in inland waters was based on similar data (Kehoe et al. 1994). In general, the trend was for declining populations (Table 1). In most cases, however, the precise rate of decline could not be established, nor could the reasons for declines be adequately identified. The status for many species in the 4 administrative flyways is unknown.

These and other similar analyses of fragmentary data sets supported the listing of the spec-

Table 1. Status of seaducks (Tribe Mergini) in North America.

	Number of seaduck populations of species				
	In-creasing	Stable	De-creasing	Listed*	Un-known
Atlantic Flyway*	2	1	3	1	5
Mississippi Flyway	1	1	0	0	3
Central Flyway	1	1	0	0	4
Pacific Flyway*	2	2	8	3	1

* Includes species or populations proposed for listing as threatened or endangered in Canada or the U.S.

* Gauthier (1993), Kehoe et al. (1994), Anonymous (1994).

* Goudie et al. (1994).

ified eider as threatened, the Steller's eider proposal for listing, and the harlequin duck being declared endangered in eastern Canada. It is probable that more populations and species will be proposed for listing if the current trends continue. Concerns for other species include the eastern North American population of Barrow's goldeneye (*B. islandica*) (J.-P. L. Savard and P. Dupuis, Abstract, Pacific Seabird Group annual meeting, 8-12 November 1995) and oldsquaw, goldeneyes, bufflehead, scoters, and greater scaup (*Anthya marila*) in Alaska (Hodges et al. 1995).

Current Management Actions

Management of seaducks has been based on little or no information regarding the consequences of management actions. Despite this lack of information, managers have had to establish bag and season limits and make decisions regarding proposed changes in habitats. What constitutes a sustainable harvest is unknown for most populations of seaducks and is probably very different from that determined for dabbling ducks. Overharvest may prevent recovery of some species and accelerate declines of some populations of seaducks (Goudie et al. 1994). However, the harvest of seaducks is poorly understood (J. C. Bartonek, Status, Seasons, and Harvests of Sea Ducks and Mergansers in Alaska and Pacific Flyway Coastal States, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Portland, Oregon, 1993). Standardized harvest surveys are designed to maximize information from the average duck hunter, most of which do not hunt seaducks. An accurate and precise estimate of harvest of seaducks throughout North America is needed.

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Such a statistically-valid harvest survey should target both sport and subsistence hunters who take seaducks.

Habitat management for seaducks is at best a guessing game. General descriptions of breeding distributions and nesting habitats are available for most species. Similarly, general descriptions of habitats used by staging, molting, and wintering seaducks are available when birds are in near-shore or inland waters. However, how birds use these habitats, the importance of various types of habitats, and basic descriptions of off-shore habitats are poorly known. This lack of information has hampered informed decisions regarding the consequences of expanded human use of previously unexploited resources. Examples include: 1) what are the consequences to harlequin ducks in logging old-growth forests in coastal Alaska, 2) what are the effects on harlequin ducks and mergansers from expanded use of rivers by rafters, 3) what are the consequences to hole nesting ducks as a result of expanded logging in the boreal forest, 4) will expanded commercial fisheries in the Bering Sea impact spectacled eiders and other species, 5) what are the effects of low-level oil pollution in the Aleutians, and 6) how will at-sea disposal of mine tailings impact seaducks wintering and molting in those areas? Without information on basic breeding and postnesting ecology and statistically-valid population monitoring, management is based on educated guesses and consequently biased by personal opinion. Obviously, management decisions regarding habitat changes require at least a basic understanding of habitats required by these species and are best defended if based on sound biological information.

DISCUSSION

Seaduck Management Plans

Most waterfowl-management plans adopted by flyway councils are based on a single-species model. These plans contain specific recommendations for management that are derived from data on distribution, abundance, migration routes and timing, long-term reproductive success, annual survival, and other population parameters specific to that species. These documents are used to set bag limits and seasons based on population parameters. They also recommend and prioritize studies specifically to gather information or to understand biological processes.

There are no management plans for seaducks that contain specific management recommendations and priorities. Currently, seaduck plans are based on a multi-species, multi-ecosystem model as in the proposed Pacific Flyway management plan and the Atlantic Flyway status report (Kchoe et al. 1994). Attempts to develop meaningful management plans are further confounded by the use of multiple flyways and countries by some species, a general lack of survival and recruitment information, and little species-specific information for management decisions. Obviously, such management plans are of little use to managers for setting bag limits and seasons and responding to permit requests to modify habitats. These plans do however provide a summarization of information and delineate major data gaps of individual species and specific ecosystems. This is a useful exercise if information needs and priorities can be integrated into the local funding process.

