

SB

397

(File 1)

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT
FIRST COMMITTEE OF REFERRAL

DATE: 2/12/92

FURTHER:

Date of 5-Day Notice: Feb 20, 1992
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
INTO OFFICE: March 10, 1992

Resources Committee considered SB 397

"An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery."

and recommends:

replace with SC CS SB397 (Res)

same title
 new title
 technical
title change
(HB only)

attaches amendment(s)

adopts _____ Letter of Intent

further referral to the _____

do pass

do not pass

no recommendation

individual recommendations

NEW FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

zero fiscal notes Sponsor 3/2/92

fiscal notes _____

appropriation--no fiscal note

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTES: Dept/Date

Governor's bill with fiscal notes:
zero fiscal notes _____

fiscal notes _____

DO PASS:

Richardson do pass

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

John G. ... NO REC
NO REC

Richardson (Do Pass)
Chair: Signature and Recommendation

A M E N D M E N T

OFFERED IN THE SENATE

BY SENATOR ELIASON

TO: CSSB 397 ()

Page 1, line 1, after "sport fishery":

Insert ", regulation of sport fisheries,"

Page 2, line 31, following "fishing":

Insert ";

(15) regulating resident or nonresident sport fishermen as needed for the conservation, development, and utilization of fishery resources"

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

POSITION PAPER

Bill No: SB 397

Sponsor: Senator Richard I. "Dick" Eliason

Bill Title: An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery.

Department Position: Support

Background/Legislative Intent: Alaska Statute AS 16.05.251(e) allows the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources among personal use, sport, and commercial fishing. The Department of Law has been asked for a legal opinion if the board is authorized to establish differential regulations for sport anglers who utilize commercial sport fishing enterprises (fishing lodge or charter boat clients) versus unguided sport anglers. As of the date this analysis is being prepared (2/24/92), this legal opinion has not been released. SB 397 would add "guided sport" as a separate user category for allocative purposes and thereby clarify the authority of the Board of Fisheries.

Analysis of Bill/Program Effects: Since 1977, the total number of anglers fishing in Alaska has increased at a rate of six percent per year. Resident angler participation has increased at four percent per year, nonresident angler participation has increased at ten percent per year. This growth, and in particular growth in the number of nonresident anglers and the growth of the lodge and charter industry that supports these anglers is causing concern from commercial fishermen and some resident anglers. These concerns center on increased crowding in popular fishing areas and competition for available fish. This bill would provide the Board of Fisheries with legislated authority to make allocation decisions for the guided sport fishery in addition to subsistence, personal use, sport, and commercial fisheries. If the board exercises this authority and does initiate separate allocations and regulations for "guided sport fishermen," several new data gathering programs with additional costs may be necessary.

Department Recommendations: Support.

Commissioner's Signature

C Meacham

Date

2-26-92

ANALYSIS OF FISCAL NOTE FOR SB 397

This bill provides the mechanism for specific fishery allocations to the guided sport industry. This bill would not, in and of itself, result in any increased costs to the Division of Sport Fish. However, if the Board of Fisheries chooses to institute specific guided sport fishery allocations and regulations, there would be associated costs for monitoring the affected fisheries. This fiscal note does not make the assumption that the Board will automatically adopt fiscally significant regulations.

Presently, the Division of Sport Fish monitors allocations/guideline harvest levels to the sport fishery as a whole (guided and unguided anglers combined). The two primary methods used to monitor sport fisheries are: on-site creel surveys, and the statewide sport fish harvest survey. If specific allocations are made to guided sport fisheries, additional methods could be required to segregate this portion of the harvest. The programs that we could implement are: annual registration of all sport fishing guides/charter operators in the state; a fish ticket/log book program to monitor the harvest by sport fishing clients of all guides; modifications of the statewide sport fishing harvest survey to estimate catch by guided sport anglers as well as unguided sport anglers; and additional creel surveys to monitor specific fisheries to assure that the allocations to guided anglers are not exceeded. Guided sport fishery allocations could also increase costs associated with preparation and printing the annual regulations summary and added staff time to attend advisory committees, prepare for Board of Fishery meetings, and attend Board meetings to deal with guided sport fishing allocation issues.

As a first step in monitoring guided sport fisheries, the Division of Sport Fish recommends that a statewide registration and fish ticket program be initiated. This would allow for an accurate reckoning of the number of sport fishing guides in the state, and it would provide annual estimates of harvest by sport fishermen who use guide services.

Our best estimate is that there are about 2,100 guides operating in the state at this time. To register these guides each year, obtain monthly fish ticket harvest data, and analyze the catch data will require the services of a permanent seasonal Fishery Biologist II. The summary of costs are as follows:

Personal Services

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0

Fishery Biologist II (11 months): \$63.0

Travel

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0

Travel and per diem to visit regional offices to provide instructions for completing forms and attend Board of Fisheries meeting to provide data.

Contractual

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0

Printing costs for registration forms and fish tickets, and communications expenses.

Supplies

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

Office and other operating supplies.

Equipment

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
0.0	0	0	0	0	0

Total

FY93	FY94	FY95	FY96	FY97	FY98
100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

A second method for estimating harvest from guided sport fisheries would be desirable, because it would allow for an independent estimate that could be used to verify the accuracy of estimates obtained from the fish ticket program. Without a second method of estimating harvest, the accuracy of the fish ticket estimates would be suspect. On-site creel surveys, or the statewide harvest survey (modified to obtain estimates from guided sport fisheries) could be used as a check on the accuracy of the fish ticket estimates. The costs for these programs could be as much as \$200.0. These potential costs are not included in the attached fiscal note.

If the Board of Fisheries makes individual allocations to guided sport fisheries, and requires in-season management of those fisheries, on-site creel surveys will be needed. Depending on the number and magnitude of the fisheries involved, the total cost of this program could easily be \$400.0. Costs for creel surveys are high because they are labor intensive. The potential costs of in-season management are not included in the attached fiscal note.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. CSSB397(Res)

Revision Date: 3/2/92 Department Affected: Fish and Game
 Title: Relating to the Guided Sport Fishery BRU: _____
 Sponsor: Senator Eliason Component: _____
 Requestor: Senate Resources Committee COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
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-
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER FUND SOURCE:						
TOTAL	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-

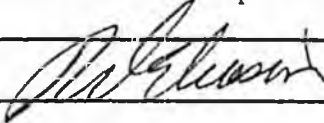
POSITIONS:

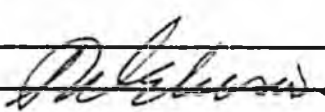
FULL-TIME						
PART-TIME						
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: Zero Impact

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

This bill only clarifies statutory language regarding regulatory authority of the Board of Fisheries. It does not change any regulations or require any action by the Board or Department.

Prepared By: Senator Eliason  Phone: 465-4916
 Division: Senate Date: March 2, 1992

Approved by Commissioner: _____ Date: 3/2/92
 Agency: Sponsor of Bill 

FISCAL NOTE

**STATE OF ALASKA
1992 LEGISLATIVE SESSION**

BILL NO. SB 397

Revision Date: 2/25/92 **Department Affected:** FISH AND GAME

Title: FISHERY ALLOCATION: GUIDED SPORT FISHERY **BRU:** SPORT FISH

Component: SPORT FISHERIES

Sponsor: SENATOR ELIASON

Requestor: SENATE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

#	4	6	4
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EXPENDITURES/REVENUES: (Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING	FY 93	FY 94	FY 95	FY 96	FY 97	FY 98
PERSONAL SERVICES	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0	63.0
TRAVEL	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
CONTRACTUAL	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
SUPPLIES	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
EQUIPMENT	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

CAPITAL						
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REVENUE FUND SOURCE:	0	0	0	0	0	0
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FUNDING: (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0
OTHER 1024 FISH AND FUND SOURCE: GAME FUND	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	25.0
TOTAL						

POSITIONS:

FULL-TIME	0	0	0	0	0	0
PART-TIME	1	1	1	1	1	1
TEMPORARY						

Estimate of current year impact: ZERO IMPACT

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary.)

SEE ATTACHMENT.

Prepared By: ROCKY HOLMES **Phone:** 465-4180

Division: SPORT FISH **Date:** 02/25/92

Approved by Commissioner: *[Signature]*

Agency: FISH AND GAME **Date:** 2/26/92

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
RULES COMMITTEE
CHAIRMAN, SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON
DOMESTIC & INTERNATIONAL
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES



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**BRIEF EXPLANATION OF SENATE BILL 397, BY SENATOR ELIASON,
WHICH AUTHORIZES THE BOARD OF FISHERIES TO REGULATE SPORT AND
GUIDED SPORT FISHERIES SEPARATELY**

The effect of SB 397 would be to expand and clarify the statutory language spelling out options open to the Board of Fish in its regulatory decisions. Currently state law says that the Board may establish criteria for the allocation of fishery resources among personal use, sport, and commercial uses. SB 397 simply adds the guided sport fishery to this list of fisheries for which the Board establishes criteria for allocations (and thus, for which the Board may establish regulations).

Essentially, the bill spells out that the Board will recognize and define sport and guided sport as two different fisheries, rather than lumping them together as current law implies. The Board could then continue to regulate them exactly alike, or if necessary, may establish different regulations for each. While the authority for the Board to divide sport into "sub-groups" for the purpose of regulation or allocation may already exist in current law, this bill makes it absolutely clear that the state recognizes sport and guided sport as two different categories and that the Board may regulate them differently if they so choose.

The goal is to ensure that the Board has the tools it will need to deal with conflicts that will inevitably occur due to the skyrocketing growth in the sportfish charter industry. This ability to distinguish between sport and guided sport may help to prevent the over restriction of the true sports angler as growth in guided sportfishing necessitates revision of sport regulations.

The bill avoids "management by statute," and the inflexibility of that approach, by leaving specific decisions to the Board of Fish. Management by regulations through the Board process allows for far more flexibility over time than locking provisions into state law. SB 397 does not require the Board to adopt different regulations for sport and guided sport fisheries, nor does it require or even suggest what sorts of regulatory distinctions they might consider. (Perhaps initially there would be only something such as different catch reporting requirements). This bill provides the full public input process which is inherent in the Board's regulatory process, allowing for adequate participation in all decisions by all parties involved.

Please contact Sen. Eliason's office for further information. (Phone 465-4916, or write Sen. Eliason, State Capitol, Juneau, AK 99801)

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE SENATE

SENATOR RICHARD I. ELIASON

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE
LABOR & COMMERCE COMMITTEE
RESOURCES COMMITTEE
RULES COMMITTEE
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February 14, 1992

Senator Dick Eliason has introduced SB 397, regarding the guided sport fishery. While the title of the bill refers to allocation of resources, the actual effect of the bill would be to expand and clarify the statutory language spelling out the factors the Board of Fish may consider in its regulatory decisions.

Currently state law says that the Board may establish criteria for the allocation of fishery resources among personal use, sport, and commercial uses. SB 397 simply adds the guided sport fishery to the list of fisheries among which the Board may allocate and for which the Board may set regulations.

Essentially, the bill spells out that if the the Board finds it necessary, it may establish separate regulations for sport fishing and guided sport fishing. This provides clear direction to the Board that sport and guided sport are recognized by the state to be two different things, and provides specific statutory language to allow the Board to regulate them differently if they so choose. The goal here is to ensure that the Board has the tools it will need to deal with conflicts that will inevitably occur due to the sky-rocketing growth in the sportfish charter industry. This ability to distinguish between sport and guided sport could be an important factor in the protection of the true sports angler from being overly restricted as enormous growth in guided sportfishing necessitates revision of sport regulations.

This bill leaves all decisions to the Board of Fish. It does not require them to adopt different regulations for sport and guided sport fisheries, nor does it require or even suggest what sorts of regulatory distinctions they might consider. It avoids attempts to deal with the growing concern over the impacts of the expanding guided sport fishery by statute. It maintains the full public process which is inherent in the Board's regulatory process, allowing for adequate participation in all decisions by all parties involved. Management by regulations through the Board process allows for far more flexibility over time than locking provisions into state statute.

The bill has been referred to the Senate Resources Committee where Sen. Eliason hopes it will have a hearing soon.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

Department of Law

TO: Hon. Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

DATE: March 7, 1992

FILE NO: 663-92-0077

TEL. NO: 465-3600

SUBJECT: Allocation of SE Chinook
Salmon

Stephen M. White

FROM: Stephen M. White
Assistant Attorney General
Natural Resources -- Juneau

You informed us that the Alaska Trollers Association petitioned the Alaska Board of Fisheries ("Board") to allocate a portion of the available chinook salmon quota to the commercial troll fleet. In essence, this allocation would create an allocation to southeast Alaska chinook anglers (sport fishers).

You have asked the following questions concerning this proposal. We have given our answer and discussion after each question.

Question 1. Can the Board adopt regulations for anglers who use commercial services and facilities, like charter boats and lodges, and that are different from regulations for anglers who do not use them?

Answer: Uncertain. Under existing statutes, it is not clear whether the legislature has given the Board statutory authority to allocate fishery resources between anglers who use commercial services and those who do not.

Discussion:

A. General Principles Governing Board Regulations.

For all of these questions, we believe it would be helpful to review legal principles that govern Board regulations.

The Alaska Supreme Court has held that the Board of Fisheries, when it adopts regulations, must comply with two general principles. Under the first principle, the Board must stay within its statutory authority. That is, the Board must pursue permissible purposes, and it must use means that are within its powers. Meier v. State, 739 P.2d 172, 173 (Alaska 1987). This is because "administrative agencies are creatures of statute, deriving from the legislature the authority for the exercise of any power they claim." Rutter v. State, 688 P.2d 1343, 1349 (Alaska 1983).

The Board was created "[f]or the purposes of the conservation and development of the fishery resources of the state

Hon. Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner
Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game

March 7, 1992

Page 2

...." AS 16.05.221. For sport fishing, the legislature has given the Board authority to adopt regulations needed for conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries. AS 16.05.251(a)(12). The Alaska Supreme Court has held that words "conserving" and "developing" involve the utilization of resources, and these purposes permit the board to establish priorities for use between fishing groups due to sharp competition between them for a limited fishery resource. Meier, 739 P.2d at 174.

Under the second general principle, Board regulations must be reasonable and not arbitrary. That is, the regulations must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the purposes for which the Board was created, i.e., conservation and development. Meier, 739 P.2d at 173.1/

B. Board's Statutory Authority to Adopt Different Sport Fishing Regulations for Users of Commercial Support Services.

The permissible ways that the Board can regulate sport fisheries are set out in AS 16.05.251(a). The Board can regulate, among other ways, by (1) establishing open and closed seasons and areas for taking fish, (2) setting quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex and size limitations, and (3) establishing methods and means employed in the pursuit, capture and transport of fish. AS 16.05.251(2), (3), and (4).

