

ADF & G

Briefing:

Comfish

Data 2-14-92

Presentation by the
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
to the
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE
on
Procedures for Commercial Fisheries Research Review
(February 14, 1992)

- I. General and introductory comments -- Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner.
- II. Overview of commercial fisheries research -- Dr. Doug Eggers, Chief Fisheries Scientist.
- III. Actions related to conduct and presentation of the 1987 False Pass tagging study -- Denby S. Lloyd, Director of Commercial Fisheries.
- IV. Research enhancements to address complex fishery issues (e.g., genetic stock ID) -- Denby S. Lloyd and Dr. Doug Eggers.



Alaska State Legislature

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

P.O. Box V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3716

10 February 1991

Carl Rosier, Commissioner
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Commissioner *Carl* Rosier,

The House Resources Committee will hold a public hearing on Friday, February 14 at 3 p.m. The purpose of the hearing will be to assist committee members in developing a better understanding of the methods and procedures by which the Department of Fish and Game collects, analyzes and reports its commercial fisheries research data. We would expect you to be prepared to discuss the 1987 tagging study and another research example of your choice if you wish.

I request your attendance and the attendance of Commercial Fisheries Director Donby Lloyd, Chief Fisheries Scientist Dr. Eggers and any other staff you deem appropriate. Please call my office in order that we may jointly develop a clear and useful agenda for the hearing. My staff working on this issue is Jay Nelson (X3715). With best regards,

Sincerely,

Cliff
Cliff Davidson, Chairman
House Resources Committee

cc: Resource Committee members

MILESTONES RELATED TO 1987 FALSE PASS
SALMON TAGGING STUDY

(Prepared for the House Resources Committee)

February 14, 1992

Early History

1970-1979 Average chum harvests in South Peninsula (False Pass) June fishery equal 277,000 fish.

1975 False Pass June sockeye allocation set by Board of Fisheries at 8.3% of the preseason Bristol Bay forecast.

1980 Chum harvest at False Pass = 528,000 fish.
1981 Chum harvest at False Pass = 575,000 fish.
1982 Chum harvest at False Pass = 1,015,000 fish.

1983 Proposal by ADF&G to investigate stock composition of chums harvested at False Pass, via tagging.

1984 Report of scale pattern analysis conducted by ADF&G (Conrad 1984), highlighting western Alaska origin of portion of False Pass chum harvest.

1984 ADF&G review of previous tagging results (Brannian 1984).

1984 Implementation of Board-imposed "windows" on False Pass June fishery.

Tagging Study and False Pass Chum Caps

1986 Legislature funds False Pass tagging study for FY87 (\$184.6). For FY88, an additional \$161.6 was appropriated to complete tag recovery and analysis of data. This latter funding was then included, in subsequent years, into the base budget for escapement sampling along the Alaska Peninsula.

1986 Implementation of Board-imposed chum cap of 400,000 fish.

1987 Reversion from chum cap to windows for the False Pass fishery.

1987 1987 False Pass tagging study implemented, with tagging of over 6,000 chums and recovery of 833 tags in "terminal areas."

March 1988 1987 False Pass tagging study results first

presented to Alaska Board of Fisheries (Eggers et al. 1988).

- April 1988 ADF&G issues regional information report (5J88-03) on 1987 tagging study (Eggers et al. 1988).
- 1988 Board-imposed chum cap reestablished and increased to 500,000 fish.
- August 1989 Final data report (5J89-06) presented on 1987 tagging study (Eggers et al 1989).
- October 1989 Two "blind" scientific reviews received on manuscript for formal publication of the 1987 tagging study.
- 1990 Board-imposed chum cap increased to 600,000 fish.
- October 1990 Revisions to manuscript (#89-5004), plus response to reviewer comments, made in a memo from Eggers to Wilbur.
- May 1991 Formal publication of 1987 False Pass tagging study in ADF&G's Fishery Research Bulletin (FRB No. 91-01).

Recent History

- Oct. 14, 1991 Memo from Hilsinger to Eggers concerning proposed expansion of 1987 tagging results to fisheries conducted in 1988-1991.
- Oct. 28, 1991 Memo from Larson to staff indicating staff positions on proposals to be considered by the board at their November meeting.
- Oct. 30, 1991 Memo from Eggers to staff outlining calculations for expansion of 1987 tagging results to fisheries conducted in 1988-1991.
- November 1991 Board of Fisheries meets in Anchorage; changes the False Pass June chum cap to a number equal to 40% of the South Peninsula June sockeye allocation, not to exceed 900,000 chums total.
- Nov. 25, 1991 Memo from Cannon to Hilsinger regarding concerns about development and presentation of department's positions on False Pass fishery to the board.
- Dec. 12, 1991 Memo from Bromaghin to staff with review comments on 1987 tagging study; one of several comments noted an apparent error in Table 1 of FRB 91-01.

Dec. 13, 1991 Memo from Hilsinger to Lloyd transmitting internal review (Bromaghin memo) of 1987 tagging study.

Dec. 10-13 Eggers represents department at PICES meeting in Seattle.

Dec. 16 Eggers discussing sonar programs with AYK staff in Anchorage.

Dec 17-20 Eggers working on oil spill damage assessment and restoration planning, and assessment of Chief Fishery Scientist Office duties and responsibilities.

Dec. 18 Verbal request from Lloyd to Hilsinger and Eggers to develop, and answer, a list of "commonly-asked" questions regarding the False Pass tagging study, including comments from internal review.

Dec. 19 Lloyd leaves for two weeks annual leave.

Dec. 20, 1991 Memo from Hilsinger to Lloyd outlining "commonly-asked" questions about the 1987 tagging study.

Dec. 21 Eggers leaves for one week annual leave.

Dec. 27-Jan. 3 Eggers working on oil spill program.

Jan. 4, 1992 Board of Fisheries votes, in Dillingham, to not reconsider False Pass chum cap; told by department that there is no new information on apportionment of False Pass harvests to stock of origin.

Jan. 6-10 Eggers working on oil spill program and preparing for North Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting.

Jan. 10, 1992 Letter from Representative Lincoln to Lloyd requesting internal documents related to 1987 tagging study.

Jan. 13-15 Eggers representing department at North Pacific Council meeting in Portland.

Jan. 16 Eggers begins assessment of Bromaghin review and comments on 1987 False Pass tagging study.

Jan. 17, 1992 Letter from Representative Ivan to Rosier relating to possible future stock identification studies on False Pass chum harvests.

Jan. 21, 1992 Memo from Eggers to Lloyd indicating acknowledgment of "spreadsheet" error discovered by recent internal review, presenting recalculations, and

outlining resultant impacts to information given to the Board of Fisheries at November meeting.

- Jan. 22, 1992 Memo from Lloyd to Rosier recommending consideration of presenting "new" information (recalculations) to the board.
- Jan. 24, 1992 Letter from Rosie to Martin transmitting recalculations and recommending board reconsideration of False Pass chum cap.
- Jan. 24, 1992 Letter from Lincoln to Rosier requesting internal memoranda and information regarding 1987 tagging study, particularly recent recalculations.
- Jan. 27, 1992 Letter from Rosier to Lincoln transmitting background information and discussing recent recalculations.
- Jan. 27, 1992 Memo from Eggers to staff requesting comments on initial responses to "commonly-asked" questions about the 1987 tagging study.
- Jan. 28, 1992 Memo from Florey to Lloyd regarding concerns of relating False Pass chum cap to the sockeye allocation which is derived from the Bristol Bay sockeye preseason forecast.
- Jan. 29, 1992 Board of Fisheries votes, via teleconference, to again not reconsider False Pass chum cap, even with information on recent recalculations.
- Jan. 29, 1992 Memo from Bromaghin to Hilsinger providing draft regional comments on initial responses to "commonly-asked" questions.
- Jan. 30, 1992 Letter from Rosier to Lincoln transmitting internal information regarding 1987 tagging study.
- Jan. 30, 1992 Memo from Cannon to Hilsinger providing draft regional comments on initial responses to "commonly-asked" questions.
- Jan. 31, 1992 Memo from Hilsinger to Eggers providing regional comments on initial responses to "commonly-asked" questions.
- Feb. 3, 1992 Memo from Lloyd to Meacham identifying potential "outside" reviewers for the 1987 tagging study and revisions.
- Feb. 3, 1992 Letter from Lincoln to Rosier requesting further information and internal documents on 1987 tagging study.

