

S J R

13

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

Date of 5-DAY NOTICE 1/12/89
IN ACCORDANCE WITH UNIFORM RULE 23

FURTHER

**FISCAL NOTE(S) MUST BE ATTACHED
IN ACCORDANCE WITH AS 24.08.035

DATE TURNED INTO OFFICE 1/18/89

1/12/89

Mr. President:

RESOURCES Committee considered SJR 13

Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota

and recommended:

replace with CS SJR 13 (Resources) same title
 attached amendment(s) and new title

letter of intent adopted

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

further referral to _____

FISCAL NOTE(S) attached zero
 appropriation no FN attached

fiscal impact
 Gov. FN introduced w/ bill

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

[Handwritten signatures]

Do pass

[Handwritten signature] Do Pass
Chairman signature and recommendation

Committee backup attached



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR

BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commercial Fisheries	BILL NUMBER HJR9/SJR13	SPONSOR Rep. Ulmer
SHORT TITLE OF BILL Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota.			
DEPARTMENT POSITION The department supports a quota increase provided that the harvest of this increase is conducted in a manner which does not negatively impact existing rebuilding programs for southeast Alaska and coastwide chinook stocks.			
PREPARED BY Dave Cantillon	DATE 1/17/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Thomas M. Wiley</i>	DATE 1/18/89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL National Marine Fisheries Service	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL S.E. Alaska Commercial & Sport Fishermen S.E. Alaska Based Fish Processors & Fishing Industry Support Groups.
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL S.E. Alaska fishing groups and fishery support industries. S.E. communities.	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None within state. Chinook users and management agencies in the Pacific Northwest.

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The intent is clearly outlined by this resolution.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

An increase in the quota will not change the management requirements for the southeast Alaska chinook fisheries.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST: _____

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm.
to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
 Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Commercial Fisheries
 Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasby Phone: 465-4210
 Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/89
 Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: _____
 Agency: Fish and Game

Distribution (by preparer) :

- Legislative Finance
- Legislative Sponsor
- Requestor
- Office of Management and Budget
- Impacted Agency(ies)

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION - CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA

AN OVERVIEW

Pacific Salmon Commission:

- * The commission was created with the signing of the treaty between the two countries on March 18, 1985.
- * The commission establishes general fishery management objectives for international conservation and harvest sharing of intermingling salmon stocks.
- * Each country retains jurisdictional management authority and implements the annual management plans of the commission.
- * The commission is made up of six individuals, three from each country. In order to carry out any action, all six members must agree.
- * The commission has three panels. The membership comes from the private and public sectors of both countries. The panels are
 - Northern, which covers those stocks that originate in river situated between Cape Suckling and Cape Caution, including the transboundary rivers;
 - Southern, which covers the area from Cape Caution south, excluding the area of the Fraser River Panel;
 - Fraser River, which covers the west coast of Vancouver Is. south of 49 N. lat., the Strait of Georgia, Fraser River, Strait of Juan de Fuca, and northern Pudget Sound.

The panels review the annual post-season reports, annual pre-season fishing plans, and the salmonid enhancement plans. They then provide the commission with recommended annual fishing regimes. The Fraser Panel is unique in that it has inseason management authority over Fraser River pink and sockeye salmon stocks.

- * The panels are supported by a number of technical committees that are made up primarily of scientific staff of the various fisheries agencies.
- * The panels and technical committees may meet jointly on issues of mutual concern, such as chinook salmon. The panels and technical committees are divided into U. S. and Canadian sections that meet separately during negotiation processes.
- * All of the bodies publish reports detailing their activities.

Chinook Salmon Quota:

- * The first chinook salmon quota was set by the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council in 1980 as a result over conservation concerns for Alaskan and southern US stocks. The goal for the 1980 season was to limit the commercial harvest to 286,000 to 320,000 fish. The quota has varied from a low of 257,000 in 1982 to a high of 286.9 for 1988.
- * The goal of the board was to rebuild Alaskan stocks in three cycles (15 years). Eleven indicator systems were selected to measure the success of the rebuilding. The escapement goal for the indicators systems was set at 64,000. The actual escapement for those systems during the base period 1975 to 1980 was 26,400. The 1988 escapement is estimated to be 60,500, as 16% increase over 1987. In general, we are on schedule with the rebuilding, although the rebuilding in the northern systems has not been that strong.
- * The commission's 1987 and 1988 all gear harvest quota was 263,000 plus a hatchery add-on of 22,100. The board has allocated that harvest as follows: 27,000 for the sport fishery, 11,400 for seine, 7,600 for drift gill net, 1,000 for set gill net, and 238,100 to the troll fleet.
- * Alaska is allowed, with approval of the commission, to add new hatchery production to its quota. Our production prior to the treaty was about 5,000, and has grown to an estimated 30,000 for 1988. The "old" production of 5,000, plus a risk factor of 3,000 are deducted from the total hatchery production to determine the allowed add-on.
- * The total 1988 commercial chinook catch was 261,000, with a value to the fishermen of \$16.8 million. The troll harvest was 231,000.
- * The commission's current plans are to address the coastwide chinook quota on alternate years. They are now considering the quota for the 1989 and 1990 fishing years.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

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

Open Letter to Southeast Alaska Fisherman U.S./Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty Update

March 14, 1988

Dear Southeast Alaska Fisherman:

In response to numerous inquiries from the southeast Alaska fishing industry, in December 1987 I sent out a newsletter describing the provisions of the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the U.S. and Canada, the structure and organization of the commission created by this treaty, and some of the negotiating issues being discussed between the two countries this year. Since that time the Pacific Salmon Commission held its annual negotiating meeting February 15 through 19 in Vancouver, British Columbia. I would like to take this opportunity to describe the results of that meeting, discuss their implications to Alaskan fishermen, and briefly describe the schedule and issues which will be considered during the upcoming 1988-89 meeting cycle.

The treaty process and the issues involved are extremely complex. To assist your review I have divided this lengthy document into separate sections as follows:

COMMISSION PROCESS/STRUCTURE	pg. 1
1987-88 NEGOTIATIONS	pg. 3
TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS	pg. 3
CANADA AREA 1 TROLL	pg. 7
CHINOOK SALMON	pg. 9
1988-89 NEGOTIATIONS	pg. 13

COMMISSION PROCESS/STRUCTURE

My letter of December 14, 1987 concentrated primarily on chinook salmon issues but did describe the background of the original treaty negotiations in 1985, the commission structure, and the decision-making process within the commission. For those who may have missed it I will highlight some key points. The treaty established commission is composed of four Canadian and four U.S. commissioners; Each national section has only one vote on any issue and therefore full concurrence (unanimous decision) is needed to take action. Within the U.S. section the voting members include one from Alaska, one from the Confederated tribes of Washington and Oregon, and one representing the states of Washington and Oregon. The

federal commissioner does not have a vote in the U.S. section. Again, to arrive at a decision to take positive action within the U.S. section a consensus is also needed.

The original letter also described the panels which consider the issues and make recommendations to the commissioners on actions that need to be taken. I have again appended a list of the Alaskan members of the Northern Panel, which is the panel that considers fisheries interactions in the southeast Alaska, northern and central British Columbia area. Northern Panel members also meet jointly with the Southern Panel (Washington, Oregon and southern B.C.) to consider issues of coastwide importance such as chinook salmon. There is a Fraser River Panel that directly manages the Fraser River fishery.

The treaty itself is composed of a series of articles which were ratified in 1985 by Congress and the Parliament in Canada. These articles set forth the principles that guide commission decisions, specify the organization and operation of the commission and are changeable only through Congressional and Parliamentary action. The articles contain the governing principles of the treaty which are conservation and equity. The equity principle provides that each country should receive benefits equivalent to the production of salmon in its own waters. Appended to these articles are a series of annexes including Annex IV which contains the various specific fisheries regimes. The three chapters of Annex IV of primary concern to Alaska are the transboundary rivers, northern British Columbia and southeast Alaska, and the coastwide chinook salmon. There are also chapters on the Fraser River, southern U.S. and British Columbia coho salmon, and southern British Columbia and Washington state chum salmon.

Each October, the commission decides on the issues for negotiation in that particular annual negotiating cycle. This decision is governed partially by which fishery regimes are due to expire in a particular year, by whether there are particular problems in implementing a fishery regime, and by the level of public concern over any particular aspect of the treaty. These issues are then given to the panels to initiate technical discussions and negotiations. The commission meets during the course of this cycle to monitor progress by the panels on the negotiations. At their February meeting, the commission makes final decisions, either accepting panel recommendations or resolving panel differences.

1987-88 NEGOTIATIONS

The primary issues of concern in the north which were specifically scheduled for negotiation in 1988 were the Canadian Area 1 troll pink salmon fishery and the transboundary rivers. There were also a number of chinook salmon issues open for discussion although the current chinook arrangements do not expire until the end of 1988.

I will summarize the background and the resolution of each of the major renegotiated fisheries regimes separately.

Transboundary Rivers (Chapter 1)

The transboundary river chapter of Annex IV of the treaty covers research and management provisions applicable to transboundary rivers in southeast Alaska (those rivers that head in Canada and exit to the sea in southeast Alaska). However, primary focus is on management and harvest sharing on the Taku and Stikine Rivers, with some discussion of Alsek River conservation issues. Canadian fisheries in the transboundary rivers did not exist to any significant degree prior to 1979. From 1979 through 1984 the Canadians fished either on their own schedule or according to various interim arrangements prior to the signing of the treaty. In 1985 and 1986 they fished under a regime that was part of the original treaty. The two countries could not reach agreement on a renegotiation of this annex for the 1987 season, and again both Canada and the U.S. fished according to their own schedules.

The history of the management, particularly by Canada, in both of these rivers during years when annex agreements were not in place has been one of either resource overharvest and/or considerably higher harvest than provided for in years when annex provisions were in effect. For the Stikine River, the annex harvest sharing arrangements have been difficult to implement and both conservation objectives and harvest sharing objectives have seldom been achieved. While Alaskans may be strongly opposed to this disruption of their traditional fisheries by the entry of Canada into commercial fisheries on the Taku and Stikine, the U.S. has no direct control of what the Canadians can do on their side of the border except through the treaty negotiations.

The Taku and Stikine Rivers are quite large river systems yet produce relatively small numbers of sockeye salmon. The average sockeye run to the Taku is only 170,000 fish and the Stikine run is even smaller at about 120,000. Though sockeye runs to the Taku are relatively stable, runs to the Stikine are quite variable, and some years provide little harvest to the fishermen of either country. Chum and pink salmon are not important to Canadian fishermen in the Taku; chinook salmon require conservation protection in both

ivers; and the runs of coho are fully utilized in mixed stock fisheries in Alaska. Any significant allocation of coho salmon to Canada would be extremely disruptive of Alaskan fisheries and a threat to conservation of the stocks that spawn in Canada.

In addition to the problems associated with joint management in these two rivers, the numbers of fish that are available for allocation are relatively small. It appears that both drainages are capable of producing several times the present run of sockeye through enhancement and the U.S. has emphasized in past negotiations the desirability of cooperating in both management and enhancement on these rivers. This type of cooperation appears to be the only way for Canada to ensure the viability of their fisheries in these two systems without unacceptable disruption to Alaskan fisheries. Canada's position has been that enhancement may be a good idea, but they would only enter into it if they received a substantial portion of the allocation of wild stock harvests to maintain their fishermen until enhancement becomes available.

Based on the difference in the runs and management in the Taku and Stikine, U.S. objectives in these negotiations were somewhat different for the two rivers. In the case of the Taku in years where there have been annexes, management for conservation and harvest sharing has worked fairly well. The primary concerns have been how much disruption of U.S. fisheries would occur under various levels of Canadian catch. In nonannex years (Table 1) Canada has caught an average of 17,000 sockeye, or about 31 percent of the catch in those years, and 6,000 cohos. During the annex years their sockeye catch has averaged only about 14,500 fish, with an incidental catch of about 1,800 coho.

In the Stikine, harvest sharing and conservation regimes have not worked well in either the annex or nonannex years. This is partially due to the extreme variability of the run and the difficulty of assessing the run size in season. There have been disagreements between the managers of the two countries on how to assess the run and what type of management regime to apply to it. In nonannex years (Table 2) the Canadian's catch has averaged about 18,000 sockeye or about 74 percent of the total catch in these years, plus 8,000 coho. In annex years they have averaged about 21,000 sockeye, or about 63 percent of the total in those years (as opposed to a 35 percent goal in the treaty annex), and only about 2,000 coho. The Canadian position recognized the problems with the variable size of the sockeye run and proposed that they fill their needs with coho during poor sockeye seasons. It should be noted that in 1987, when no annex was in effect, Canada did take about 6,000 coho both in the Stikine and Taku.

The U.S. Northern Panel Alaskan delegation developed a negotiating position for the rivers that proposed a new arrangement in an attempt to promote stability, minimize impacts on Southeast Alaska's fisheries, provide accountability for the harvest of Stikine stocks, and enable joint realization of enhancement potentials in the Stikine and Taku drainages. On February 19, 1988 the Pacific Salmon Commission agreed to transboundary river arrangements (Chapter 1 of Treaty annex IV enclosed) that met these objectives which can be summarized as follows:

1. The agreement duration is five years (1988-1992). An arrangement of this length was desirable to provide fishery stability and provide time for enhancement efforts to proceed.
2. Slight increases in Canadian catches above previous annex levels are provided. This moves part way toward meeting their fishermen's basic economic requirements prior to the availability of enhanced fish. Under the new agreement, Canadian harvests are expected to be well below the harvest levels taken during years when no agreement was in effect including the 1987 season (Tables 1 and 2).
3. The Canadian harvest shares will revert to the original 1985 treaty levels if Canadian commitments to joint enhancement are not met.
4. A new management system for Stikine River sockeye was agreed to. This will replace the percentage sharing arrangement that worked poorly during the first years of the treaty. The new system provides numerical harvest sharing that varies with four run size ranges. The Canadian fishermen receive higher proportions of the sockeye during small runs and Alaskan fishermen receive a greater share of large returns (Figure 1). The new management system should result in a better accounting of catches than occurred under the percentage formulation previously used.
5. An important provision of the new Stikine agreement relates to the Alaska drift gillnet fishery in District 106. This fishery will not be managed on the basis of Stikine River sockeye runs unless Stikine stocks are weak and are contributing over 20 percent of District 106 catches; a very unlikely scenario. District 106 will be managed primarily for Alaskan sockeye stocks.