It is not clear from your request what type of different regulations are envisioned for sport anglers who use commercial services. The most restrictive regulations would cause an outright ban on the use of these services.

If an absolute ban is intended, we have previously advised that, under the Board's power to establish "methods and means", it has statutory authority to absolutely prohibit support services. Such a prohibition, however, cannot be arbitrary or unreasonable, and, in this context, it must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the conservation and development of southeast Alaska chinook stocks. Gilbert v. State Dept. of Fish and Game, 803 P.2d 391 (Alaska 1990). Also, it must satisfy constitutional requirements such as equal protection. (See discussion in Question 3.)

1/ This principle is reiterated in AS 16.05.251(d) which says that Board regulations must, consistent with sustained yield and the subsistence law, provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for the taking of fishery resources by personal use, sport, and commercial fishers.

On the other hand, the Board may allow anglers to use support services, but adopt more restrictive area, season, period, bag, possession, or equipment regulations for them. As we understand it, the intended purpose for this type of regulation would not be for conservation. The fish that would be spared by these regulations would not contribute to escapement, but instead, would be available for harvest by anglers who do not use these services. The purpose, then, would be for allocation.

Concerning allocations, the Alaska Supreme Court held that the Board's duty under AS 16.05.221(a) to conserve and develop fishery resources implies a concomitant power to allocate fishery resources among competing users. Kenai Peninsula Fisherman's Co-op Ass'n v. State, 628 P.2d 897, 903 (Alaska 1981). In that case, the court held that the Board's allocation power permitted it to establish priorities for use between commercial and recreational fishermen as a response to sharp competition between the two groups for a limited fishery resource. Id. In a later case, where there was keen competition between two subgroups of commercial fishermen, i.e., between commercial setnet and driftnet fishermen in Bristol Bay, the court said that the Board's power allows it to allocate salmon between these two subgroups. Meier, 739 P.2d at 174.

Here, the Board would be allocating fishery resources between two "subgroups" of another overall user group, sport fishers. The two subgroups are (1) anglers who use commercial services and (2) those who do not. This raises the question of what authority the Board has to identify subgroups for allocation purposes.

Alaska Statute 16.05.251(e) directs the Board to establish criteria for making allocation decisions.^{2/} Among the criteria that the Board may use are seven criteria that are listed in this statute. The Board has said that it will consider factors such as the seven statutory criteria when they are appropriate to allocation decisions. 5 AAC 39.205.

Six of the seven allocation criteria deal with the characteristics of "fisheries". AS 16.05.251(e)(1)-(3), (5)-(7) Thus, the legislature intended that allocations could be made between subgroups that are "fisheries".

^{2/} This statute has been interpreted to apply to allocations between commercial "subgroups" as well as to allocations among overall user groups, i.e., among personal use, sport, and commercial fishers. Peninsula Marketing Ass'n v. State, ___ P.2d ___, Op. No. 3754 (Alaska, Sept. 20, 1991).

The statutes define a "fishery" as "a specific administrative area in which a specific fishery resource is commercially taken with a specific type of gear", with the Board having authority to designate that a fishery has more than one area, gear type, or resource. AS 16.05.940(12), emphasis added. The terms "type of gear" and "gear" are defined in a statute that pertains to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, and thus are also defined in the context of commercial fishing. See AS 16.43.990(4) and (8).

Accordingly, for allocations within the overall user group of commercial fishing, we believe that the statutes identify permissible subgroups according to (1) the geographic fishing area(s), (2) the fishery resource(s) harvested, and (3) the type(s) of apparatus used to harvest the resource, such as purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, power troll, or hand troll. For a permissible allocation between two groups of commercial fishermen, the groups should differ by at least one of these characteristics.

For subgroups within the overall user group of sport fishing, however, the allocation statute - AS 16.05.251(e) - is not helpful. As mentioned above, this statute refers to competing "fisheries" which, in AS 16.05.940(12) and AS 16.05.990(4) and (8), are defined according to commercial fishing. Even if the allocation statute "fit" a sport fishery allocation, it would not help the present one. Since anglers who use commercial services share the same waters, fish with the same "gear", (i.e., rod and reel), and fish for the same resource (i.e., chinook salmon) as anglers who do not use these services, they cannot be considered separate "subgroups" under this statute.

On the other hand, it may be argued that the Board is not limited in its discretion to define subgroups for allocation purposes. That is, it could be argued that the Board is authorized to define sport fishing subgroups according to their "methods and means" - such as whether or not they use charter boats and lodges - and then allocate different fishing opportunities among them.

This argument would be aided by the fact that fish and game laws are to be "liberally construed." Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 897. Other case law holds that when a statute delegating authority to an administrative agency does not expressly provide a standard, the standard may be implied from the general policy and purposes underlying the statute. Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 907.

Under these precedents, one can argue that the clear purpose of AS 16.05.251(e) is to allow the board to allocate "among . . . sport . . . fishing" and that the "methods and means"

authority of AS 16.05.251(a)(4) is a permissible way to identify allocation groups. Although we believe that the contrary argument is stronger, it is not conclusively so.

Question 2. Can the Board adopt regulations that set bag, possession, and size limit regulations for resident anglers that are different from such regulations for nonresident anglers?

Answer: Uncertain. Again, it is not clear whether the legislature has given the Board statutory authority to discriminate against nonresident anglers.

Discussion: As noted above, the Board must stay within its statutory authority. That is, the Board must pursue permissible purposes, and it must use means that are within its powers. Meier v. State, 739 P.2d 172, 173 (Alaska 1987). The question, therefore, is whether the Board has statutory authority to set bag, possession, and size limits that discriminate against nonresident anglers.

As we understand it, the reason that the Board would be adopting more restrictive regulations for nonresidents is not to allow the spared fish to escape to spawning streams, but instead, to enable resident anglers to catch them. Thus, the regulations would have to be justified on allocation, not conservation grounds.

There is statutory authority that would allow the Board to consider resident and nonresident use of fish when making allocations among fisheries. Alaska Statute 16.05.251(e) directs the Board to adopt allocation criteria, and it says that these may include (1) the participation of residents and nonresidents in each fishery, (2) the importance of each fishery in providing for residents' consumption, and (3) the importance of each fishery in providing recreational opportunities for residents and nonresidents. AS 16.05.251(e)(2), (3), (7).

The authority to account for resident and nonresident participation and recreational opportunities, and the authority to account for residents' consumption, is not clear legislative authority to establish different fishing opportunities for these two groups. However, it is not logical that the legislature, having authorized the Board to account for resident and nonresident use when deciding allocations, intended that these accountings would not be reflected in the decisions themselves. We believe that the authority to account for resident and nonresident use is a strong implication that the Board is authorized to treat residents and nonresidents as separate subgroups for allocation purposes.

On the other hand, we note that the legislature has clearly authorized the Board of Game to limit nonresidents' taking of big game in a particular situation. AS 16.05.256.3/

A rule of statutory interpretation says that when a specific activity is designated by statute, it must be inferred that all omitted activities are intentionally excluded. 2A N. Singer Sutherland Statutory Construction, § 47.23 (5th Edit. 1992). Here, the rule means that if the legislature has granted a certain kind of authority in one area, its failure to grant the same type of authority in another area means that it withheld the authority in that second area.

Thus, it could be argued that the legislature's clear grant of authority to the Board of Game to discriminate against nonresidents, and its failure to give the Board of Fisheries the same clear authority, supports a conclusion that it did not intend for the latter to have this power. This is buttressed by the fact that the definition in AS 16.05.940(12) does not identify resident and nonresident anglers as separate "fisheries" when they fish in the same area for the same species with the same tackle.

Accordingly, we caution the Board against adopting different regulations for resident and nonresident anglers unless the legislature gives it clear authority to do so. If the Board does discriminate against nonresidents under its present authority, the Board should exercise restraint. Depending upon the method, degree, and purpose, such a discrimination may raise state and federal constitutional problems.

We have previously advised the Board about constitutional concerns that arise if state residency is used as an allocation criteria in commercial fisheries. 1988 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Nov. 15; 663-89-0200). Except for violation of the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the federal constitution (U.S. Const. art. IV, § 2), these same concerns, as well as equal protection, would be raised by regulations that discriminate against nonresident sport fishers.

At this time, we do not know the manner in which the Board would discriminate against nonresidents. Once there is a specific proposal that identifies the method, degree, and purpose

3/ The legislature has enacted other laws that distinguish nonresidents. For example, it has set higher license and tag fees for nonresidents who take fish and game (AS 16.05.340(a), 16.05.480), and it has required nonresidents to be accompanied by guides when hunting certain big game species. (AS 16.05.407).

for treating nonresident anglers differently, we will be able to advise the Board on these constitutional issues.

Question 3. Can the Board limit the catch in a sport fishery in order to allocate to a limited entry commercial fishery the fish that the sport anglers might have caught if no catch limit were imposed? Would this be consistent with the common use and equal protection provisions of the Alaska Constitution?

Answer: Yes to both questions.

Discussion:

A. Statutory Authority.

As discussed in our answer to Question 1., the Board's allocation power allows it to establish priorities for use between commercial and recreational fishers. Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 903. In the Kenai Peninsula case, the Board adopted a policy that closed commercial fishing on late-run cohos so that sports fishers could catch them.

Here, the Board would be doing the opposite of its actions in Kenai Peninsula - it would be allocating in favor of commercial fishers to the detriment of sport fishers. Nevertheless, we believe that the holding of that case applies regardless of which user group benefits.

Like any other allocation, this one must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the conservation and development of Alaska fishery resources. Meier 739 P.2d at 174. Also, in making the allocation, the Board must consider the appropriate allocation criteria set out in AS 16.05.251(e). 5 AAC 39.205.

B. Constitutional Issues.

The "common use" clause (Alaska Const. art. VIII, § 3) and two other clauses in the Alaska Constitution - the "no exclusive right" clause (Alaska Const. art VIII, § 15) and the "uniform application" clause (Alaska Const. art. VIII, § 17) - are often referred to as the "equal access" clauses. See McDowell v. State, 785 P.2d 1, f. 14 at 8 (Alaska 1989). The Alaska Supreme Court has consistently held that these clauses are implicated only when the state places limits on the admission of persons to resource user groups. Id. Also, the court has consistently distinguished the state's power to limit admission to user groups

Hon. Carl L. Rosier
Commissioner
Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

March 12, 1992

663-92-0077

465-3600

Allocation of SE Chinook
Salmon

Stephen M. White
Assistant Attorney General
Natural Resources -- Juneau

You informed us that the Alaska Trollers Association petitioned the Alaska Board of Fisheries ("Board") to allocate a portion of the available chinook salmon quota to the commercial troll fleet. In essence, this allocation would create an allocation to southeast Alaska chinook anglers (sport fishers).

You have asked the following questions concerning this proposal. We have given our answer and discussion after each question.

Question 1. Can the Board adopt regulations for anglers who use commercial services and facilities, like charter boats and lodges, and that are different from regulations for anglers who do not use them?

Answer: Uncertain. Under existing statutes, it is not clear whether the legislature has given the Board statutory authority to allocate fishery resources between anglers who use commercial services and those who do not.

Discussion:

A. General Principles Governing Board Regulations.

For all of these questions, we believe it would be helpful to review legal principles that govern Board regulations.

The Alaska Supreme Court has held that the Board of Fisheries, when it adopts regulations, must comply with two general principles. Under the first principle, the Board must stay within its statutory authority. That is, the Board must pursue permissible purposes, and it must use means that are within its powers. Meier v. State, 739 P.2d 172, 173 (Alaska 1987). This is because "administrative agencies are creatures of statute, deriving from the legislature the authority for the exercise of any power they claim." Rutter v. State, 688 P.2d 1343, 1349 (Alaska 1983).

The Board was created "[f]or the purposes of the conservation and development of the fishery resources of the state

...." AS 16.05.221. For sport fishing, the legislature has given the Board authority to adopt regulations needed for conservation, development, and utilization of fisheries. AS 16.05.251(a)(12). The Alaska Supreme Court has held that words "conserving" and "developing" involve the utilization of resources, and these purposes permit the board to establish priorities for use between fishing groups due to sharp competition between them for a limited fishery resource. Meier, 739 P.2d at 174.

Under the second general principle, Board regulations must be reasonable and not arbitrary. That is, the regulations must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the purposes for which the Board was created, i.e., conservation and development. Meier, 739 P.2d at 173.1/

B. Board's Statutory Authority to Adopt Different Sport Fishing Regulations for Users of Commercial Support Services.

The permissible ways that the Board can regulate sport fisheries are set out in AS 16.05.251(a). The Board can regulate, among other ways, by (1) establishing open and closed seasons and areas for taking fish, (2) setting quotas, bag limits, harvest levels, and sex and size limitations, and (3) establishing methods and means employed in the pursuit, capture and transport of fish. AS 16.05.251(2), (3), and (4).

It is not clear from your request what type of different regulations are envisioned for sport anglers who use commercial services. The most restrictive regulations would cause an outright ban on the use of these services.

If an absolute ban is intended, we have previously advised that, under the Board's power to establish "methods and means", it has statutory authority to absolutely prohibit support services. Such a prohibition, however, cannot be arbitrary or unreasonable, and, in this context, it must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the conservation and development of southeast Alaska chinook stocks. Gilbert v. State Dept. of Fish and Game, 803 P.2d 391 (Alaska 1990). Also, it must satisfy constitutional requirements such as equal protection. (See discussion in Question 3.)

1/ This principle is reiterated in AS 16.05.251(d) which says that Board regulations must, consistent with sustained yield and the subsistence law, provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for the taking of fishery resources by personal use, sport, and commercial fishers.

On the other hand, the Board may allow anglers to use support services, but adopt more restrictive area, season, period, bag, possession, or equipment regulations for them. As we understand it, the intended purpose for this type of regulation would not be for conservation. The fish that would be spared by these regulations would not contribute to escapement, but instead, would be available for harvest by anglers who do not use these services. The purpose, then, would be for allocation.

Concerning allocations, the Alaska Supreme Court held that the Board's duty under AS 16.05.221(a) to conserve and develop fishery resources implies a concomitant power to allocate fishery resources among competing users. Kenai Peninsula Fisherman's Co-op Ass'n v. State, 628 P.2d 897, 903 (Alaska 1981). In that case, the court held that the Board's allocation power permitted it to establish priorities for use between commercial and recreational fishermen as a response to sharp competition between the two groups for a limited fishery resource. Id. In a later case, where there was keen competition between two subgroups of commercial fishermen, i.e., between commercial setnet and driftnet fishermen in Bristol Bay, the court said that the Board's power allows it to allocate salmon between these two subgroups. Meier, 739 P.2d at 174.