Feb. 7, 1992 Letter from Lincoln to Rosier demanding information by Feb. 10.

Feb. 7, 1992 Memo from Shaul to Eggers illustrating differences in direction of movement of seine-caught versus gillnet caught chums at False Pass and potential impact to interpretation of 1987 tagging study.

Feb. 9, 1992 Board of Fisheries votes, in Bethel, to reconsider False Pass chum cap at meeting in March.

Feb. 10, 1992 Letter from Rosier to Lincoln transmitting additional set of requested information.

Feb. 10, 1992 Letter from Chairman Davidson, announcing House Resources Committee hearing on ADF&G research review procedures.

Feb. 13, 1992 Memo from Cannon to Hilsinger clarifying his statements of concern regarding development of departmental positions on the False Pass fishery.

Feb. 13, 1992 Memo from Lloyd to staff outlining assignments for upcoming board meeting, in March.

Feb. 14, 1992 Letter from Fosier to Ivan outlining potential benefits, and budget requirements, for False Pass genetic stock Id study.

February 14 St. Valentine's Day -- House Resources Committee hearing.

OVERVIEW OF RESEARCH PROGRAMS IN THE
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Prepared for the House Resources Committee
February 14, 1992

The Division of Commercial Fisheries carries out a large program of stock assessment, commercial, and subsistence fisheries monitoring activities. To this end we implement a large number of data collection projects. Research, as we define it, is considered to be applied research and includes all of the activities associated with data collection projects. These activities include: project design; project implementation and supervision; reporting; and ad hoc data analysis, presentations, reports, etc. that are required by fishery managers, decision makers, and the regulatory process. In addition, the activities of higher level research personnel (range 18 and above) include program development; project operational planning; supporting the Board of Fisheries process; and supporting the department's activities in the various external regulatory bodies.

Because a large number of permanent seasonal positions are involved in data collection activities, eighty percent of division's PCN's are involved in the division's "research" program; 46% of full-time PCN's are research positions, however it is difficult to separate division's budget into research and management because of the joint management and data collection activities of many management and research positions. But at least a majority of the division's budget is funding data collection and analysis activities.

Area Research Program. Most of the division's data collection programs are operated at the area level. This provides area level integration of data collection with fishery management activities. This greatly facilitates the real time consideration of information regarding stock status and fishery performance in management decisions. The area research program includes the seasonal and project leader positions. Project activities are very diverse and include: catch monitoring, fish ticket editing and data entry, catch sampling, escapement sampling, conducting surveys for estimating biomass (trawl surveys, herring spawn deposition surveys, pot. surveys), salmon escapement enumeration (aerial surveys, tower counting, side scan sonar, weir counting), test fishing, stock identification (sampling for scale patterns, tissue sampling for genetic markers, sampling for coded wire tags), tagging and tag recovery operations.

Regional Research Program. The regional research program includes the regional biologist, biometricians and data processing. These personnel are responsible for developing project operational plans,

reviewing and editing project reports, project supervision, and providing technical, biometric and data processing support to project leaders and area staff. These individuals conduct many ad hoc analyses, prepare presentations, support the regulatory process, provide information and support to the Chief Fisheries Scientist Office external activities. Please note that the regional biologists and regional biometricians have specific program review and report editing responsibilities as identified in policies on operational planning and reporting.

Although the scope and responsibilities vary among regions, some regional research personnel actively participate in the Pacific Salmon Commission and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council processes. Most of the external responsibilities associated with the Pacific Salmon Commission fall on research personnel in Southeast region and AYK region.

Chief Fisheries Scientist Office. The Chief Fisheries Scientist is the division's quality control officer, and these duties are accomplished through 1/ operational planning process, 2/ publications process, 3/ developing policies for stock assessment and fishery monitoring, 4/ developing harvest policies that meet biological objectives, and 5/ review and approval of various technical personnel matters.

In addition to these line responsibilities, the CFSO also 1/ conducts generic research including sonar and technology, genetic stock identification, hatchery/wild stock identification, marine fisheries stock assessment methodology; 2/ conducts analyses, prepares documents, and supports the public regulatory process of the NPFMC and BOF; and 3/ serves as departmental chief fishery scientist.

The activities of the CFSO as departmental chief fishery scientist include: two seats (Kruse and Eggers) on the SSC of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC); three seats on various NPFMC fishery management plan teams (Murphy, Ackley, Rigby); one seat (Geiger) on the salmon subcommittee of the International North Pacific Fishery Commission; one seat (Eggers) on the Bering Sea Fishery Advisory Body, one seat (Eggers) Pacific International Council for the Exploration of the Sea (PICES). In addition to these formal responsibilities, the CFSO has been the lead technical advisor to the Commissioner in his efforts to negotiate several important multinational fishery management regimes in the North Pacific Region. These include: 1/ Convention for the Conservation of Anadromous Stocks in the North Pacific Ocean (effective in 1992 and ends the Japanese high seas salmon fishery), 2/ International Driftnet Act (effective fall of 1992 and ends the squid driftnet fishery), and 3/ Convention for the Conservation and Management of the Living Marine Resources in the Central Bering Sea.

Division's Program Review Process. Project development, project

review, and project approval is accomplished through the project operational planning process. Project data, results, and analyses are documented through the division reporting process. The chief fisheries scientist is the division's quality control officer and gives final approval for operational plans and publication of reports. However, most of the work in review process occurs at the Regional level, and coordinated through the Scientific Program Review Committee (SPRC). The SPRC consists of the CFS (chair), deputy director for operations, marine fisheries scientist, CFSO program manager, the four regional biologists and four regional biometricians.

All projects require an approved project operational plan. The project leader with assistance from regional biometrics staff develop the POP. The draft POP is reviewed and approved by the regional biologist and regional biometrician. The POP is then sent to Headquarters. The CFS reviews the plan and makes a determination if the plan needs further review. If further review is needed, the plan is assigned a reviewer from another region, otherwise the plan is approved by HQ.

As an example of how the review process works for a division publication, consider the review process for publication of Brannian, L.K. 1990. Estimates of total abundance, exploitation rate, and migratory timing of chinook salmon runs in the Yukon River, 1982-1986. Fishery Research Bulletin No. 90-3. A draft manuscript was submitted to Headquarters, 6 June 1988. The draft received 3 reviews at the Regional Level (Larry Buklis, John Wilcock, and Ron Regnart) and was approved by the Regional Biologist (Larry Buklis) for submittal to HQ with the recommendation that the paper be published in the Fishery Research Bulletin Series. Upon receipt at HQ, the editor assigned two peer reviewers. Note these are blind reviewers with the identity of the reviewer unknown to the author of the report. This procedure conforms to standard policy and principals for scientific review of manuscripts for publication (c.f., Comprehensive Publication Policy for the American Fisheries Society). The peer reviews were completed by 1 September 1988 and returned to the editor. The peer reviews were conveyed to the author and the manuscript was redrafted to address the comments of the reviewers. Revised draft submitted to HQ on 1 November 1989. Editor then edited second draft and returned edited manuscript to the author on 6 December 1989 with approval for publication. Final draft submitted to HQ on 9 July 1990. Manuscript published November 1990.