Transboundary Enhancement

The transboundary river harvest sharing arrangements have proven to be the most difficult issue for the U.S. and Canadian Northern Panel members to reach agreement on. This is due to the relatively small size of the wild stock runs and the direct sharing of the salmon stocks that results in any reallocation of harvest to one country's fishermen coming directly out of the other country's catch. In the view of the U.S. Northern Panel, joint enhancement efforts to provide additional benefits to fishermen of both countries is the only solution that can provide sufficient run size to create a stable situation for the fisheries that depend on these stocks. The new agreement marks the first time Canada has agreed to pursue joint enhancement.

Recent studies conducted by the Joint Transboundary Technical Committee of the Pacific Salmon Commission placed sockeye enhancement potential in the Taku and Stikine Rivers as among the largest opportunities in southeast Alaska. More scientific work remains to better define opportunities on both rivers and the methodologies, costs, and harvest strategies that would be required to realize them. The potential of these opportunities may be as much as an additional several hundred thousand sockeye in each of two rivers that currently produce an average annual harvest of under 100,000 fish apiece. Realization of these opportunities is dependant on agreement on both the cost and harvest sharing of returning enhanced stocks. Benefits to be derived by Alaskan fishermen from the joint enhancement with Canada will obviously have to be favorable compared to other options for using available funds. Considerations will include: total harvest production; harvestability by Alaskan fisheries; costs (Canada paying a significant portion obviously reduces the costs per fish to Alaskan fishermen); and the potential for stabilizing long-term regimes in these rivers. The last consideration is to ensure that further disruption of our wild stock fisheries by intended or unintended reallocation to Canada does not occur.

Canadian Area 1 Troll Pink Salmon Fishery

The Canadian directed fishery on pink salmon in Dixon Entrance (Canadian Area 1) really dates back only to 1979 when a significant Canadian fishing effort was mounted along the area close to the A-B line (Canadian Sub-areas 101-4 and 101-8, see Figure 2). Catches in the fishery are given in Figure 3. The original treaty annex provided for a quota for the total area of 1 million fish for a two year period (1985-86) with the northern sub-areas adjacent to the A-B line closing to pink trolling when the total area catch reached 300,000 pinks in any year.

In 1985 the total Canadian catch reached 727,000, and based on expectation of a large run of pinks to the northern part of Graham Island the 1986 quota was renegotiated to a total of 600,000 pinks with most of the increase to be allowed along the north shore of Graham Island. In 1987 a one year arrangement was negotiated with an 800,000 total limit for the area. Outside Areas 101-2 and 101-1 were exempted from the quota, based on Canadian contentions that catches in these sub-areas were probably mainly Canadian fish and had always been small, at maximum in the 200,000 to 300,000 range. The 1987 regime was also negotiated contingent on the fact that it was a part of a total package including the transboundary rivers. As has been reported before, the transboundary river annex was not completed in June and the Canadian fishery, in Area 1 proceeded as negotiated including the exempted outside areas. The result was that only 373,000 fish were taken in the bulk of Area 1, while nearly 1.2 million fish were taken in exempted outside areas.

Canada's position entering the recent negotiations was that their catch of Alaskan pinks was declining. They based this on the fact that since the treaty negotiations the Canadian runs of pinks particularly to the Skeena River have dramatically increased and the proportion of Alaskan to Canadian fish has declined from the 9 or 10 to one that it was prior to the time the treaty was negotiated, to 2 to 1 last year (Table 3). Canada felt that they were unable to harvest their own stocks in terminal areas due to conflicts with harvest of other species, and for both efficient harvest and internal allocation reasons, needed to allocate more Canadian pinks to the troll fishery. Alaskan estimates are that a significant number of U.S. stocks are still being harvested in this mixed fishery and that this number has not declined significantly since the treaty signing.

While no final agreement was reached regarding stock composition data, it was agreed by both sides that the runs of both Canadian and U.S. pinks were likely to be very large in 1988. It was also agreed that Canadian proposals for total flexibility, including a reduction in their monitoring

program, would not be acceptable. The Alaska delegation was also concerned that no major areas would be exempt from the treaty. Our delegation felt that the larger 1988 Canadian pink salmon runs would probably also contribute to larger catches of Canadian salmon in southeast Alaskan boundary area fisheries. Given these factors, a total Canadian Area 1 troll quota of 1.7 million pink salmon was agreed to. Areas along the boundary would close to pink fishing after 300,000 pinks had been taken in those areas, or after 22 days of troll fishing had occurred, whichever came first. A July 1 Canadian troll fishery opening would mean that pink fishing in this area would run no later than July 22, compared to July 10, August 3 and August 1 northern sub-area closures in the three previous treaty years. The closure of the area along the A-B line to pink trolling is important to limit the harvest of Alaskan pink and coho salmon.

It was emphasized that the Canadian Area 1 troll agreement was for one year based on the very large runs expected in 1988. Since the forecasts of run sizes in the two countries might be quite different in 1989, and since the forecast of the Canadian runs is unreliable, no more than a one year arrangement was warranted. Canada has agreed to provide us with information on area and time of catch and effort which should allow evaluations of the regime as a basis for negotiation of the 1989 regime. Additionally, while it is anticipated that the larger than average Canadian run should provide a substantial part of the catch, the increased flexibility provided Canada for their troll fishery in Area 1 is a concession which will have to be balanced against the success in negotiating all the other regimes that are up for discussion in 1989.

Chinook Salmon

Treaty Background

The previous newsletter outlined the status of the current chinook salmon annex and considerations regarding possible changes to that annex. As stated earlier, the current annex runs through the 1988 season and includes the following provisions:

1. 263,000 all gear base catch ceilings for southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia. (A hatchery add-on for southeast Alaska will be allowed in addition to the base catch ceiling.)
2. A 360,000 chinook catch ceiling for the troll fishery off the west coast of Vancouver Island.
3. A 275,000 ceiling for troll and sport fishery in Georgia Straits.
4. Provisions requiring nonceilinged fisheries in Canada and the Pacific Northwest to pass through chinook salmon, saved by the ceilinged fisheries, so they accrue primarily to spawning escapements of depressed stocks.

The rationale for the original negotiation of these regimes was covered in the last newsletter, however, I will summarize the highlights here. At the time of the treaty, there was no doubt that many natural chinook salmon stocks from southeast Alaska to the northern coast of Oregon were depressed; some very severely. One of the primary problems was the huge (up to 2,000,000) chinook catch off the coast of British Columbia which had escalated dramatically from the 1950s catch levels.

The Alaskan fishery is dependent, probably over 80 percent, on chinook produced in British Columbia, Washington and Oregon. A collapse of these stocks would require the dramatic curtailment or even elimination of some of our traditional fisheries. Alaska was concerned that prior to the treaty, tribal interests in the Pacific Northwest were focusing their attention on what actions could be taken in the southeast Alaskan fishery in the absence of a treaty to control the Canadian fishery. The final chinook agreement among United States' interests stemmed from a realization by people in the Pacific Northwest that without control on Canada, any actions taken in Alaska would have very minor beneficial effects on either their allocation or conservation. For this reason, Alaska and the confederated tribes signed an agreement that the confederated tribes would not through legal efforts try to impose the Boldt decision in Alaska as long as the Pacific Salmon Treaty was

in place and working to the benefit of the stocks. To a great extent Canada came to the treaty table because of the final agreements on the Fraser River which they viewed as being beneficial to their interests.

The final treaty provided for a three-cycle rebuilding program for chinook salmon, with much higher catch ceilings than would have been required to rebuild the stocks in one or two cycles. The agreement also allowed for the addition of new enhancement-created fish to catch ceilings provided certain requirements could be met and it did not automatically reduce quotas for incidental mortalities.

1987-88 Negotiations

The 1988 season marks the end of the first cycle of rebuilding. To date much of the information required to show where we are in the rebuilding process has either not been available or is not considered conclusive since we have not completed a full cycle. Completion of the first cycle in 1988 should provide sufficient data to determine trends in the rebuilding program. The Alaskan delegation feels that substantial progress has been made toward rebuilding; that the increased abundance in southeast Alaska waters demonstrates how far some stocks are ahead of the rebuilding schedule; and that our impacts on depressed chinook stocks are being reduced by dilution from stronger stocks. While such results may justify a quota increase, we have not been in a good position to prove this technically.

In addition, increases in the chinook catch by southeast Alaskan fisheries would require the commission to consider whether increases in other fisheries are appropriate to maintain some allocation balance between the various jurisdictions. While some fisheries in terminal areas to the south of us (particularly the Columbia River) have increased dramatically, many of the non-ceilinged fisheries and Canadian fisheries are at or below levels existing when the treaty was signed. Specific information on how each of these fisheries operates, which stocks they affect, and how their harvest and effort compare to pre-treaty periods has also not been available prior to this time. What is actually happening in terms of coastwide harvest sharing has not been very clear.

As stated previously, unanimous agreement within the commission is required to change or add something new to the treaty annexes. People from the southern U.S. and Canada were simply not ready to discuss manipulation of harvest ceilings or final assessment of rebuilding status in this year's negotiating cycle. The commission is gearing toward the renegotiation of nearly all the annexes, and especially that of chinook, in 1989 when the chinook annex expires. Canada has a major chinook conservation problem in Georgia

Strait and is discussing internally the need to significantly reduce quotas and harvests in Georgia Strait. They are presently going through a very intense internal political process to decide how those reductions should be taken, and in that atmosphere, Canada was not willing to discuss revisions to the chinook annex this year. In fact, at the instigation of Canada the Joint Northern/Southern Panel never formally met during this session.

Accomplishments at the February negotiating session were as follows:

- 1) Securing the 1988 hatchery chinook add-on for the southeast Alaskan fishery.
- 2) Obtaining recognition within the U.S. section that incidental chinook mortalities caused by increasing abundance should not be automatically subtracted from catch ceilings.
- 3) Insuring that all information required to evaluate rebuilding including pass-through and incidental mortalities is made available for the 1988/89 negotiating cycle. The panels and commission have agreed to establish a series of subgroups to:
 - a. assess rebuilding and what rebuilding means relative to adjustment of catch ceilings and pass-through provisions, and
 - b. develop approaches on how mortalities will be handled up and down the coast.

Incidental Chinook Mortalities

The U.S. Southern and the Northern Panels have already come to some preliminary agreements on an approach to address mortalities. This includes incentives for minimizing mortalities and the provisions that mortalities due to increased abundance rather than conduct of fisheries will not be subtracted from quotas. This is a major breakthrough and a realization by the southern U.S. of Alaska's specific problems relative to increased chinook abundance and the need to harvest coho salmon.

The main thrust of the general agreement on how to address mortalities now seems to be a more rational approach to dealing with this coastwide problem, rather than the previous push to simply subtract them from ceilinged fisheries. It also acknowledges that all jurisdictions should be taking whatever means they can to minimize unnecessary mortalities. It is probable, however, that mortalities judged as not necessary to the conduct of fisheries will have some influence on commission decisions

on coastwide ceiling levels next year. Mortalities, after all, are fish that are not available for future harvest, and in many people's mind avoidable mortalities are part of allocation. The Board of Fisheries will be considering the question of mortality minimization in terms of season structure at their April 15-18 meeting in Sitka and setting the stage for successful negotiation in 1989 should certainly be in all of our minds.

While the final decision on chinook ceilings in 1989 will to some extent be a political one, there is no doubt that the decision-makers will need all the technical data they can get to support their positions. We are all painfully aware of the effect of the increased abundance of chinook in the summer and winter fisheries in southeast Alaska and are concerned by the problems caused by the fixed ceiling. The negotiation strategy for next fall must include:

1. consideration of Alaska's receiving a fair share of increases in coastwide chinook harvest;
2. ceiling relaxations which do not affect the rebuilding of depressed stocks;
3. the ability to structure our seasons to take advantage of our hatchery-produced chinook salmon;
4. a reasonable way of looking at the minimization of chinook mortalities in all fisheries (including the non-ceilinged fisheries);
5. work in the interim by technical groups; and
6. the formulation of a strategy to balance all the issues that need to be negotiated next year.

Your help and assistance will be basic to this endeavor.

March 14, 1988

1988-89 NEGOTIATIONS

As I mentioned previously, in 1989 many of the fisheries regimes in the annex to the treaty expire. These include the boundary area provisions for Noyes Island, the Canadian Area 1 troll fishery, and the chinook salmon annex. In the north I think Canada will want to discuss other Alaskan fisheries which harvest substantial numbers of Canadian stocks whether they are currently in regimes or not. This includes the Tree Point fishery and the District 106 gillnet fishery. For our part, I would assume that such open-ended annexes as their Area 3 pink salmon net fishery would also be open for discussion. The Fraser River is also open for renegotiation in 1989. 1989 may also mark the first attempt by both countries to deal with the overall equity principle, which has the potential technically, economically, and politically to be one of the most contentious issues in the commission structure. Also in the south there are a number of other difficult issues. With this very volatile mix of issues we may be very glad indeed that the transboundary rivers have a five year regime in place and will be considered more on their own merit than as a trade off against other issues.