Here, the Board would be allocating fishery resources between two "subgroups" of another overall user group, sport fishers. The two subgroups are (1) anglers who use commercial services and (2) those who do not. This raises the question of what authority the Board has to identify subgroups for allocation purposes.

Alaska Statute 16.05.251(e) directs the Board to establish criteria for making allocation decisions.^{2/} Among the criteria that the Board may use are seven criteria that are listed in this statute. The Board has said that it will consider factors such as the seven statutory criteria when they are appropriate to allocation decisions. 5 AAC 39.205.

Six of the seven allocation criteria deal with the characteristics of "fisheries". AS 16.05.251(e)(1)-(3), (5)-(7) Thus, the legislature intended that allocations could be made between subgroups that are "fisheries".

^{2/} This statute has been interpreted to apply to allocations between commercial "subgroups" as well as to allocations among overall user groups, i.e., among personal use, sport, and commercial fishers. Peninsula Marketing Ass'n v. State, ___ P.2d ___, Op. No. 3754 (Alaska, Sept. 20, 1991).

The statutes define a "fishery" as "a specific administrative area in which a specific fishery resource is commercially taken with a specific type of gear", with the Board having authority to designate that a fishery has more than one area, gear type, or resource. AS 16.05.940(12), emphasis added. The terms "type of gear" and "gear" are defined in a statute that pertains to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, and thus are also defined in the context of commercial fishing. See AS 16.43.990(4) and (8).

Accordingly, for allocations within the overall user group of commercial fishing, we believe that the statutes identify permissible subgroups according to (1) the geographic fishing area(s), (2) the fishery resource(s) harvested, and (3) the type(s) of apparatus used to harvest the resource, such as purse seine, drift gillnet, set gillnet, power troll, or hand troll. For a permissible allocation between two groups of commercial fishermen, the groups should differ by at least one of these characteristics.

For subgroups within the overall user group of sport fishing, however, the allocation statute - AS 16.05.251(e) - is not helpful. As mentioned above, this statute refers to competing "fisheries" which, in AS 16.05.940(12) and AS 16.05.990(4) and (8), are defined according to commercial fishing. Even if the allocation statute "fit" a sport fishery allocation, it would not help the present one. Since anglers who use commercial services share the same waters, fish with the same "gear", (i.e., rod and reel), and fish for the same resource (i.e., chinook salmon) as anglers who do not use these services, they cannot be considered separate "subgroups" under this statute.

On the other hand, it may be argued that the Board is not limited in its discretion to define subgroups for allocation purposes. That is, it could be argued that the Board is authorized to define sport fishing subgroups according to their "methods and means" - such as whether or not they use charter boats and lodges - and then allocate different fishing opportunities among them.

This argument would be aided by the fact that fish and game laws are to be "liberally construed." Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 897. Other case law holds that when a statute delegating authority to an administrative agency does not expressly provide a standard, the standard may be implied from the general policy and purposes underlying the statute. Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 907.

Under these precedents, one can argue that the clear purpose of AS 16.05.251(e) is to allow the board to allocate "among . . . sport . . . fishing" and that the "methods and means"

On the other hand, we note that the legislature has clearly authorized the Board of Game to limit nonresidents' taking of big game in a particular situation. AS 16.05.256.3/

A rule of statutory interpretation says that when a specific activity is designated by statute, it must be inferred that all omitted activities are intentionally excluded. 2A N. Singer Sutherland Statutory Construction, § 47.23 (5th Edit. 1992). Here, the rule means that if the legislature has granted a certain kind of authority in one area, its failure to grant the same type of authority in another area means that it withheld the authority in that second area.

Thus, it could be argued that the legislature's clear grant of authority to the Board of Game to discriminate against nonresidents, and its failure to give the Board of Fisheries the same clear authority, supports a conclusion that it did not intend for the latter to have this power. This is buttressed by the fact that the definition in AS 16.05.940(12) does not identify resident and nonresident anglers as separate "fisheries" when they fish in the same area for the same species with the same tackle.

Accordingly, we caution the Board against adopting different regulations for resident and nonresident anglers unless the legislature gives it clear authority to do so. If the Board does discriminate against nonresidents under its present authority, the Board should exercise restraint. Depending upon the method, degree, and purpose, such a discrimination may raise state and federal constitutional problems.

We have previously advised the Board about constitutional concerns that arise if state residency is used as an allocation criteria in commercial fisheries. 1988 Inf. Op. Att'y Gen. (Nov. 15; 663-89-0200). Except for violation of the Privileges and Immunities Clause of the federal constitution (U.S. Const. art. IV, § 2), these same concerns, as well as equal protection, would be raised by regulations that discriminate against nonresident sport fishers.

At this time, we do not know the manner in which the Board would discriminate against nonresidents. Once there is a specific proposal that identifies the method, degree, and purpose

3/ The legislature has enacted other laws that distinguish nonresidents. For example, it has set higher license and tag fees for nonresidents who take fish and game (AS 16.05.340(a), 16.05.480), and it has required nonresidents to be accompanied by guides when hunting certain big game species. (AS 16.05.407).

for treating nonresident anglers differently, we will be able to advise the Board on these constitutional issues.

Question 3. Can the Board limit the catch in a sport fishery in order to allocate to a limited entry commercial fishery the fish that the sport anglers might have caught if no catch limit were imposed? Would this be consistent with the common use and equal protection provisions of the Alaska Constitution?

Answer: Yes to both questions.

Discussion:

A. Statutory Authority.

As discussed in our answer to Question 1., the Board's allocation power allows it to establish priorities for use between commercial and recreational fishers. Kenai Peninsula, 628 P.2d at 903. In the Kenai Peninsula case, the Board adopted a policy that closed commercial fishing on late-run cohos so that sports fishers could catch them.

Here, the Board would be doing the opposite of its actions in Kenai Peninsula - it would be allocating in favor of commercial fishers to the detriment of sport fishers. Nevertheless, we believe that the holding of that case applies regardless of which user group benefits.

Like any other allocation, this one must be consistent with and reasonably necessary to the conservation and development of Alaska fishery resources. Meier 739 P.2d at 174. Also, in making the allocation, the Board must consider the appropriate allocation criteria set out in AS 16.05.251(e). 5 AAC 39.205.

B. Constitutional Issues.

The "common use" clause (Alaska Const. art. VIII, § 3) and two other clauses in the Alaska Constitution - the "no exclusive right" clause (Alaska Const. art VIII, § 15) and the "uniform application" clause (Alaska Const. art. VIII, § 17) - are often referred to as the "equal access" clauses. See McDowell v. State, 785 P.2d 1, f. 14 at 8 (Alaska 1989). The Alaska Supreme Court has consistently held that these clauses are implicated only when the state places limits on the admission of persons to resource user groups. Id. Also, the court has consistently distinguished the state's power to limit admission to user groups

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY STATE OF ALASKA

(907) 465-3867 or 465-2450
FAX (907) 465-2029
Mail Stop 3101

240 Main Street, Suite 500
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2101

MEMORANDUM

February 27, 1992

SUBJECT: CSSB 397 (); Summary

TO: Senator Dick Eliason
ATTN: Mary McDowell

FROM: George Utermohle *GU*
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum summarizes CSSB 397 (), an Act relating to the guided sport fishery.

CSSB 397 () clarifies the authority of the Board of Fisheries to regulate the guided sport fishery as a distinct fishery. The board has ample authority under the provisions of AS 16.05.221 and 16.05.251(a) to regulate the guided sport fishery and that authority should be construed liberally to promote the conservation and development of the fishery. See, Kenai Peninsula Fisherman's Co-operative Association v. State, 628 P.2d 897, 903 (Alaska 1981). The board's authority to distinguish between user groups and between subgroups of users has been recognized by the Alaska courts in numerous decisions that occurred before the legislature eventually recognized those groups or subgroups in statute. Kenai at 901 - 02; State v. Hebert, 743 P.2d 392 (Alaska App. 1987), aff'd, 803 P.2d 863, 865 (Alaska 1990); Meier v. State, Board of Fisheries, 739 P.2d 172 (Alaska App. 1987). The board has the authority to distinguish between guided and unguided sport fishermen as necessary for the conservation and development of fisheries in the state. The board may also make such distinctions under its authority to regulate the manner and means of taking fish. However, by specifically mentioning the guided sport fishery as a fishery subject to regulation by the board, the legislature may be able to avoid a lawsuit testing the board's authority.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 16.05.251(a)(12) by adding the guided sport fishery to the list of fisheries which the Board of Fisheries is specifically authorized to regulate.

• Senator Dick Eliason
February 27, 1992
Page 2

Section 2 of the bill amends AS 16.05.251(e) by adding the guided sport fishery to the list of fisheries for which the Board of Fisheries must develop fishery resource allocation criteria.

By inserting a reference to the guided sport fishery into AS 16.05.251(e), the legislature is acknowledging the existence of a guided sport fishery and is requiring the board to adopt criteria for making allocations of fishery resources to the fishery. The bill does not require that allocations be made to the guided sport fishery, but if the board does decide to make such an allocation the board must do so in accordance with the criteria adopted under AS 16.05.251(e).

The term "guided sport" is not defined. The Board of Fisheries will have the discretion to define the term.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:gc
92-168.glc

DIVISION OF LEGAL SERVICES

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240 Main Street, Suite 500
Juneau, Alaska 99801-2101

MEMORANDUM

February 24, 1992

SUBJECT: SB 397; Summary

TO: Senator Dick Eliason
ATTN: Mary McDowell

FROM: George Utermohle, *GU*
Legislative Counsel

This memorandum summarizes SB 397, an Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery.

SB 397 amends AS 16.05.251(e) by adding the guided sport fishery to the list of fisheries for which the Board of Fisheries must develop fishery resource allocation criteria.

The Board of Fisheries has authority under AS 16.05.251(a) to allocate fishery resources among fisheries, however any criteria that the board may use to make the allocation must be adopted as regulations of the board. Kenai Peninsula Fisherman's Cooperative Association v. State, 628 P.2d 897, 904-06 (Alaska 1981). AS 16.05.-251(e) codifies the decision of the Alaska Supreme Court in the Kenai Peninsula Fisherman's Coop. Assn. case. By inserting a reference to the guided sport fishery into AS 16.05.251(e), the legislature is acknowledging the existence of a guided sport fishery and is requiring the board to adopt criteria for making allocations of fishery resources to the fishery. The bill does not require that allocations be made to the guided sport fishery, but if the board does decide to make such an allocation the board must do so in accordance with the criteria adopted under AS 16.05.251(e).

The term "guided sport" is not defined. The Board of Fisheries will have the discretion to define the term.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:lmb
92-044.lmb

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE #36 SIDE ONE
Recording

Minutes of May 1, 1986
House Special Comm. on Fisheries

Number 002

Chairman Goll called the meeting to order at 8:40 a.m. He announced calendar and asked Director of Boards, Beth Stewart, to address the February 13, 1986 letter from Ron Jolin, Chairman, Alaska Board of Fisheries, to the Special Committee on Fisheries. (Letter follows:)

Dear Representative Goll:

At the 1985 Southeast finfish meeting, the Hoonah Advisory Committee's Proposal #338 requested that the Alaska Board of Fisheries ask the Legislature to identify charter vessel operations as a separate user group for which separate regulations could be written. The board agreed, and so I am writing to you as the Chairman of the House Special Committee on Fisheries and Hoonah's representative. The board also asked the Southeast Regional Council members to make their views known to their legislators.

For the past several years we have received a number of proposals which address charter boat fishing. It is apparent that most people view charter operations as a discrete classification. However, since AS 16.05.251, which outlines the board's authority, does not refer to charter operations, the Department of Law has told us that we are on very shaky legal ground when we adopt regulations like the six line limit for charter vessels in Southeast.

This regulation was strongly supported by the Southeast charter vessel operators, who continue to be concerned that this regulation could be overturned in court. As this industry grows, I believe that more and more fishermen will want the board to address it separately. In order to avoid at least some confusion, it would be helpful if the board's authority to do so were clear.

If the board can provide any further clarification, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

Ron Jolin, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

March 4, 1992

Senator Dick Eliason
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Subject: S.B. 397

Dear Senator Eliason:

This letter is to show my support for S.B. 397 " An act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery.

I served on the Board of Fisheries from Jan. 1989 to Jan. 1992. Throughout out the entire time I served on the Board of Fisheries the question of can we, the Board of Fisheries allocate to the different sport fish user groups, i.e. guided sport fisherman vs. non-guided and where does Johnny Q, Public and his son fit into the allocation scheme.

I don't have to remind you of the explosive growth in the sport fisheries all across the State. Sport fisherman on the kenai river are packed into that river like sardines from a king oscar can. Here in Bristol Bay, twenty years ago their was twenty (20) guides or less, today that number is in excess of 125 operators. Look what is happening in Southeast between the charter boat operators and the commercial trollers, that Senator is just the tip of the ice berg. I have been in every district across the state twice dealing with regulatory proposals concerning fishery allocation. These allocation battles are getting uglier and about as distasteful as can be imagined between the different user groups as well as the sub-groups.

The Board of Fisheries has had conflicting options offered to them by the State A.G. office on AS 16.05.251 (e). One attorney from the A.G. office states yes the board does have the statutory authority to make the allocation decisions between the different sport fisherman. The very next Board of Fish meeting the A.G. office would have a different attorney attending the boards meeting. This attorney would state in his or her opinion, looking at the AS 16.05.251 (e) the board does not have the Statutory Authority to make such a allocation decision between the sport fisherman groups. I believe this matter needs to be cleared up and S.B. 397 will do just that. If it is unclear to the A.G. office and their battery of attorneys than how do you

think the Board of Fish members feel, they are left hanging in the wind.

While serving on the Board of Fisheries we the State of Alaska came out of compliance with the federal government on subsistence. The Board of Fisheries stopped doing subsistence proposals unless their was a conservation concern for the stock or the subsistence fisherman did not have a reasonable opportunity to harvest their subsistence needs. The Board turned to the legislature for further direction. I believe that is how the process is suppose to work, the board carries out the statute intent they are not legislature.

S.B. 397 will clear up the intent of the legislature . It is a tool the Board of Fish needs. The public also needs to have a law that they can also understand.

Thank you for taking on this issue I know it is a highly charged issue with a lot of people and I am sure you are getting a ear full from all sides. Let me state again this bill is long over due and its just one of many statutes that needs the legislatures attention to help clarify.

Thank You



H. Robin Samuelsen Jr
Box 412
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

3500

QUESTIONS WHICH MAY BE ASKED ON
SB 397/HB 505

QUESTION: How do these bills relate to the Alaska Trollers Association petition to the Board of Fish?