Attached are copies of the division's Project Operational Planning Policy, the division's Reporting Policy, and other documents relating to the scientific review process.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN POLICY

All projects which have been funded will have an approved operational plan according to the policy implementation procedures below.

Policy Implementation

1. All new projects will have an approved operational plan in the revised format within one year of the receipt of project funding. All projects will be associated with a unique yellowbook project unless funding is split among two or more funding sources. For projects that are split funded, two or more yellow projects will be associated with the project to reflect the multiple funding sources.
2. Each region will develop a list of current projects with the status of the operational plan identified.
3. Each region will develop a plan for drafting new project operational plans and re-formatting existing project operational plans.

APPROVAL PROCESS FOR PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLANS

REGIONAL APPROVAL: The POP meets the standards of required elements and content as set forth by the SPRC.

HEADQUARTERS RECEIPT: The draft POP has been received by the CFSO. The three-week period for determination of further review begins at the date that the POP is received by headquarters.

HEADQUARTERS RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER REVIEW: Headquarters staff will determine whether the plan requires further review by staff outside the Region. Further review will occur if requested by the region or if headquarters believes that the project will benefit from outside peer review. Headquarters will assign an appropriate individual from outside the region to review the plan and provide comments to the region for their consideration. Projects that do not require further review will be considered approved by headquarters after the sunset period. For those POP's that require further review, the chief fisheries scientist will have the final say in arbitration of differences of opinion between the peer reviewer and the region.

Process implementation

1. A tracking system will be developed to monitor the status of each POP. Implicit will be a POP cover sheet that documents the approval process with signature of the appropriate responsible party, (i.e. regional supervisor, scientific program manager, and chief fisheries scientist for the above 3 steps in the approval process, respectively).
2. A sunset period of three weeks will be established for determining if further review is required. Headquarters must ensure that the determination of further review be made within three weeks of receipt of the POP. If this cannot be achieved the project will be considered approved by headquarters.

**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES**

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN

Title: *title of POP*

Yellow Book Project No(s): *1561 (Appendix A) Attach yellow book pages*

Project Leader: *lead author* **PCN:** *11-4444*

Biometrician: *[optional, if helps to write POP]* **PCN:** *11-1111*

Date Submitted: *April 1, 1990*

Region: *Southeast Alaska*

Fishery Unit: *name the budgetary unit from yellow book*

Fishery: *specific fishery name, may be same as above*

Fishery Management Plan: *name of associated management plan(s), if applicable*

File Name: *C:\NEWPOP.90 (consider a year/YB Project-based naming system)*

APPROVALS

| Level | Signature | Date |
|-------------------------------|---|-------|
| Project Leader: | _____ | _____ |
| Biometrician: | _____ | _____ |
| Research Supervisor: | <i><u>project leader's supervisor or reg. res. sup.</u></i> | _____ |
| Regional Supervisor: | _____ | _____ |
| Headquarter's Receipt: | _____ | _____ |
| Headquarter's Recommendation: | | |
| Further Review: | _____ | _____ |
| Approval: | _____ | _____ |

Note: Other approvals, such as Biometric Supervisor and Fisheries Manager, may be added at the discretion of the Regional Supervisor.

May 16, 1991

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN: *title of POP, abbreviated if necessary*

FOREWORD

The foreword is optional but allows the project leader to add additional information about how the Project Operational Plan (POP) relates to a particular Management Operational Plan (MOP) and about the associated fishery that one would not normally include in the Introduction of the final report. In this way the Introduction for this POP may then be restricted to information that would be contained in the final report for the project. The Foreword may also contain information about the status of the project if it is a continual project and the status of reports written about preliminary stages of the project. Be careful not to remove pertinent items from the Introduction and put them in the Foreword instead. Consider citing the two pages of yellow book project description, budget, and personnel (Appendix A) here or in the introduction.

INTRODUCTION

The Introduction should be written in a manner that it could be used, with minimal changes, as the Introduction to the final project report. Information not relevant to a published final paper should be included in the Foreword instead.

The first paragraph of the Introduction should briefly, but with clarity, state the nature and scope of the problem, e.g. what is being done and why. Let the reader know immediately what this project is about, including the reader that is unfamiliar with this fishery and/or research. Include a brief description of the affected fisheries. If pertinent and if it has not already been explained in the Foreword, explain how the project supports an associated Fishery MOP.

The Introduction may explain briefly what method is being used and why. A full description of details will appear in the Methods sections.

To orientate the reader, pertinent literature should be reviewed. Choose references carefully to provide the most salient background rather than an exhaustive review of the topic. Include a few paragraphs covering any background information or previous years sampling and/or results. Include references to previous progress reports from the project. The most recent reports from earlier stages of the project, if they exist, should be cited.

OBJECTIVES

In many ways, Objectives is the most important section of the POP document. Clear statements of objectives are critical to the development of a well designed study. Methods are developed around these objectives. Each objective should relate directly to information needs stated in the associated MOP, if one is available. This section should be written so that all objectives support the common purpose stated in the Introduction. However, if certain data are being collected incidently for another project, please say so.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN: *title of POP, abbreviated if necessary*

State the specific objectives of this project beginning with the highest priority. This may be done by listing them numerically or in paragraph mode. In either case, use complete sentences. Avoid intangible objectives that can not be met; all objectives should be quantifiable and measurable. If sampling is involved to meet an objective, the objective statement should include infinitives such as "to estimate" or "to test." Other infinitives, such as "to assess," "to compare," "to determine," "to measure," and "to evaluate" are more ambiguous and have little statistical meaning.

For quantitative studies, objectives define estimates and tests that drive the project through determination of study design and sample sizes. The quality of the desired estimate or test may be specified through objective criteria that include precision of estimates or significance levels of hypothesis tests. For projects with quantitative objectives, project leaders should not hesitate to seek assistance from regional biometricians to help develop the objectives, criteria, study designs, and sample sizes. Two examples of quantitative objective statements with objective criteria follow.

Example 1: Parameter Estimation with Precision Requirement

The objective is to estimate the ...(statistic)... such that the estimate is within δ units (or δ percent) of the mean estimate of ...(parameter)... $(1-\alpha) \times 100$ percent of the time.

Specific example: The objective is to estimate the abundance of pre-emergent pink salmon fry such that the estimate is within 10% of the mean estimate of abundance 95% of the time.

Example 2: Hypothesis Testing

The objective is to test the hypothesis that there is no difference between ...(treatments)..., with probabilities of $\alpha = \dots$ and $\beta = \dots$ of detecting a difference of at least ...(units).

Specific example: The objective is to test the hypothesis that there are no differences between annual survival rates for tagged and untagged juvenile red king crab held in sea water tanks under identical conditions, with probabilities of $\alpha = 0.05$ and $\beta = 0.10$ of detecting a difference of at least 0.10 between survival rates.

For qualitative objectives or quantitative objectives in which the entire population is directly enumerated, objective criteria are unnecessary. Two examples of objectives without objective criteria follow.

Example 1: Entire Population Censused

Estimate total sockeye salmon escapements to Chilkoot and Chilkat Lakes from weir counts.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN: *title of POP, abbreviated if necessary*

Example 2: Qualitative Objective

Estimate the spatial distribution of vessel effort in the drift gillnet fishery in District 6 and 8 from daily aerial surveys.

METHODS

The Methods section should be written in a manner that it could be used, with minimal changes, as the Methods section in the final project report. Methods are developed to directly support Objectives. Under this section describe the study site, the sampling design, data collection procedures, parameter estimation techniques, analytical (descriptive and/or statistical) methods, and hypothesis tests. If desired, the Methods section may be divided into subheadings that represent different phases of the project, such as: study site, sampling design, and data analysis.

