

SJR

70

# DRAFT

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 70

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

WHEREAS the Alaska commercial fishing industry provides the highest employment of any industry in the state; and

WHEREAS Alaska commercial fishermen, especially trollers, depend for their livelihood on the North Pacific chinook (king) salmon; and

WHEREAS since 1977, the fishery management plan and amendments implemented by the Secretary of Commerce under the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976 have resulted in substantial reductions in the harvest of chinook salmon in the fishery conservation zone off the coast of Southeast Alaska; and

WHEREAS in 1981, Alaska commercial fishermen suffered more than a 15 per cent reduction from the 1980 allowable harvest of chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Alaska Board of Fisheries, in joint session, voted to direct the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to manage the Yakutat-Southeast Alaska chinook salmon fishery toward the lower end of the 1981 optimum yield range with a target of 255,500 chinook, which would be a 20 per cent reduction in yield since 1980; and

WHEREAS Alaska has established a plan for the rebuilding of depressed Southeastern Alaska natural chinook stocks and has managed its fishery in accordance with this plan; and

WHEREAS chinook escapements in British Columbia are only one-third of the optimum, due primarily to chronic over-harvest by Canadian fisheries; and

WHEREAS Canada has not established a plan for the rebuilding of its severely depressed stocks; and

WHEREAS Canadian troll, net, recreational and Indian fisheries are the major coastwise harvesters of chinook salmon, averaging some 1.8 million fish per year; and

WHEREAS Canadian commercial and recreational fishermen throughout British Columbia have not experienced a regulatory reduction comparable to that experienced by Alaskan fishermen; and

WHEREAS Canadian commercial fishermen continue to harvest chinook salmon in great quantities, despite reductions imposed on Alaskan and other American fishermen for the benefit of all those who participate in the fishery; and

WHEREAS the less stringently regulated Canadian harvest and interception of chinook salmon poses a severe economic threat to the commercial fishermen in Alaska and other Pacific coast states; and

WHEREAS salmon interception treaty negotiations between the United States and Canada have continued for several years without resolving the international dispute over the harvest of chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS the Columbia River chinook salmon stocks have been seriously depleted by habitat degradation caused by hydroelectric development on the Columbia River; and

WHEREAS the management authorities on the Columbia River have not been successful in explaining or rectifying adult and juvenile salmon losses in the river due to habitat degradation and illegal fishing problems; and

WHEREAS a major barrier to achieving a United States/Canada salmon agreement which would address coastwide conservation problems is the allowable level of United States interception of Fraser River salmon in Puget Sound;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the Alaska Board of Fisheries to direct the National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Region, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game to manage

the Yakutat-Southeastern Alaska chinook salmon fishery at the 1980 optimum yield range; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the President of the United States is respectfully requested to direct the Secretary of Commerce to disapprove any amendments or modifications to the Fishery Management Plan submitted by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to reduce the harvest of chinook salmon in the Yakutat-Southeastern Alaska region below the 1980 level; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Chairman of the Alaska Board of Fisheries is respectfully requested to reconvene the Alaska Board of Fisheries to reinstitute the optimum yield of chinook salmon in the Yakutat-Southeastern Alaska region at the 1980 level; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the Department of State to move toward a speedy resolution of the United States/Canada salmon interception issues; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Congressional delegation work with the delegations of the States of Washington and Oregon to ensure that a successful plan is implemented to reverse the unexplained mortalities of adult chinook salmon in the Columbia River.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ronald Reagan, President of the United States; to the Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; to Mr. Nick Szabo, Chairman of the Alaska Board of Fisheries, to Mr. Ronald Skoog, Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game; to Mr. Clem Tillion, Chairman of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



# Alaska State Legislature

## SENATE Resources Committee

Official Business

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman  
VIC FISCHER, Vice-Chairman  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI

POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

### MEMORANDUM

TO: Pat Lawler  
House Resources Committee Staff

FROM: Tom Johnson  
Senate Resources Committee Staff

DATE: April 1, 1982

RE: Back-up information on SJR 70 and SJR 79 .

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Per your request, attached please find back-up information from our files on SJR 70 and SJR 79.



# Alaska State Legislature

## SENATE Resources Committee

### Official Business

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, Chairman  
VIC FISCHER, Vice-Chairman  
BRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
APRILISS STURGULEWSKI

### MEMBERS PRESENT

Senator Fahrenkamp  
Senator Eliason  
Senator Gilman  
Senator Mulcahy  
Senator Sturgulewski

POUCH V  
STATE CAPITOL  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811  
(907) 465-3834  
(907) 465-3835

March 22, 1982  
1:35 p.m.

Beltz Room  
Room 211 - Capitol

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### Hearing:

SB 731      Establishing the Shuyak Island State Park.  
SB 769      Removing the requirement that power projects constructed  
              under the energy program for Alaska be owned by the State.  
SB 843      Relating to surface coal mining and the surface effects  
              of underground coal mining.  
SJR 70      Relating to commercial fishing of North Pacific chinook  
              salmon.  
SJR 79      Requesting the National Park Service to adopt procedures  
              providing public notice of proposed regulations,  
              emergency regulations, and field orders for national  
              parks, preserves, and monuments in Alaska.

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### SB 731

Senator Mulcahy said a Committee Substitute had been prepared, changing the word "compatible" to "other".

Jim Lieb, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, expressed support for the Committee Substitute.

Senator Gilman moved the acceptance of the Committee Substitute. He then moved CSSB 731 with individual recommendations.

### SB 769

Senator Gilman explained that a Committee Substitute with a changed title had been prepared. It requires that federal power projects in which the State participates must meet the same tests as all State projects, and gives the Alaska Power Authority approval to proceed with the Bradley Lake project.

Senator Mulcahy moved the acceptance of the Committee Substitute. He then moved CSSB 769 with individual recommendations.

Senate Resources Committee  
March 22, 1982  
Page 2

SB 843

Jay Nelson, Alaska Environmental Lobby, stated that some provisions of SB 843 are not strong enough to protect the people and the environment. He stressed the need for revegetation with native species, the designation as unsuitable for surface coal mining areas that are highly biologically productive, and the recognition of the fisheries value.

Mark Wittow, Department of Natural Resources, stated that the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Environmental Conservation both have permitting requirements that protect fisheries which would still stand. He further stated that performance standards will determine the type of reclamation and the amount of habitat protection required.

Senator Sturgulewski stated that State lands on which surface mining will not be allowed should be further defined.

Phil Holdsworth, COAL, in supporting the bill, clarified the point that all State agencies will continue to work together, so there are "built in" protections.

Senator Fahrenkamp stated that SB 843 would be held until 3/24/82.

SJR 70

Senator Mulcahy stated that SJR 70 had been heard in the Fisheries Subcommittee. He moved the acceptance of the Committee Substitute. He then moved CSSJR 70 with individual recommendations.