The ATA petition asks the Board to allocate a percentage of the king salmon quota to the trollers. This would ensure that the number of king salmon available to trollers will no longer decrease as the sports catch increases.

SB 397/HB 505 provide the Board with the tool to separate the sport fleet and the charter fleet for allocation purposes which they cannot do at present.

QUESTION: How would the "true" Alaskan sportsman be impacted by this legislation?

It would serve to protect the true sports fisherman because the Board could allocate separately to the charter fleet rather than having to do a lump allocation. It is the charter fleet which is seeing such a rapid expansion; the sports fisherman may see some limits on their catch unless they are separated from the charter fleet.

QUESTION: Why should the charter fleet be treated differently from the sports fisherman?

The charter fisherman is a commercial business; even if the charter operator takes out sports fisherman, his is a for-profit enterprise, he pays taxes on his business, he has a business license. He cannot be considered the same as a sports fisherman.

QUESTION: Why not just limit the entry for the charter fleet?

This would not resolve the problem. There is a limited number of king salmon which may be caught under the U.S. Canada treaty. If you limit the NUMBER of charter operators, they can still catch the same number of fish. Limiting the entry does no good unless there is also an allocation.

Additionally, there is the question of whether or not the limited entry program was intended for this purpose.

QUESTION: *If the problem is in southeast, then why should legislation be enacted that would affect all areas of the state?*

First of all, the legislation only gives the Fish Board the OPTION of allocating separately. The Board is not required to do this if it is not necessary. Secondly, there may be other areas of the state where such a tool may apply, if not now, then perhaps in the future. The U.S. Canada treaty quota has brought the issue to the forefront here in Southeast.

QUESTION: *Why are the trollers so concerned about 40,000 king salmon that are being caught by the sport/charter fleet; it's only the equivalent of two days of king salmon fishing for the trollers?*

Two days equate to 50% OF THE TROLLERS KING SALMON SEASON.

The charter fleet has expanded so rapidly (an additional 100 boats in 2 years) and is essentially unregulated and something needs to be done now to protect the resource.

QUESTION: *Why should the charter fleet have to be cut back?*

Since the inception of the treaty, the troll fleet has taken ALL the cutbacks and will continue to do so unless the charter fleet is regulated.

QUESTION: *Doesn't Fish and Game manage the fisheries by conducting creel census and sending out questionnaires? Why create another layer of bureaucracy?*

The creel census is only conducted in Ketchikan and Juneau and the questionnaires which are sent out to visitors are not an adequate or accurate means of data collection.

QUESTION: Why not regulate the charter fleet by imposing some form of possession/export limit?

This is certainly one tool which should be available to the Fish Board. However, in the fall of 1991, The Fish Board discussed a proposal that would have effectively accomplished this but it didn't pass. Many members of the charter industry believe that people won't come to Alaska if they are limited in what they can take home.

Others believe that visitors come to Alaska for the quality of the experience and not for the quantity of product they take out.

QUESTION: Won't this have an economic impact on the tourism industry?

This legislation does not attempt to favor one group over another. On the contrary, it attempts to provide equity and regulation for all involved groups. The troll fleet, which provides an enormous economic benefit to Southeast Alaska (and in many small communities is the only economy) is presently suffering severe economic losses. It is not equitable for one group to benefit at the expense of another.

QUESTION: What about the Fish and Game study which shows that the value of a sports-caught king is \$923?

ATA is presently preparing a critique of this study as well as providing figures to show the high economic value of the troll industry. The Fish and Game study purports to show how much money a sports fisherman brings to the state but the figures are statistically skewed. For example, the study attributes 2/3 of the dollars spent by sports fishermen to the travel costs incurred by a nonresident coming to Alaska and this is factored into the \$923 figure.

(prepared by Dick Hofmann 2/26/92)



Alaska Boating Association • P.O. Box 210430 • Anchorage, Alaska 99521

SENATOR Lloyd Jones

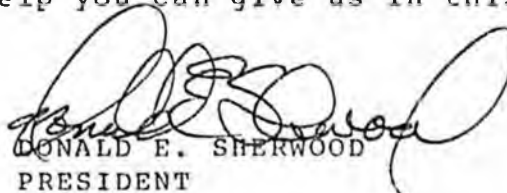
12 Mar 1992

The added text to SB397 is another means of the commercial fishing industry to take out the sportsfishing persons and the tourist trade that is generated by the guided sportfish people. The trollers are not satisfied with their allocations and want more. Due to the fact of overloading the present market and driving down their own prices, now they want more to cover their loss, at the expense of the sportfish industry.

According to the ADF&G Commerical Div report dated 21 Oct 91, the total harvest of Chinook salmon was 571,000. Of that sportfish harvest was 9% with a 2% by catch kill. That takes only 1% out of the hold catch. Where did the rest go?? Commerical fish was 61%, Trollers 23%, Beach nets 4.9%. The 1990 commerical fish season was the biggest in the state of Alaska's history. And now they want to put a cap on the guided sportfishing industry, this is ludicrous.

We (All Alaskans) pay for the enhancement of our fisheries and should have equal access to them. The monies generated by our sport and guided sportfishing industry stays in the state. The commerical fish industries, for the most part, go to either Foreign or Seattle areas processors. The state see's another source of much needed revenue escapeing with no hope of recovering it. The sportfish industry will continue to grow and the revenue derived from it will continue and the money stays here.

I hope you will look at SB397 in its true light as a selfish endeavor by a few that will hurt a great many Alaskan's through out the state. And that is what SB397 (the added text) is all about. As you can see the Alaska Boating Assoc. strongly opposes SB397. We thank you for any help you can give us in this important matter.


DONALD E. SHERWOOD
PRESIDENT

March 27, 1992

Hon. Richard I. Eliason
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

SB397 / HB505
Guided
Sportfishery

Kenai River Property Owners Association
P.O. Box 3070
Soldotna, Alaska 99669

Dear Senator Eliason;

The KRPOA supports the passage of SB-397 which allows the Board of Fisheries to allocate the Kenai River Kings to guided and non-guided anglers. In the last two years, guided anglers have caught more than 65% of the kings caught in the Kenai River. Additionally, they have caught more than 80% of the kings below the Soldotna bridge. The excessive number of guides, 310 in 1990, and their success rate has almost decimated the entire late run of our big Kenai kings. Something must be done in order to prevent the Kenai River from becoming another Columbia River.

We also ask that legislation be introduced and passed to prevent helicopters being used in the fishing industry the same way they are not allowed in hunting. We ask for your efforts to pass SB-379 immediately.

Sincerely,

Will Josey
Will Josey, Chairman
Kenai River Property Owners Association



CY TO: Each Legislator
Gov. Walter Hickel

Distributed to
all Legislators
at request of
Kenai River Property
Owners Assoc.

Feb. 25, 1992

Gerald Castle
F/V Diamond A
5224 Shoreline Dr.
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Senator Lloyd Jones
State Capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Lloyd Jones:

I have lived in Ketchikan for the last 22 years and own a 45 ft. power troller and permit. I urge your passage of Senate Bill 397 so that the Board of Fish could put separate regulations on "sport fishing" and commercial "charter fishing". I feel the Board's hands are tied in not being able to regulate an uncontrolled fishery.

Sincerely,

Gerald Castle

Gerald Castle

PRO 397



Dear Floyd

We are writing you to ask you to support Dick Eliassen's S.B. 397 bill. I know you are aware of the way our fishing time has been cut back. If we lose any more we'll go out of business.

I think that after paying 3% off the top of our gross earnings all these years it would be very unfair. I have nothing against sport fishermen as such, but a Charter boat operator is commercial not sport. They are making their money off the salmon same as we. As far as I know they have contributed nothing towards hatcheries or enhancement. Also remember that most of the money from trolling stays in Alaska.

as always

P.S. May see you next month

Pete & Lora

February 24, 1992

Attention Commercial Troller:

We have copied on the reverse of this sheet a recent publication by two Ketchikan charterboat organizations blasting Senate Bill 397 and House Bill 505. Note that there is no description of the legislation that has so upset these charter guys.

Senate Bill 397 (introduced by Sen. Dick Eliason) and House Bill 505 (introduced by Rep. Jerry Mackie) would give the Board of Fish the right to separate charterboats from the true sportfisheries.

The bills by Sen. Eliason and Rep. Mackie do not usurp the authority of the Board of Fish. Instead, this very reasonable legislation clarifies the power of the Board to resolve conflicts that involve professional and non-professional sportfishermen.

Now, charter groups that are accustomed to hiding the excesses of their growing industry under a sportfishing disguise are applying strong pressure on our legislators to forestall action on these bills. Their voices are loud, therefore we must WORK to be heard in Juneau. It is time to unmask the charter operators.

The members of the Ketchikan Trollers Committee urge you to write or phone our elected officials to support this legislation.

Phone your support to:

Sen. Dick Eliason (465-4916),	Sen. Lloyd Jones (465-3743)
Sen. Jim Duncan (465-4766),	Rep. Robin Taylor (465-3873)
Rep. Jerry Mackie (465-4925),	Rep. Cheri Davis (465-3424)
Rep. Fran Ulmer (465-4927),	Rep. Ben Grussendorf (465-3824)

Or write: (name), State Capitol, PO Box V, Juneau, AK 99801

This is important! The charter businesses are set to build an empire on the bones of the troll fleet. It is vital that we show our support for this legislation. Be sure to give an extra "pat on the back" to Senator Eliason and Representative Mackie for having the courage to address this issue.

Sincerely,

Lonnie Haughton (F/V China Cove) - Chairman
 Brian Warmuth (F/V Corsair) - Vice Chairman
 Ketchikan Trollers Committee
 PO Box 3006
 Ketchikan, AK 99901

P.S. The Board of Fish meeting to consider the A.T.A. chinook allocation petition begins March 7 in Juneau. Every additional voice is important as we battle to save our king salmon fishery. Come if you can!

THE HONORABLE LLOYD JONES:

R.E.: SENATE BILL #397

HOUSE BILL #505

SIR:

The present King Salmon harvest system seems to be maintaining treaty stock.

With the single allotment to the net fisheries (which acts as a limit to stay within while targeting mostly other salmon species), we have a fair, flexible and comparatively easily managed fishery.

We presently have a limit to trollers based on actual sport catch plus a 20,000 fish net limit.

A second allotment to trollers, however, who do target this species would, of necessity, cause an allotment of the sport fishery.

We are not merely talking about an allotment of the commercial catch between commercial gear groups here. We are talking about a whole different situation.

The sport fishery is the only harvest method allowed for public subsistence use of this stock. Under the present system, the public is allowed to harvest this food year round at a maximum rate of two fish per day.

However, the method of harvest makes the taking of many fish extremely difficult already. The addition of an allotment would almost certainly additionally curtail the partaking of this valued food source. A sports fisherman is now averaging one-half of a treaty fish per year if he gets as many as he can.

A troller has the privilege of using machinery that allows him to harvest quickly and easily, and the privilege of selling what he catches. If the State allocates him 200,000 fish, it is the same as guaranteeing him 8 million dollars* (1) In effect, a system of welfare for the privileged few, at the public's expense. This is a very dangerous precedent to set.

Is the public taking too much of a public resource away from a private interest group?*(2) I think not. I don't think the public can take away too much of a public resource from a private interest group. Thank you.

Sincerely, Kenneth J. Anthony (P.O. BOX 3165 KETCHIKAN, AK. 9.

* (1) at an estimated \$40 average to fisherman per chinook

* (2) In 1991 77,144 sport fish licenses were sold in Southeastern. 41,700 treaty chinook were taken by the sports fishery. Whereas 1551 active trollers took 224,569 treaty fish.

NON-RESIDENT COMMERCIAL TROLLERS CAUGHT AN ESTIMATED 41,250 - 48,866 TREATY CHINOOK.
85% ACTIVE POWER TROLLERS (24% NON-RESIDENT) PROBABLY TOOK 86% OF THE CATCH, BASED ON '90.

Senator Elias on

Please feel free to use
this letter in what-ever
manner that you choose, if
it would help clarify the
issue. We need everyone
to pull together so ALL Alaskans
can survive.

Thank you,

S. Ted King

Pro SB397

To: Area sports fishers
From: Steve Kinney, a salmon user-F/V TRADITION
Re: Increasing Competition for Salmon

We who depend upon Alaska's salmon and other fish species for our recreation and/or livelihood appear to be headed for an inevitable battle. On the surface, it appears that this battle is between the oldtimers (the troll fleet) and the new comers (the charterboat operators). But beneath the surface, the water becomes muddy. I believe that ALL of the user-groups need to consider the issue- Allocation of a portion of the King salmon quota specifically to the troll industry. This topic will be the sole agenda item of the Alaska Board of Fish in an upcoming March meeting. I encourage you to write your Alaska Fish Board and voice your concern.

Please allow me a few minutes of your time in which to share some of my ideas.

I have been a commercial fisherman for 25 years, a power troller for the past 14 years and an educator in fisheries technology at Ketchikan High School for the past 12 years. Many students, friends, as well as myself will be affected by the outcome of this issue.

The basic problem is simply that a finite resource is being utilized by ever increasing, evolving and competing user-groups. In a nutshell the number of charter vessels has increased many fold while the number of fish in the sea has remained relatively static.

The solution at first glance, appears complex and devious. Let the strongest survive! There are several component issues which need to be considered: A) Commercial vs sport status. B) Statutory guidelines in determining stock allocation and C) unfair treatment in the U.S. / Canada Salmon treaty annexes.

COMMERCIAL/SPORT/CHARTER STATUS

Most charter vessel skippers contend that they are not commercial operators but rather are persons simply providing a platform from which a sportfisherman may operate. The crucial factor involved is whether the operator makes a livelihood at a particular activity; ie fishing. This is the only logical determiner in the commercial-sport-charter designation problem. Since most charter vessel operators are endeavoring to make a livelihood, then it follows that, for them at least, it must be a commercial venture. Whether or not we determine that charter vessels are indeed

commercial in nature, we must recognize them as the largest growing segment of the user-groups and one which is not currently regulated. Therefore, it would follow that we must divide the Allowable-Catch pie into yet another slice.

STATUTORY GUIDELINES FOR ALLOCATION:

Statutory guidelines for fish allocation place historic use and economic value as the key elements in the allocation question. In assessing these factors we might consider them separately.