The commission decisions in 1989 will potentially be a renegotiation of most of the contentious issues that were decided during the original treaty negotiations. Alaska will have to field a strong delegation and have a realistic strategy in place to ensure the results are beneficial to both the stocks and the economic future of our fisheries.

Thank you for your help.

Sincerely,

Don W. Collinsworth
Don W. Collinsworth
Commissioner

Enclosures

December 1987

Pacific Salmon Commission
U.S. Section of the Northern Panel

Members

Mr. Steven Pennoyer (Chair)
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game
P. O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802-2000
(907) 465-4100

Mr. Gary Slaven (Vice-Chair)
Alaska Board of Fisheries
P. O. Box 205
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-3675

Mr. Geron Bruce
Executive Director
United Southeast Alaska
Gillnetters Association
P. O. Box 1066
Juneau, AK 99802
(907) 586-8215

Mr. Bruce Wallace
Southeastern Alaska Seiners
Association
P. O. Box 8572
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-5156

Mr. Robert McVey
Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries
Service
P. O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668
(907) 586-7221

Mr. James Green
1033 Millar Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
(907) 225-5317

Alternates

Mr. David C. Cantillon
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game
Division of Commercial
Fisheries
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
(907) 465-4250

Mr. Earl Krygier
Executive Director
Alaska Trollers Assoc.
130 Seward St, Suite 213
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-9400

Mr. Lawrence Dalton
Chairman
United Southeast Alaska
Gillnetters Association
612 Deermount Avenue
Ketchikan, AK 99901
907) 225-3276

Mr. Ole Haynes
Southeastern Alaska
Seiners Association
P. O. Box 537
Ward Cove, AK 99928
(907) 225-5750

Mr. James Brooks
National Marine Fisheries
Service
P. O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668
(907) 586-7221

Mr. John Winther
P. O. Box 863
Petersburg, AK 99833
(907) 772-4754

Revised Annex IV
to the Pacific Salmon Treaty
in effect for 1988

Annex IV

Chapter 1

TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS

1. Recognizing the desirability of accurately determining exploitation rates and spawning escapement requirements of salmon originating in the Transboundary Rivers, the Parties shall establish a Joint Transboundary Technical Committee (Committee) reporting, unless otherwise agreed, to the Northern Panel and to the Commission. The Committee, inter alia, shall

- (a) assemble and refine available information on migratory patterns, extent of exploitation and spawning escapement requirements of the stocks;
- (b) examine past and current management regimes and recommend how they may be better suited to achieving preliminary escapement goals;
- (c) identify enhancement opportunities that:
 - (i) assist the devising of harvest management strategies to increase benefits to fishermen with a view to permitting additional salmon to return to Canadian waters;

STW
2/19/88
cod.

(ii) have an impact on natural Transboundary river salmon production.

2. The Parties shall improve procedures of coordinated or cooperative management of the fisheries on Transboundary River stocks.

3. Recognizing the objectives of each Party to have viable fisheries, the Parties agree that the following arrangements shall apply to the United States and Canadian fisheries harvesting salmon stocks originating in the Canadian portion of

(a) the Stikine River:

(i) Assessment of the annual run of Stikine River sockeye salmon shall be made as follows:

a. A pre-season forecast of the Stikine River sockeye run will be made by the Transboundary Technical Committee prior to March 1 of each year. This forecast may be modified by the Transboundary Technical Committee prior to the opening of the fishing season.

b. In-season estimates of the Stikine River sockeye run and the Total Allowable Catch (TAC) shall be made under the guidelines of an agreed Stikine Management Plan and using a mathematical forecast model developed by the Transboundary Technical Committee. Both U.S. and Canadian fishing patterns shall be based on current weekly estimates of the TAC. At the beginning of the season and up to an agreed date, the weekly estimates of the TAC shall be determined from the pre-season forecast of the run strength. After that date, the TAC shall be determined from the in-season forecast model.

c. Modifications to the Stikine Management Plan and forecast model may be made prior to June 1 of each year by agreement of both Parties. Failure to reach agreement in modifications shall result in use of the model and parameters used in the previous year.

d. Estimates of the TAC may be adjusted in-season only by concurrence of both Parties' respective managers. Reasons for such adjustments must be provided to the Transboundary Technical Committee.

S. TW
2/19/88
CJS

(ii) Harvest sharing of naturally occurring Stikine River sockeye salmon for the period 1988 to 1992, contingent upon activities specified in the Understanding between the United States and the Canadian Section of the Pacific Salmon Commission concerning Joint Enhancement of Transboundary River Salmon Stocks (Understanding) shall be as follows:

a. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is zero or less:

1. Canada may conduct its native food fishery but the catch shall not exceed 4,000 fish, there will be no commercial fishing;

2. The United States shall not direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108;

3. The United States may fish in the commercial gill net fisheries in the Sumner Strait portion of District 106 so long as the in-season estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon is less than 20 percent of the total catch to date of sockeye salmon in Sumner Strait.

b. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is between 1 and 20,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 10,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus available in-river total allowable catch but not to exceed 15,000 fish;

2. The United States shall not direct commercial fisheries at Stikine sockeye salmon in District 108;

3. The United States may fish in the commercial gill net fisheries in the Sumner Strait portion of District 106 so long as the in-season estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon is less than 25 percent of the total catch to date of sockeye salmon in Sumner Strait. If the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than 20 percent but less than 25 percent only one day of fishing per week will be permitted, if

S.TW
2/19/88
EWS

greater than 25 percent, no fishing will be permitted in Sumner Strait.

c. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is between 20,001 and 60,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 15,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus total allowable catch but not to exceed 20,000 fish;

2. The United States may direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 if the total TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than the actual catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 106 plus 20,000.

d. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than 60,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 20,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus total allowable catch but not to exceed 30,000 fish;

2. The United States may direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 if the total TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than the actual catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 106 plus 30,000.

e. United States incidental catches of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 shall not be counted when computing TAC available for the Canadian fishery. For the purpose of calculation, the Canadian inriver allowable catch of sockeye salmon will be based on a 10 percent harvest rate of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 106 drift gill net fishery.

(iii) Canada shall harvest no more than 4,000 coho salmon annually in the Stikine River from 1988 through 1992.

S. W.
2/19/8
J. W.

(iv) Canadian harvests of chinook, pink, and chum salmon may be taken as an incidental harvest in the directed fishery for sockeye and coho salmon.

(v) Both Parties shall take the appropriate management action to ensure that the necessary escapement goals for the chinook salmon bound for the Canadian portions of the Stikine River are achieved by 1995.

(vi) If the United States unilaterally withdraws from mutually agreed enhancement goals and activities as specified in the Understanding, then the harvest sharing of naturally occurring Stikine River salmon as stated in sections (ii) through (iv) above shall remain in effect.

(vii) If Canada unilaterally withdraws from mutually agreed enhancement goals and activities as specified in the Understanding, then the harvest sharing of naturally occurring Stikine River sockeye salmon shall be as follows:

a. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is zero or less:

1. Canada may conduct its native food fishery but the catch shall not exceed 4,000 fish, there will be no commercial fishing;

2. The United States shall not direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108;

3. The United States may fish in the commercial gill net fisheries in the Sumner Strait portion of District 106 so long as the in-season estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon is less than 20 percent of the total catch to date of sockeye salmon in Sumner Strait.

b. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is between 0 and 20,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 4,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus

JTW
2/19/88
ECS

· available in-river total allowable catch but not to exceed 7,000 fish;

2. The United States may direct commercial fisheries at Stikine sockeye salmon in District 108 if the total TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than the actual catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 106 plus 7,000;

3. The United States may fish in the commercial gill net fisheries in the Sumner Strait portion of District 106 so long as the in-season estimate of the contribution of Stikine River sockeye salmon is less than 25 percent of the total catch to date of sockeye salmon in Sumner Strait.

c. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is between 20,001 and 60,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 7,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus total allowable catch but not to exceed 15,000 fish;

2. The United States may direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 if the total TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than the actual catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 106 plus 15,000.

d. When the estimated TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than 60,000 fish:

1. Canada shall conduct its commercial and native food fisheries so that the all gear catch is at least 15,000 fish and may increase it's catch to include any surplus total allowable catch but not to exceed 25,000 fish;

2. The United States may direct commercial fisheries at Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 if the total TAC of Stikine River sockeye salmon is greater than the actual catch of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 106 plus 25,000.

LTW
2/19/88
E. J. J.

e. United States incidental catches of Stikine River sockeye salmon in District 108 shall not be counted when computing TAC available for the Canadian fishery. For the purpose of calculation, the Canadian inriver allowable catch of sockeye salmon will be based on a 10 percent harvest rate of Stikine River sockeye salmon in the District 106 drift gill net fishery.

f. Canada shall harvest no more than 2,000 coho salmon annually.

g. Canadian harvest of chinook, pink, and chum salmon may be taken as an incidental harvest in the directed fishery for sockeye and coho salmon.

(b) the Taku River:

(i) Harvest sharing of naturally occurring Taku River sockeye salmon for the period 1988 to 1992, contingent upon activities specified in Understanding concerning Joint Enhancement of Transboundary River Salmon Stocks, shall be as follows:

a. Canada shall harvest no more than 18 percent of the TAC of the sockeye salmon originating in the Canadian portion of the Taku River each year.

b. Canada shall harvest no more than 3,000 coho salmon each year.

(ii) Canadian harvests of chinook, pink and chum salmon may be taken as an incidental harvest in the directed fishery for sockeye and coho salmon.

(iii) Both Parties shall take the appropriate management action to ensure that the necessary escapement goals for chinook salmon bound for the Canadian portions of the Taku River are achieved by 1995.

(iv) If the United States unilaterally withdraws from mutually agreed enhancement goals and activities as specified in the Understanding, then the harvest sharing of naturally occurring Taku River salmon as stated in sections (i) and (ii) above shall remain in effect.

S. F. W.
2/19/88
Z-8

(v) If Canada unilaterally withdraws from mutually agreed enhancement goals and activities as specified in the Understanding, then Canada's share of naturally occurring Taku River sockeye salmon shall be 15 percent of the TAC. Furthermore, Canada shall commercially harvest coho, chinook, pink, and chum salmon only incidentally during a directed sockeye salmon fishery.

4. The Parties agree that if the catch allocations set out in paragraph 3 are not attained due to management actions by either Party in any one year, compensatory adjustments shall be made in subsequent years. If a shortfall in the actual catch of a Party is caused by management action of that Party, no compensation shall be made.

5. The Parties agree that the following arrangements shall apply to United States and Canadian fisheries harvesting salmon stocks originating in Canadian portions of the Alsek River: recognizing that chinook and early run sockeye stocks originating in the Alsek River are depressed and require special protection, and in the interest of conserving and rebuilding these stocks, the necessary management actions shall continue until escapement targets are achieved.

6. The Parties agree to consider cooperative enhancement possibilities and to undertake as soon as possible on the feasibility of new enhancement projects on the Transboundary Rivers and adjacent areas for the purpose of increasing productivity of stocks and providing greater harvests to the fishermen of both countries.

7. Recognizing that stocks of salmon originating in Canadian sections of the Columbia River constitute a small portion of the total populations of Columbia River salmon, and that the arrangements for consultation and recommendation of escapement targets and approval of enhancement activities set out in Article VII are not appropriate to the Columbia River system as a whole, the Parties consider it important to ensure effective conservation of up-river stocks which extend into Canada and to explore the development of mutually beneficial enhancement activities. Therefore, notwithstanding Article VII, paragraphs 2, 3, and 4, during 1985, the Parties shall consult with a view to developing, for the transboundary sections of the Columbia River, a more practicable arrangement for consultation and setting escapement targets than those specified in Article VII, paragraphs 2 and 3. Such arrangements will seek to, inter alia,

AJW
2/19/88
EWS

TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS

Table 1.

Canadian Harvest in the Taku River

	Catch in Annex Years		Catch in Non-annex Years		Allotment Under New Annex	
	Sockeye	Coho	Sockeye	Coho	Sockeye	Coho
1979			13,578	6,006		
1980			22,602	6,405		
1981			10,922	3,607		
1982 *	3,144	51				
1983			17,056	8,390	10,753	3,000
1984			27,242	5,357	20,982	3,000
1985	14,244	1,770			20,979	3,000
1986	14,739	1,783			16,256	3,000
1987			13,554	5,599	11,181	3,000
Average	14,492	1,777	17,492	5,894	16,030	3,000

* 1982 was not an annex year, but limited Canadian commercial fishing occurred this year. Not included in calculation of average.

Table 2.

Canadian Harvest in the Stikine River

	Catch in Annex Years		Catch in Non-annex Years		Allotment Under New Annex	
	Sockeye	Coho	Sockeye	Coho	Sockeye	Coho
1979			10,720	10,720		
1980			20,919	6,669		
1981			27,624	2,675		
1982			20,540	15,944		
1983			20,518	6,173	10,000	4,000
1984 *	5,328	1			4,000	4,000
1985	25,464	2,175			30,000	4,000
1986	17,434	2,280			20,000	4,000
1987			9,614	5,731	4,000	4,000
Average	21,449	2,228	18,323	7,985	13,600	4,000

* 1984 was not an annex year, but no Canadian commercial fishing occurred this year. Not included in calculation of average.

Canadian Area 1 Troll

Table 3. Preliminary estimated total returns of pink salmon (millions of fish) to southern southeast Alaska and northern British Columbia, by year.