As a rule of thumb, the Methods should contain enough detail so that someone else could conduct the sampling program and data analysis. If the methods have been described in detail in another document, that document may be cited rather than repeating details in this POP. However, in such cases a brief overview should be given so the reader knows generally what methods are being employed. If an operational procedures manual has been prepared for field crews, this manual should be attached as an Appendix. In addition, data collection forms may be included in Appendices. If new estimation procedures have been developed, these may be presented in either the Methods section or in an Appendix depending upon the complexity of the derivation.

Careful thought should go into the study design, data collection procedures, and analytical methods. These methods should complement and support the stated objectives. While writing the POP, verify that all the data are relevant to the objectives of the study and that no essential data are omitted. It is preferable to give sample sizes based on objective criteria and a description of how they were derived. Procedures for sample size determination can be valuable to ascertain that a sufficiently large sample is collected to meet the desired precision of estimates or the desired significance levels for hypothesis testing. Sample size estimates may demonstrate that a project is under-funded to meet the stated objectives. On the other hand, these determinations may demonstrate that some parameters are over-sampled, and could reveal insight into cost- or time-savings. As with objectives, project leaders should not hesitate to seek assistance from regional biometricians to develop the Methods section of the POP.

LITERATURE CITED

Include only those references actually cited in the POP.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN: *title of POP, abbreviated if necessary*

SCHEDULES

Under this section list dates of field programs, sampling activities (if different), completion of data analysis, and presentations of findings (U.S./Canada meetings, Board of Fisheries meetings, etc.). "Personnel" refers to the individual or position responsible for that activity.

DATE(s) Personnel (optional) Activity

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·

REPORTS

Under this section list projected completion dates of first drafts of reports. Include both preliminary and final reports relevant to this project. List senior author first. See the report manual for a discussion of senior authorship.

DATE Author(s) Report

·
·
·

OTHER NECESSARY RESOURCES

This section is optional. Use it to list resources necessary to the success of the project but that are not paid for directly by the project. That is, do not include resources covered in the yellow book project pages attached as Appendix A. This could include vessel time, use of personnel not funded by the project, data collection activities by other projects, etc. Mention linkages to other POP's (titles and associated yellow book project numbers) that provide data or other support to this project.

APPENDICES

Appendix A should be the two page yellow book project description. Other appendices are optional, but, if included, shall be numbered consecutively as Appendix B, Appendix C, etc. These might include field manuals, data collection forms, derivations of estimates if not standard, and preliminary analyses not reported elsewhere, etc.

PROJECT OPERATIONAL PLAN: *title of POP, abbreviated if necessary*

Appendix A (p. 1 of 2)

YELLOWBOOK PAGE 1

04/28/1989

PROJECT TITLE: _____ PROJECT NUMBER: _____
 FISHERY UNIT: _____ REGION: _____
 COMPONENT: _____ BPS# _____ LEDGER CODE: _____
 SUBCOMPONENT: _____
 LOCATION: _____ LEGISLATIVE DIST: _____

PROGRAM ELEMENT: _____

FISHERIES AFFECTED: _____

USER GROUPS AFFECTED: _____

SPECIES AFFECTED: _____

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

[Succinctly explain why the project is needed and what it does. A brief and general statement of methods would be good, but do not expand upon statistical methods or other technical aspects of the project. This should be a description for the layman.] _____

PROJECT OBJECTIVES

[As with the project description, provide general descriptions, do not describe objectives as desired statistical results. In a general sense what do you hope to accomplish with the project?] _____

BUDGET MANAGER: _____

| BUDGET DETAIL: CODE/LINE ITEM | FY88 ALLOCATION | FY89 ALLOCATION | FY90 ALLOCATION | PAGE2 SUMMARY | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|------------------|----------------|
| 100 PERSONAL SERV | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | computed PFT |
| 200 TRAVEL | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | computed Other |
| 300 CONTRACTUAL | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |
| 400 COMMODITIES | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |
| 500 EQUIPMENT | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |
| 700 GRANTS | _____ | *** | *** | computed | |
| PROJECT TOTALS: | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |
| FEDERAL RECEIPTS | _____ | _____ | _____ | | OF TOTAL |
| GENERAL FUND | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |
| INTERAGENCY RECPTS | _____ | *** | *** | | |
| PROGRAM RECEIPTS | _____ | _____ | _____ | | |
| CIP FUNDS | _____ | *** | *** | | |
| STAFF MONTHS | _____ | _____ | _____ | computed | |

REPORTING POLICIES AND PROCEDURES
FOR
THE DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

SECOND EDITION

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Juneau, Alaska

September
- 1987 -

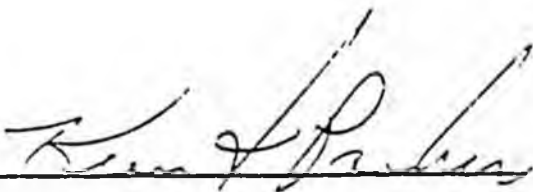
[THIS MANUAL IS
BEING REVISED, PER
DIRECTION OF THE
SPEC IN LATE 89C
EARLY 89I.]

FOREWORD

Thanks to the outstanding initial manual prepared by Michele Joubert and June Grant, this manual represents our continuing efforts to upgrade the documentation of information collected and reported by the Division of Commercial Fisheries and to present that information in a manner that recognizes the conventions and protocols of our profession. To that end this manual primarily addresses the need for standards and general information which elucidate expectations of performance in reporting.

Authors are ultimately responsible for producing reports that conform to these expectations and are consistent with all sections of the manual. Those responsible for word processing and other clerical preparations, for conducting manuscript reviews, and for coordinating the reporting process primarily serve to assist the authors with specific tasks. These supportive responsibilities are therefore more limited in scope and have been explained in specific sections of the manual. The reporting policies in Section 1, the procedures throughout Part I and the reporting requirements in Parts II-IV confer job responsibilities and set reporting standards which the adoption of this manual have formalized.

The manual will be periodically updated to keep the division current with the reporting trends in the fisheries profession and with advances in publication technologies. The editorial staff will determine the substance and periodicity of these revisions.



Kenneth Parker, Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries

12/12/87
Date

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DRAFT

PART I - REPORTING POLICIES

1. MISSION STATEMENT

Scientific publications are the building blocks of science. Not only do they form the permanent scientific foundation upon which new research is constructed, but they are the tools enabling new findings to be authenticated by fellow scientists. The 1974 Federal Council of Science and Technology developed current government policy stating: "The publication of research results is an essential part of science." Without publications, research findings would not be distributed to those who need them, and authentication of results would be greatly hampered. Staff within the department and other agencies would not have the information they need to manage the resource. Regulatory boards would be unable to make informed decisions. Our ability to communicate our research for others to scrutinize and understand is a critical element in establishing our credibility and developing the support of our sister agencies. Poorly presented divisional publications would damage how we are perceived by those agencies and diminish our ability, both individually and as an agency, to influence decisions that affect the resources we manage.

Consequently, our divisional publications and reports must achieve the highest possible quality and accuracy, and our findings must be made available in a timely manner to those who need them.

2. REPORTING POLICIES

To accomplish that mission the following divisional policies are adopted:

- Policy 1. All information collected at state expense will be reported in a coherent manner within a reasonable period following its collection, and all reports prepared by division staff shall be submitted as a contribution to one of the division's report series (see Section 3.1 and *.*).
- Policy 2. All manuscripts entering one of the division's statewide publication series will undergo formal scientific review to enhance accuracy, lucidness, and complete-

ness; all unpublished reports will be included in a regional series and subjected to regional review (see Section 3.2).

Policy 3. All manuscripts prepared using state resources must be approved by the director, or his designee, prior to general distribution or submittal to an external publishing source (see Section 3.2).

✓ Policy 4. To protect the integrity of the scientific review process, all manuscripts in draft status (defined in Section 3.3) will be confidential unless otherwise allowed by the Director as specified in Section 3.3.