Recovery Plans

Recovery plans are documents developed for and adopted by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Recovery of Nationally Endangered Wildlife, Canada, that outline the steps for delisting a species. When a species is proposed for listing, funds may become available for surveys, inventories, and studies. This has been the case for spectacled and Steller's eiders and harlequin ducks. As a result, more information has become available on the biology and ecology of those species. However, we question a system of management where actions, or lack of action, results in the listing of a species. It is more cost effective to prevent a population from declining than to attempt to recover a population.

Funding Decisions

Seaduck projects are rarely funded adequately, although funding is sometimes appropriated in response to precipitous declines in populations or significant die-offs. In this manner, funding for seaduck investigations became available as a result of the Exxon Valdez oil spill in Alaska (D. W. Crowley, Abstract, Pacific Seabird Group Annual Meeting, November 1995; D. H. Rosenberg, M. J. Petrula, and D. W. Crowley, Abstract, Pacific Seabird Group Annual Meeting, November 1995), the petition to list a species or population (Petersen et al. 1995), or contaminant problems (Ohlendorf et al. 1991,

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Henny et al. 1995). These funds were earmarked for specific species and/or locations and thus were not available for other projects. Decisions were made without considering the needs for all seaduck species, and there was generally no formal process to integrate them with other similar or complimentary studies.

The information currently available for most species of seaducks remains in question. We believe changes in the breeding-pair surveys such as extensions of existing flight lines, addition of flight lines into habitats generally not surveyed, more accurate identification of species, and additional surveys timed to coincide with peak numbers of seaducks are feasible and would not compromise long-term data sets. Accurate and precise trend data from these and similar surveys will enable managers to focus on populations that are truly declining and provide information for biologically-defensible harvest management.

The emphasis on conservation of waterfowl has resulted in success for many dabbling ducks and geese. We want to build on that success for seaducks. This can be facilitated by alerting managers to the need for information so they may consider when data on seaducks can be gathered in conjunction with other projects. Similarly, managers should take advantage of opportunities to coordinate with partners and participate in studies that could include seaducks.

In most state, provincial, and federal agencies, funds for ongoing surveys, inventories, and studies of migratory birds continue to decline. It is increasingly evident that little of these traditional funds are available for new work on seaducks. We recommend that decisions on funding for all ongoing and new projects be made considering the consequences for all species. This entails reviewing annually the ongoing projects to be sure they are meeting their objectives and redirect funds when objectives are met. This also requires the ability to objectively evaluate the consequences both of doing and not doing projects and the ability to compare those consequences.

Setting Hunting Limits and Seasons

Federal agencies often set bag limits and season dates with uncertain data. Frequently decisions are made by states and provinces to continue the harvest as in the previous year without

a means to evaluate the impact of the previous year's take. Until statistically valid information regarding the consequences of harvest becomes available, we recommend that decision analysis (e.g., Keeney, 1983; McAllister and Peterman 1992), which takes into consideration biological and political uncertainties, be used to objectively compare the economic and political consequences of various actions. An important part of the decision-making process should include sensitivity analyses to test the robustness of results to changes in important parameters (e.g., probability of listing) and in the structure of the model (e.g., Powell 1991). After critical, external review, such an analysis provides a clearer picture of probable consequences of proposed actions. Such analyses were made for evaluating various options within the draft Spectacled Eider Recovery Plan (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service 1996) and were used for making harvest decisions of fish stocks (Hilborn et al. 1993).

Seaduck Joint Venture

Currently several joint ventures address habitat needs of some seaduck species. These include the Eastern Habitat Joint Venture of Canada, which focuses in part on boreal habitats, and the Pacific Coast, Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast, and Lower Great Lakes/St. Lawrence Basin joint ventures, which focus in part on estuarine and coastal-habitat protection and acquisition. Although habitat protection is needed in coastal areas encroached upon by humans and the boreal forest when threatened by major industrial developments, the basic habitat needs for most seaducks are still poorly defined.

We recommend that Canada and the United States form a seaduck joint venture under the North American Waterfowl Management Plan to focus on the needs of seaduck populations in North America and prepare a coordinated-management plan or plan of action. The goal of this joint venture will be to identify needs, set priorities, and improve coordinated research and monitoring of seaduck populations in North America to enhance management of these populations. This includes developing a better understanding of population distributions and trends, harvest rates, production, survival rates, and habitat interactions.