Year	Southeast Alaska	British Columbia	Ratio
1982	24.4	2.6	9.4 to 1
1984	34.2	3.4	10.1 to 1
1985	46.6	8.5	5.5 to 1
1986	62.8	13.4	4.7 to 1
1987	16.3	8.1	2.0 to 1
1988 ^a	44.1	7.9	5.6 to 1

^a/ From Forecasts.

Figure 1.

STIKINE RIVER SOCKEYE PROJECTED CATCH

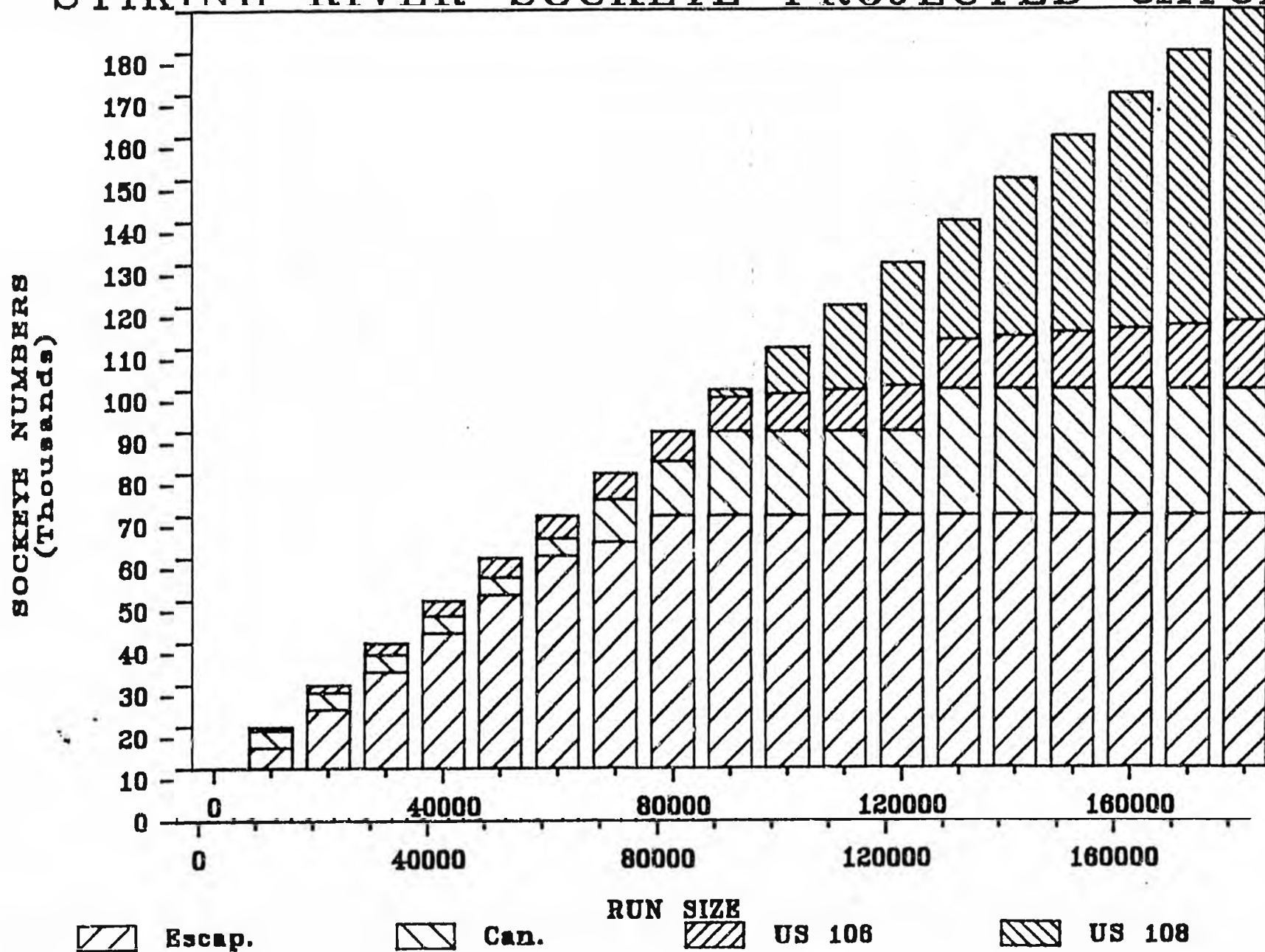


Figure 2.

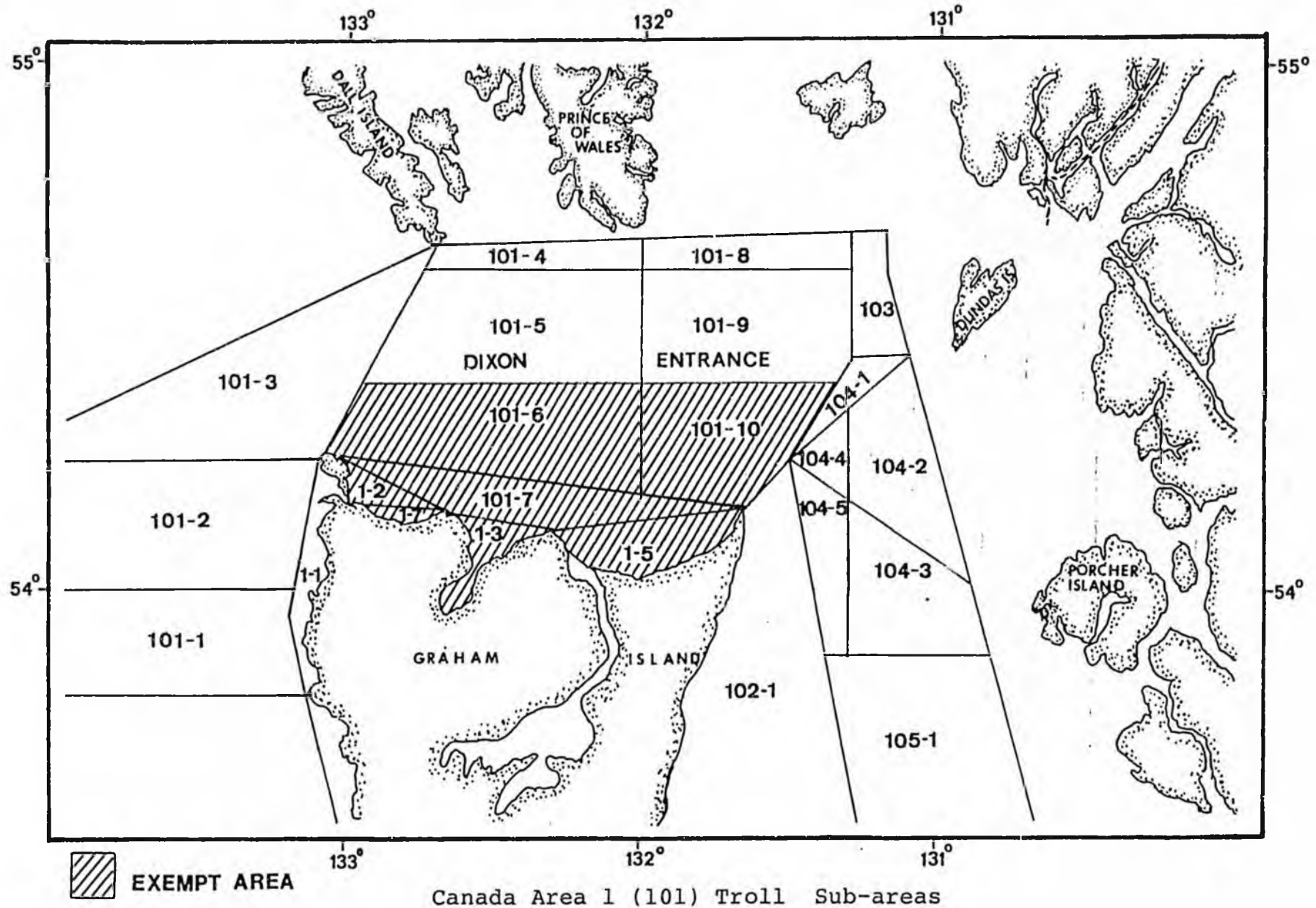
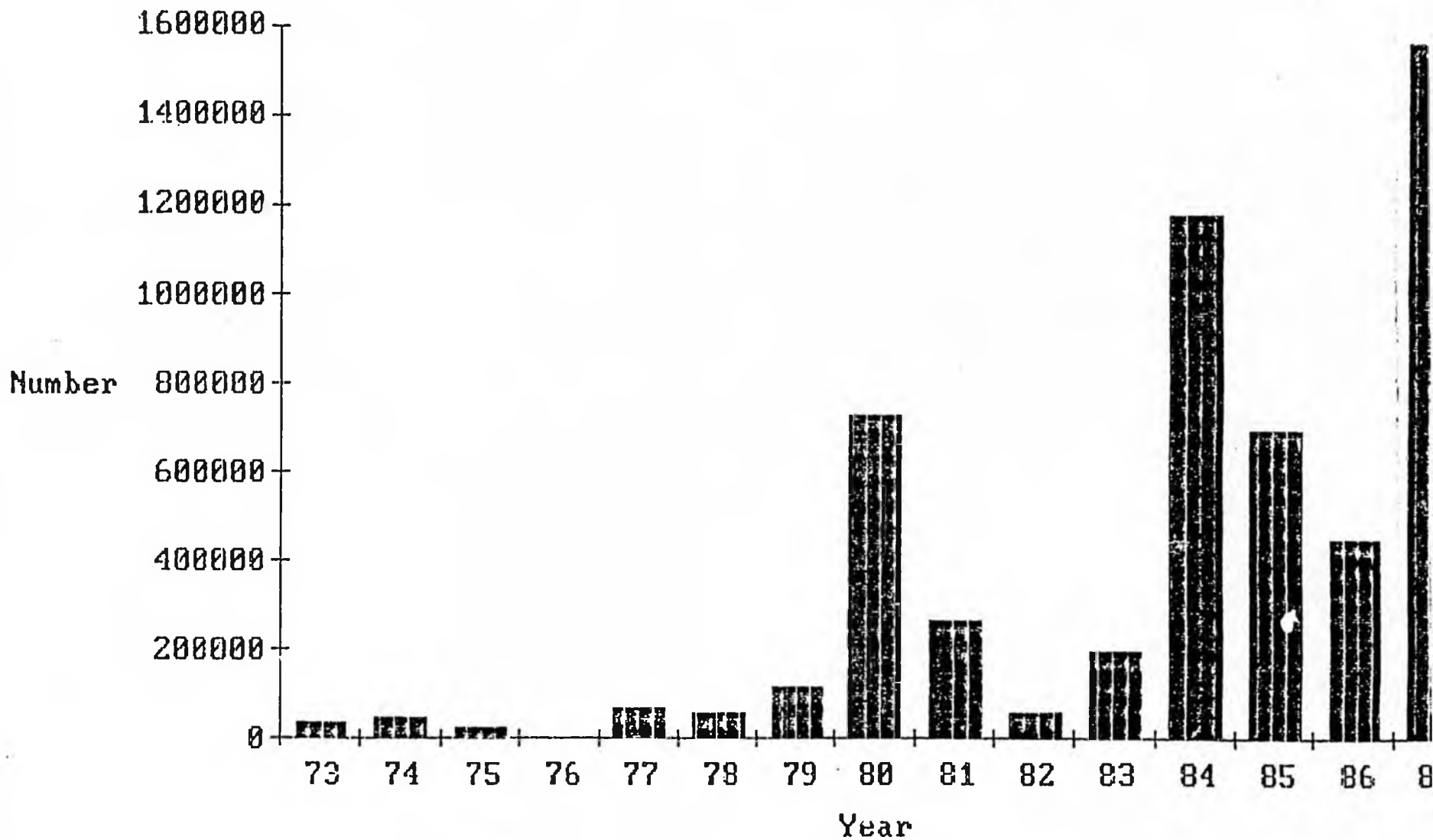


Figure 3.

Area 1 Pink Salmon Troll Catch





December 7, 1988

The Honorable Steve Cowper
Governor of the State of Alaska
Governor's House
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Governor Cowper:

I'm writing to ask your assistance in urging our delegation to the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty Talks to make a major, no-holds-barred effort to raise the King Salmon quota for the Alaskan fishermen.

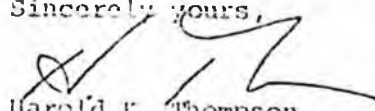
We all know that King Salmon stocks have taken a dramatic turn for the better and that a massive reallocation to harvestors in other States on the west coast is taking place.

King Salmon used to be a mainstay of the fishermen and processors of Sitka, but now unfortunately we are left with very little to work with. Coupled with poor returns of coho, Sitka was "on vacation" all summer last season. We as a company are having a hard time keeping a resident full-time crew together as a consequence and will have to resort to more and more out of State transient type workers if we cannot provide steady employment. Every King salmon represents a \$10 bill to our employees and company in terms of wages, profit and cost coverage.

I personally find it very discouraging to listen to story after story from the hundreds of trollers we buy from about the scores of Kings turned loose on a daily basis, many of which die.

Anything you can do to lend your considerable influence and personal conviction to this battle will surely be appreciated by myself, the Sitka fishermen and processing workers.

Sincerely yours,


Harold F. Thompson
President

(907) 747-6662

TELEFAX (907) 747-6268

Telex 090-45-391 SSSEAFOOD SIKK

FRESH AND FROZEN SALMON, COD, BLACK COD, HALIBUT, ROCK FISH, CRAB, HERRING

SPONSOR: Anderson

CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-358

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY
COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING
THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason to increase the Southeast Alaska quota,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka requests Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska this 9th day of SEPTEMBER, 1987.