SJR 79

Senator Mulcahy stated that SJR 79 had been heard in the Fisheries Subcommittee. He moved the acceptance of the Committee Substitute. He then moved CSSJR 79 with individual recommendations.

The meeting was adjourned at 2:35 p.m.



JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature  
Senate

RESOURCES & COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

TO: Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senate Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries

SUBJ: SJR 70 "Relating to commercial fishing of North Pacific chinook salmon".

The subcommittee has taken testimony and replaced SJR 70 with CS SJR 70, and reports CSSJR 70 back to the committee as a whole with the following recommendations.

Members		Recommendation
Senator Mulcahy	<u>Bob Mulcahy</u>	No Rec
Senator Eliason	<u>William L</u>	Do Pass
Senator Gilman	<u>Alan Gilman</u>	Do Pass

Amendments to SCR 40, SJR 70, and SJR 79 suggested by TROLL PERMIT

SCR 40: page 1, line 8 delete "tollers" and insert "state wide troll entry permit holders"

page 1, line 13 delete "trollers" and insert "state wide troll entry permit holders"

page 1, line 17 insert "without adverse effects on salmon stocks" after ity.

SJR 70: Page 1, line 17 delete "10" and insert "15".

Page 1, line 22 insert "which would be a 25% reduction since 1980" after range.

Page 2, line 9 delete "upp end of the 1981" and insert "1980".

SJR 79 Page 1, lines 15 and 16: delete lines 15 and 16 and insert "WHEREAS the National Park Service failed to provide timely notice of the closure; and

Page 1, line 21 delete "severai"

Page 1, line 21 insert "sever , unnecessary, and unwarranted" before economic.

THESE AMENDMENTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SJR 79 AND SJR 70.

LEGISLATION SUMMARY

SJR 70: Relating to commercial fishing of North Pacific chinook salmon.

WHEREAS commercial fishing provides the highest employment of any industry in the state, and that Alaska commercial fishermen, especially trollers, depend on the North Pacific (king) salmon for their livelihood, and that the fishery management plan implemented by the Secretary of Commerce since 1977 have substantially reduced the harvest of chinook salmon in the fishery conservation zone off the coast of Southeast Alaska, and that Alaska commercial fishermen suffered a more than 10% reduction for the 1981 allowable harvest, and that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council has tentatively voted for management of the Yakutat-Southeast Alaska chinook salmon fishery at the lower end of the 1981 optimum yield range, and that Canadian commercial fishermen off British Columbia have not experienced a similar reduction, and continue to harvest chinook salmon in increasingly greater quantities, and thereby present a severe economic threat the Alaska and other Pacific coast state commercial fishermen, and that salmon interception treaty negotiations between the United States and Canada have not resolved the international dispute;

RESOLVED that the Legislature requests that North Pacific Management Council to provide for the Yakutat-Southeast Alaska chinook salmon fishery to be managed at the upper end of the 1981 optimum yield range, and requests the President of the United States to direct the Secretary of Commerce to disapprove amendments to the North Pacific fishery management plan that would reduce the harvest of Chinook Salmon in the Yakutat-Southeast Alaska Region below the 1981 level, and further requests the President to direct American participants in salmon interception treaty negotiations with Canada to effect a speedy resolution of North Pacific salmon fishery issues.

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PRIME SPONSOR: Ziegler

CO-SPONSOR(S): None

Relating to HJR-78  
SJR-70

F I N A L

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT/PRELIMINARY FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLAN

High Seas Salmon Fisheries of Japan

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION

NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

P. O. Box 1668  
Juneau, Alaska 99802

January 1977



JUNEAU, ALASKA

Alaska State Legislature  
Senate

RESOURCES SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

TO: Senator Fahrenkamp, Chairman  
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Senate Resources Subcommittee on Fisheries

SUBJ: SJR 79 "Requesting the National Park Service to adopt procedures providing public notice of proposed regulations, emergency regulations, and field orders for national parks, preserves, and monuments in Alaska".

The subcommittee has taken testimony and replaced SJR 79 with CS SJR 79, and reports CSSJR 79 back to the committee as a whole with the following recommendations.

Members	Recommendation
Senator Mulcahy	<u>Bob Mulcahy</u> Do Pass
Senator Eliason	<u>Dick Eliason</u>
Senator Gilman	<u>Don Gilman</u> Do Pass

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SJR 70: Page 1, line 17 delete "10" and insert "15".

Page 1, line 22 insert "which would be a 25% reduction since 1980" after range.

Page 2, line 9 delete "upper end of the 1981" and insert "1980".

SJR 79 Page 1, lines 15 and 16: delete lines 15 and 16 and insert "WHEREAS the National Park Service failed to provide timely notice of the closure; and

Page 1, line 21 delete "several"

Page 1, line 21 insert "severe, unnecessary, and unwarranted" before economic.

THESE AMENDMENTS WERE INCORPORATED INTO THE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SJR 79 AND SJR 70.

February 17, 1982


Senator Richard I. Eliason  
State Capitol  
Pouch V  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Eliason:

I am enclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to Governor Hammond concerning the troll fishery in Southeast Alaska. I would appreciate it deeply if you would take time to read this letter so that you may become more aware of the unfortunate situation in which we find our fishery today.

Thank you, in advance, for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,



David R. Carlson  
F/V Quest  
PO Box 1232  
Petersburg, AK 99833  
772-3765

February 16, 1982

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond, Governor  
State of Alaska  
Pouch A  
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Hammond;

I am a commercial Salmon Power Troller in Southeast Alaska. I am writing this letter to you to apprise you of the dire situation in which we now find our fishery. I will try to make this letter as short and brief as possible but there are certain facts and events which have recently taken place of which I believe you should be aware.

Presently, and since 1973, our fishery has been under Limited Entry which has limited the number of participants in the fishery. Although the concept of Limited Entry has been ruled unconstitutional by Judge Carlson, I trust that the Alaska Supreme Court will uphold the Limited Entry Law. In 1980, the Alaska Board of Fisheries in conjunction with the North Pacific Management Council (NPFMC) imposed a "Quota" or "Optimum Yield" on the King Salmon harvest for the first time. This allowed us a harvest of 320,000 King Salmon which was supposed to be the last ten year average of King Salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska. However, this did result in a substantial reduction from the 1979 harvest level. We were led to believe that this harvest level would remain in effect for the foreseeable future thus stabilizing our harvest levels. This quota or optimum yield was imposed, for the most part, because both boards believed, although scientific data was grossly inadequate, that we were harvesting a large number of the Columbia River Bright stock of King Salmon which was not reaching the desired escapement goal as outlined by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife. In 1981, the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the NPFMC again recommended a further reduction of the King Salmon harvest level. There was, however, a difference of opinion as to whether the reduction would be ten or fifteen percent. No agreement was reached so we fished last season under a quota or optimum yield range of 272,000 to 288,000 King Salmon. The net result of these quotas or optimum yields and subsequent reductions resulted in a loss of approximately 40% of fishing time as compared to 1979.