Historically there can be little question about "who is the new kid on the block?". Over the past 10 years the number of persons licensed by the Coast Guard as well as the number of vessels licensed by the state for charter purposes, has increased many fold. Alaska today issues many more non-resident licenses than ever before. A "walk of the dock" in Ketchikan will quickly impress one with the sudden increase in charterboats. Local sportsfishers are finding their favorite "fish'n hole" full to overflowing with charterboats from "somewhere", whereas only a few short years ago these same areas could have been fished in solitude. There truly can be no doubt as to why the equation has changed. There ARE MORE CHARTER BOATS. True sports fishing boats and Commercial trollers have, by way of contrast, operated S.E. Alaskan waters since before the advent of the gas engine. Since 1973, commercial vessel numbers have been set by limited entry. Resident (true sports?) licenses, while increasing some, have not exploded in the same manner as non-resident (charter). There can be little doubt as to which fishery should have an allocation if such a decision were based solely upon historical use-true sports and commercial troll. (These groups have fished side by side for years without problems).

The economic value consideration is more complex to unravel. ADF+G recently undertook a study to determine the value of a "sport-caught" fish. I think a better term might be "a fish caught under the auspices of a sport license". King salmon were valued at over \$900 each. Silvers over \$400. These dollar figures are certainly impressive. They must include not only the surface platform and guide, but also air fare, lodging, food, gear and entertainment for those traveling to Alaska in search of a fishing vacation.

The troll fleet, on the other hand, can quote facts such as the McDowell report which stated that trolling is the single largest employer in S.E. Alaska. Or the UAS Economic Development Data Base which indicates that the total value for the salmon industry is \$124 million (1988) while all tourism is only \$94 million. It is, however, impossible to compare apples and oranges. For example, what is the true value of a king salmon sold by a power-troller for \$70, if

you also include in its value the costs innumarated above?... and I live here year around . Do you count my full year's food, lodging, gear, fuel, and repair purchases etc. Do you count the myriad support industries ie. fish processing, transportation, fabrication, chandlery, repair, and retail jobs? Or, consider the infamous \$900 King salmon. Wasn't most of that money really spent for the VACATION? These folks are really purchasing a vacation, and secondarily hoping to catch some fish. They probably would spend that money, fish or no, on a vacation in one way or another.

I think perhaps that we need to look past all of these arguments which would separate us and instead return to the basic Statutory allocation guidelines for a fresh point of view.

Economic value ... is: What would maximize the economic value of this resource to S.E. Alaska. There can only be one true answer to this question... Keep all these fisheries groups operating with as little loss as possible. "Pie in the sky thinking!" you say? I think not.

Solution?

1) Establish a ceiling on the number of charter vessels so that current operators can continue to operate. Trollers and others who make their livelihood from this resource did so years ago for all the same reasons.

2) Establish an allocation system of ALL SALMON, HALIBUT, BOTTOM FISH ETC.etc. based upon historic use percentages so that net, commercial troll, and sport/charter or sports and charter all have a percentage from which to plan and work. Establish these allocations now in all fisheries before they become a problem like the King Salmon problem.

3) Utilize fish bag and possession limits rather than season lengths where ever possible in limiting sport and sport/charter fish quotas, thus allowing these vessels to continue to operate for as many days as possible.

4) Lobby vigorously for increased annex allocations in the U.S. / Canada Salmon treaty or get us out. We Alaskans have made major, major cutbacks in our fish takes while other treaty entities have not.

5) Broaden the base of support for the Regional Aquaculture Associations so that all user groups, not just the commercial boats, put in 3% of their catch value to maintain important fish sources.

SALMON DERBY CANCELED ???

Sport fishermen we have to unite. A large special interest group has petitioned the Alaska Board of Fisheries to increase their allocation of king salmon. Any increase granted will directly decrease availability for sport fishing, and the Department of Fish and Game would be mandated to decrease the limit sport fishermen could take in a season.

Fish and Game could reduce the daily limit or simply close the season when the quota had been reached. The quota could be reached before the Salmon Derby or part way through the Derby.

Commercial trollers have become so efficient that they took 22,000 kings per day last year, a 400% increase in just a few years. If the sport fishery were closed for the entire summer, trollers would take the total sport catch in a couple of days.

Many people come to Southeast Alaska to vacation and fish each summer. Allocating salmon would have a tremendous negative impact on our visitors and our own ability to catch a fish. In the face of declining oil revenues, we need tourists and the benefits they bring.

If you like to fish or have friends and relatives that like to fish, you need to stand up and be heard. The best way to preserve your rights is to write to the Alaska Board of Fisheries and legislators.

Included in this packet are prepared letters you can use by signing and mailing. No envelope is required, just fold on the dotted line and tape or staple. You can also just use the addresses to prepare individual letters.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries will take written comments until February 29, 1992. Please don't delay because without your help you could lose a valuable fish resource.

One Southeast lodge takes so many "sport" caught salmon that it has its own freezers and planes to process the customers fish and fly them south. This is so that the high number of fish leaving the state will not *DISTURB* the *RESIDENTS*!! They also advertise that their clients catch *ONE MILLION POUNDS* of "sport-caught" fish *EVERY YEAR*!

QUESTION: Is the Alaska Department of Fish and Game protecting the commercial sportfishing industry? You decide.....

Why hasn't ADF&G requested that the legislature identify charterboats as a commercial operation and limit the number of charterboats?

Why doesn't ADF&G have creel census takers at fishing lodges in Southeast? (Just how many fish do *NON-RESIDENTS* harvest?)

Why did ADF&G sportfish staff send charterboat operators a packet with a registration form (for the first time ever); AND information on their recent sportfish economic study, AND a notice about the upcoming Board of Fish meeting? (neither the average sport angler or commercial fishermen have received similar information.)

How many ADF&G employees, past and present, hold charterboat licenses? Are the foxes guarding the hen house?

SPORTSMEN: THIS IS THE BOTTOM LINE

By hiding behind traditional sportfishing; the commercial charter and lodge harvest could severely limit our resident fishing privileges.

NON-RESIDENTS forced the Chinook quota on Alaska, and now *NON-RESIDENTS* harvest most of the sport Chinook taken in Southeast! We can't allow the unchecked exploitation of a limited resource by any user group.

DO THESE ISSUES BOTHER YOU?

This issue is happening now! If we just sit back waiting for the fish to show and do not make ourselves heard this year, next year we'll be waiting for the sports charter division of ADF&G to tell us how many fish the charter fleet will let us have.

Write comments, or plan to testify at the Board of Fisheries meeting in Juneau, March 7. Deadline for written comment ends February 26th. Send comments to:

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Post Office Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802-2000

Paid for By: Concerned Resident Sports Anglers Association

SPORT ANGLERS BEWARE

THE CHARTERBOAT FLEET IS HIDING BEHIND YOUR SKIFF!

The Board of Fisheries has been asked to allocate Chinook salmon between the troll and sport fisheries. If you look at this issue closely, it becomes obvious that charterboat and lodge owners are commercial operators disguised as "sportsmen." Here are a few things that *RESIDENT* sport anglers should know...

The number of Chinook salmon harvested by commercial AND sport fishermen in Southeast is limited by the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty.

The unchecked, *EXPLOSIVE* growth of the commercial sportsfishing industry is negatively impacting resident sport fishing in Southeast.

Fish and Game has found that anglers fishing on charterboats catch more fish in a shorter period of time:

Chinook Per Angler-Hour of Salmon Effort



REGIONAL INFO.
 REPORT #
 1/92-01 PAGE 21

While most *RESIDENT* sportfishermen are working 8 hours *EVERY DAY*, many charterboat operators make two or three fishing trips *EVERY DAY*.

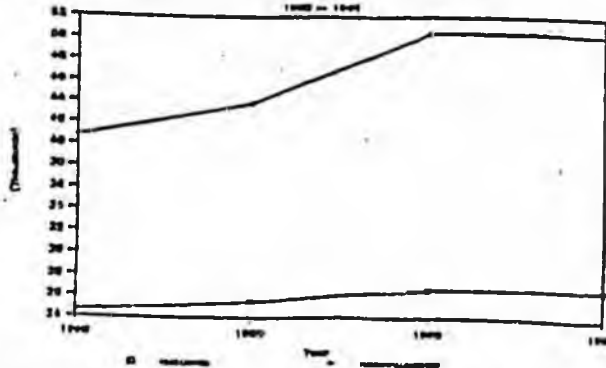
TABLE 3 In the last ten years, the number of charterboats registered in Southeast grew by over 400%!!

Charterboats serve *NON-RESIDENT* sport anglers almost exclusively.

1991: 46,000 *NON-RESIDENT* sport licenses (65%) versus 25,000 (35%) resident sport licenses issued in Southeast.

Mike Mills
 Anchorage
 Sport Fish
 phone #
 267-2369

Sport Licences Sold in Southeast



1991: In the Ketchikan sport harvest alone, 62% of the Chinook, 83% of the coho, and 92% of the pinks were taken by *NON-RESIDENT* anglers.

DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT AND SALMON HARVEST BY TYPE OF ANGLER IN KETCHIKAN, 1991 (ADFG)



Pi 25
 Memo from
 Paul Suchanek to
 Fred Gajdos
 dated 12/05/91
 Summary of 1991 Chinook
 Salmon Sport Fishing in
 SE AK and historical
 with historical data

Resident Non-Charter Non-Res. Non-Charter
 Resident Charter Non-Resident Charter

2/24/92

Scare tactics

EDITOR, Daily News:

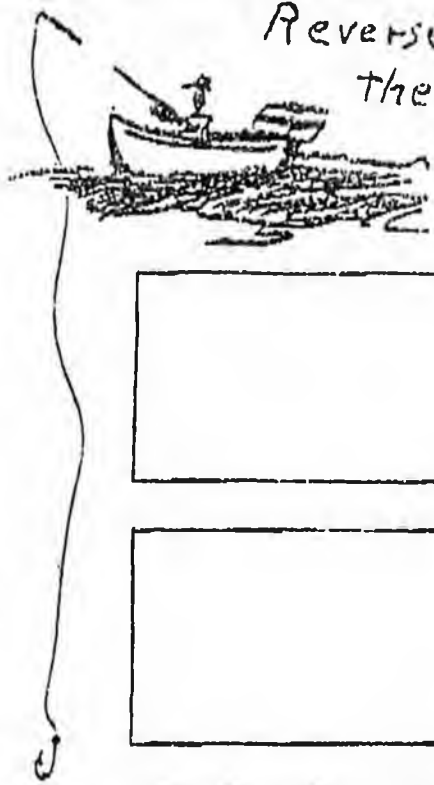
Sport fishermen, what is the truth? Too frequently during heated debate and politics, misinformation or outright lies are told in hopes they will be believed. And if told often enough, they become believable — right?

The charter boat operators and the Tongass Sportfishing Association are using those tactics to scare you into believing a quota of chinook designated to the commercial troll fleet will eliminate your opportunity to catch chinook salmon. The problem is that, despite the abundance of salmon, Alaska fishermen, commercial and sportfish, are managed by a treaty quota that limits how many chinook salmon can be caught. The only exception is that there is no quota on Alaska hatchery chinook salmon.

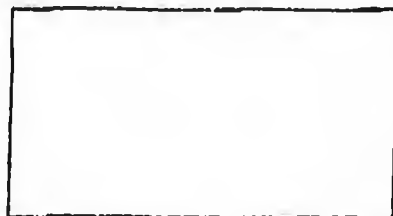
The commercial troll fleet has seen their catch reduced by this quota but the sport catch has not. The rapid increase in the charter fleet is creating the existing problem. This uncontrolled and expanding commercial charter user group is disrupting the resident sportfishermen and commercial trollers. Don't let the commercial charters confuse you.

The fact is that most of the sport caught chinook are hatchery salmon and are not subject to the quota. A quota on the commercial charters will not eliminate the sport harvest of chinook. The only impact will be on the commercial charters and this will be in late summer when most are targeting pink and coho salmon. Do not believe the propaganda being distributed which falsely claims that with a quota on trollers, the charter industry will be destroyed or that you will not be able to catch chinook almost any time you want.

Sincerely
DONALD F. AMEND
General Manager
Southern Southeast Regional
Aquaculture Association, Inc.
Ketchikan



Reverse the roles played and you get
the pictures of what happens re
House Bill 505 + Senate Bill 397 DO
NOT PASS!!



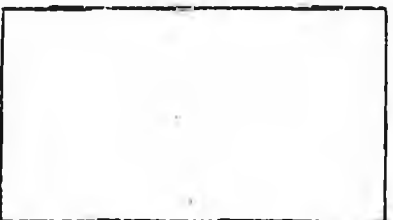
THE FISH IN THIS PICTURE
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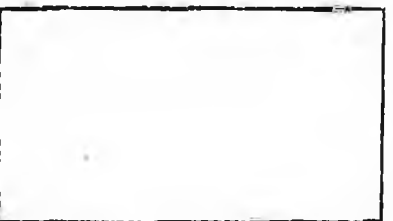
THE MONEY IN THIS PICTURE
is what the trollers are willing to pay
the public for catching their fish.



THE PEOPLE IN THIS PICTURE
are the sports fishermen catching King
Salmon as a result of Senate Bill 397
& House Bill 505.



**THIS IS A PICTURE OF THE
TOURISTS** coming to fish in Alaska
as a result of troll developed tourism.



**THIS IS A PICTURE OF ALL
BUSINESSES** that will NOT
be negatively affected by Senate Bill
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GET THE PICTURE? If not, read this:

*PACIFIC FISHING, March 1992, (article titled, Paradise lost) states,
"Sharks and sea lions take a small percentage of the trollers' catch,
which is annoying enough; but the fleet is particularly upset these days
about their losses to another breed of predators--sport fishermen."*

If so, contact your representative. It's time to get in the
picture.

Feb. 25, 1992

2843 Jougass #3

Katolikau, A.R. 99901

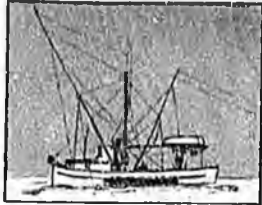
Dear Senator Jones:

We urge you to pass Senate Bill 397.

The Charter Boat Operator is a Commercial Business man and should be separate and apart from the true sport fisherman who goes out to fish for fun or to put a fish on the table.

Sincerely,

Wendell M. Miggins Pitt



Alaska
Trollers
Association

130 Seward St., No. 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

February 29, 1992

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Committee Members:

The Alaska Trollers Association (ATA) would like to issue their strong support for SB 397, which seeks to identify guided sport as a separate user group for allocative purposes under AS 16.05.251(e).

ATA recognizes the importance of sportfishing to Alaska's tourism industry. However, we are concerned about the recent, accelerated expansion of the unregulated guided sportfishing industry, and its potential to adversely impact commercial trollers and resident sportfishermen. At its present rate of growth, it is not unlikely that guided sport operations will soon be capable of harvesting a significant portion of each years U.S./Canada Treaty chinook quota. Without clearly defined management tools in place, commercial fishermen and traditional sport anglers are at risk of being displaced by an up and coming industry.