Policy 5. Manuscripts submitted for formal divisional review that are suitable for external rather than internal publication will be recommended for publication in journals or other appropriate sources, and the author will be given divisional support.

Policy 6. The Regional Research Supervisors and the Scientific Program Manager will serve as Associate Editors to assist the Editor resolve problems, develop needed policy, and maintain high standards for the division's reports and publications (see Section 3.4).

Policy 7. Manuscripts will be published in only one series (see Section 3.5; the Editor will determine the appropriate series for a manuscript based on its compatibility with the series definitions and criteria established in Sections 3.1 and *.*).

Policy 8. To promote professionalism and ensure proper credit for project work performed, guidelines in this manual for authorship and acknowledgments should be closely followed (see Section 3.6).

Policy 9. Electronic catalogs will be maintained for each report series to facilitate timely and thorough information retrieval (see Section 3.7).

Policy 10. Authors will be responsible for original through final manuscript preparations according to guidelines established in this manual.

Policy 11. All manuscripts must be submitted in *WordPerfect*. All reports or publications subjected to desktop publishing will be prepared using *Ventura*.

Policy 12. To achieve consistency with the Mission (Section 1.1), the Editor will strive to follow contemporary fishery reporting and publication trends.

3. POLICY EXPLANATIONS

3.1 PUBLICATION SERIES

All reports prepared by division staff shall be submitted as a contribution to one of five series: (1) Regional Information Reports, (2) Technical Fishery Reports, (3) Fishery Research Bulletins, (4) Special Publications, and (5) Professional Papers. The identifying characteristics and manu-

script preparation guidelines for each report series are described in **. A few publications (e.g., regulation books, special reprints of theses/dissertations, etc.) as well as general correspondence, meeting minutes, trip reports and other written materials identified by the Director will not be included in the above series.

3.2 REVIEW PROCESS

Regional Information Reports: Regional Information Reports will undergo regional reviews coordinated by the Regional Research Supervisor. In cases where timelines are limited, only cursory review may be possible.

Statewide Publication Series: The statewide publications (series other than Regional Information Reports) will undergo formal scientific review by peers and the division's Editor. The purpose of peer reviews is to assist the author in preparing publications and to enhance the overall quality of divisional publications.

The Editor is responsible for the form of all divisional publications as prescribed in this manual as well as selecting for publication only those manuscripts that achieve high scientific standards. Peer reviews for all manuscripts entering the statewide publication series will be coordinated, refereed, and, if necessary, streamlined on a case-by-case basis by the Editor. Those questions of style and usage in a gray area where several or more options exist, or otherwise unresolved by this manual, will be decided by the Editor. The Editor will also determine when a manuscript is ready for peer review; if it is not, he will return it to the author(s) and note the problems to be corrected.

At the Editor's discretion some reports, especially annual iterations of the same report, may be exempted from peer review and undergo editorial review only; otherwise all statewide publications will undergo formal scientific review, a process that includes the following chronology.

- (1) A review will be assigned to a given region or to headquarters based on the need to balance the review burden between regions according to the relative numbers of staff available. Most manuscripts will be assigned one reviewer, except that Fishery Research Bulletins will usually be assigned two reviewers. At the Editor's discretion reviews outside the division or the department may be solicited, especially for highly technical or specialized manuscripts.
- (2) The Regional Research Supervisor will be asked by the Editor to select a reviewer from suitable candidates within the region, taking into account the candidates' past review assignments, relative qualifications, and current work load, and the need to balance assignments as equitably as possible between the staff.
- (3) The selected reviewer will receive written notice of his assignment and will be allowed a reasonable period to complete the review. If the assignment or deadline create significant problems, the reviewer should immediately discuss the situation with the Regional Research Supervisor who will inform the Editor of any resulting changes or adjustments. Reviewer identity will not be revealed to the author(s) unless otherwise requested by the reviewer. However, anonymity cannot be completely

guaranteed because handwritten comments, word usage, and the reviewer's knowledge as expressed by his comments may sometimes reveal a reviewer's identity.

Each reviewer shall follow the review guidelines explained on the back side of the review request form and meet the review deadline stated in the cover memo. In addition, reviewers are expected to be thorough, constructive, and fair in their comments and avoid derogatory criticism.

- (4) Generally an author(s) should allow 2-3 months between manuscript submission to headquarters and the receipt of the peer/editorial comments. The Editor will, before returning the comments to the author, review the manuscript, screen the comments for potential conflicts or misdirection, and note any necessary corrections or explanations to the reviewer's comments.
- (5) Authors receiving review comments often give themselves a day or two between reviewing the comments and reworking the manuscript because initial reactions to comments may be more subjective than objective. Although a reviewer's comments may sometimes be technically inappropriate or incorrect, this may indicate reader confusion requiring increased clarity or explanation.
- (6) Authors having significant problems with reviewer comments, should discuss them with the Editor. Authors should submit, to the Editor, written rebuttals to significant or substantive comments not incorporated into their revisions. (This is consistent with the CBE Style Manual.)
- (8) If a recommendation not to publish a report is made, the Editor may solicit the opinion of the Associate Editors or other staff before acting on the recommendation.

Any professional associates within or outside the department whom the author wishes to have review his manuscript should be requested directly by the author. Resulting changes, along with any resulting from the regional review, must be completed before the manuscript is submitted to the Editor for formal review.

The only significant changes made in a manuscript after it has entered the formal review process should be those resulting from this process. If other significant changes are to be made outside formal peer review, the Editor should be informed of the changes made so that he can determine if additional review is required.

3.3 DISTRIBUTING DRAFT MANUSCRIPTS

Any pre-published manuscript is considered to be in draft status. In addition, any written internal (in-house) peer review that raises substantive concerns about a final, distributed divisional publication will place that manuscript in draft status until the author has completed any necessary changes or corrections.

The department and the author must have the right to thoroughly air and fully resolve differences of opinion on draft-status manuscripts. To make such information available to the public or other resource agencies before the scientific review process is complete, could compro-

mise the integrity of the scientific review process or needlessly make the department appear discordant. Therefore, all manuscripts in draft status will be treated as follows:

- (1) Both the review and the draft manuscript will not be released to the public without the Director's approval.
- (2) Reviews should be sent only to the Editor who will referee final resolution of the review with the author.
- (3) Any public requests for reviews or draft-status manuscripts shall be referred to the Editor who will inform the author and Director.
- (4) A review that is released to the public will be anonymous unless the individual preparing that review approves the release of his/her name.

If time constraints are a problem for a draft-status manuscript, the manuscript will be put on a fast-track review that will be completed in time to enable its target-date distribution in final form. If this is infeasible, the Director may allow distribution of a draft under one of two alternatives:

Option 1: The manuscript could be distributed as a draft with the cover source being identified as: "Fishery Research Bulletin Draft¹ No. ____" (note: modify accordingly for other series). The footnote should indicate that the report should not be cited until it is available in final form. The Editor will assign the draft number. The draft number and footnote must appear on all distributed copies. This will satisfy information distribution for ad hoc groups that need it, but it will flag the fact that the reporting requirement has not yet been satisfied. Concurrently, it will thwart inappropriate citation of the report. This is the preferred option.

Option 2: Federal aid reports have tight production deadlines, as well as constraints against submitting "drafts" in satisfaction of contract requirements. Draft reports may be submitted to the federal aid contractor with a special cover page that appropriately indicates that the report is the final report for the contract. The report should not be distributed elsewhere. The draft will subsequently undergo the formal review process and be published in one of the division's series.

3.4 REGIONAL RESEARCH SUPERVISOR RESPONSIBILITIES

The Regional Research Supervisors and the Scientific Program Manager will serve as Associate Editors; they will work with the Editor to (1) coordinate the peer review process in their region, and (2) develop publication policies for implementation by the Director and to identify and resolve reporting problems and procedures.