A seaduck joint venture would provide a focus for contacts and cooperators interested in or working on seaducks. This joint venture would

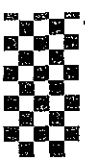
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promote partnerships with the various state, provincial, federal, native groups, and private entities to fund and participate in priority projects. A diverse group of people involved in such a joint venture may improve funding opportunities for work on seaducks through identification of alternative funding sources available through ecosystem-management teams and resources available to seabirds and coastal projects. We also believe that it is important that representatives of indigenous peoples be included in this joint venture. In many cases, they are the people most directly affected by changes in seaduck populations.

We believe that by forming such a joint venture, a first step will be taken to make managers and the public aware of the need to have a conservation plan for seaducks. It provides an opportunity to set goals and priorities and form partnerships to provide biological information necessary to make sound management decisions and act to prevent species from being listed.

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Dear Board of Game Members

Keep it two per day. This makes sense. Ten birds a day can't be sustainable. Especially with the steel shot. This adds to the deadloss. It makes for a bad day. Sea ducks bunch up together for safety but it works against them cause when you shoot it gets a bunch of them.

Two per day will make people stop and think instead of just shoot with out barely a look at where they are shooting, knowing its legal to do so

5/18/09

Bob Struts
Bob Struts
PO BOX 1184
Homer AK 99603

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BOARDS

RL17

Board of Game Support
Juneau Alaska

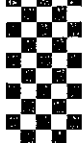
Thank-you for lowering the sea duck bag limit in Kachemak Bay to two sea ducks. This is good. These ducks need to grow back. They are way down from where they used to be.

I have seen the same birds off the Homer Spit in the same spot for over twenty years. Black Scoters. They are most always predictably there. Must be good food there. I can see how easy it would be to wipe them out. The spit birds can't be hunted because they are in city limits.

The Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies explained what this was all about. These ducks are really something else. We are really lucky to have them here.

Thank-you for your help

*Bill Blaine
5247 Lee Street
Homer Alaska
99603*



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MAY 18 2009

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GOALS

BOARDS

Activities that occur within the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats critical habitat areas will reflect the following goals in accordance with the purpose for which the areas were established (AS 16.20.500). All department management decisions in the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats critical habitat areas, whether affecting activities undertaken by the department, other agencies or the public, will be in accordance with these goals.

I. Fish and Wildlife Populations and Their Habitat - Manage the critical habitat areas to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife populations and their habitat. Minimize the degradation and loss of habitat values due to habitat fragmentation. Recognize cumulative impacts when considering effects of small incremental developments and action affecting critical habitat area resources.

A. Wildlife

1. Protect important wildlife habitat including water quality.
2. Minimize harmful disturbance to wildlife, especially to marine mammals and nesting, rearing, staging and wintering waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds.
3. Maintain, protect, and if appropriate, enhance the quality and quantity of nesting, rearing, feeding, staging and wintering habitat for resident and migrant waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds.
4. Protect bald eagle nesting, perching, roosting, and feeding habitat.

B. Fish

1. Protect natural substrate, aquatic vegetation, water quality and circulation patterns to maintain aquatic habitats.
2. Maintain water quality sufficient for the growth and propagation of fish, shellfish, and other aquatic life in fresh, estuarine and marine waters.
3. Maintain water quality at a level that would allow for harvest of raw mollusks or other raw aquatic life for human consumption.

II. Public Use - Manage the critical habitat areas to maintain and enhance public use of fish, wildlife and critical habitat areas and water consistent with the other goals of the management plan.

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16.20.500 Purpose. The purpose of AS 16.20.500 -- 16.20.690 is to protect and preserve habitat areas specially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose (2 ch 140 SLA 1972)
Formally 16.21.220

Sec. 16.20.500. Regulations. The Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game, where appropriate, shall adopt regulations they consider advisable for conservation and protection purposes governing the taking of fish and game in state fish and game critical habitat areas. (2ch 140 ASL 1972;am 27ch 206 SLA 1975)
Formally 16.20.240

Sec. 16.30.010 Wanton waste of big game animals and wild fowl (a) It is a class A misdemeanor for a person who kills a big game animal or a species of wild fowl to fail intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence to salvage for human consumption the edible meat of the animal or fowl.