Our understanding is that SB 397 does nothing more than provide the Board of Fisheries some added flexibility when selecting allocative prescriptions for Alaska's fisheries. Simply enacting this piece of legislation does not mandate the Board of Fisheries to take any particular action. Any change in allocation strategies around the state will still occur only at the Board's discretion, through the full public process. ATA could not support such a bill if we believed otherwise.

We urge you to support SB 397 and move it through the system posthaste. The Board of Fisheries should be granted every means available to allocate in a fair and equitable manner between the diverse users of our fisheries resource.

Sincerely,

Dale A. Kelley
Executive Director

Feb. 25, 1992

Dear Senator Lloyd Jones:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to the Alaska Board of Fisheries.
We are very hopeful that the Board will take action to protect the
Troll Fleet and the resident sport fisherman.

We solicit your help on this problem and also whatever help you can
give on raising the cap on the U.S. - Canadian King Salmon Treaty.

We also urge your support on H.B. 505 and S.B. 397.

Truly Yours,

Walter E. Mortenson
Rose M. Mortenson
F.V. Chasina Rose
638 W. Pt. Higgins Rd.
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Board of Fisheries
Division of Boards
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

Feb. 24, 1992

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

My wife Rose and I have been Alaskan residents since early 1954.

I first came to Alaska and power trolled in 1948-1950.

After moving to Alaska in 1954 we have devoted as much time as we could to both sport fishing and commercial hand trolling along with raising a family and working approximately 30 years at Ketchikan Pulp Company. In 1984 I took early retirement from Ketchikan Pulp Company, bought a power troll permit and boat and went full time to salmon fishing.

During the approximately 44 years that I've been either part or full time in sport and commercial trolling I've observed major changes in both, mostly for the worst. Salmon fishing gradually went down hill in the last 40 years that I am aware of for a number of reasons: Fish traps, creek robbers, overfishing, and fish management out of Washington D.C., foreign interception, and dams on the West Coast rivers to name a few.

The future for fishing, both sport and commercial, looked very bleak until the state and the salmon industry took steps in the 1980's to rebuild the runs. One of the steps was to agree to Limited Entry to the fisheries. Without it we would have been swamped with fishermen from the West Coast as their fisheries has declined. It was a very difficult decision for many fishermen to accept Limited Entry but looking back and looking at the present Halibut fishery it is plain to see where we would be if we didn't have Limited Entry.

I think, without a doubt, that the single brightest aspect of rebuilding the fisheries has been the salmon hatcherys, both FRED and the regional aqua groups. I am extremely proud of the job that SSRAA has done in the Ketchikan area.

Another major step in rebuilding the fisheries has been catch guidelines and the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The results of all efforts combined has been almost unbelievable. Catch rates for salmon in Alaska has increased approximately four fold.

Success has not come without severe problems for the troll fleet. In fact there is no future for the troll industry unless we can solve two problems. One is the Pacific Salmon Treaty cap on King salmon. The other of course is the tremendous growth of the Charter Fleet which is eating into the King Salmon Quota.

I realize you as a Board cannot change the first problem but action by you on the second problem is probably our only hope.

To date the Charter industry shows no interest in helping raise salmon to offset what they catch or to accept the responsibility of Limited Entry or some other method of controlling their growth. Their response has been to try and build a big enough power base to take it all. This attitude in the end could result in the loss of the Troll fisheries as well as the eventual loss of the hatcheries.

In my opinion the only way to change this attitude is to control the amount of King salmon the Charter fleet is allowed along with the rest of the gear users. They would suddenly realize the bucket is not bottomless and become more receptive to Limited Entry.

Any action you take should not penalize the true resident sport fishermen. He is not the problem.

The major part of my wife and my life's savings are tied up in our power troller and Limited Entry power permit. My father was a troller before me and we have two sons who are trollers. Please help us preserve a way of life and our livelihood.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Matthews

Jose M. Y. Martineau

F. V. Chasina Jose

638 W. Pt. Higgins Rd

Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

SALMON DERBY CANCELED ???

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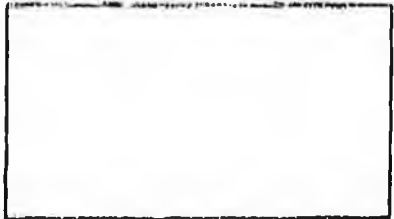
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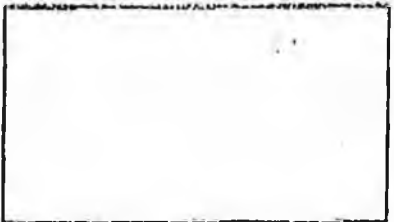
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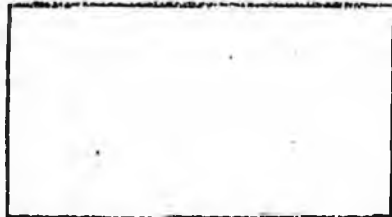
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If so, contact your representative. It's time to get in the
picture.

Richard G. Callentine
5660 South Tongass Highway
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 247-8780
Fax: (907) 225-7994

Senator Lloyd Jones
State Capitol
Juneau Alaska 99801-1102
Mail stop 3100

February 15, 1992

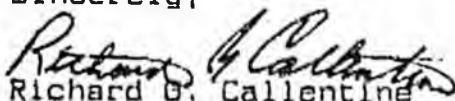
Dear Senator Jones:

At the present time, there are efforts underway by Representative Taylor and Senator Eliason to provide relief of an alleged emergency nature for the commercial trolling fleet. These efforts are ill advised and threaten the resources of this state, as well as the constitutional rights of its citizens. As an individual, I implore you to do all in your power to stop Senate Bill NO. 397, at least until accurate information can clearly define an on-going problem that is now being presented in terms of an inaccurate, emotionally perceived crisis.

A matter as important as this must allow for input from the people of the state, as well as our employed experts, to accurately define both the situation and possible solutions. Many of our sister states have faced these same problems in their fisheries and have pursued solutions similar to the efforts of Eliason and Taylor, only to face a later reality that they have caused the demise of the majority of the total commercial fleet, as well as nearly eliminated the remaining fish resources. The economic impact, as identified by research conducted in Washington state, clearly indicated that they experienced almost a total loss of tourism, as well as citizen sport fishing effort and revenue. Alaska cannot afford such loss, and certainly should not be the cause of such a loss as a result of poorly informed elected officials with clearly indicated biased self interest connected with their proposed legislation.

This is not an emergency. If it were, it would indicate that our elected officials, as well as appointed boards and employed experts had failed in their responsibility. The sky is not falling--so please endeavor to contain chickens Little, Eliason and Taylor, and pursue your responsibilities in a mature and accurately informed manner.

Sincerely,


Richard G. Callentine

Feb. 25, 1992

2843 Jorgass #3

Ketchikan, AK. 99901

Dear Senator Jones:

We urge you to pass Senate Bill 397.

The Charter Boat Operator is a Commercial Business man and should be separate and apart from the true sport fisherman who goes out to fish for fun or to put a fish on the table.

Sincerely,

Wendell Marjorie Petcher

One Southeast lodge takes so many "sport" caught salmon that it has its own freezers and planes to process the customers fish and fly them south. This is so that the high number of fish leaving the state will not *DISTURB* the *RESIDENTS*!! They also advertise that their clients catch *ONE MILLION POUNDS* of "sport-caught" fish *EVERY YEAR*!

QUESTION: Is the Alaska Department of Fish and Game protecting the commercial sportfishing industry? You decide.....

Why hasn't ADF&G requested that the legislature identify charterboats as a commercial operation and limit the number of charterboats?

Why doesn't ADF&G have creel census takers at fishing ledges in Southeast? (Just how many fish do *NON-RESIDENTS* harvest?)

Why did ADF&G sportfish staff send charterboat operators a packet with a registration form (for the first time ever), AND information on their recent sportfish economic study, AND a notice about the upcoming Board of Fish meeting? (neither the average sport angler or commercial fishermen have received similar information.)

How many ADF&G employees, past and present, hold charterboat licenses? Are the foxes guarding the hen house?

SPORTSMEN: THIS IS THE BOTTOM LINE

By hiding behind traditional sportfishing, the commercial charter and lodge harvest could severely limit our resident fishing privileges.

NON-RESIDENTS forced the Chinook quota on Alaska, and now *NON-RESIDENTS* harvest most of the sport Chinook taken in Southeast! We can't allow the unchecked exploitation of a limited resource by any user group.

DO THESE ISSUES BOTHER YOU?

This issue is happening now! If we just sit back waiting for the fish to slow and do not make ourselves heard this year, next year we'll be waiting for the sports charter division of ADF&G to tell us how many fish the charter fleet will let us have.

Write comments, or plan to testify at the Board of Fisheries meeting in Juneau, March 7. Deadline for written comment ends February 26th. Send comments to:

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Post Office Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802-2000

Paid for By: Concerned Resident Sports Anglers Association

SPORT ANGLERS BEWARE

THE CHARTERBOAT FLEET IS HIDING BEHIND YOUR SKIFF!

The Board of Fisheries has been asked to allocate Chinook salmon between the troll and sport fisheries. If you look at this issue closely, it becomes obvious that charterboat and lodge owners are commercial operators disguised as "sportsmen." Here are a few things that *RESIDENT* sport anglers should know...

The number of Chinook salmon harvested by commercial AND sport fishermen in Southeast is limited by the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty.

The unchecked, *EXPLOSIVE* growth of the commercial sportsfishing industry is negatively impacting resident sport fishing in Southeast.

Fish and Game has found that anglers fishing on charterboats catch more fish in a shorter period of time:

Chinook Per Angler-Hour of Salmon Effort



REGIONAL INFO.
REPORT #
1/92-01 PAGE 21

While most *RESIDENT* sportfishermen are working 8 hours *EVERY DAY*, many charterboat operators make two or three fishing trips *EVERY DAY*.

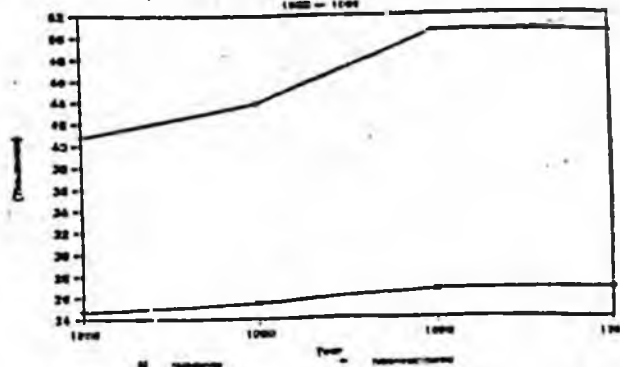
TABLE 3

In the last ten years, the number of charterboats registered in Southeast grew by over 400%!!

Charterboats serve *NON-RESIDENT* sport anglers almost exclusively.

1991: 46,000 *NON-RESIDENT* sport licenses (65%) versus 25,000 (35%) resident sport licenses issued in Southeast.

Sport Licences Sold in Southeast
1982 - 1991



Mike Mills
Anchorage
Sport Fish
Phone #
267-2369
Fisheries Scientist I

1991: In the Ketchikan sport harvest alone, 62% of the Chinook, 83% of the coho, and 92% of the pinks were taken by *NON-RESIDENT* anglers.

DISTRIBUTION OF EFFORT AND SALMON HARVEST
BY TYPE OF ANGLER IN KETCHIKAN, 1991 (ADFG)



Resident Non-Charter
 Resident Charter
 Non-Res. Non-Charter
 Non-Resident Charter

P.25
Memo from
Paul Suchanek to
Fred Gaffney
dated 12/05/91
"Summary of 1991 Chinook
Salmon Sport Fishing in
SE AK and historical
with supervisor's data"

Senator Ellison

Please feel free to use
this letter in whatever
manner that you choose, if
it would help clarify the
issue. We need everyone
to pull together so all Alaskans
can survive.

Thank you,

S. D. King

To: Area sports fishers
From: Steve Kinney, a salmon user-F/V TRADITION
Re: Increasing Competition for Salmon

We who depend upon Alaska's salmon and other fish species for our recreation and/or livelihood appear to be headed for an inevitable battle. On the surface, it appears that this battle is between the oldtimers (the troll fleet) and the new comers (the charterboat operators). But beneath the surface, the water becomes muddy. I believe that ALL of the user-groups need to consider the issue- Allocation of a portion of the King salmon quota specifically to the troll industry. This topic will be the sole agenda item of the Alaska Board of Fish in an upcoming March meeting. I encourage you to write your Alaska Fish Board and voice your concern.

Please allow me a few minutes of your time in which to share some of my ideas.

I have been a commercial fisherman for 25 years, a power troller for the past 14 years and an educator in fisheries technology at Ketchikan High School for the past 12 years. Many students, friends, as well as myself will be affected by the outcome of this issue.

The basic problem is simply that a finite resource is being utilized by ever increasing, evolving and competing user-groups. In a nutshell the number of charter vessels has increased many fold while the number of fish in the sea has remained relatively static.

The solution at first glance, appears complex and devisive. Let the strongest survive! There are several component issues which need to be considered: A) Commercial vs sport status. B) Statutory guidelines in determining stock allocation and C) unfair treatment in the U.S. / Canada Salmon treaty annexes.

COMMERCIAL/SPORT/CHARTER STATUS

Most charter vessel skippers contend that they are not commercial operators but rather are persons simply providing a platform from which a sportfisherman may operate. The crucial factor involved is whether the operator makes a livelihood at a particular activity; ie fishing. This is the only logical determiner in the commercial-sport-charter designation problem. Since most charter vessel operators are endeavoring to make a livelihood, then it follows that, for them at least, it must be a commercial venture. Whether or not we determine that charter vessels are indeed

commercial in nature, we must recognize them as the largest growing segment of the user-groups and one which is not currently regulated. Therefore, it would follow that we must divide the Allowable-Catch pie into yet another slice.

STATUTORY GUIDELINES FOR ALLOCATION:

Statutory guidelines for fish allocation place historic use and economic value as the key elements in the allocation question. In assessing these factors we might consider them separately.

Historically there can be little question about "who is the new kid on the block?". Over the past 10 years the number of persons licensed by the Coast Guard as well as the number of vessels licensed by the state for charter purposes, has increased many fold. Alaska today issues many more non-resident licenses than ever before. A "walk of the dock" in Ketchikan will quickly impress one with the sudden increase in charterboats. Local sportsfishers are finding their favorite "fish'n hole" full to overflowing with charterboats from "somewhere", whereas only a few short years ago these same areas could have been fished in solitude. There truly can be no doubt as to why the equation has changed. There ARE MORE CHARTER BOATS. True sports fishing boats and Commercial trollers have, by way of contrast, operated S.E. Alaskan waters since before the advent of the gas engine. Since 1973, commercial vessel numbers have been set by limited entry. Resident (true sports?) licenses, while increasing some, have not exploded in the same manner as non-resident (charter). There can be little doubt as to which fishery should have an allocation if such a decision were based solely upon historical use-true sports and commercial troll. (These groups have fished side by side for years without problems).