In addition, the Regional Research Supervisors are assigned the authority to (1) assign management or research staff within their region to conduct peer reviews, (2) instigate regional reviews deemed necessary before a manuscript is submitted to the Editor for processing, (3) manage the regional report series under the general direction of the Editor, and (4) assist authors with reporting.

Comprehensive Publications Policy for AFS

Clyde W. Voigtlander

During the tenure of Presidents Reinhart and Gerking, it became apparent that no comprehensive policy governing the production and quality of scientific publications existed within AFS. Moreover, it was perceived that piecemeal, specific-issue policy actions were not coping with the rapid increase in the number and variety of scientific publications and, in fact, might be contributing to the confusion. The charge to the Publications Overview Committee (POC) for the 1986-87 term was to develop a comprehensive policy. The following policy was approved by the Executive Committee (EXCOM) at the Society's annual meeting in Winston-Salem, North Carolina. Implementation of the policy will require membership approval of amendments to two sections of the AFS Bylaws at the annual meeting in Toronto.

Background

The number and variety of AFS scientific publications have increased substantially in the past 12 years. During that time, AFS has established the *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*, contracted to produce *The Progressive Fish-Culturist*, established *Fisheries*, and developed symposia proceedings, monographs, and special publications. While this development was occurring at the Society level, more and more subunits of the Society developed scientific publications; indications are that this trend is not waning.

During the development of this policy, POC consisted of Ira Adelman, Bruce Collette, Eugene Fritz, Gareth Goodchild, Gary Hergenrader, John Nickum, Charles Scalet, Judith Weis, and myself as Chair. POC examined existing policies and practices; we were aided, through material provided and comments on draft material, by Johanna Reinhart, Shelby Gerking, Managing Editor Robert Kendall, and AFS Constitutional Consultants Rich Gregory and Tom Powell. Elements of the proposed policy were reviewed and discussed by EXCOM at the mid-year meeting; all of the above-named individuals reviewed the final draft prior to its submittal to EXCOM.

What the Policy Does and What It Doesn't Do

In the most general terms, the policy establishes the responsibility and authority for quality control of AFS scientific and technical publications; specifically, this responsibility and authority rests with the managing editor. The policy applies to all scientific publications issued by, or on behalf of, AFS or its subunits; this means that it applies

to any scientific or technical publication bearing the Society's name or logo. The policy also reaffirms, in a formal manner, certain practices or traditions, e.g., publication ethics and peer review, that the Society and its subunits have long held.

The policy *does not* apply to routine communications, newsletters, directories, bibliographies, or reports by subunits or committees. The policy *does not* allow the managing editor to unilaterally determine what, in terms of new publications, will be printed, or what the financial arrangements of any such publication will be—these continue to be matters of negotiation, with final approval power vested in EXCOM.

Policy

Scientific and Technical Publications

- 1.0 The American Fisheries Society (AFS) believes that the effective communication of ideas and scientific findings is critical to the continued growth and development of the profession and its individual members and is therefore a fundamental characteristic of any professional scientific society. AFS seeks to publish relevant works in fisheries science, fisheries management, and related fields, to distribute these publications to the broadest possible audience, and to accomplish these ends in a cost-effective and self-supporting manner.
- 2.0 Description of AFS Publications
In fulfilling the above objectives, AFS publishes a bulletin, serial journals, symposia proceedings, monographs, special publications, and miscellaneous or *ad hoc* books; subunits of AFS also issue publications falling within these categories.
- 2.1 The Bulletin and Serial Journals.
 - 2.1.1 *Fisheries*
Frequency: Bimonthly
Distribution: All AFS members
Content and Scope:
 - (1) AFS news, editorials, presidential communications, announcements, committee reports, minutes of meetings.
 - (2) General interest and state-of-the-art articles on fisheries management, aquatic resources, professional responsibility, fisheries policies, education, administration, economics, and fisheries or aquatic resources-related philosophy. Articles in *Fisheries* are intended to be of broad, current interest, to provoke thought and debate on current resource issues, and to foster the continued education of fisheries professionals.

Clyde W. Voigtlander is an environmental scientist for the Environmental Quality Staff, Tennessee Valley Authority, Knoxville, TN 37902. He is completing his third year as chairman of the AFS Publications Overview Committee.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Published annually as "Guide for Contributors" in Number 1.

2.1.2 *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society*

Frequency: Bimonthly

Distribution: By subscription

Content and Scope:

Original research, either basic or applied, in biology, genetics, physiology, ecology, population dynamics, economics, health, culture, and other topics germane to marine and freshwater finfish, shellfish, and their respective fisheries. Book reviews relevant to the above subject matter. Short special sections of related papers published occasionally.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Published annually as "Guide for Authors" in Number 1.

2.1.3 *North American Journal of Fisheries Management*

Frequency: Quarterly

Distribution: By subscription

Content and Scope:

Original papers emphasizing the management of finfish and exploitable shellfish, including protection and enhancement of habitats, harvest allocation, economics of exploitation, sociology of resource users, and management-related research, law, policy or philosophy.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Published annually as "Guide for Authors" in Number 1.

2.1.4 *The Progressive Fish-Culturist*

Frequency: Quarterly

Distribution: By subscription

Content and Scope:

Original papers in the broad area of applied aquaculture, including broodstock selection and spawning, genetics, nutrition and feeding, health, water quality, production technology, and management of culture facilities. Emphasis is on marine and freshwater species of current or potential importance to commercial production or aquatic resource management.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Published annually as "Guide for Authors" in Number 1.

2.2 Symposium Proceedings

Frequency: Irregular, but have serial status

Distribution: Individual purchase; library subscribers receive one copy

Content and Scope:

Previously unpublished, thematically related contributions resulting from a symposium, workshop, or conference in a subject area defined in any of the serial journals (Section 2.1, above)

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Except in unusual circumstances, policies and standards of the appropriate journal apply. Full details appear in the specific Symposium Proceedings Pol-



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icy, available from the managing editor or central office.

2.3 Monographs

Frequency: Irregular, but have serial status

Distribution: Individual purchase; library subscribers receive one copy.

Content and Scope:

Tightly focused, perceptive studies in subject areas as defined in Section 2.1, based on original research data. Secondary analyses or models based on existing literature that lead to new insights are acceptable.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Journal standards apply; diverse authorships of individual chapters are permitted, subject to constraints defined in Content and Scope, above. Other details available from the managing editor.

2.4 Special Publications

Frequency: Irregular, but with serial status

Distribution: Individual purchase; library subscribers receive one copy.

Content and Scope:

General interest scientific and reference volumes in fisheries and aquatic resources which do not meet the content and scope requirements of Symposium Proceedings or Monographs, as defined above.

Editorial Policy and Standards:

Journal standards apply where appropriate; managing editor establishes specific standards where necessary.

2.5 Miscellaneous or *Ad Hoc* Publications

Frequency: Irregular

Distribution: Individual purchase

Content and Scope:

Products of policy or opportunity which do not qualify under 2.2, 2.3, or 2.4, above.

Editorial Policy and Standards: Not defined.

2.6 Subunit Publications

Divisions, Chapters, and Sections produce publications with serial or irregular frequency, ranging from proceedings of annual meetings to symposia, workshops, and techniques manuals. Distribution is variable, depending on the nature of the subunit issuing the publication. Content and scope likewise vary, but generally fall within the definitions of 2.1 through 2.4, above. Editorial policy and standards are established by the sponsoring subunit, subject to review and approval by the managing editor.

3.0 Scope and Application of the Policy

3.1 The following policy applies to all scientific publications issued by or on behalf of the American Fisheries Society (AFS) or its subunits, i.e., those scientific and technical publications bearing the AFS logo or which otherwise can be identified as being sponsored by AFS or any of its subunits.