In January of this year, the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the NPFMC again met to discuss the Southeast Troll Fishery and regulations for the 1982 season. The NPFMC again recommended another reduction which would lower our King Salmon Harvest to 243,000. The Alaska Board of Fisheries declined to vote in favor of this further reduction at this time. Thus, we now have a range in the quota or optimum yield

February 16, 1982

Governor Hammond

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of 243,000 to 288,000 King Salmon. Both boards will meet again in March to decide on which figure, or somewhere inbetween, will be the King Salmon harvest for 1982. The Alaska Board of Fisheries did not agree with the NPFMC recommendations for the following reasons: In 1981, we harvested 52,000 fewer King Salmon than in 1980. Although our quota for 1981 was 272,000 to 288,000 King Salmon, we actually harvested only 268,000 King Salmon. (This figure includes harvest by all gear types in Southeast Alaska). This was because Alaska Fish & Game made a "double-entry" error with their computer calculations which resulted in an additional closure late in the season. Bear in mind, now, that the primary purpose for these reductions in our King Salmon harvests was to allow more escapement of the Columbia River Bright stock of King Salmon. As a result of this reduction of 52,000 fewer King Salmon harvested in 1981, the number of King Salmon reaching the Bonneville Dam near the mouth of the Columbia River increased by a paltry 2000 fish. This indicates a cost-benefit ratio of 25 to one. In other words, for every 25 King Salmon we allow to pass through Southeast Alaskan waters, one makes it to the mouth of the Columbia River. The worst of the situation is yet to come. By the time these fish made it to the McNary Dam and, thus, to their spawning grounds (I believe four dams and about one hundred miles upriver) there were actually fewer fish than there were in 1960. It is obvious that the reductions in King Salmon harvests in Southeast Alaska have had absolutely no effect on this stock of King Salmon. The escapement goal as proposed by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for the Bright stock of King Salmon is 40,000 fish. 63,900 made it to the Bonneville Dam but only 25,500 made it to the McNary Dam. That means an interdam loss of SIXTY PERCENT. What happened to these fish? Well, the dams certainly don't help the fish on their way to the spawning grounds but poaching and other illegal harvesting of these fish is certainly to be considered. The Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has refused, or at least been very reluctant, to solve the problem. It has been much easier to point their finger at Alaskans than at the problem in their own "backyard". It has already been determined that if we were not to harvest any King Salmon at all in Southeast Alaska, the escapement goal would still not be met for these stocks of fish. In fact, the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife has now built in a 60% interdam loss in escapement goals. They are obviously not willing to determine the reasons or attempt to alleviate this loss of King Salmon between the dams. An obvious solution, although perhaps an unorthodox, one, would be to truck these King Salmon the hundred or so miles to the upriver side of the McNary Dam and thus to their spawning grounds. So Washington and Oregon again approached the NPFMC and the Alaska Board of Fisheries to further reduce our harvest quota or optimum yield which history has shown will provide no benefit to these stocks of King Salmon. It must

February 16, 1982

Governor Hammond

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also be pointed out that the Canadians harvested more than three times the number of King Salmon that we harvested in 1981. I'm sure you are aware of the fact that geographically they are much closer to the Columbia River than we are in Southeast Alaska.

This brings me to the purpose of writing this letter to you. I urge you to support and encourage the Alaska Board of Fisheries to adhere to their 288,000 harvest range of King Salmon for 1982. Further reductions will NOT reduce or alleviate the problem of the Columbia River Bright King Salmon stocks. We simply DO NOT catch that many to make any significant consequence. Our King Salmon harvest has already been reduced by approximately one-third since 1979. Further reductions would deal an almost fatal blow to our troll fishery.

I purchased a permit in 1979 and the value of that permit has been reduced by a third since then. The vessel I own is essentially unsellable for a "fair" price because no one is willing to enter the fishery with all the "chaos" we have been going through for the past two years. Although our seasons and harvest levels have been significantly reduced over the past two years, the level of participants allowed in the fishery has remained the same. It doesn't take a mathematical genius to figure out that reduced harvest levels and fishing seasons means less money for the fisherman. I am unable to make a living at trolling, however, I cannot sell out because the present market values would not cover the existing loans I have on the boat and permit. Since 1979, we have had absolutely no stabilization in our fishery. Every year we have been confronted with even further cuts and reductions in our harvest levels and seasons. This year, again, we will not know how many King Salmon we can harvest or what our fishing seasons will be until the end of March. Somehow, someone has got to make some coherent sense out of this situation if there is to be any hope at all of maintaining this fishery for those other than school teachers, vacationers, etc.

I offer the following recommendations or suggestions to save the fishery from virtually becoming extinct:

Support the Alaska Board of Fisheries with their 288,000 King Salmon harvest level and urge them to resist any further reductions until it can be shown, for biological and NOT political or allocation reasons, that further reductions will benefit the fishery.

February 16, 1982

Governor Hammond

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2. Take a hard look and make revisions in the Limited Entry system so that reductions in our harvest levels will result in a reduction of participants allowed to enter the fishery so that those remaining in the fishery have a reasonable opportunity to make a living which was the whole purpose of instituting Limited Entry in the first place. I purchased my permit expecting to have this opportunity. With all the reductions imposed on us over the past two years, I can no longer do this.

3. Urge our two Senators and one Representative in the United States Legislature to offer an amendment to revise the Federal Marine Fisheries Act to allow more representation by Alaskans on the NPFMC. At the present time, Alaskans do not even have a voting majority on this body; the very body that regulates our traditional fisheries. In addition, all persons appointed to the NPFMC should fully support Alaskans and their fisheries. Clem Tillion, a present member of the board, has repeatedly been quoted as saying that if he has a choice between voting for the fisherman or the fish, he will vote for the fish every time. He has voted for the fish but the fish he has voted for in our situation have wound up in the hands of Canadian or Washington fishermen or in some cases, poachers on the Columbia River. It would also be exceedingly helpful if there was a troller on the NPFMC. As long as this body is going to continue to concentrate on the troll fishery, we need an Alaskan troller to represent and convey our interests and concerns.

4. Mandate that all regulations be reviewed by the local advisory boards. At present, most regulations that are passed by the Alaska Board of Fisheries are not those which have been reviewed and considered by the advisory boards. This has led to a total lack of confidence by fishermen in these boards. This does not help in promoting trust in government.

5. Lastly, I and many other trollers, would like to know what the future of our fishery is going to be. If it is the desire of the State of Alaska and the Federal Government to put trollers out of business, I'd like to know it now so I can do something else. We can't take being "nickled, dimed, and quartered" to death. We HAVE to have some stabilization and confidence in this fishery if it is to survive.