Dan Keck, Mayor

A T T E S T:



Pelican Seafoods Inc.

P.O. Box 601
Pelican, Alaska 99822 0601 U.S.A.
(907) 735-2204 or 735-2265
WHX 956 - Channel 16 VHF
4125 0 SSB

Earl Krygier
A.T.A. Juneau, Ak.

May 11, 1988

Earl,

As Resident Manager of Pelican Seafoods I am writing regarding the upcoming Summer season. The shortened Troll Salmon season will have far reaching effects on the city of Pelican and Pelican Seafoods Inc. All of the workers and citizens in this town will be adversely affected. Seafood production is the pulse by which this community is measured.

One sixth of the town budget is derived from the Raw fish tax. One tenth of the budget comes from the sales tax generated by the one store in town. The well being and livelihood of hundreds of people depends on prosperous commercial fishing.

Pelican Seafoods is heavily dependent on the revenue generated by Troll Salmon. We all have 12% less time to catch and process Troll Salmon this season. Admittedly the King Salmon not caught in June will be caught in July this year. However, the June Cohos, Pinks, Sockeye and Chum will be lost.

We can ill afford the absence of a large Troll fleet for an additional ten days. An idle Plant and its workers means no State tax monies, no harbor moorage fees, and diminished store revenues. The resulting loss of tens of thousands of dollars in revenue, wages and taxes is multiplied because this money won't be spent in the town to generate more jobs, services etc. These losses must be viewed as very significant in these difficult economic times.

Pelican Seafoods Inc. has already been planning on a July 1, 1988 Troll opening. The logistics of gearing a plant up for a summer Salmon season are large and complex. If the season opening date can possibly be moved up to June 26, then I need to know this by June 1, 1988.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Norman
Resident Manager
Pelican Seafoods Inc.



City

of

received

Pelican

BOX 757

PELICAN, ALASKA 99832

PHONE 735-2202

RESOLUTION 1988-4

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PELICAN
URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE
TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY
IN INCREASING THE CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA
FOR ALASKA.

WHEREAS, there was again a further increase in available Chinook salmon during the summer of 1988 (48% increase over the summer of 1987 which was a 51% increase over the previous year); and

WHEREAS, undue economic disruption has been suffered by the Southeast Alaskan troll fleet with the traditional 169 day summer Chinook season going to 23 days in 1987 and to only 12 days in 1988; and

WHEREAS, other salmon net gear groups are also being held to restrictive quotas; processors are losing Chinook markets and are unable to fill orders with such a short season and the Southeast Alaska economy as a whole is suffering economic loss due to U.S. Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, the burdens of conservation were to be shared to rebuild stocks, the benefits of fish in excess of escapement needs were also to be shared; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a lidded quota to achieve rebuilding, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, in light of the above facts there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaskan Chinook quota so as to share in these benefits.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, by the City Council of the City of Pelican to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to continue to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota by a meaningful amount during the upcoming 88-89 "fair sharing" treaty negotiations.

PASSED AND APPROVED BY THE PELICAN CITY COUNCIL THIS 19th DAY OF
DECEMBER, 1988.

attest: *Gerl Wirta*
Gerl Wirta, City Clerk

signed: *Reuben Yost*
Reuben Yost, Mayor



City of Petersburg
P. O. Box 329
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

December 6, 1988

Steve Cowper, Governor
State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

WCE
12/13

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed please find a copy of Resolution No. 1160-R, passed and approved by the Petersburg City Council on December 5, 1988.

This resolution was presented to the Council by the Petersburg representative of the Alaska Trollers Association and received the unanimous support of the City Council.

The Mayor and Council and the troll fishermen of Petersburg want to express their appreciation to you and the Treaty Commission for your efforts in the past to increase the Chinook quota. We are aware of the difficulties encountered in considering this complex issue but hope continued efforts on your part and by the Treaty Commission will help gain some quota increases for the future.

Sincerely,

Arleen Pence

Arleen Pence, Mayor Pro Tem
City of Petersburg, Alaska

RESOLUTION NO. 1118-R (a)

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY OF PETERSBURG URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

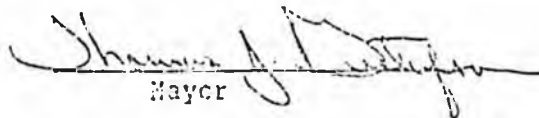
WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300% above the treaty escapement goals; and

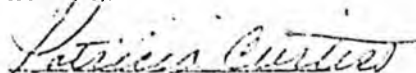
WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota.

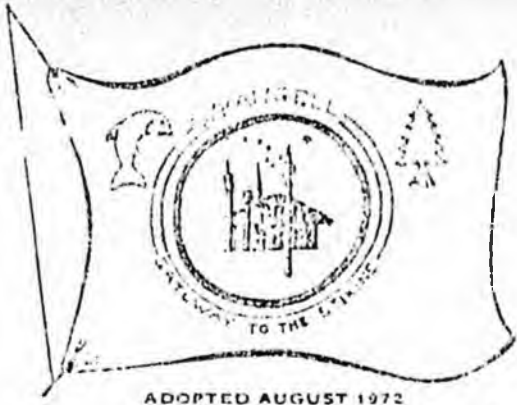
NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg to request Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska for this winter.

PASSED and APPROVED by the City Council of the City of Petersburg, Alaska this 5 day of October 1987.


Mayor

ATTEST:


City Clerk



ADOPTED AUGUST 1972

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

INCORPORATED JULY 15, 1903

BOX 531, 99929 (907) 874-2381

November 5, 1987

*Carrie
Cowan Jettison
A. G. J.
J. B.*

Governor Steve Cowper
Post Office Box A
Juneau, Alaska 99911-0101

Dear Governor Cowper:

Enclosed is City of Wrangell Resolution Number 10-87-285. A resolution urging your support for an increase in the chinook salmon quota for Southeast Alaska.

During the last phase of negotiations for the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty the representatives of the Southeast Alaska fishermen agreed to make some concessions lowering the chinook salmon catch quotas in the Southeast region. This move had a positive influence on the ratification of the Treaty, but also placed some severe restrictions on the chinook catch in Southeast Alaska creating a negative economic factor as a result.

In return for the concessions, the Southeast representatives were assured that mitigating funds would be forthcoming to be used for fisheries enhancement and hatchery development designed to improve chinook fisheries in the Southeast. At that time it appeared there was a distinct possibility that the Treaty renewal scheduled for 1987 would result in additional catch restraints that would compound the loss for our Southeast fleet. Some of the promised funding has been released incrementally, and various enhancement programs are being implemented as a result.

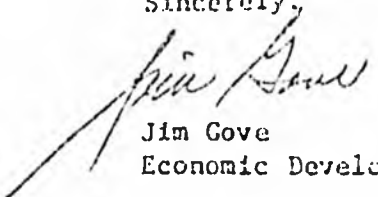
During the past coho season our fishermen experienced a large abundance of chinook salmon that had to be released because the quota was reached. A physical indication that chinook were on the increase. In addition the Alaska Department of Fish and Game indicates a substantial increase of chinook in Southeastern waters, and as high as 60% of the chinook caught in some areas were hatchery fish from Alaskan projects. It appears that our hatchery program is producing tangible results, while at the same time the natural stock is increasing. All indicators suggest that chinook salmon are definitely increasing in number in our Southeast Alaska waters. Based on this information we firmly believe that our representatives should stand firm with a request for a substantial increase in chinook salmon quotas in Southeast Alaska waters during the upcoming Pacific Salmon Treaty review process.

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

Governor Steve Cowper
November 5, 1987
Page 2

By way of the enclosed resolution, we formally ask your support in this matter.

Sincerely,



Jim Gove
Economic Development Director

JG

cc: Don Collinsworth
Steve Pennoyer

encl.

CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 10-87-285

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF WRANGELL, ALASKA URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE ALASKAN REPRESENTATIVES ON THE PACIFIC SALMON TREATY COMMISSION TO PLACE THEIR HIGHEST PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA FOR SOUTHEAST ALASKA DURING THE PENDING WINTER NEGOTIATIONS.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, a majority of the chinook stock that populates our Southeast Alaska fisheries are very healthy; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the United States-Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently constrained by maximum quotas, while Washington and Oregon experienced a large increase in their harvest of chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, many Washington and Oregon indicator streams are as much as 300% above treaty escapement goals; and

WHEREAS, the Columbia river brights are so healthy (450,000 returned in 1987) that they are flooding our fisheries; and

WHEREAS, the facts set forth above indicate there is no biological reason to maintain the existing quota limitations in Southeast Alaska.

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

1. The council requests Governor Cowper to instruct Alaska's representatives on the Pacific Salmon Treaty Commission to place their highest priority on increased quotas for chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters during this winters Treaty negotiations.

PASSED AND APPROVED _____, 1987

OCTOBER 27

, 1987

Fern D. Cowper
MAYOR

ATTEST Lance K. Henderson
CITY CLERK

Examined and correct
copy of the original filed in
my office.

Lance K. Henderson
OCT 29 1987
City of Wrangell, Alaska

THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN ALASKA

RESOLUTION NO. 87-1519

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA, URGING THE GOVERNOR TO INSTRUCT THE TREATY COMMISSION TO PUT A HIGH PRIORITY ON INCREASING THE CHINOOK QUOTA FOR ALASKA THIS WINTER, AND ESTABLISHING AN EFFECTIVE DATE.

WHEREAS, there is a high availability of Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters; and

WHEREAS, Southeast Alaska has suffered an economic loss due to the U.S.-Canada Salmon Treaty quotas; and

WHEREAS, Alaska and Canada are presently on a maximum quota, while Washington and Oregon have tremendously increased their harvest of Chinook salmon; and

WHEREAS, Washington and Oregon indicator streams are 300 percent above the treaty escapement goals; and

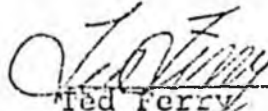
WHEREAS, in light of the above facts, there is no biological reason not to increase the Southeast Alaska quota.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KETCHIKAN, ALASKA AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. The City Council hereby requests Governor Cowper to instruct the Treaty Commission to put a high priority on increasing the Chinook quota for Alaska this winter.

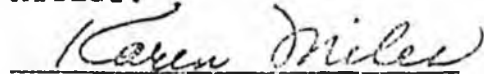
Section 2. This resolution is effective immediately upon passage and approval.

PASSED AND APPROVED THIS 15th day of OCTOBER, 1987.



Ted Ferry
Mayor

ATTEST:



Karen Miles, CMC
City Clerk



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
 committee on King Salmon Treaty Quota dated 1-18-89
 bill/subject

I would like to see a quota increase in the Transboundary agreement with Canada and Washington. Then King stocks are rebuilding and we should share in this increased abundance. Escapements of King Salmon to Southeast and Transboundary Rivers has more than doubled since the treaty's inception. (240%) Alaska Troopers were asked to make significant cuts to aid in the overall enhancement goal and we should receive some increase in return now that the King runs are more abundant. Over the last 30 years there were only 4 times before 1988 that troopers harvested less than 235,000 fish and the 231,268 fish harvested in 1988 comes at a time of much increased abundance in the resource.

Thank's you

Signed:

Tom Daugherty
Testifier

Individual (Trooper)

Representing (Optional)

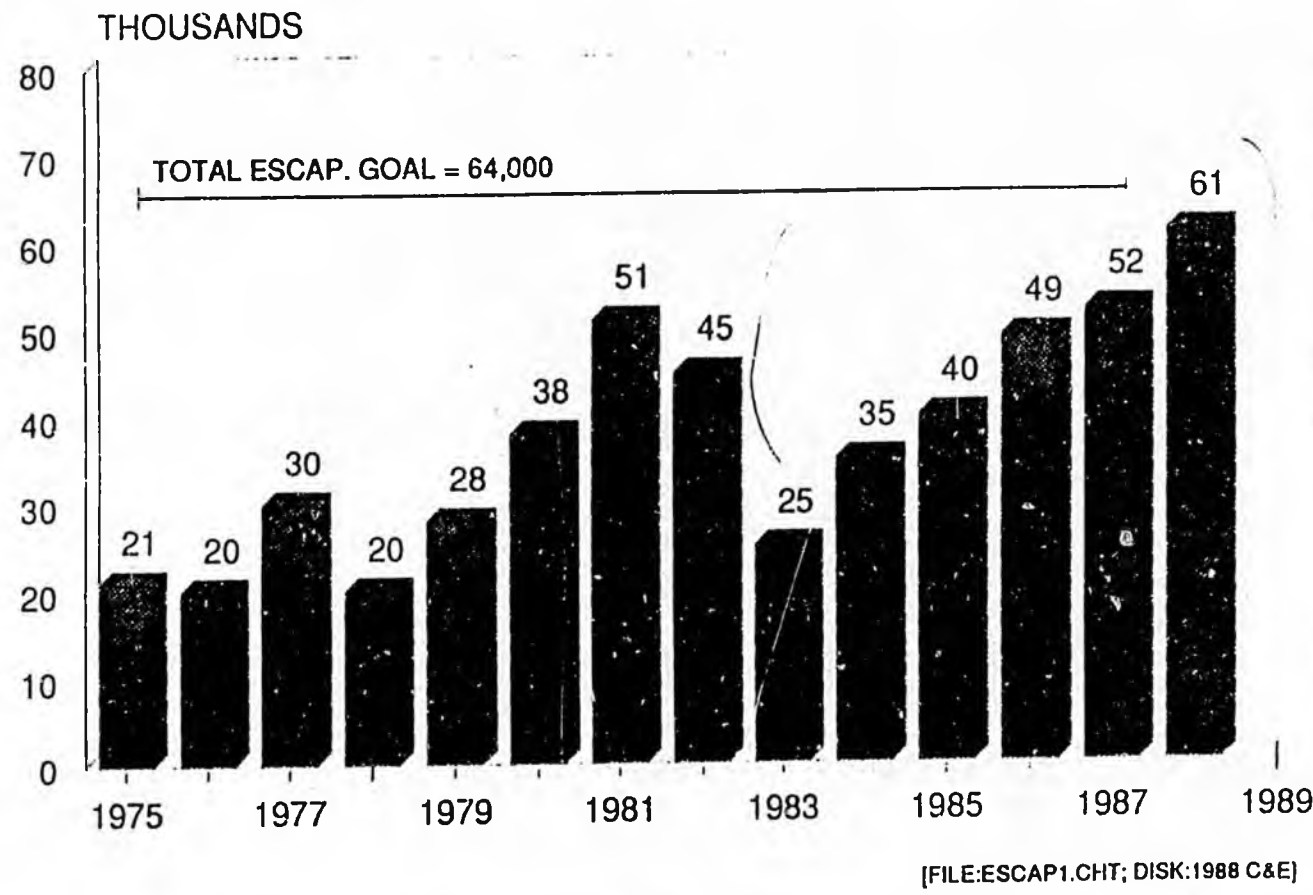
P.O. Box 20261 Juneau, AK

Address

586-1057

Phone No.