10,000 WHITE WINGED SCOTERS
IN 1976 NOW 2000?

Tellina or Macoma) and euphausiids are important for buffleheads. Harlequins eat blue mussels, nestling clams, snails, euphausiids, and algae.

RL 19

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In winter, the open water and abundant food sources of Kachemak Bay become even more important to waterfowl. The upper end of Kachemak Bay supports 100,000 wintering waterfowl (Lensink 1980). A large flock of white-winged scoters, estimated to be 10,000 in 1976, is believed to overwinter in the outer bay (Erikson 1977). Large numbers of scoters and eiders, including Steller's, king, and common eiders, congregate along the coast between Anchor Point and Homer Spit, especially in the vicinity of Bluff Point in winter (G. West, pers. commun.). The most important winter foods for marine waterfowl as a group in the Gulf of Alaska include blue mussels, clams (Protothaca staminea, Spisula polynyma, Macoma spp., and Mya spp.) (Sanger 1983). During a period of heavy ice conditions, only Fox River Flats and China Poot Bay provided nearshore waterfowl habitat (Havens 1972). Over 5,000 mallards and 7,000 black, surf and white winged scoters overwinter in China Poot Bay. Flocks of Steller's eiders, mallards, and scoters traditionally use the mouth of China Poot Bay in winter. Resident mallards, large numbers of greater scaup, mew gulls, and glaucous-winged gulls are the most abundant birds wintering in Mud Bay. Almost twice as many mallards use Mud Bay in winter than in fall (Lees et al. 1981).

Now (1981)

Now half that in entire bay?

Oldsquaw ducks and white-winged scoters are common overwintering diving ducks in Kachemak Bay. Oldsquaws are found mainly in the northern inner bay over mud-sand substrates, feeding even in moderate amounts of pan and brash ice that build up behind Homer Spit. They have extremely diverse diets (minimum of 61 prey species). The single-most dominant prey item is Pacific sandlance; about 40% of the total prey volume, including sandlances, is buried in the substrate (Sanger and Jones 1984). White-winged scoters feed almost exclusively in areas with shell debris and boulder-cobble substrates, found along the northern outer bay. Their diets are also diverse. The two major prey species are common Pacific littleneck clams (Protothaca staminea) and blue mussels (Sanger and Jones 1984).

Trumpeter swans are common on the Fox River Flats, primarily near the confluence of Bradley River and Sheep Creek, during spring and fall migration (ENTRIX and Stone & Webster 1985). Swans begin to stage in the Fox River Valley in mid-August. Densities during spring and fall average 2.6 swans/mi². Swans are only occasionally observed in summer and winter. The only area where nesting has been observed is on a pond near Clearwater Slough (Lensink 1980, Krasnow 1981).

Shorebirds - A brief pulse of millions of migrating shorebirds each spring provides Kachemak Bay with its largest influx of shorebirds. Several sites in Kachemak Bay provide critical rest stops for migrating shorebirds. Fox River Flats attracts the most migrating

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Table 3. Number and composition of waterfowl counted on transects in the offshore stratum^a during aerial surveys of Kachemak Bay in March 1999.

Species	Count	Percent of total	estimate	95% CI	Density (birds/km ²)
Mallard	59	6.8	1399 700	357	1.5
Black scoter	358	41.4	8489 4200	879	9.2
Surf scoter	4	0.5	95	47 93	0.1
White-winged scoter	132	15.3	3130 1530	534	3.4
Barrow's goldeneye	24	2.8	569	280 228	0.6
Harlequin duck	14	1.6	332	150 174	0.4
Bufflehead	22	2.5	522	250 218	0.6
Oldsquaw	90	10.4	2134	1050 441	2.3
Steller's eider	63	7.3	1493	750 369	1.6
Common eider	13	1.5	308	150 168	0.3
Red breasted merganser	72	8.3	1707	850 394	1.8
American wigeon	1	0.1	24	12 47	<0.1
Northern pintail	12	1.4	285	142 161	0.3
All Waterfowl	864	100.0	20488	4063	22.2

^a Surveyed 39 transects (length = 5.0 km, width = 200m); 4.2% (39 km²) of the total stratum (924.8 km²).

SUPPOSED TO BE 200M EACH SIDE
OF PLANE

GUT NUMBERS IN 1/2 FOR MORE ACCURATE
ESTIMATE

BILL LANDED PILOT -
NUMBERS WERE DOUBLED BY
ACCIDENT IN PAPERWORK