I know this letter is lengthy and I apologize but I am very concerned and dissappointed over what has happened to our fishery and my investments and livelihood. I rely on fishing to support my family and make a living. I can no longer do this. I would appreciate your assistance in this matter.

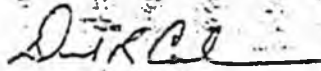
February 15, 1982

Governor Hammond

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Thank you for taking the time to read this letter.

Sincerely,



David R. Carlson

F/V Quest

PO Box 1232

PETERSBURG AK 99833

772-3765

February 26, 1982

Senator Ziegler  
Alaska State Legislature  
Pouch V (MS 3001)  
Juneau, AK 99811

Mr. Ziegler:

Thank you for introducing SCR40. The troll industry has been trying to regain our privilege to fish statewide as we had before 1976.

I feel the reduction in the take of the Japanese High Seas gill net salmon has dramatically helped the return of fish runs in western Alaska. With an ever watchful eye I feel the king salmon returns will increase even more.

The high quality of the troll caught king salmon and the superb demand is a very good reason to make the troll industry state wide.

The enclosed information shows the dramatic catch increase by other gear groups in Alaska. In the one area where fish are not on an increase, I propose that the troll fleet not fish these stocks.

The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council and the Alaska Department of Fish are operating in a data void for king salmon stocks in the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea. At least a small group of boats should be allowed to sample stocks and tag king salmon to help determine run sizes and areas where fish travel.

For example, only 2 and 5 year old Taku River king salmon are caught by Alaska fishermen. Where are the 3 and 4 year old fish? The troll industry would certainly like to know.

Mr. Ziegler, I'd again like to thank you for your support of the Alaska troll industry, and I also fully support SJR70.

Sincerely yours,

Walter C Pasternak

Walter C. Pasternak

WZ/dw



Alaska  
Trollers  
Association

CHINOOK CATCH BY AREAS

		<u>Catch</u>	<u>Change</u>
Prince William Sound	1981	21,400	
	1980	8,700	+146%
Cook Inlet	1981	12,000	
	1980	12,900	- 7%
Bristol Bay	1981	239,000	
	1980	95,000	+152%
Kodiak	1981	1,400	
	1980	500	+180%
Chignik	1981	2,700	
	1980	2,200	+ 23%
Alaska Peninsula	1981	27,400	
	1980	22,000	+ 25%
Alaska, Yukon, Kuskokwim (AYK)	1981	246,300	
	1980	207,500	+ 19%
Total chinook in areas outside Southeastern	1981	550,200	
	1980	348,800	+ 58%
Southeastern	1981	268,100	
	1980	320,600	- 16%

8/11/81

Table 1. Incidental catch of prohibited species in Gulf of Alaska by foreign trawlers, 1977-1980

	<u>Shumagin</u>	<u>Chirikof</u>	<u>Kodiak</u>	<u>Yakutat</u>	<u>Southeastern</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Halibut (m.t.)</u>						
1977	1,291	848	1,001	279	208	3,627
1978	666	158	152	196	45	1,217
1979	165	73	438	1,375	278	2,329
1980	120	38	1,356	443	131	2,088
Average	560	279	737	573	166	2,315
<u>Salmon (no's.)</u>						
	90% of Salmon catch are Kings					
1977	1,071	166	3,184	607	244	5,272
1978	34,738	8,089	2,318	312	128	45,585
1979	13,916	3,034	2,424	82	212	19,718
1980	19,179	8,746	7,377	404	61	35,767
Average	17,226	5,021	3,826	351	161	26,586
1981	9,000	12,000	500	300	0	22,000
<u>King Crab (no's.)</u>						
1977	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1978	89,692	0	99	750	0	90,541
1979	20,385	9	54	127	19	20,594
1980	1,691	0	79	312	21	2,103
Average (78-80)	37,256	3	77	396	13	37,746
<u>Tanner Crab (no's.)</u>						
1977	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
1978	6,757	14	337	7,521	0	14,629
1979	240	202	7,033	1,308	57	8,840
1980	3,121	0	6,124	2,588	7	11,830
Average (78-80)	3,369	72	4,498	3,805	21	11,766

NOF-46-AG-NO4 ITM E-5  
9121

# The last salmon

(First of three parts)

By BILL DIETRICH

Vancouver, Columbia

VANCOUVER, Wash. (AP) — Who will catch the last salmon in the Columbia River? Will it be an Indian? A white gillnetter? A sportsman? A thief, most likely.

As runs dwindle, seasons shorten and the value of salmon climbs to as much as \$100 a fish, the attraction of illegal fishing grows.

"It's better than robbing a bank," said Joe Salte of Cathlamet, a Washington state fisheries agent. "If you go out and poach for a season, you can make maybe \$40,000 or \$50,000."

If caught in Washington, the fine for a first offender is sometimes less than the wholesale price of a night's catch. Jail time is unlikely.

While Oregon has made illegal commercial fishing a felony, Washington's Legislature voted in 1979 to keep it a misdemeanor after lobbying by some commercial fishermen.

One Skamokawa man amassed 23 fishing violations, three resisting arrest charges and one escape in just four years.

In 1979, a Skamania County grandmother was sent to prison in Oregon for selling an estimated \$380,000 of illegal fish in just three months.

An undercover sting operation last year led to charges of illegal fish-buying against three Portland brokers. Two have pleaded guilty.

Five state and federal agencies and four Indian tribes with enforcement powers are attempting to crack down. But enforcement remains understaffed and uncoordinated.

"I think we're barely scratching the surface," said Salte. "There's no question we need more people" to police the fish laws.

Washington and Oregon officials are belatedly recognizing that as salmon runs decline, poaching may be serious enough to push the fish to extinction.

Half of the fall chinook wild run disappeared between Bonneville and John Day dams in 1980 and 1981. Biologists fear poaching may be the cause.

Maintaining the Columbia River fish run this year will cost the public more than \$16 million. The annual value of the stolen fish is not known, but based on undercover investigations, fisheries agents believe it is hundreds of thousands of dollars. Some guesses run more than \$1 million.

Some fish are sold to restaurants and brokers in the Vancouver-Portland area. Others have been flown to California or the East Coast.

One 33-year-old poacher now in prison boasts of making more than \$1 million from fish caught illegally in the lower Columbia River. Upriver, a minority of Indians are believed abusing ceremonial fishing privileges to poach. In tributary streams, so-called sportsmen have been caught snagging and clubbing spawning fish for later sale.

Each group tends to point accusingly at the other as the real culprit.

Uppermost should be the preservation of the resource, but too many fishermen of both races look on it as who's going to catch the last salmon in the Columbia River," said Jeff Sanders, police chief of Oregon's Warm Springs Tribe.

If a group of organized thieves annually embezzled hundreds of thousands of dollars from government coffers, one would expect a public outcry and police crackdowns.