ESTIMATED TOTAL NATURAL CHINOOK ESCAPEMENTS TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA AND TRANSBOUNDARY RIVERS, 1975-88



3.45

Figure 10. Estimated total chinook salmon escapements to Southeast Alaska and transboundary spawning systems, 1975 to present.



Official Business

COMMITTEE:

SENATE RESOURCES

DATE: JANUARY 18, 1989

Subject of meeting:

SJR 13 - INCREASE IN CHINOOK SALMON QUOTA

SIGN-IN

PLEASE PRINT!

NAME	ADDRESS	PHONE	REPRESENTING	DO YOU WANT TO TESTIFY?
Eric King	130 Seeward St Suite 213 Juneau AK	586-9444	Alaska Trappers Assoc	Yes
RICH DAVIS	297 KENNEDY ST JUNEAU ALASKA 99801	7-2525	SEAFOOD PROCESSORS ASSN	YES
Joseph Emerson	P.O. Box 021341 Juneau, AK 99802	364-3580	AK Trapper Assoc	Yes
Martha J. Sevel	Box 1 Juneau	3707		no
Bob Clasby	Box 3-2000 Juneau 99802	463-4210	Fish + Game	Yes

FISCAL NOTE

REQUEST:

Revision Date: _____
 Title: Request the Pacific Salmon Comm. to increase Ak. chinook salmon quota.
 Sponsor: Rep. Ulmer / Str. Eliason
 Requestor: _____

Agency Affected: Fish and Game
 BRU: Commercial Fisheries
 Components: Commercial Fisheries
Special Projects

EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 89	FY 90	FY 91	FY 92	FY 93	FY 94
PERSONAL SERVICES						
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL						
SUPPLIES						
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	0	0	0	0	0	0
CAPITAL	0	0	0	0	0	0
REVENUE	0	0	0	0	0	0

FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER						
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
TEMPORARY	0	0	0	0	0	0

ANALYSIS : (Attach a separate page if necessary)

CS causes no additional fiscal impact. Prior fiscal note attached.

Prepared by: Robert C. Clasbv Phone: 465-4210
 Division: Commercial Fisheries Date: 1/17/89

Approved by Commissioner: [Signature] Date: _____
 Agency: Fish and Game

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



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
BILL ANALYSIS

DEPARTMENT Fish and Game	DIVISION Commercial Fisheries	BILL NUMBER HJR9/SJR13	SPONSOR Rep. Ulmer
SHORT TITLE OF BILL Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota.			
DEPARTMENT POSITION The department supports a quota increase provided that the harvest of this increase is conducted in a manner which does not negatively impact existing rebuilding programs for southeast Alaska and coastwide chinook stocks.			
PREPARED BY Dave Cantillon	DATE 1/17/89	COMMISSIONER'S SIGNATURE <i>Lawrence H. Wiley</i>	DATE 1/18/89

SUMMARY

OTHER AGENCIES AFFECTED BY BILL National Marine Fisheries Service	CONSTITUENT GROUP(S) AFFECTED BY BILL S.E. Alaska Commercial & Sport Fishermen S.E. Alaska Based Fish Processors & Fishing Industry Support Groups.
ORGANIZATIONAL SUPPORT FOR BILL S.E. Alaska fishing groups and fishery support industries. S.E. communities.	ORGANIZATIONAL OPPOSITION TO BILL None within state. Chinook users and management agencies in the Pacific Northwest.

FISCAL IMPACT: NONE FISCAL NOTE ATTACHED

BACKGROUND/LEGISLATIVE INTENT

The intent is clearly outlined by this resolution.

ANALYSIS OF BILL/PROGRAM EFFECTS

An increase in the quota will not change the management requirements for the southeast Alaska chinook fisheries.

AMENDMENTS PROPOSED

None

PLEASE ATTACH A SEPARATE SHEET FOR ADDITIONAL COMMENTS OR ANALYSIS.

NORTHERN PANEL

CANADA

Mr. Norm Lemmen (V/Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
115-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-0416
Fax # (604) 624-6479

Mr. Bill Lefeaux-Valentine
Box 564
Queen Charlotte City, B.C.
V0T 1S0
Tel.# (604) 559-4413

Mr. Mark Forand
2 - R.R. #1, Site 155
Comox, B.C.
V6N 5N1
Tel.# (604) 339-7372

Mr. John Malcolm
Box 16, R.R. #1
Madeira Park, B.C.
V0N 2H0
Tel.# (604) 883-9432

Mr. Alan Ronneseth
B.C. Packers Ltd.
Box 550
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 3R5
Tel.# (604) 624-5629

Ms. Fran Tanaka
189 Crestview Drive
Prince Rupert, B.C. V8J 2Z6
Tel.# (604) 627-1110

UNITED STATES

Mr. Steven Pennoyer (Chair)
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 465-4100
Fax # (907) 586-6595

replaced

Mr. Geron Bruce, Exec. Dir.
United Southeast Alaska
Gillnetters Association
P.O. Box 021066
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 586-8125

Mr. Bruce Wallace
Southeastern Alaska Seiners
Association
P.O. Box 8572
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-5156

Mr. Robert McVey, Regional Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 586-7221
Fax # (907) 586-7131

Mr. James Green
1033 Millar Street
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-5317

Mr. David G. Bedford
P. O. Box 1211
Petersburg, AK 99833
Tel.# (907) 772-3124

Secretariat Staff Contact

Mr. Steve Cox-Rogers
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 08/22/88

NORTHERN PANEL - ALTERNATES

CANADA

Mr. Lorne Iverson
12060 Woodhead Road
Richmond, B.C.
V6V 1G3
Tel.# (604) 273-5876

Mr. Hebert Clifton
1521 Moresby Avenue
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1J9
Tel.# (604) 624-3605

Mr. Ray Kendel
c/o Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Box 4987
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 4S2
Tel.# (403) 668-3938
or Mobile 2M 3105 YJ Channel

Mr. Ross Holkestad
7115-194A Street
R.R. #9
Surrey, B.C. V3S 5M1
Tel.# (604) 574-3988

Ms. Denise Maxwell
6812 Raddison
Vancouver, B.C.
V5S 3W9
Tel.# (604) 437-9300

Mr. Chris Dragseth
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
117-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137

UNITED STATES

Mr. David C. Cantillon
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-9522

Mr. Earl Krygier, Exec. Director
Alaska Trollers Association
130 Seward Street, Suite 213
Juneau, AK 99801
Tel.# (907) 586-9400

Mr. Lawrence Dalton, Chairman
United Southeast Alaska
Gillnetters Association
612 Deermount Avenue
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-3276

Mr. James Brooks
National Marine Fisheries Service
P. O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802-1668
Tel.# (907) 586-7221

Mr. John Winther
P. O. Box 863
Petersburg, AK 99833
Tel.# (907) 772-4754

Mr. David C. Jones
P. O. Box 1143
Ward Cove, AK 99928
Tel.# (907) 247-8349

Amended 08/22/88

FRASER PANEL

CANADA

Mr. F.J. Fraser (Chair)
Area Manager
Fraser River, N.B.C. & Yukon Div.
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Room 323, 80-6th. Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-6478
Fax # (604) 666-7112

Mr. Larry Wick
11453 Bond Boulevard
Delta, B.C.
V4E 1N4
Tel.# (604) 596-7981

Mr. Mike Forrest
1620 Knappen Street
Port Coquitlam, B.C.
V3C 3Z1
Tel.# (604) 942-6289
Dock (604) 942-7557

Mr. Mike Hunter
President
Fisheries Council of B.C.
100 West Pender Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6A 1T3
Tel.# (604) 684-6454
Fax # (604) 684-5109

Ms. Ruth Kendall
1222 - 184 Street
Surrey, B.C. V3S 5J9
Tel.# (604) 531-6514

Mr. John Sam
Community Planner
NI'akapxm Nation Indian Tribal Council
Box 430
Lytton, B.C. V0K 1Z0
Tel.# (604) 455-2711

UNITED STATES

Ms. L. Loomis (V/Chair)
Fish. Manager
Swinomish Tribal Community
P.O.Box 817, 950 Moorage Way
LaConner, WA 98257
Tel.# (206) 466-3163
Fax # (206) 466-4047

Mr. R. A. Schmitt
Director, Northwest Region
National Marine Fisheries Service
7600 Sand Point Way N.E.
BIN C15700, Building 1
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6150
Fax # (206) 526-6426

Mr. Robert A. Turner
Assistant Director
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-6627
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Mr. Robert P. Zuanich
Executive Director
Purse Seine Vessel Owners Assoc.
1111 N.W. 45th Street
Seattle, WA 98107
Tel.# (206) 783-7733

Secretariat Staff Contact

Mr. Jim Gable
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 07/19/88

FRASER RIVER PANEL - ALTERNATES

CANADA

Ms. Marjorie Williams
2771 Shoreline Drive
Victoria, B.C.
V9B 1M5
Tel.# (604) 384-4702

Mr. Edgar Birch
11660 - 98A Avenue
Surrey, B.C.
V3V 2K9
Tel.# (604) 584-5198

Mr. Mike Griswold
Box 123, Heriot Bay
Quadra Island, B.C.
VOP 1H0
Tel.# (604) 285-3702

Mr. Hajime (Hub) Matsuzaki
President
E.A. Towns Fishing Supplies Ltd.
7671 Gabriola Crescent
Richmond, B.C.
V7C 1W1
Tel.# (604) 277-3191
Home 277-6039

Mr. Jim Hill
B. C. Packers Ltd.
P.O.Box 5000
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 4A8
Tel.# (604) 277-2212

Mr. Aubrey Roberts
Councillor for
The Campbell River Indian Band
P.O. Box 279
Campbell River, B.C. V9W 5B1
Tel.# (604) 286-6949

UNITED STATES

Mr. Ron Allen
Tribal Chairman
Jamestown Klallam Tribe
305 Old Blyn Highway
Sequim, WA 98382
Tel.# (206) 683-1109

Mr. A. Dennis Austin
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-6629
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Dr. Thomas E. Kruse
N.M.F.S. - Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg. 1
BIN C 15700
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6150
Fax # (206) 526-6426

Mr. Bob Suggs
1450 Telegraph Road
Bellingham, WA 98226
Tel.# (206) 733-0877

Amended 07/19/88

SOUTHERN PANEL

CANADA

Mr. Paul Sprout (Chair)
Area Manager
South Coast Division
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 1K3
Tel. # (604) 756-7280
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Mr. Robert Clifton
3210 Comox Road
Courtenay, B.C.
V9N 3P8
Tel.# (604) 339-3702

Mr. John Lenic
3722 Edinburgh Street
Burnaby, B.C.
V5C 1R5
Tel.# (604) 298-1745

Mr. Fred Penland
3045 - 144th Street
White Rock, B.C.
V4A 4L8
Tel.# (604) 576-8032 (Off.)