The economic value consideration is more complex to unravel. ADF+G recently undertook a study to determine the value of a "sport-caught" fish. I think a better term might be "a fish caught under the auspices of a sport license". King salmon were valued at over \$900 each. Silvers over \$400. These dollar figures are certainly impressive. They must include not only the surface platform and guide, but also air fare, lodging, food, gear and entertainment for those traveling to Alaska in search of a fishing vacation.

The troll fleet, on the other hand, can quote facts such as the McDowell report which stated that trolling is the single largest employer in S.E. Alaska. Or the UAS Economic Development Data Base which indicates that the total value for the salmon industry is \$124 million (1988) while all tourism is only \$94 million. It is, however, impossible to compare apples and oranges. For example, what is the true value of a king salmon sold by a powertroller for \$70, if

you also include in its value the costs innumarated above?... and I live here year around . Do you count my full year'e food, lodging, gear, fuel, and repair purchases etc. Do you count the myriad support industries ie. fish processing, transportation, fabrication, chandlery, repair, and retail jobs? Or, consider the infamous \$900 King salmon. Wasn't most of that money really spent for the VACATION? These folks are really purchasing a vacation, and secondarily hoping to catch some fish. They probably would spend that money, fish or no, on a vacation in one way or another.

I think perhaps that we need to look past all of these arguments which would separate us and instead return to the basic Statutory allocation guidelines for a fresh point of view.

Economic value ... ie: What would maximize the economic value of this resource to S.E. Alaska. There can only be one true answer to this question... Keep all these fisheries groups operating with as little loss as possible. "Pie in the sky thinking!" you say? I think not.

Solution?

1) Establish a ceiling on the number of charter vessels so that current operators can continue to operate. Trollers and others who make their livelihood from this resource did so years ago for all the same reasons.

2) Establish an allocation system of ALL SALMON, HALIBUT, BOTTOM FISH ETC.etc. based upon historic use percentages so that net, commercial troll, and sport/charter or sports and charter all have a percentage from which to plan and work. Establish these allocations now in all fisheries before they become a problem like the King Salmon problem.

3) Utilize fish bag and possession limits rather than season lengths where ever possible in limiting sport and sport/charter fish quotas, thus allowing these vessels to continue to operate for as many days as possible.

4) Lobby vigorously for increased annex allocations in the U.S. / Canada Salmon treaty or get us out. We Alaskans have made major, major cutbacks in our fish takes while other treaty entities have not.

5) Broaden the base of support for the Regional Aquaculture Associations so that all user groups, not just the commercial boats, put in 3% of their catch value to maintain important fish sources.

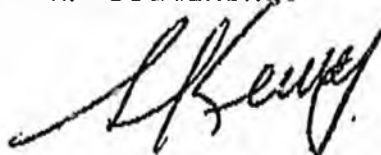
With these simple guidelines, all user-groups in question could continue to successfully utilize Southeast's great resource. True sports fishers would know they would not be absolutely crowded off the surface of the sea. Charter vessel operators would know that they could plan on fishing throughout the entire season, and commercial trollers would be able to continue to feed their awaiting hungry public.

We should be able to maximize the economic value of this tremendous resource for all of S.E Alaskans as well as the sport fishermen and consumers of commercially-caught fish who live elsewhere.

Please, write and urge the Fish and Game Board to adopt a sensible solution to this problem. One which insures an enjoyable and prosperous future for all Alaskans. Choose an option which does not arbitrarily relegate any one user-group to the rubbish heap of history.

Thank you for listening.

G. Kinney



With these simple guidelines, all user-groups in question could continue to successfully utilize Southeast's great resource. True sports fishers would know they would not be absolutely crowded off the surface of the sea. Charter vessel operators would know that they could plan on fishing throughout the entire season, and commercial trollers would be able to continue to feed their awaiting hungry public.

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Thank you for listening.

S.Kinney





ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

P O Box 34097
Juneau, AK 99803
463-3830

February 26, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Alaska Outdoor Council would like to express its opposition to SB397.

The Alaska Outdoor Council is a statewide coalition of outdoor users, hunters and fishers, representing over 50 organizations. It is not often that you will find us involved in disagreements with the commercial fishing industry, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state, and we feel strongly that those interests should be represented here.

On the face of it, SB397 seems simple and innocuous. The effects on sport fishing charters and marine sport fishing would likely be anything but that. Simply put, this is one effort being made by the commercial trolling industry to curtail the recreational take of salmon, particularly king salmon. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery resource would clearly imply that the legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the fishery to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries. While the initiative for this action arises in Southeast, it should be noted that this legislation would affect citizens statewide, notably in Prince William Sound and the Homer Cook Inlet area.

Clients of charter fishing boats are sport fisherpersons, largely (although not entirely) nonresidents. These people are a large and important segment of our tourist industry, and Department of Fish and Game data indicate that each salmon caught by these tourists brings many times more to the state's economy than do fish caught

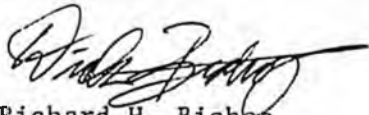
Lloyd Jones, page 2

for commercial purposes. Curtailing charter fishing or applying different restrictions to them than to other sport fishers would likely have an adverse effect on tourism and considerably confuse the entire picture for all marine sport fishing in the state.

We are aware that problems exist in the charter boat industry. Many of these would be alleviated with better enforcement of the laws we have, rather than adding additional laws. Increased compliance with state and Coast Guard regulations would benefit everyone. Finally, it should be noted that alleged abuse of bag limits, etc. at large fishing resorts would not be affected by this bill, because they do not charter, but offer bare-boat rental.

We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Bishop
Legislative Affairs
Alaska Outdoor Council



UNITED FISHERMEN OF ALASKA

211 4th Street, Suit 112
Juneau, AK 99801
907-586-2820
Fax# 907-463-2545

MEMBER ASSOCIATIONS

Alaska Crab Coalition
Alaska Independent Fishermen's
Marketing Association
Alaska Longline Fisherman's
Association
Alaska Trollers Association
Bering Sea Fishermen's Association
Bristol Bay Driftnetters Association
Concerned Area 'M' Fishermen
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association
Copper River Fishermen's Cooperative
Cordova District Fishermen United
Kenai Peninsula Fishermen's Association
North Pacific Fisheries Association
Northern Southeast Regional
Aquaculture Association
Peninsula Marketing Association
Petersburg Vessel Owners Association
Prince William Sound
Aquaculture Association
Prince William Sound Seiners Association
Seafood Producers Cooperative
Southeast Alaska Seiners
Southern Southeast Regional
Aquaculture Association
United Cook Inlet Drift Association
United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters
Western Alaska Cooperative
Marketing Association

February 18, 1992

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Lloyd Jones, Chairman
and Committee Members
Senate Resources Committee

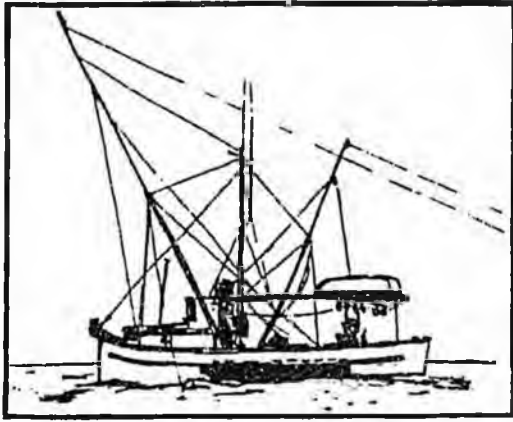
FROM: *Greg Seider*
Greg Seider, Executive Director

SUBJECT: SB 397

The United Fishermen of Alaska supports legislation identifying charter-guided fishing operators as a distinct user group.

UFA urges the Senate Resources Committee to adopt SB397. We support all efforts to enable definitive management of this rapidly growing user group.

GS:RD:ph1



Alaska Troller

Newsletter of the Alaska Troller Association

January 1992

One Small Step for "Troll-kind" . . .

Board of Fisheries Votes 7 — 0 to Consider ATA's Request for Troll/Sport Chinook Allocation

We are pleased to announce that the Board of Fisheries has added ATA's request to consider Southeast chinook troll/sport allocation to their March meeting agenda. ATA submitted an emergency petition in response to ADF&G's release of final 1990 and preliminary 1991 sport chinook harvest numbers in late October, which noted a trend of significant growth in sport landings. This increase is due, in large part, to the fast-growing commercial charterboat fleet with its high level of non-resident participation.

On December 5, in far away Dillingham, the Board accepted ATA's argument that new data concerning Southeast chinook harvest distribution warranted emergency consideration prior to the region's regularly scheduled 1994 meeting. ATA's petition also included a request to allow the Department to work with troll representatives to make specific time/area changes to the June hatchery access openings (i.e. the "3-day" fisheries) wherever necessary, in order to better access hatchery fish that are being produced to offset troll Treaty losses. Now the REAL work begins... What can YOU do to help ATA preserve your historic fishing share and maybe get a few more "free" hatchery fish? PARTICIPATE!

- First, get some information under your belt. This newsletter is intended to give you some background on a few issues the Board will consider. Be sure to attend ATA port meetings and troll/sport discussion forums coming to your area soon. Attend Advisory Committee meetings, call ADF&G, whatever it takes: KNOW THE FACTS and SHARE THEM WITH OTHERS (sport, troll, and John Q. Public alike).

- Second, sharpen your pencil or tune up your computer and be prepared to write a letter (or two or three) to the Board of Fish, Southeast legislators, Governor Hickel, and whoever else you think might need a dose of troll perspective on the issues (please send copies for the ATA files). Specifically, discuss concerns regarding: allocation between trollers and sport fishermen; state troll management regulations; and regulation of sport users (e.g. charter versus non-charter). **DO NOT FOCUS ON THE TREATY** since the Board of Fish can't do anything about Treaty provisions.

- Third, encourage your Chamber of Commerce and local processors to send representatives to the Board meeting to explain the importance of trolling to the health of your community.

"Almost anything you do will be insignificant, but it is very important that you do it."

Mahatma Gandhi

- Fourth, send ATA pictures (or negatives), videos, slides, and any troll memorabilia that you can spare. Help ATA build an archive through which to tell the story of trolling in S.E.

- Fifth, share this newsletter with your neighbor; you know, the one who loves nothing better than pulling a king salmon over the side of a skiff every other Sunday. Explain the situation, tell this sportsman your concerns - chances are, you have some similar worries!

- Finally, come and testify at the Board of Fish meeting!

Now that ought to channel your cabin fever into some productive activist fever, aye? Oh, and please don't be scared off if you don't have time to do ALL of these things... PLEASE, just do SOMETHING, today, before it's too late!

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(907) 225-4288



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Say What! A Lower Quota in '92?

Why has the base quota gone DOWN for 1992? It seemed as if we were making some progress at the Treaty for a few years, and now we're back where we were a few years ago, aren't we?

Well - yes, and no. In one sense we never left.

Way back in 1985, when the Treaty was signed, Alaska's all gear chinook quota was set at 263,000 fish. We agreed to a 15 year "rebuilding schedule", during which time depressed stocks would hopefully recover. The Treaty stipulated that adjustments to this quota would be possible, should rebuilding proceed ahead of schedule.

In 1990, Alaska received an additional 39,000 fish on top of the 263,000 base quota, based on increased chinook abundance. However, this was only a one year agreement. Negotiations were very difficult following the 1990 season - both the lower '48 and Canada held fast for retaining a quota of 263,000, due to declining trends for some stocks, and the need to be credible in the Hatfield Salmon Summit, which addressed proposed endangered species action on several southern stocks.

The chinook annex was finally agreed to, calling for a 2 year agreement that provided only 10,000 additional chinook for the 1991 season (273,000 total), and a return to the original 263,000 in 1992. There were several reasons for signing this agreement. First and foremost, it was the best we could get, and even getting the additional 10,000 fish for 1991 was a monumental struggle. And second, it was hoped that by signing a 2 year agreement, ample time would be provided to arrive at new ideas for management other than managing to a fixed quota. Meetings will take place this year and next in an attempt to have a new management approach in place by the 1993 season.

And that's where we are today; back to an all-gear chinook quota of 263,000. As we attempt to come up with a better way to manage the harvest of Alaska's share of the kings, we are hopeful that our share will reflect our efforts in past years to fish conservatively, as can be seen in the increased abundance that resulted in a 7 1/2 day season in 1991. ATA hopes to work with ALL chinook users - commercial and sport alike - so that we may come away with an agreement that will be beneficial to us all in 1993.

What Are the Sports "Supposed" to Catch?

Many people don't know the history behind the original Treaty agreement, and why trollers and sport fisheries and charter boats never received specific allocations of the US/Canada Salmon Treaty quota. It is important to note that discussions regarding chinook salmon which took place between state, federal, industry, and sport delegates prior to the signing of the Treaty (1985) consistently focused on the impending impacts of a stringent quota on the primary chinook harvester - THE TROLL FLEET. This was because the sport fishery in Southeast had been stable for many years, with an annual harvest of about 20,000 fish. Although there were a few exceptions, net fishermen did not target on chinook in Southeast. Trollers, on the other hand, had harvested an average of 300,000 chinook a year prior to 1980.

Since TROLLERS were the primary historic harvesters of chinook, the PSC chinook quota was incorporated in the Southeast Alaska-Yakutat Chinook and Coho TROLL FISHERIES Management Plan in 1985. In 1986, the net fishermen were allocated 20,000

fish of the annual available chinook quota and sport allocation was also discussed. The Board of Fisheries noted that the sport harvest had been fairly constant over the years, and no dramatic changes were anticipated. It was due to this fact that a "gentlemen's agreement" was struck, whereby the harvest of 20-25,000 sport caught chinook would be absorbed by the troll fleet. Troll representatives felt that the agreement was fair, as it provided sportfishermen with better than their historic share, yet protected trollers from a further loss of traditional harvest shares. Also, the sport fishery would not risk closure due to small variations in annual harvest.

In light of the rapid expansion of the commercial charter boat fleet and the subsequent change in the harvest sharing of chinook, it is easy to see that this "gentlemen's agreement" is not working. Therefore, ATA believes it must secure a proportion of the chinook quota for trollers alone, in order to prevent the further erosion of historic troll harvest share.