Yet the thefts from the Columbia are often ignored by the public, condoned by some fishermen, inadequately policed, unenergetically prosecuted and punished with light sentences.

Because the salmon are hidden from human eyes until caught or they go over a fish ladder, there are no reliable numbers on how many are illegally caught in the Columbia.

Yet authorities fear illegal fishing may be threatening to annihilate the fall wild chinook that spawn at Priest Rapids near Hanford, the last free-flowing part of the river.

In 1980, 30,000 natural spawning fall chinook disappeared when swimming between the fish ladders at Bonneville and John Day dams. They were not reported as commercial catches, did not show up at hatcheries and did not swim up tributary streams.

Some fishermen contend they were killed by dam turbines. Washington fisheries biologist Don McIssac of Vancouver said most scientists think it is more likely the majority were caught illegally.

Last fall, the problem worsened. 33,000 wild chinook and 20,000 hatchery fish ended up missing.

"Our needed spawning escapement was not realized," said McIssac. "We got half of what was needed to perpetuate runs at maximum sustained yield."

State biologists were concerned enough to ask for a halt to river fishing on the fall run in 1981, but the courts awarded the Indian tribes eight days. Biologists may seek a shutdown again this year.

And, in a science-fiction-like twist, they hope to implant some fish at Bonneville with radio transceivers so they can be tracked while swimming upstream to John Day. Then scientists could say with certainty whether it is poaching or dams that cause the fish to disappear.

Even without thousands of fish mysteriously missing, undercover investigations and arrests have consistently forced authorities to increase their estimates of illegal fishing.

"It's a pretty widespread problem," said Salte. "I think it's severe enough that it's affecting the fish runs."

Simple arithmetic is one reason agents are concerned. Saturation patrols in 1981 brought five to six arrests on Bonneville Pool alone for four to five consecutive nights, said Oregon State Police Sgt. Joe Schwab. Some 47 illegal nets were confiscated during 1981 in the vicinity of The Dalles. About 200 nets were confiscated on the river last year.

Ed Wickersham, a U.S. Fish and

wildlife agent who lives in Vancouver, said one illegal floater net near Spring Creek hatchery above Bonneville was found so full of fish it had been dragged under water. In 1979, just two illegal nets yielded 2,500 pounds of chinook. On Sept. 6, 1980, four illegal nets contained 4,133 pounds of chinook.

"It wouldn't be uncommon to catch 100 fish in a single night," Salte said. That number easily could be worth \$5,000.

Veteran poacher Marvin Tolva, now in prison, said up to \$10,000 can be caught a night when runs peak.

James Lithgow, a Portland fish broker, pleaded guilty in December and paid a \$1,000 fine. His Lithgow Bros. Inc. fish brokerage was fined an additional \$5,000. Carlson Seafood Inc. pleaded guilty and was fined \$4,000, owner Craig Carlson was fined an additional \$1,000. Action is pending against Joe Jaha of Sea Sands brokerage.

Those cases were prosecuted under Oregon's felony law. Under Washington law, the crime is at worst a gross misdemeanor, with a fine up to \$5,000.

(See LAST SALMON, Page 8B)

# Last salmon/ from page 1B

and a penalty of a year in jail. In reality, most fines remain well below \$1,000 and jail time is given only to repeat offenders.

Fisheries agents suspect many area restaurants, knowingly or unknowingly, are buying and serving stolen fish. Arrests, however, are rare.

Tracing illegal fish to the retail market is difficult. Most legal salmon served or sold outside regular fishing seasons have been frozen and stored. Black market fish need only be frozen to prevent enforcement officers from determining when it was caught.

Even if fish is sold fresh out of local season, sellers often point to other legal salmon seasons elsewhere. There is a legal salmon troller fishery for chinook salmon in the Strait of Juan de Fuca almost year around.

The Columbia River experiences spring, summer and fall runs of salmon, but because the number returning to the river to spawn continues to decline, river commercial fishing has been sharply reduced.

Under a compact agreed to between the states of Washington and Oregon and the Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla and Nez Perce Indian tribes, about one-third of the fish destined to migrate upriver from Bonneville Dam are reserved to lay eggs for future runs.

Of the remainder, Indians are supposed to get 40 percent of the spring chinook and 60 percent of the fall chinook, with the rest for non-Indians. However, the tribe's recorded catch often lags behind those percentages.

One winter commercial fishing season is planned for later this month and March, agreed to by the states and tribes. A brief fall fishery may be set later. Tribal fishing seasons are different from those of non-Indians to try to ensure the tribes catch the percentage they are allowed.

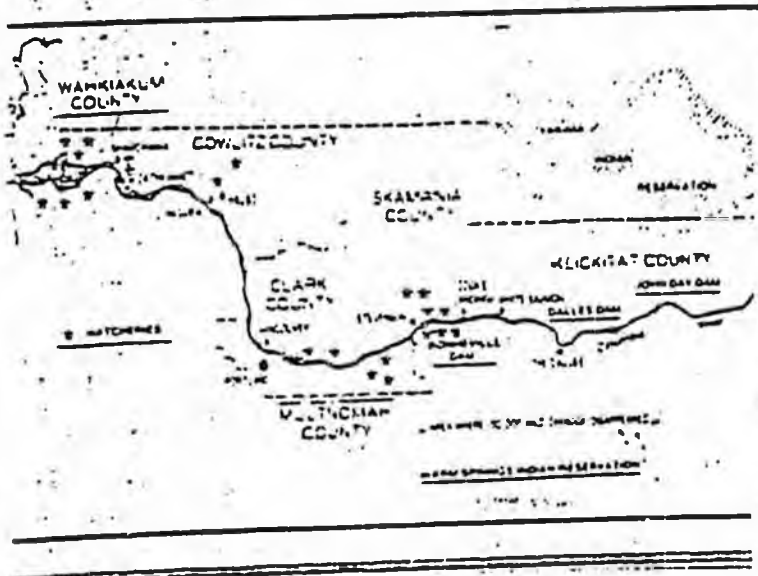
Indian tribes also are allowed to set their own special seasons for ceremonial fishing, to provide fish for traditional religious or tribal gatherings. The catch is not supposed to exceed the number needed for the ceremony, and the recorded number of fish caught for ceremonial purposes is small.

But fisheries officers believe large numbers of unrecorded surplus fish are caught on out-of-season ceremonial permits and sold on the black market.

Fisheries agents say a distinct part of the Northwest's heritage is at stake.

"Unless more is done, in our lifetime we will see the extinction of the run," said Sanders, the Warm Springs reservation police chief. "You will have to go to an aquarium to see salmon."

Next week: Law Enforcement.



Warm Springs Tribal Chief Jeff Sanders warns that if poachers aren't stopped, future salmon will be seen only in aquariums.