Mr. Tom Davis
832 Brentwood Heights
R. R. # 1
Brentwood Bay, B.C.
V0S 1A0
Tel.# (604) 656-3097

Ms. Elizabeth Larson
General Delivery
Lund, B.C.
V0N 2G0
Tel.# (604) 483-3255

UNITED STATES

Mr. Robert Whitener (V/Chair)
3607 S.W. Manning Street
Seattle, WA 98126
Tel.# (206) 937-4611

Mr. Chris E. Morganroth
627 E. Vashon
Port Angeles, WA 98362
Tel.# (206) 452-9001

Mr. Scott Boley
275-6th Street
Gold Beach, OR 97444
Tel.# (503) 247-2281

Mr. Jim Martin
Oregon Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
506 S.W. Mill Street
Portland, OR 97207
Tel.# (503) 229-5140

Mr. Joseph Blum, Director
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-6623
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Dr. Thomas E. Kruse, Dep. Director
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way N.E., Bldg.1
BIN C15700
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6150
Fax # (206) 526-6426

Secretariat Staff Contact

Mr. Jim Cave
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-808
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 07/19/88

SOUTHERN PANEL - ALTERNATES

CANADA

Ms. Susan Steele
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-7169

Mr. Bob Duncan
466 Pinecrest
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 3P1
Tel.# (604) 286-0384

Ms. Geraldine (Danni) Tribe
Box # 286
Sointula, B.C.
VON 3E0
Tel.# (604) 973-6981

Mr. Ron Fowler
2445 West 7th Avenue
Vancouver, B.C.
V6K 1Y6
Tel.# (604) 733-6784

Mr. Warren Peterson
April Point Lodge, Box 1
Campbell River, B.C.
V9W 4Z9
Tel.# (604) 285-2222

Mr. Ed Safarik, Jr.
3263 Quesnel Drive
Vancouver, B.C.
V6S 1Z7
Tel.# (604) 732-8382

UNITED STATES

Mr. Thomas D. Cooney
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
General Administration Bldg., Rm. 115
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-9142
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Ms. N. Kathryn Brigham
P.O.Box 37
Cascade Locks, OR 97014
Tel.# (503) 238-0667

Mr. Mark Cedergreen
Wash. State Charter Boat Assoc.
P.O.Box 546
Westport, WA 98595
Tel.# (206) 268-9120

Mr. Burnell Bohn
Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
17330 S.E. Evelyn Street
Clackamas, OR 97015
Tel.# (503) 657-2030

Mr. Terry R. Williams
3901 Totem Beach Road
Marysville, WA 98270
Tel.# (206) 653-4585

Mr. Jerry Van Meter
Special Assistant to the
Regional Director
US Fish & Wildlife Service
500 NE Multnomah Street, Rm. 1692
Portland, OR 97232
Tel. # (503) 231-6135
Fax # (503) 231-6116

Amended 07/19/88

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE AND ADMINISTRATION

CANADA

Mr. C. Wayne Shinnars (V/Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-4774
Fax # (604) 666-3295

Ms. Heather Fletcher
International Directorate
Pacific Rim & Trade Policy Div.
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
14th Fl. - 200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.# (613) 993-1835
Fax # (613) 996-9055
(Message to include Tel.# for contact)

Mr. C. C. (Bud) Graham
Chief, International & Inter-
governmental Affairs
Program Planning & Economics Branch
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-8192
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Mr. Stephen J. Brownlee
Branch Administrator
Administration Division
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-2975
Fax # (604) 666-3450

UNITED STATES

Mr. S. Timothy Wapato (Chair)
Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal
Fish Commission
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd. Ste. 202
Portland, OR 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667
Fax # (503) 235-4228

Ms. Sharon W. Stanley
Executive Director
Bureau of Oceans and International
Environmental and Scientific Affairs
OES/EX - Room 7821
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20520
Tel.# (202) 647-3622
Fax # (202) 647-6510
(Message to include Tel.# for contact)

Mr. Charles K. Walters
U.S. Section Coordinator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
BIN C 15700
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6155
Fax.# (206) 526-6426

Mr. Jeffrey Curtis
Columbia River Inter-Tribal
Fish Commission
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd., Ste. 202
Portland, OR 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667
Fax # (503) 235-4228

Ex-Officio Member

Ian Todd
Executive Secretary
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 09/29/88

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

CANADA

Ms. Stefani Hewlett (Chair)
Manager
Communications & Development
Vancouver Public Aquarium
P.O. Box 3232
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3X8
Tel.# (604) 685-3364
Fax # (604) 685-5312

Mr. L. Patrick Greene
Prince Rupert Fishermen's Coop. Assoc.
P.O.Box 520
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 3R7
Tel.# (604) 624-2146
Fax # (604) 627-7279

Dr. Brian Riddell
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7145
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Dr. Frank Bernard
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7191
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. Louis Lapi
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7144
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. David Peacock
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#202-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C. V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137
Fax # (604) 624-6479

UNITED STATES

Dr. John R. Donaldson (V/Chair)
Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife
Authority
Ste. 170 - 2000 S.W. 1st Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
Tel.# (503) 294-7031
Fax # (503) 294-7033

Dr. Don Bevan
Office of the Dean
Henderson Hall 557, HN-15
College of Ocean & Fishery Sciences
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
Tel. # (206) 543-6605
Fax # (206) 543-6785

Mr. Scott Marshall
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Rec. Message # (907) 586-1372
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Mr. Guy McMinds
Quinault Indian Nation
Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O. Box 189
Taholah, WA 98587
Tel.# (206) 276-8211
Fax # (206) 276-4682

Mr. David C. Cantillon
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Amended 07/19/88

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RESEARCH AND STATISTICS (CONT'D.)

CANADA

Mr. R. Harrison
Sr. Management Biologist
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#330-80 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-2417
Fax # (604) 666-7112

Mr. R. Kadowaki
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7229
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. Don Anderson
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7283
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Mr. Wayne Saito
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Room 330, 80 - 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-6608
Fax # (604) 666-7112

UNITED STATES

Mr. Michael Fraidenburg
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-6655
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Dr. Gary S. Morishima
Quinault Nation
3010 77th S.E., Suite 104
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Tel.# (206) 236-1406
Fax # (206) 236-6842

Mr. Gary R. Graves
Northwest Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180
Fax # (206) 456-3032

Mr. Michael Grayum
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way East
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180
Fax # (206) 456-3032

Ex-Officio Member

Mr. David C. Schutz
Head, Biological Services
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-0497
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Mr. Ian Todd, Executive Secretary
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Secretariat Staff Contact

Mr. Ian Guthrie
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 09/29/88

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON DATA SHARING

CANADA

Mr. L. Lapi (Co-Chair)
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7144
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. James H. Bjerring
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-2630
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Mr. D. Schutz
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C. V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-0497
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Mr. Marc Hamer
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel. # (604) 756-7104
Fax # (604) 756-7053

UNITED STATES

Dr. Don Bevan (Co-Chair)
Dean's Office, Henderson Hall 557, HN-15
College of Ocean & Fishery Sciences
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
Tel.# (206) 543-6605
Fax # (206) 543-6785

Dr. Kenneth A. Henry
N.O.A.A.
National Marine Fisheries Service
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 4
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4234

Dr. Richard Marasco
N.W.A.F.C. - F/NWR
7600 Sand Point Way NE
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4172

Dr. Gary S. Morishima
Quinault Nation
3010 - 77th S.E., Suite 104
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Tel.# (206) 236-1406
Fax # (206) 236-6842

Mr. Phil Mundy
Columbia R. Inter-Tribal Fish Comm.
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd. Ste. 202
Portland, Oregon 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667
Fax # (503) 235-4228

Ms. Norma Jean Sands
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-9522

Mr. Ken Newman
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180, Fax # (206) 456-3032

Ex-Officio Member

Mr. Ian Guthrie
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Tel.# (604) 684-8081, Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 09/29/88

Working Group on Mark-Recovery Statistics

CANADA

Dr. J. Schnute
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7146
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. V. Palermo
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-6592

Mr. T. Hoyt
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
South Coast Division
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7276
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Mr. L. Lapi
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7144
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Dr. Tim Mulligan
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7039
Fax # (604) 756-7053

UNITED STATES

Dr. J. E. Clark
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824-0020
Tel.# (907) 465-3323

Mr. K. Newman
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way East
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180

Dr. K. Henry
N.O.A.A.
National Marine Fisheries Service
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 4
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4234

Dr. F. de Libero
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-4514

Dr. S. Mathews
Fisheries Research Institute
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195

Amended 07/19/88

Working Group on Mark-Recovery Databases

CANADA

Mr. L. Lapi
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel. # (604) 756-7144
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. Paul Starr
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7015
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. Mark Hamer
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7104
Fax # (604) 756-7053

UNITED STATES

Dr. Ken Johnson
Pacific Marine Fisheries Comm.
2000 S.W. First Avenue
Suite 170
Portland, OR 97201
Tel.# (503) 294-7474

Mr. B. Johnson
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 465-3483

Dr. F. de Libero
Washington Dept of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-4514

Mr. Charles Corrarino
Oregon Department of Fish
and Wildlife
P.O. Box 59
Portland, OR 97207
Tel.# (503) 229-5331

Mr. Dick O'Connor
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 586-2130

Amended 09/29/88

FRASER RIVER PANEL TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

CANADA

Mr. Wayne Saito (Co-Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Room 330, 80 - 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-6608
Fax # (604) 666-7112

Mr. Al Gould
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7279
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Mr. Robin Harrison
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Room 330, 80 - 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-2417
Fax # (604) 666-7112

UNITED STATES

Mr. Michael Grayum (Co-Chair)
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way East
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180
Fax # (206) 456-3032

Dr. Dick Thompson
National Marine Fisheries Service
7600 Sand Point Way NE
BIN C 15700, Building 1
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6144
Fax # (206) 526-6426

Mr. Bill Tweit
Washington Department of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Building
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-4797
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Amended 08/22/88

NORTHERN BOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

CANADA

Mr. D. Peacock (Co-Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#202-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137
Fax # (604) 624-6479

Mr. L. Jantz
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#202-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137

Dr. M. Henderson
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-6746

Mr. L. Enderud
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Box 99
Masset, B.C.
V0T 1M0
Tel.# (604) 626-3316

UNITED STATES

Mr. David C. Cantillon (Co-Chair)
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 455-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Ms. Norma Jean Sands
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Dr. Jack H. Helle
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-6038
Fax # (907) 789-6094

Mr. Phillip S. Doherty
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
2030 Sea Level Drive, Suite 205
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-5195

Mr. Glen T. Oliver
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824-0020
Tel.# (907) 465-3323

Mr. Ben Van Alen
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-3323, Fax # 586-6595

Mr. Jerome J. Pella
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-7231
Fax # (907) 789-6094

Amended 07/19/88

TRANSBOUNDARY TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

CANADA

Mr. R. Harrison (Co-Chair)
Sr. Management Biologist
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#330 - 80 - 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-2417
Fax # (604) 666-7112

Mr. S. Johnston
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
122 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2T9
Tel.# (403) 667-2235

Dr. C. Wood
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7140
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. P. Milligan
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
122 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2T9
Tel.# (403) 667-2235

Mr. P. Etherton
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
122 Industrial Road
Whitehorse, Y.T.
Y1A 2T9
Tel.# (403) 667-2235

UNITED STATES

Mr. Scott L. Marshall (Co-Chair)
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Rec. Message # (907) 586-1372
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Mr. John H. Eiler
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-7231
Fax # (907) 789-6094

Mr. William R. Bergmann
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 667
Petersburg, AK 99833
Tel.# (907) 772-3801

Mr. Andrew J. McGregor
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Ms. Kathleen A. Jensen
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Dr. James C. Olsen
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-7231
Fax # (907) 789-6094

Amended 07/19/88

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CHINOOK

CANADA

Dr. B. Riddell (Co-Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7145
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. Paul Starr
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7015
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. K. Pitre
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel. # (604) 666-3512

Mr. D. Peacock
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#202-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137

Mr. T. Shardlow
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7293

Mr. S. Heizer
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7271

Mr. N. Schubert
#330 80 - 6th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# 666-8452

UNITED STATES

Mr. Michael Fraidenburg
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-6655
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Dr. Don Bevan
Dean's Office, Henderson Hall 557, HN-15
College of Ocean & Fishery Sciences
University of Washington
Seattle, WA 98195
Tel.# (206) 543-6605
Fax.# (206) 543-6785

Mr. Pat Patillo
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 586-2999, Fax # (206) 586-2531

Mr. Gary R. Freitag
S.S.E. Regional Aqua. Assn.
1621 Tongass Avenue, Ste. 103
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-9605, Fax # 225-1348

Mr. Dexter Pitman
Idaho Dept. of Fish and Game
600 South Walnut, Box 25
Boise, ID 83707
Tel.# (208) 334-3791

Dr. Kenneth A. Henry
N.O.A.A.-N.M.F.S.
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 4
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4234

Mr. Steve E. Ignel
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-7231, Fax # 789-6094

Mr. R. Douglas Mecum
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
P.O Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250, Fax # 586-9522

Amended 09/29/88

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CHINOOK (CONT'D)

CANADA

UNITED STATES

Mr. Ronald H. Williams
Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
827 N.W. Witham Drive
Corvallis, OR 97330
Tel.# (503) 754-4431

Mr. Scott L. Marshall
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O.Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250, Fax # 586-9522
Rec. Message # (907) 586-1372

Dr. Gary S. Morishima
Quinault Nation
3010 - 77th S.E., Suite 104
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Tel.# (206) 236-1406
Fax # (206) 236-6842

Mr. Timothy W. Roth
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
9317 Highway 99, Suite 1
Vancouver, WA 98665
Tel.# (206) 696-7605

Dr. Howard A. Schaller
Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Comm.
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd.
Suite 202
Portland, OR 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667

Mr. Melvin C. Seibel
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-9522

Mr. Terry E. Wright
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180

Amended 09/29/88

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON COHO

CANADA

Mr. R. Kadowaki (Co-Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7229
Fax # (604) 756-7053

Mr. K. Pitre
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-3512

Mr. N. Schubert
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#330-80-6th Street
New Westminster, B.C.
V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-8452

Mr. T. Shardlow
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7293

Mr. T. Pendray
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#228-417 2nd Avenue West
Prince Rupert, B.C.
V8J 1G8
Tel.# (604) 624-9137

Mr. L. Lapi
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7144
Fax # (604) 756-7053

UNITED STATES

Dr. Gary S. Morishima (Co-Chair)
Quinault Nation
3010 77th S.E., Suite 104
Mercer Island, WA 98040
Tel.# (206) 236-1406
Fax # (206) 236-6842

Ms. Jane Ramonda-Powell
Washington Department of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-1397
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Mr. James B. Scott
North West Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way East
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180
Fax # (206) 456-3032

Mr. Robert A. Hayman
Skagit System Coop.
P.O. Box 368
La Conner, WA 98257
Tel.# (206) 466-3163

Dr. Kenneth A. Henry
N.O.A.A.-N.M.F.S.
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 4
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4234

Mr. Ronald H. Williams
Oregon Dept. of Fish & Wildlife
827 N.W. Witham Drive
Corvallis, OR 97330
Tel.# (503) 754-4431

Amended 09/29/88

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON COHO (CONTD)