3.2 Exceptions: The following policy does not apply to directories, bibliographies and other information or library aids, to routine membership communications (e.g., newsletters) of the Parent Society or any subunit, or to such periodic reports by subunits or by standing

or special committees as may be required by the Executive Committee of AFS or by the Executive Committee of any Division.

4.0 Editorial Control and Authority

4.1 Under Section 2 (a) (4) of the Bylaws of the American Fisheries Society, the executive director is responsible for *Fisheries* with respect to the appointment of editors, editorial policy, and content.

4.2 Under Section 3 (a) (1) and subsequent subsections of the same Bylaws, the managing editor is responsible for all other publications of the Society, as defined above in Section 3.0, to the extent defined in the following sections of this policy.

4.2.1 For publications by the Parent Society, the managing editor appoints editors for specific publications and oversees and approves the development and implementation of editorial policy and quality control.

4.2.2 For subunit publications, the managing editor reviews and approves the publication proposal with regard to editorial policy and standards and quality control. The managing editor, at the request of the sponsoring subunit, may also provide the necessary advice and assistance regarding scheduling, format, and printing.

4.2.3 In arriving at a decision to approve, the managing editor may consult with the Publications Overview Committee (POC).

4.2.4 In disapproving a publication proposal, the managing editor will present the reasons for such action, and will provide, if appropriate, advice on the procedures or actions necessary to merit approval.

4.2.5 Appeal of an adverse decision may be made to the Executive Committee of AFS, who may seek additional review and recommendations from POC.

4.2.6 For all such publications, one copy of the final product must be provided to the AFS central office and to the managing editor.

5.0 Control and Review of Quality and Standards

5.1 The managing editor, editors, and associate editors are responsible for establishing and maintaining high levels of quality with respect to scientific content and effective communication in the publication or publications under their control.

5.2 All prospective technical contributions to journals or to other volumes will be peer-reviewed, unless a specific waiver is granted by the managing editor.

5.2.1 Peer review usually will be conducted by two or more reviewers, acting independently.

5.2.2 For *Fisheries*, the same policy applies to contributed articles; the editor or executive director may waive the peer-review requirement for invited papers.

5.3 Peer-reviewers will have their anonymity protected, unless they specifically indicate otherwise.

5.4 Peer-reviewers shall not communicate with the authors of manuscripts under their review except

through, or with the permission of, the editor, until the manuscript has been accepted for publication.

- 5.5 Peer-reviewers shall not keep, copy, or distribute manuscripts sent to them for evaluation.
- 5.6 The Publications Overview Committee (POC) will perform periodic reviews of the content, quality, and editorial standards of AFS publications, and will report its findings and recommendations to the managing editor or executive director, as appropriate to their publications responsibilities.
 - 5.6.1 The managing editor or the executive director may request review by POC of specific publications within their purview.

6.0 Publication Ethics

- 6.1 Authors are expected to maintain high ethical standards with respect to extending appropriate credit and recognition to their colleagues and fellow contributors.
- 6.2 Dual publication, i.e., the replicate publication of the same data or information, is not allowed. A full discussion of this issue is found in *Transactions of the American Fisheries Society* 110:573-574, 1981; the policy enunciated in the referenced editorial is hereby extended to all AFS publications.
 - 6.2.1 Authors of manuscripts must state that ideas, data, and conclusions purported therein to be original are neither under simultaneous consideration by another publisher or for another AFS publication, nor previously published.
 - 6.2.2 All papers—whether published, in press, or under editorial review—that are closely related to the manuscript being submitted, must be documented in the manuscript or in correspondence to the editor. Reprints or preprints must be made available on request of the editor.
 - 6.2.3 Qualifications and exceptions to this policy are given in TAFS 110: 573-574, 1981.

7.0 New Publications and Publication Services

- 7.1 The American Fisheries Society will develop new publications as needs and opportunities occur. Expansion of the existing list of publications (Section 2) may occur as the result of development of a new publication series, assuming control of existing publications through contractual or other agreements, or by providing other information-transfer or information-retrieval services.
- 7.2 All proposals for new publications, either within or outside the scope defined in Section 2, must be approved by the Executive Committee, following recommendation by the executive director or managing editor and consultation with POC.
 - 7.2.1 In specific instances, or for specific types of publications, EXCOM may delegate this authority to the executive director or managing editor.
- 7.3 For all such publications the policies stated herein will apply.
- 7.4 The executive director is authorized to act for EXCOM in matters pertaining to translations of AFS publications to other languages, and obtaining translations

Bylaw Amendments

The process of bringing all Society scientific publications under one umbrella, and making the managing editor keeper of that umbrella, requires two changes in AFS Bylaws. After excruciatingly detailed review, our constitutional consultants recommend that the Bylaws be amended as outlined below. AFS members will be asked to approve these changes at the annual business meeting in Toronto.

1. Under Section 3. Duties of the Managing Editor and Editors.

OLD: a) advise and assist subunits in the publication programs, if requested.

NEW: (a) advise and assist subunits in producing their scientific and technical publications.

2. Under Section 5. Publications.

OLD: (d) Society subunits, separately or in combination, may produce, distribute, and charge for publications of their own. Each such publication is to be uniquely identified with the sponsoring subunit(s) unless the Executive Committee specifically approves it as a Society publication.

NEW: (d) Editorial standards and quality control procedures for each scientific and technical publication proposed by a subunit shall be reviewed and approved by the Managing Editor. The Managing Editor shall determine whether or not the publications submitted require such review and approval. Following such action, subunits may produce, distribute, and charge for their publications.

into English of appropriate writings in other languages.

8.0 Policy Review and Revision

- 8.1 The Publications Overview Committee, in conjunction with the managing editor, will conduct periodic reviews of this policy on its own initiative or at the direction of the president or EXCOM, and will report its findings and recommendations to EXCOM

9.0 Effective Date

- 9.1 Following approval by EXCOM, and passage of the amendments to the Bylaws, this policy shall become effective on October 1, 1988, or on the date of printing of the first issue of *Fisheries* or the AFS Diary thereafter in which the decision can expeditiously be printed
- 9.2 Revisions or amendments of this policy, following approval by EXCOM, will become effective on the date of printing in the next possible issue of *Fisheries* or other appropriate form of membership communication.

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

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

February 14, 1992

The Honorable Ivan M. Ivan
Alaska State Legislature
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Ivan:

Thank you for your request for information relating to a stock identification program for chum salmon catches in the South Peninsula June fishery (i.e., False Pass). I apologize for the delay in responding to your request; however, staff have needed some time to develop the feasibility and budget for the proposed study. The questions raised in your letter are answered in order.

Question 1. What is the Appropriate Stock Identification Method?
There are two alternative feasible methods for chum salmon stock identification in the False Pass fishery, tagging and genetic stock identification (GSI). These methods are comparable in costs; however, the GSI method is preferred.

The tagging method has several problems, which include:

1/ Stock composition estimates are sensitive to expansion factors (i.e., reported fraction, exploitation rate) that cannot be estimated for certain stocks (e.g., Russian stocks).

2/ Because the tagging method relies on fishermen to return recovered tags and associated information on time and location of recovery, stock composition estimates are sensitive to misreporting and underreporting of tags. Although independent fishery sampling programs can provide information that enables one to correct for these biases, it is impossible (within realistic budget constraints) to conduct independent sampling programs at sufficient levels of precision for all stocks that are known to occur in the False Pass chum catches.

3/ Tagging operations rely on chartering vessels participating in the fishery which are unavailable during fishery openings; also tagging cannot be conducted in adverse weather conditions. Because fishery openings and weather conditions cannot be predicted, it is difficult to control the number and timing of releases in order to meet the stringent sampling objectives necessary to ensure that estimates are representative of the actual fishery catches.

4/ Because of the difficulties in controlling the tagging operations, it is impossible to address fine detail (i.e., by time period, by gear type, by subareas, etc.) in the estimates of stock composition of fishery catches.