AP Wirephoto

Juneau Empire  
March 2, 1982

### Columbia River

Dear Editor:

Trollers in Alaska apprehensively await a decision by Craig, a Federal judge. Craig's decision concerning returning king salmon to the Columbia River system will decide the future of Alaskan trollers. If he decides Alaskans must let more king salmon go-by, in order that Indian tribes in Washington get their 50% share of the run, Alaskan trollers will have a king quota of 240,000 and a bleak future. Next year, the king quota will probably be dropped again, and again the next year, and on and on until Alaskans will have no quota. I believe this will happen because the Alaska king quota

was supposed to stay at 320,000 the first year it was instituted. The very next year it was lowered to 272,000. This year the quota may drop to 240,000, depending on Judge Craig's decision.

Before Craig makes his decision, I hope he considers the following information:

—In 1976, 2,800,000 king salmon were killed during a test to see how low the water level on part of the Columbia would go if water were used to cool two nuclear plants at Hanford Washington.

—The "Royal Chinook" run was practically wiped out with the building of the Grand Coulee Dam.

—Stream fluctuations on Washington's Cowlitz River killed up to 18,000 small fish a day.

—Irrigation interests along the Columbia River system can now take water below minimum levels of the past.

—The Japanese incidentally caught 700,000 king salmon last year and the Canadians caught about three times as many king salmon as Alaskans.

—The cutting of Alaska's king quota this last year has shown no noticeable difference upon the Columbia run.

—There is not conclusive biological proof that Alaskans are catching detrimental numbers of the Columbia king salmon run.

Last of all, I hope Judge Craig is a reasonable man and sees that a minority of people are receiving a majority of a natural resource which more than meets the U.S. government's treaty obligations to them.

Yours very truly,  
Ronald L. Merritt  
P.O. Box 912  
Wrangell, AK

March 17, 1982 .

Mr. Clement V. Tillion, Chairman  
North Pacific Fishery Management Council  
P.O. Box 3136 DT  
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

AGENCY	NO.	INITIAL
EXHIBIT		
		JG
	8383 N.E. Sandy Blvd.	
	Suite 320	
	Portland, Oregon 97220	
	Telephone (503)	
	257-0181	

Dear Mr. Tillion:

The Columbia River Indian tribes have rights, secured by treaty, to fish in common with all other citizens of the United States. That treaty fishing right has been adjudicated, and given substance, by a long series of federal court decisions. See, e.g., Sohappy v. Smith, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D Or. 1969), subsequent order aff'd sub nom. United States v. Oregon and Washington, 529 F.2d 570 (9th Cir. 1976); United States v. Washington, 384 F. Supp. 312 (W.D. Wash. 1974), aff'd, 520 F.2d 676 (9th Cir. 1975), cert. denied, 423 U.S. 1086 (1976); Washington v. Washington State Commercial Passenger Fishing Vessel Association, 99 S. Ct. 3055 (1979).

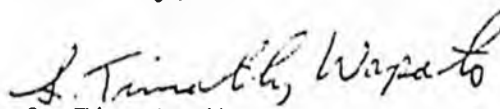
In the pending case of Yakima Indian Nation v. Baldrige, No. C80-342T (W.D. Wash. 1980), the Columbia River treaty tribes have alleged that management of ocean fisheries by the Secretary of Commerce has violated and continues to violate the plaintiffs' treaty fishing rights as well as provisions of the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act. Senior Federal District Judge Walter E. Craig has ordered the parties to seek a negotiated resolution to the issues subsumed within Yakima Indian Nation v. Baldrige.

As part of the court-ordered negotiation process, the plaintiff Indian tribes submitted the enclosed proposals, as revised, for management of 1982 ocean fisheries by the Secretary of Commerce, the state of Oregon, and the state of Washington. These proposals were designed to provide an interim regulatory regime for comprehensive, coastwide management and conservation of Columbia River chinook and coho salmon stocks that are subject to treaty allocation.

Since the Yakima Indian Nation v. Baldrige litigation is pending, the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission is submitting the above-referenced proposals as its recommendations for management of 1982 ocean fisheries.

The Inter-Tribal Fish Commission will submit no other written comments to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, other than to incorporate by reference its comments submitted to this council for the years 1979, 1980, and 1981.

Sincerely,

  
S. Timothy Wapato  
Executive Director

Recommended Season: July 15 - September 20 all species

Quota: 128,000 chinook (53% reduction from 1981 optimum yield)

Intent:

- 1) Minimize catch of Columbia River and other non-Alaska chinook salmon in S.E. Alaska troll fishery while minimizing impact on S.E. Alaska fishery as a whole.
- 2) Maximize coho harvest consistent with above.
- 3) Maximize transfer of non-local (Columbia River) stocks through competing fisheries.
- 4) Provide meaningful progress toward satisfying conservation and Columbia River treaty Indian harvest requirements.

Background:

- 1) Most chinook stocks contributing to S.E. Alaska troll fishery are of non-Alaska origin.
- 2) Many of those stocks are seriously and chronically under-escaped which significantly impacts the productivity of the chinook resource coastwide.
- 3) One of the major contributors to the Southeast Alaska fishery is the upper Columbia River bright chinook stock.
  - a) This stock has steadily declined since the early 1970's and was under-escaped by an average of 27% during the past five years.
  - b) Additionally, this stock is subject to a treaty allocation of up to 50%. Present treaty allocation is far below that level as shown in the following table (1981 allocation):

Harvester	Thousands of Upriver Brights 1/	% U.S. Harvest
Alaska	37.9	74.8
WA/OR	4.6	9.1
Col. R. Non-Indian	1.4	2.8
Total Non-Indian	43.9	85.6
Indian	6.8	13.4
Total harvest	50.7	

- 4) Reductions in ocean fisheries to date have clearly been inadequate to halt the decline in returning fish, or to satisfy treaty obligations.
  - a) The 1981 Alaska fishery was reduced 17% from the 1980 harvest and 23% from the 1980 upper OY range of 320,000 chinook. 2/
  - b) Reductions must be significantly greater to have a noticeable effect on escapement or allocation.

1/ Source WDF/NBS catch regulation model simulations and WDF-ODFW inriver catch estimates.  
 2/ Assuming 1980 and 1981 Alaska catches were 299,900 and 247,000 respectively as specified by ADFG, November 1981.