CANADA

Mr. K. Wilson
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-6560
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Mr. S. Heizer
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7271
Fax # (604) 758-9600

UNITED STATES

Mr. Bob Wunderlich
U.S. Fish and Wildlife
2625 Parkmont Lane S.W., Bldg. A
Olympia, WA 98502
Tel.# (206) 753-9460

(Northern Coho)

Mr. Melvin C. Seibel
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Dr. Aven M. Anderson
National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Region
P.O. Box 1668
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 586-7221

Mr. Richard Carlson
National Marine Fisheries Service
Auke Bay Laboratory
P.O. Box 210155
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Tel.# (907) 789-6038,
Fax # 789-6094

Mr. Stephen H. Hoffman
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
2030 Sea Level Drive, Ste. 205
Ketchikan, AK 99901
Tel.# (907) 225-5195

Mr. Leon D. Shaul
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-3323
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Amended 07/19/88

JOINT TECHNICAL COMMITTEE ON CHUM

CANADA

Mr. D. Anderson (Co-Chair)
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7283
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Mr. A. Gould
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7279
Fax # (604) 758-9600

Dr. Terry Beacham
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7149

Mr. S. Heizer
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7271

Mr. R. Harrison
Sr. Management Biologist
Fraser River, N.B.C. & Yukon Division
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#330-80-6th Street
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-2417

Mr. M. Farwell
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
#330-80-6th Street
New Westminster, B.C. V3L 5B3
Tel.# (604) 666-6390

Mr. Wilf Luedke
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
3225 Stephenson Point Road
Nanaimo, B.C. V9T 1K3
Tel.# (604) 756-7157 (alt.# 756-7293)

UNITED STATES

Mr. Gary R. Graves (Co-Chair)
Northwest Indian Fisheries Comm.
6730 Martin Way E.
Olympia, WA 98506
Tel.# (206) 438-1180
Fax # (206) 456-3032

Dr. Kenneth A. Henry
N.O.A.A.-N.M.F.S.
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 4
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-4234

Mr. Nick Lampsakis
Point No Point Treaty Council
7850 N.E. Little Boston Road
Kingston, WA 98346
Tel.# (206) 297-3422

Mr. Ralph Boomer
U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service
2625 Parkmont Lane S.W., Bldg. A
Olympia, WA 98502
Tel.# (206) 753-9460

Mr. Bill Tweit
Washington Department of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Building
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-4797
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Amended 08/22/88

THE EDITORIAL BOARD

CANADA

Mr. C.C. (Bud) Graham
Chief, International & Inter-
governmental Affairs
Program Planning & Economics Branch
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-8192
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Dr. Frank Bernard
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
Pacific Biological Station
Hammond Bay Road
Nanaimo, B.C.
V9R 5K6
Tel.# (604) 756-7191
Fax # (604) 756-7053

UNITED STATES

Mr. Scott L. Marshall
Div. of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824
Tel.# (907) 465-4250
Rec. Message # (907) 586-1372

Dr. John R. Donaldson
Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife
Authority
Ste. 170 - 2000 S.W. 1st Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
Tel.# (503) 294-7031
Fax # (503) 294-7033

Mr. Whittier Johnson
Washington Dept. of Fisheries
115 - General Administration Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-4995
Fax # (206) 586-2531

Ex-Officio Member

Mr. Tom Jensen
Pacific Salmon Commission
#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 1B9
Tel.# (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Amended 07/19/87

NATIONAL CORRESPONDENTS

CANADA

Mr. C. C. (Bud) Graham
Chief, International & Inter-
governmental Affairs
Program Planning & Economics Branch
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-8192
Fax # (604) 666-3450

Ms. Heather Fletcher
International Directorate
Pacific Rim & Trade Policy Div.
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
14th Fl. - 200 Kent Street
Ottawa, Ontario
Tel.# (613) 993-1835
Fax # (613) 996-9055
(Message to include Tel.# for contact)

Mr. Don Kowal
Chief
Operations Branch
Fisheries Operations Branch
Pacific and Freshwater Fisheries
Dept. of Fisheries and Oceans
200 Kent Street - Station 1154
Ottawa, Ontario
K1A 0E6
Tel.# (613) 990-0186
Fax # (613) 996-9055
(Message to include Tel.# for contact)

UNITED STATES

Mr. C. K. Walters
U.S. Section Coordinator
National Marine Fisheries Service
Northwest Region
7600 Sand Point Way NE, Bldg. 1
BIN C 15700
Seattle, WA 98115
Tel.# (206) 526-6155
Fax # (206) 526-6426

Mr. Jeffrey Curtis
Columbia River Inter-Tribal
Fish Commission
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd., Suite 202
Portland, OR 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667
Fax # (503) 235-4228

Mr. Laird A. Jones
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 465-4100
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Amended 07/19/88

PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

STAFF

#600-1155 Robson Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6E 1B9

Tel. # (604) 684-8081
Fax # (604) 666-8707

Ian Todd
Executive Secretary

James C. Woodey
Chief, Management Division

Vicki Beck
Secretary

Jim Cave
Head, Stock Monitoring Group

Peter Cheng
Project Biologist

Steve Cox-Rogers
Project Biologist

Holly Derham
Assistant Scale Analyst

Jim Gable
Head, Racial Identification Group

Greta Grant
Secretary

Thomas C. Jensen
Deputy Executive Secretary

Kenneth N. Medlock
Finance and Administration Officer

Elizabeth Green
Receptionist

Ian Guthrie
Head, Biometrics/Computer Services

Ellen Mochizuki
Accountant

Kathy Mulholland
Computer Programmer/Analyst/Operator

Doug Stelter
Statistician

Betty Tasaka
Scale Analyst

Glenna Westwood
Librarian/Records Administrator

Bruce White
Project Biologist

Amended 07/19/88

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE - SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

RULES COMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE, VICE-CHAIRMAN
LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
FISHERIES SUBCOMMITTEE, CHAIRMAN



P.O. BOX 143
SITKA, ALASKA 99835
P.O. BOX V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 485-4916

TO: Sen. Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee

FROM: Sen. Dick Eliason *Dick*

DATE: Jan. 12, 1989

RE: Request for scheduling of SJR 13

SJR 13, "Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota," was introduced this morning and referred to the Resources Committee. I would very much appreciate your consideration of scheduling of this resolution for a hearing by the Resources Committee as soon as possible. The resolution needs to pass both houses within the next couple of weeks in order to meet its purpose of sending a strong message along with our U.S. delegates to the Pacific Salmon Commission negotiations in February.

I plan to be out of Juneau at a meeting on Monday of next week, but would very much appreciate having this resolution scheduled for either your Wednesday or Friday meeting. It is a simple, straight-forward resolution and should take very little of the committee's time.

I will enclose some back-up information on the quota issue, and some position statements. If you need further information please contact my office.

Thanks for your consideration.



PACIFIC SALMON COMMISSION

ESTABLISHED BY TREATY BETWEEN CANADA
AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
MARCH 17, 1985

600 - 1155 ROBSON STREET
VANCOUVER, B.C. V6E 1B9
TELEPHONE: (604) 684-8081
FAX: (604) 666-8707

COMMISSIONERS

CANADA

Mr. C. Wayne Shinnars (V/Chair)
Can. Commissioner
Department of Fisheries and Oceans
555 West Hastings Street
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 5G3
Tel.# (604) 666-4774
Fax # (604) 666-3295

Mr. Clifford Atleo
Executive Director
Native Brotherhood of B.C.
Suite 200-1755 E. Hastings St.
Vancouver, B.C.
V5L 1T1
Tel.# (604) 255-3137
Fax # (604) 251-7107

Mr. L. (Paddy) Greene
First Vice-President
Prince Rupert Fishermen's Coop. Assoc.
P.O.Box 520
Prince Rupert, B.C. V8J 3R7
Tel.# (604) 624-2146
Fax # (604) 627-7279

Mr. Robert Wright
Oak Bay Marina Ltd.
1327 Beach Drive
Victoria, B.C.
V8S 2N4
Tel.# (604) 598-3366
Fax # (604) 598-1361

UNITED STATES

Mr. S. Timothy Wapato (~~Chair~~)
Executive Director
Columbia River Inter-Tribal
Fish Commission
975 S.E. Sandy Blvd., Ste. 202
Portland, Oregon 97214
Tel.# (503) 238-0667
Fax # (503) 235-4228

Mr. Don W. Collinsworth
Commissioner of
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game
Office of the Commissioner
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
Tel.# (907) 465-4100
Fax # (907) 586-6595

Mr. William R. Wilkerson
Director
Department of Revenue
Room 412, General Admin. Bldg.
Olympia, WA 98504
Tel.# (206) 753-5574
Fax # (206) 586-2531

*Dr John R.
Donaldson
Portland, OR*

Mr. David A. Colson (*Chair*)
Assistant Legal Adviser
for Inter-American Affairs
L/ARA
Department of State, Room 5423
Washington D.C. 20520
Tel.# (202) 647-6328
Fax # (202) 647-1037

Amended 07/19/88

ALTERNATE COMMISSIONERS

CANADA

Mr. Joe Gosnell
167 Robinson Street
New Aiyansh, B.C.
VOJ 1A0
Tel.# (604) 633-2215
Fax # (604) 633-2514

Mr. Garnet Jones
B.C. Packers
4300 Moncton Street
Richmond, B.C.
V7E 3A9
Tel.# (604) 277-2212
Fax # (604) 277-8122

Mr. Jack Nichol, President
United Fishermen & Allied
Workers' Union
111 Victoria Drive, #160
Vancouver, B.C.
V5L 4C4
Tel.# (604) 255-1336
Fax # (604) 255-3162

Ms. Stefani Hewlett
Manager
Communications & Development
Vancouver Public Aquarium
P.O. Box 3232
Vancouver, B.C.
V6B 3X8
Tel.# (604) 685-3364
Fax # (604) 685-5312

UNITED STATES

Mr. Gary Slaven
Chair
Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 205
Petersburg, AK 99833
Tel.# (907) 772-3675

Mr. Guy R. McMinds
Quinault Indian Nation
Dept. of Natural Resources
P.O.Box 189
Taholah, WA 98587
Tel.# (206) 276-8211
Fax # (206) 276-4682

Dr. John R. Donaldson
Columbia Basin Fish & Wildlife
Authority
Ste. 170 - 2000 S.W. 1st Avenue
Portland, OR 97201
Tel.# (503) 294-7031
Fax # (503) 294-7033

Mr. Henry R. Beasley, Director
Office of Int'l Fisheries (F/M3)
NMFS/NOAA/Commerce
1825 Connecticut Ave. NW
Washington, D.C. 20235
Tel.# (202) 673-5279
Fax # (202) 673-5443

Amended 07/19/88

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

1989

Source

Legislative
Resolve No.

CSSJR 13(Res)

1



Requesting the Pacific Salmon Commission to increase Alaska's chinook salmon quota.

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

WHEREAS chinook salmon fisheries were placed under a quota in 1985 by the Pacific Salmon Commission to rebuild depressed chinook salmon stocks coastwide by 1998; and

WHEREAS chinook salmon stocks subject to the quota in Southeast Alaska, for which Alaska shares management responsibility, are responding far better than anticipated at this early date; in 1982, eight percent of the indicator chinook salmon stocks met the established escapement goals, while in 1987 that number increased to 42 percent, and from 1982 to 1987 79 percent of all indicator chinook salmon stocks have shown increases in escapement; and

WHEREAS the abundance of chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska waters has significantly exceeded the population-rebuilding projections of the United States-Canada Salmon Treaty, as evidenced by the increase in the daily catch rate during the 1988 season to 108 percent above the daily catch rate during the 1986 season; and

WHEREAS many economic sectors in Southeast Alaska have suffered substantial economic declines under chinook salmon harvest quotas; and

WHEREAS the Southeast Alaska summer chinook salmon troll season has been reduced from 169 days in 1979 to only 12 in 1988; and

WHEREAS longer seasons benefit the Southeast Alaska fishing industry by ensuring higher quality fish products and greater market availability; and

WHEREAS processors are losing markets for chinook salmon and are unable to fill orders due to such short fishing seasons; and

WHEREAS the shortened season results in area closures for chinook salmon fisheries and in disastrous economic effects on specific Southeast Alaska communities; and

WHEREAS treaty agreements have shortened the Southeast Alaska troll season so much that Alaskan hatchery fish cannot be harvested at the rate anticipated; and

WHEREAS due to increased chinook salmon harvests in fisheries not subject to a harvest quota and increased federal hatchery production of chinook salmon the fishermen of Canada, Washington, and Oregon have enjoyed increased harvests above treaty expectations in some of the fisheries harvesting the same chinook salmon stocks taken in Alaska; however, there has not been any increase in the chinook salmon quota in Alaska; and

WHEREAS the Southeast Alaska summer chinook salmon troll season was initially reduced by the state in 1980 prior to treaty implementation so that Alaska has contributed disproportionately more to the coastwide rebuilding program; and

WHEREAS a fair increase in the Southeast Alaska chinook salmon harvest quota can be allowed in order to lengthen the chinook salmon fishing season and soften the adverse socio-economic effects without jeopardizing the 1998 goal for the natural stock rebuilding program by focusing on stocks that are rebuilding faster than anticipated, including hatchery stocks, thus allowing benefits of the rebuilding program to be taken now;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests the United States section of the Northern Panel of the Pacific Salmon Commission to work, at its February 1989 meeting, to substantially increase the chinook salmon quota for Alaska in order to allow Alaska to share in the increased abundance and harvest of chinook salmon.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to Don W. Collinsworth, David A. Colson, John R. Donaldson, and S. Timothy Wapato, Commissioners, Pacific Salmon Commission.