5/ Because catches in terminal areas are on mixtures of stocks from individual river systems within the drainage, the tagging method cannot provide estimates for individual river systems.

The above problems identified for the tagging method are not an issue with the GSI method. The genetic stock separation method is analogous to blood typing in humans, and can ascertain the origin of the fish by an array of genetic markers that are measured from tissues collected directly from the commercial catch. In addition to samples from the catch (i.e., mixture samples), the method requires baseline samples from spawning fish (so that we know the origin of these fish). Baseline samples would need to be collected for all stocks that are known to occur in the False Pass catches. Although the existing baseline of standard samples is extensive for chum salmon in the North Pacific Region, it is at the present time incomplete. Preliminary analysis of the incomplete baseline shows that we can identify certain aggregates of stocks (e.g., Yukon fall chums, Japanese hatchery chums, North Peninsula chums) based on their genetic characters. Because of this, we feel the GSI method offers great promise in identifying origins of catches in the False Pass fishery at a level of resolution that will help resolve conservation concerns and assist the Board of Fisheries in resolving allocation issues associated with this fishery.

Question 2. How Long Should a Stock ID Program be Carried Out?

Three years of information is necessary to evaluate the extent of the inter-annual variability in the stock specific vulnerability to the False Pass fishery.

Question 3. Should the Department be Charged with Undertaking Such a Study and What are the Estimated Costs.

If new funds were available, the department would undertake a genetic stock separation study for chum salmon taken in the False Pass fishery. We would propose to conduct a three-year GSI stock ID study for the False Pass fishery catches. The cost of the study is for Year 0 - \$48.1K, for Year 1 - \$674.1K, for Year 2 - \$520.4K, for Year 3 - \$560.0K, with a total cost of \$1,802.6K. Please note that our ability to conduct such a study also requires funding of a \$1.2 million CIP request to develop the Anchorage genetics laboratory. The laboratory presently is not large enough to handle the increased sample processing load necessary to conduct the False Pass stock ID project. We have put together a detailed proposal

and can make that available if necessary. Please note the proposed expenditures for years 2 and 3 reflect very liberal sample sizes for the False Pass fishery catches. It may be possible to reduce the sampling requirements as we develop the chum salmon baseline. The sample size required for resolution of stocks depends on how different the genetic characters are among stocks. These cannot be evaluated until the baseline of data is collected, processed, and analyzed.

There is a large amount of sampling required to conduct this project. The ability to conduct this sampling depends on the department's infrastructure of facilities and personnel. It would be very inefficient and expensive for a second party contractor to conduct such a study.

Question 4. Would the Department be receptive and supportive if a project is included in the operating or capital budget?

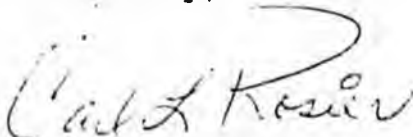
The project has a limited life span of three years and, as such, could be funded through either the operating or CIP budget. It is anticipated that analyses after the year 3 could be handled by positions that are currently in the base budget.

Question 5. Is there other information that has not been included in above answers?

At this time we have incomplete information to evaluate the stock resolution power of the GSI method for chum salmon. It is unknown as to whether the method will be able to address the entire suite of questions that have arisen in the Board of Fisheries deliberations. The resolution power of the method cannot be evaluated until the baseline of samples is complete and analyzed. Most of the proposed year 1 budget would be for collection, processing and analysis of the baseline. It might be appropriate to fund the project with the stipulation that the decision to continue funding would depend on the efficacy of the method as determined by analysis of the emerging baseline of standard samples.

Thank you for the opportunity to address this issue. If I can be of further assistance, please contact me.

Sincerely,



Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner

cc: Denby Lloyd
Doug Eggers

NEWS RELEASE

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GOVERNOR APPLAUDS BOARD'S FALSE PASS DECISION; PROPOSES FUNDING FOR FISH MANAGEMENT

JUNEAU--Governor Walter J. Hickel today commended the Board of Fisheries on its unanimous decision to schedule a new hearing on the False Pass chum cap controversy. The board made the decision, at its regularly-scheduled meeting Sunday in Bethel, to hear the issue at its next meeting in March in Juneau.

"While I have been careful not to interfere in the allocation process of the board, the chum cap decision is too important not to fully consider all available information," Hickel said. "The board's decision will help maintain the public's confidence in the integrity of the board process."

The board will reconsider the issue based on scientific evidence affecting the interception of chum salmon destined for Norton Sound and the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers.

Last November the board decided, in a controversial 4 to 3 vote, to raise the number of chum allowed to be taken in the June False Pass or Area M fishery, which actually targets sockeye salmon. The cap would be raised from 600,000 chum to as much as 900,000 for each of the next several years.

While considering decisions affecting fisheries throughout western and northwestern Alaska, the board on Sunday decided to review in detail recent information regarding a 1987 tagging study conducted by the Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

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Feb. 12, 1992

Hickel also announced that he will ask the legislature to fund a \$1.2 million capital project to set the stage for future identification of the source of fish in the False Pass area. The project would establish a genetic stock identification laboratory, the basic infrastructure needed to perform detailed identification of salmon taken in mixed stock fisheries. With added funding over the next three years, ADF&G would attempt to apportion the False Pass chum catch to rivers of origin in order to evaluate the impacts of the interception on those streams where the fish spawn.

The Governor is also considering adding money to ADF&G's operating budget to better assess run strength and escapement needs in Norton Sound and the Yukon River. A project is also being considered to reestablish a test fishery in the mouth of the Kuskokwim River that is used to gauge in-season salmon returns.

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FY 93 CIP FISHERIES GENETICS LABORATORY - CF, FRED

This request expands the existing Anchorage genetics laboratory into a Fisheries Genetics Laboratory having the capability to produce genetic stock identification (GSI) data - data that describe the genetic identity of individual stocks of finfish and shellfish and permit identification of those stocks when they occur in complex mixtures. GSI data can improve fisheries management by providing in-season estimates of individual stocks, say salmon, harvested in mixed-stock areas and intercept fisheries such as Cook Inlet, Yukon River, and False Pass. Application of the GSI technique can also greatly assist the protection of wild stocks in the face of proposed increased hatchery production and harvest in southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound, and Kotzebue Sound, for example. Further, the GSI technique can identify stocks intercepted in high seas and other bycatch fisheries. And, it has proven very valuable for deterring illegal fishing by providing the capability to identify the origin of marine fish and shellfish suspected of being harvested from closed areas.

In brief, GSI is a new and highly effective tool that can be used for harvest management and stock protection, and the department desires to add this capability to its roster. We want to build a Fisheries Genetics Laboratory that can assist resolution of a variety of harvest management problems.

We are requesting 1,200.0 dollars. These monies will put in place the platform from which the GSI technique can be extended, with additional project dollars, to the harvest management problems at hand. These dollars put the capability in hand. Other dollars will be needed to extend or apply the capability to specific problems.

In order to establish the GSI laboratory capability, we need space, equipment, and personnel. Of the \$1,200.0, we would allocate 600.0 for space, 200.0 for equipment, and 400.0 to fund two new positions over a 3-yr period (afterwhich placed into the operational budgets of Commercial Fisheries and FRED Divisions). The laboratory would be located in Anchorage at our regional headquarters. In the building that houses our regional personnel, space is at a premium and no laboratory space is available to meet our needs. Our proposal is to remodel an existing shop and any other space that might become available in this building to laboratory space. We have a lot of equipment on hand already, but we do not have the devices required to analyze the tissue samples from which the genetic data are derived. This laboratory will generate a huge amount of data. We will hire a biometrician immediately so that the data storage, processing and analyses systems can grow from the ground-up right along with the physical platform. We will also hire a laboratory manager so that the system for handling thousands of samples interfaces right from the start with the data handling.