*The whole argument is moot to me irrelevant. Do not correlate to any basis. Poland? Russia? S. Korea? Canada? Japan?*

Rationale:

- 1) S.E. Alaska troll fishery primarily harvests chinook and coho salmon.
  - a) Chinook stocks contributing to the fishery are largely of non-Alaskan origin (Natural Resource Consultants, 1981)
  - b) Coho stocks are mainly of Alaska origin with significant numbers of British Columbia stocks contributing (NRC, 1981).
- 2) Contributing chinook stocks, both local and non-local, are seriously depressed, whereas coho stocks are apparently experiencing adequate escapement.
- 3) The timing of chinook catch largely occurs prior to coho catch (attached figure).
  - a) About 60% of chinook catch occurs prior to July 15.
  - b) Only 13% of coho catch occurs before this date.
- 4) Thus closing fishery prior to July 15 affords significant protection to depressed chinook stocks while leaving the coho fishery relatively untouched. Closure at this time would also provide maximum transfer of fish to southern points.
  - a) WDF model simulations estimate maximum Alaska and Canadian transfers in July and August (WDF, 1981a).
  - b) Canada is considering at least a two week closure of the northern British Columbia fishery in the June-July time frame.

Preliminary estimate of long term benefit of proposed season to Columbia upriver bright (URB) chinook. 1/

	Base=	Base=
	320,000 <sup>2/</sup>	272,000 <sup>2/</sup>
1. Reduction in Alaska Catch	192,000	144,000
2. Estimated 1981 contribution of URB's to Alaska fishery	15.3%	15.3%
3. Reduction in URB's	29,400	22,000
4. Transfer rate of Alaska reductions to Washington (WDF, 1981 a)	63%	63%
5. Benefit to Columbia River	18,500	13,900
6. Estimated return to Col. R. without proposed regulation change (WDF, 1981 b)	62,900	62,900
7. Estimated return to Col. R. with proposed regulation change. <u>3/</u>	81,400	76,800

1/ These estimates were made using the best data available at the time of the analysis. Refinement of the estimates may be appropriate as more recent and detailed information regarding contribution and transfer rates becomes available.

2/ Estimated benefits for both the pre-1981 OY (320,000) and 1981 OY (272,000) are provided for the edification of those interested in such distinctions. The choice of base for comparison should have no effect in determining the actual benefit to the Columbia River, since in both cases we are dealing with the same population size and the same reduced harvest (128,000). The slight difference in the bottom line of the two estimates is caused by the inability of the WDF estimate of 1982 URB return without regulatory change, to distinguish between the 1981 and earlier regulatory schemes. Theoretically, the right figure in line 6 should be larger than the left figure to reflect the reduced 1981 OY. In which case, the two numbers in line 7 would be the same.

c 3/ Assuming a constant population size.

3/10/82

March 31, 1982

Open letter to our legislators and the people of this state.

RE: SJR 70

Fishermen in this state cannot keep their head stuck in the sand this time. The North Pacific Fisheries Management Council has again, without justice or reason, arbitrarily struck down the Alaskan fisherman and the state's right to manage their resource. Our present state administration has turned time back to 1958 and is counting backwards toward the future. What's become of our rights to our own resources? We've become subjects of a dangerous thrust from powers back east, towards national socialism. Our resources are nothing more than a treasure chest of federal properties.

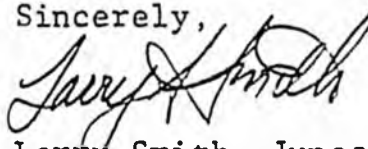
This quota system for troll caught Chinook and all its accompanying closures cannot be accepted for many reasons. These are just some of them.

- Optimum Yield or quota has been found to be an arbitrary lid on the troll fishery for control or suppression purpose rather than for conservation.
- The OY level should be frozen at 320,000 to 288,000 until equitable forum found.
- The OY level should be re-evaluated to include S.E. Alaskan social and economic data (The Fisheries Conservation Management Act of 1976's mandate has not been addressed).
- There should be no foreign trawl fishing of any kind in the eastern Gulf of Alaska inside the 200 mile limit.
- While fishing for other species of salmon, there should be an incidental catch of Chinook allowed the Troll fleet during closures imposed by OY (Foreign fleets should not receive preferential treatment).
- White King salmon should be excluded from any Washington Department of Fisheries model projections on Chinook interception rates in Southeast Alaska and transfer figures.
- The Washington Department of Fisheries model should be updated to include ecological impact statement on 'Bright' stock (Columbia River up-river Chinook) due to dams and Hanford Atomic works.
- Poaching or disappearance of Chinook (30,000 to 40,000 last year) in Columbia River should be stopped before any further cuts in the Alaskan OY are made.
- The 1978 and 1979 Alaskan troll catch figure should be included, or the OY should be based on those two years alone.

- Japanese high seas gillnet fisheries should be shut down before any reduction in Alaskan OY is made (Chinook tagged in S.E. Alaska was caught in U.S. trawler in the Bering Sea, and over 2 million North American Origin salmon impacted a year by Japan's mothership salmon gillnet fishery, alone).
- At least a 15% reduction in Canadian Chinook catch should take place before any reduction in the Alaskan OY is made.
- Alaska, Washington, Oregon and Canada should be co-operatively pursuing aquaculture programs to enhance Chinook stocks and stop harassing the people involved in salmon fishing.
- Chinook (Bright stock) should be trapped in the lower Columbia (Bonneville Dam) and transported to spawning grounds to insure escapement (this would allow fishermen in Washington and Oregon to utilize hatchery production of Chinook on the Columbia River which they are denied at this time because of the 'Bright' situation).
- Chinooks that feed and grow in Alaskan waters are Alaskan property or, are we not all American citizens and should be given equal rights to harvest American Salmon (20% of troll fleet that fishes Alaskan waters are out of state residents but still American).

Please consider these points and decide whether or not to do something. If we don't do something about it, you can hang up more than a gaff hook in the near future.

Sincerely,



Larry Smith, Juneau Chair  
Troll Political Action Committee

STATE OF ALASKA  
Department of Fish and Game  
Ronald O. Skoog, Commissioner

Southeastern Region  
230 S. Franklin #301  
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Steven Pennoyer  
Director  
Commercial Fisheries Division

Contact: David Cantillon  
Regional Supervisor  
465-4250

For Immediate Release

SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON OPTIMUM  
YIELD HARVEST LEVEL SET FOR 1982

In a meeting on March 23-24 the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council jointly adopted an Optimum Yield range of 243,000-272,000 chinook salmon for Alaskan commercial fisheries that are located east of Cape Suckling. The Board and Council further directed the respective staffs of Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the National Marine Fisheries Service to manage for a harvest of 255,500 chinook salmon in 1982. In 1981, 268,000 chinook salmon were commercially harvested in Alaskan waters east of Cape Suckling.

Before taking action to set a 1982 chinook salmon harvest level the Board and Council reviewed extensive reports and data on coastwide chinook salmon stock status and the fisheries that share in the harvest of these stocks. Extensive public testimony from fishing groups, processors and individuals was received by the Board and Council both at their March 23-24 and January joint meetings. After reviewing all the available data and testimony the Board and Council determined that substantial declines in chinook salmon escapement in Canadian rivers and for some Columbia River stocks were a definite cause for concern as these stocks support a major portion of the chinook salmon catch in Southeastern Alaska. It is becoming apparent that without immediate conservation actions by all parties involved in the management of these stocks the future of the Alaska troll fishery is in serious question. The chinook salmon information made available to the Board and Council demonstrated that conservation measures in Alaskan fisheries alone cannot solve coastwide chinook salmon problems. It was determined that significant actions to conserve chinook salmon in Canadian fisheries and

to reduce dam losses on the Columbia River would also be necessary. Concern was expressed that sacrifices of Alaskan trollers should result in improved escapements and not simply a transfer of harvest to other fisheries or unexplained interdam losses on the Columbia River.

The Board and Council also determined that rural communities in Southeastern Alaska are heavily dependent on the troll fishery for their economic well being. The lack of alternative sources of income for many of these communities was noted.

The Board and Council recognized the need for further conservation actions in the Alaska fishery at this time. They adopted a multi-year approach whereby some reduction would be implemented in 1982 with any further reductions to be made in following years dependent on the effectiveness of conservation actions taken in Canada and on the Columbia River to rebuild these stocks. This will allow other jurisdictions time to get their conservation plans in order and the Southeastern fishery time to adapt to any short term economic losses they may incur.

The 255,500 1982 chinook salmon harvest level does not include Alaska hatchery produced chinook that are beginning to contribute to Southeastern fisheries in small numbers. The Board of Fisheries indicated that Canada should carry through with proposed restrictions on their troll fishery in 1982 and that the management entities involved with Columbia Inriver management of chinook should make progress on reducing dam losses in 1982 in order to justify and complement the reduction in chinook salmon harvest in Southeastern Alaska fisheries.

Fishery managers are currently reviewing the possible effects on fishing time of establishing an O.Y. of 255,500 chinook salmon. Any changes in the planned approach for the management of the summer troll fishery will be incorporated into a 1982 Troll Fishery Management Plan that should be available by the beginning of the spring one month trolling closure that will begin on April 15.

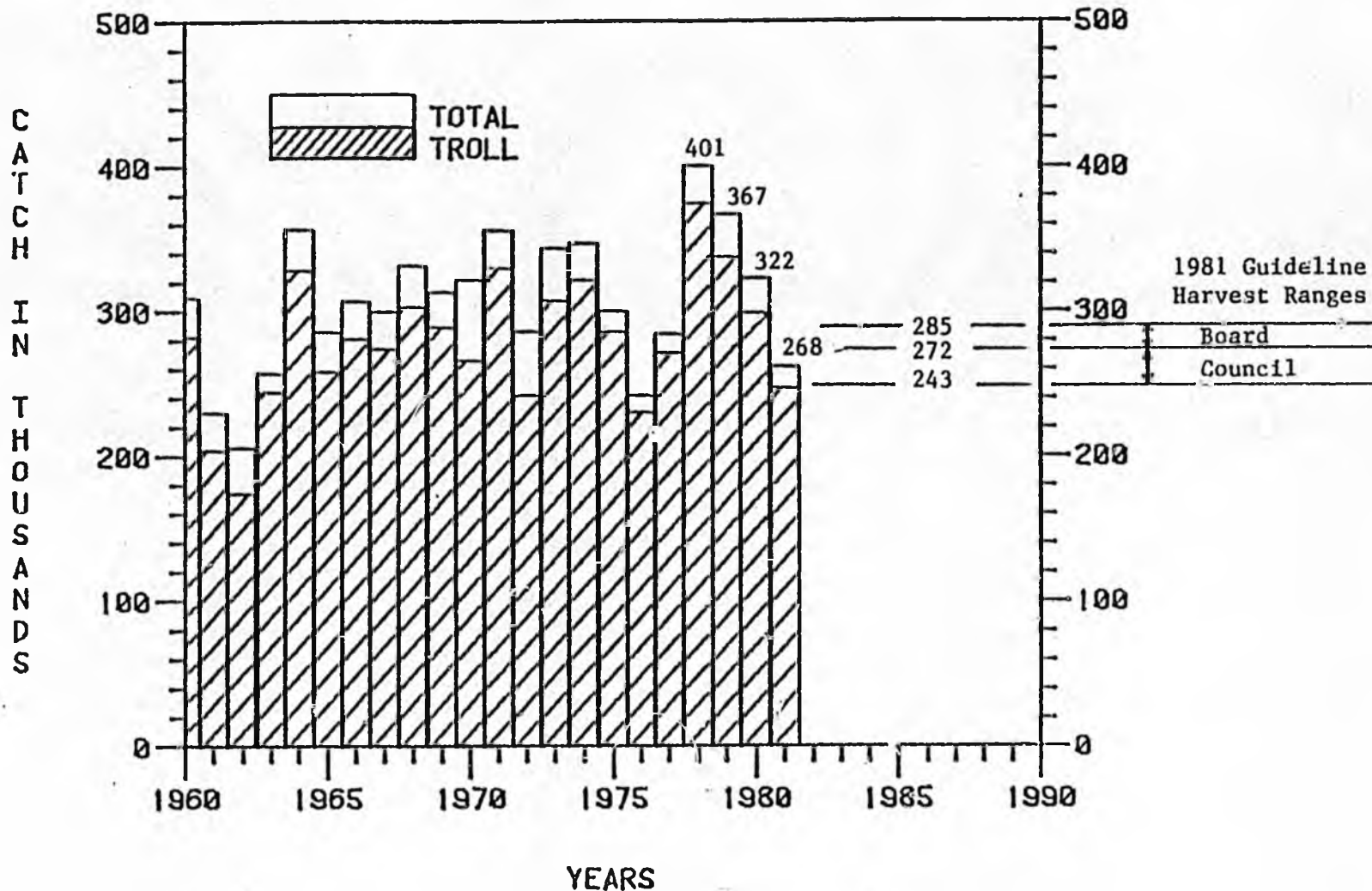


FIGURE 5. SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL CHINOOK SALMON CATCHES, 1960-81

Table 1 Southeast Alaska region annual commercial salmon catches in numbers by species, 1970 to present (ADF&G 11/12/81).

Gear troll

Year	Chinook	Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum	Total
1970	305431	267763	477	70076	2804	646551
1971	333738	391569	936	104633	7672	838548
1972	242095	791668	1068	166853	11680	1213364
1973	307815	540104	1222	134585	10466	994192
1974	322208	846620	2606	263603	13819	1448856
1975	287348	214254	1103	77207	2825	582737
1976	231282	524992	1274	193777	4635	955960
1977	271777	506927	5701	281286	11617	1077308
1978	375624	1102066	2904	617817	26211	2124522
1979	338219	918596	6455	629192	24703	1917165
1980	299930	706521	2902	267465	12213	1289031
Average 1970 to present	301406	619189	2413	255136	11695	1189839
1981(Prelim.)	247000	360900	7600	576000	9000	1700500

Footnotes: (1) Most recent years data should be considered preliminary.