Where Have All the 1992 Kings Gone?

With all the talk about a 4 or 5 day summer king season in 1992, we thought you might be interested in a purely speculative look at what might happen to the chinook quota for this year. Be forewarned: this is all estimation, and the number could be a little bit better or a little bit worse. These numbers are what ADF&G is planning on using for management of your season; at least right now...

<p>263,000 - 28,000</p> <hr/> <p>230,000 - 35,000</p> <hr/> <p>195,000 - 40,000</p> <hr/> <p>155,000 - 42,000</p> <hr/> <p>113,000 - 20,000</p> <hr/> <p>93,000 2,000</p> <hr/> <p>91,000 - 11,000</p> <hr/> <p>80,000</p>	<p>Base all-gear quota (1)</p> <p>(2) Estimate of 1991/1992 winter troll harvest</p> <p>(3) Estimate of 1992 June troll fisheries harvest</p> <p>(4) Estimate of 1992 sport harvest</p> <p>(5) Allocation to net fleets (gillnet and seine)</p> <p>(6) Estimated Annette Island harvest</p> <p>(7) Risk adjustment and pre-treaty hatchery adjustment</p> <p>Projected 1992 troll summer (July 1) quota</p>
--	---

(1) The cumulative overage for the years 1987 - 1991 is 38,000 fish (above the number allowed by the US/Canada Salmon Treaty for these years); this number exceeds the management range (base quota plus or minus 20,000 fish) by 18,000; we were pushed over the quota in 1992 with the revision of sportfish harvest numbers for 1990 and 1991. The MINIMUM number that must be

"paid back" this year to ensure that Alaska stays within its quota management range is 18,000. In addition, ADF&G has suggested that, due to the difficulty of precisely managing the short summer troll fishery and growing sport harvest, coupled with the need to stay within the management range in 1992, they must manage for an all gear harvest of 10,000 - 15,000 fish UNDER the maximum allowable harvest of 245,000 (263,000 fish, minus the 18,000 that must be paid back) to allow for management error. Thus, the total "overage" equals 28,000 fish.

(2) This is a MINIMUM estimate; trollers took 28,000 fish during the first half of the winter season, and catch rates are still reported to be high due to the good weather and an abundance of fish.

(3) 40,000 is the current cap placed on the harvest of non-Alaska hatchery chinook ("quota" fish) in the June fisheries.

(4) This number is the same as the currently estimated 1991 harvest. FINAL sport numbers for 1991 will not be available until at least June of 1992, and it is likely that the final 1991 numbers will be even higher than predicted. Any upward revision would further reduce the trollers summer harvest in two ways: first, by increasing the overage that must be "paid back"; and second, by increasing the 1992 sport estimate. Therefore, consider this a MINIMUM estimate.

(5) The gillnet and seine fleets have been allocated 20,000 chinook since 1986.

(6) ADF&G does not make a projection of this harvest; last year the harvest was 1,800 chinook, and has varied tremendously in the past.

(7) The "risk adjustment" provides for a margin of error in calculating the number of add on fish, and is required by the Treaty.



Phone
107-226-6181

Tongass

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How Much Has the Sport Catch Really Grown?

Lots, whether you consider Alaska hatchery fish or not. The sport and charter catch has doubled just since 1988. Between 1985 (signing of the Treaty) and 1988, the sport and charter catch of "quota" fish ranged from about 17,500 to 21,500. Then in 1989, sports and charters took about 24,700 fish; in 1990 34,500; and in 1991 the preliminary estimate is 41,700.

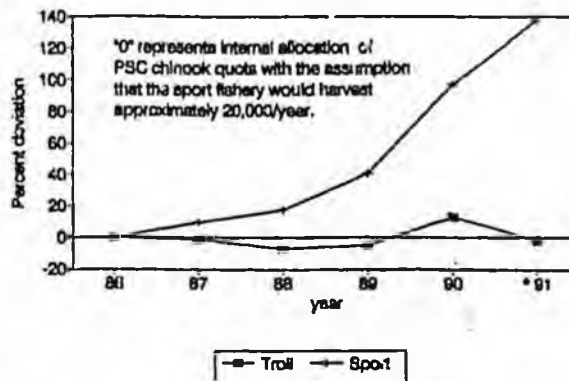
And what's happened to the troll catch? Since 1985, the troller's catch of "quota" fish has fluctuated between about 208,000 and 228,000, except in 1990 when trollers took about 257,000 because of a one-time addition of 39,000 chinook to the quota. In 1991, trollers took about 224,000 "quota" chinook. This year we may harvest as few as 160,000 "quota" fish.

Another way to look at the changes taking place in the two fisheries is to look at the deviation from the harvest levels in 1986, the first year we fished under US/Canada Salmon Treaty quota restrictions. In the graph below, notice that the trollers have been kept at approximately their 1986 level; the sport and charter fishery has, however, increased by nearly 140%. Strict management and day-to-day monitoring of our fishery has forced us to "tow the line"; the same can't be said for the sport fishery. If neither group received a set allocation in 1986, why do we remain at our "base" level, while

another fishery (also with no allocation) has been allowed unrestricted growth? That's what we hope will be answered, and corrected, at the upcoming Board of Fish meetings.

Finally, we've heard a lot about how hatchery fish are a big component of the sport and charter catch, and the fact that they don't

Deviation from 1986 harvest levels
"Quota" chinook



really "count". ATA contends that they DO "count", in that they represent the ability of the sport and charter fleet to take a large number of king salmon, and they certainly count when that 3% is taken out of each trollers pay check. All things considered, we acknowledge that the sports have been better able to access Alaska's hatchery chinook in recent years, and do think someone should be catching them while we are unable to receive full benefit from our production.

Trollers, Sport-Charter, and Sportsmen To Meet

With important king salmon (chinook) allocation issues coming before the Board of Fisheries in March, it is recognized by many, including ATA, that the various user groups need to meet to present the facts, frame the issues, and work toward solutions. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is working with ATA to set up such meetings in numerous communities in Southeast. Although no details were available as this issue went to press, you should watch for upcoming announcements and plan to attend meetings in your area.

ATA does not want to put undue restrictions on anyone, especially the resident sportsman, but while all Alaskans are living under the restrictive management scheme of the Treaty there simply cannot be a group of chinook harvesters, such as the charter fleet, experiencing unbridled chinook catch rates at the expense of the troll industry.

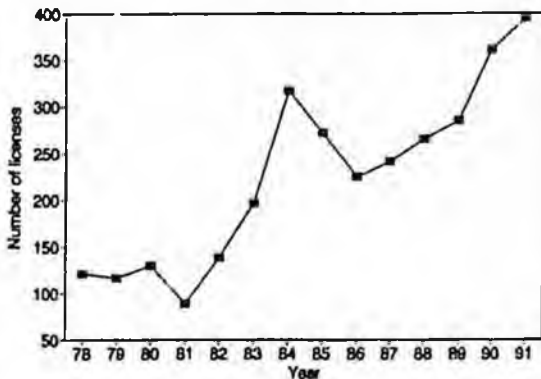
The troll industry is an essential, traditional component of the fabric and economy of Southeast Alaska. Put a "human face" behind the numbers by coming to the discussions and pointing out to people that each set of trolling poles in the local harbor is an important small business. Come to the meetings and hear the concerns of the sport users; help be a part of the solution! If you need more information on this issue, please contact the ATA Board Member in your area or the ATA office.

What's Happened With the Charter Fleet?

In general, the answer to this question is - EXPANSION. Here's a little history to further explain how and where this has happened...

In the late 70's and early 80's, there were estimated to be fewer than 140 charter boats operating in southeast Alaska. Sport fishing was prohibited from commercial hand and power troll vessels in 1979; one effect was that charter vessels could no longer be used for other commercial fishing purposes. People who had formerly engaged in both trolling and chartering were forced to chose between the two. Hand trollers frequently chose to stick with trolling, since it was known that entry into the hand troll fishery was soon to be limited.

**Charter Boats Registered in SE Alaska
1978 - 1991**



In 1981, this changed when the definition of a charter vessel was changed to include only vessels that could not be used for any other commercial purpose ON THE SAME DAY. From 1981 - 1984, the number of charter boats climbed from a low of 89 to 319. When the folks at ADF&G's Sportfish Division were asked why this increase occurred, they said they were unsure. Based on the distribution of registered charter boats in 1984 (Haines: 3; Juneau: 60; Ketchikan: 76; Sitka: 97; and Petersburg: 81), it appears that this number might include some commercial fishermen who also registered to charter.

In 1985, charter owners and operators were required to supply proof that they held all the necessary licenses and permits required for chartering at the time of registration. There was a subsequent decline in the numbers of registrants. In 1986, further reductions in the number of registered charter boats occurred with the elimination of the need to register dry rentals (boats without an operator for hire with the vessel), and boats used in freshwater.

Since 1986, regulations have remained stable, but charter boat numbers have not. In 1986, 225 charter vessels registered with ADF&G. The number increased by approximately 20 per year until 1990, when a record 361 boats registered (an increase of 76). The preliminary figure for 1991 is 391 charter boats.

The distribution of charter registrations has also changed drastically. Compare the year 1990 to the above distribution for 1984, when charter boats were registered in only 5 towns. In 1990, charter registrations were as follows: Angoon: 12; Elfin Cove: 9; Gustavus: 11; Haines: 9; Hoonah: 5; Juneau: 54; Ketchikan: 102; Pelican: 4; Petersburg: 13; Prince of Wales: 44; Sitka: 56; Wrangell: 20; Yakutat: 11; other: 1. This shows the geographical spread of the charter boat fleet in recent years, and the growing importance of remote lodges.

As for the future, there appears to be no end in sight. Every year more and more 6-pack license classes are taught in southeast communities, enabling more and more people to enter the charter business. Some concerned individuals have suggested limited entry for charter boats; others have suggested that charter boats should really be classed as commercial fishing enterprises.

Right or wrong, both of these solutions would require legislative action. They may be viable solutions for the future, but our current dilemma involves issues that can be addressed by the Board of Fish. Letters to the Board should focus mainly on these issues.

REMEMBER:

THE BOARD OF FISHERIES CANNOT ADDRESS:

- 1) CHANGES IN THE US/CANADA SALMON TREATY AND QUOTA;
- 2) LIMITED ENTRY FOR CHARTER BOATS;
- 3) RECLASSIFICATION OF CHARTER BOATS AS COMMERCIAL FISHING VESSELS.

THE BOARD OF FISHERIES MAY ADDRESS:

- 1) ALLOCATION BETWEEN TROLL / SPORT;
- 2) ALLOCATION BETWEEN CHARTER / NON-CHARTER;
- 3) DIFFERENT REGULATIONS FOR CHARTER BOATS.

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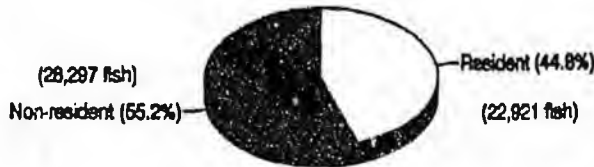
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Who Harvests the Sport Catch?

In 1990, Alaskan residents caught 45% of the sport caught chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska, while non-residents caught 55% (see graph). Information is not available for the 1991 season covering all of Southeast, but ADF&G did collect some information on the residency of sportfishers in the Ketchikan area this year.

Chinook Salmon Harvest Southeast Alaska, 1990



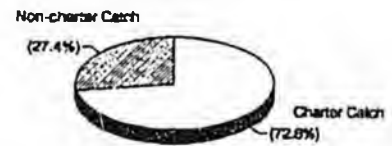
In Ketchikan, residents only harvested 38% of the chinook taken in the sport fishery. Of fish harvested by residents, approximately 1% were harvested on board charter vessels; about 99% were harvested by non-chartering fishers.

Conversely, non-residents harvested 62% of the chinook caught by Ketchikan sport fishers. Of these, 73% were caught from charter boats, and 27% by non-charters (you know, like old Auntie Martha from Ohio you had out for that afternoon in September...).

And just who buys a sport license? Well, in 1991 a total of 70,616 sport licenses were sold in Southeast. Residents purchased a total of 24,768 (35%) compared to 45,848 (65%) non-resident. Of the non-resident licenses, 28% were issued to "Treaty" states and provinces: Washington: 8,696; Oregon: 2,952; Idaho: 1,002; British Columbia: 248.

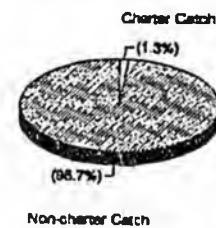
Ketchikan Area Catch

Chinook Catch Non-residents



Ketchikan Area Catch

Chinook Catch Alaskan Residents



ATA Contracts For McDowell Economic Study Update

In 1989, ATA contracted with the McDowell Group of Juneau to conduct a study of the troll fleet's economic value to southeast Alaska (The Economic Impacts and Condition of the Alaska Salmon Troll Fleet). To help us prepare for the upcoming Board of Fisheries meeting, we have commissioned the McDowell Group to update that study. The forthcoming information will help us to inform others as to the economic worth of the troll fleet today. For example, the original study found that:

- Troll harvesting accounts for 5.5% of all economic base employment in the southeast region. When troll-induced processing employment is added, the fishery provides southeast Alaska with 7% of its basic industry employment;
- The troll fleet is Alaska's largest in terms of resident participation with 1,367 permits fished by Alaskans.
- One out of every 25 Southeast residents works on a troll vessel during the course of a typical season, during which the troll fleet employs 2,304 resident Alaskan skippers and crew members.
- In total, the troll fleet provides 2,746 seasonal jobs including non-residents.
- The troll fleet has one of the highest resi-

dent components (85%) among Alaska's salmon fisheries.

- Residents keep 76% of all troll earnings in Alaska.
- The majority of fishermen in 21 communities earn at least some or all of their income

from trolling. In 12 communities, over 3/4 of all permit holders are trollers.

The updated facts and figures from our McDowell study revision should help us to show the drastic economic and social impacts of reallocating the chinook quota to the sport and charter fleets. This will especially effect Southeast's smaller communities, as well as the larger communities where trolling is one of the most important, and often one of the only, industries providing jobs.

But... studies don't get done for free - we need your help! When the original McDowell study was done, many of you generously chipped in, and we are asking for the fleet's help again. Funds earmarked for the McDowell study revision will be gratefully accepted; donations of \$50 or more will get you a copy of the updated study. Please help us to help you, by contributing today!



The Board of Fish: Part II

While a lot of attention has focused on ATA's successful effort to get the Board of Fish to consider the allocation of chinook salmon among user groups in Southeast, we were also successful in getting the board to accept our request to provide for some "fine tuning" of our June Hatchery Access Fisheries. The request was worded as follows:

(b) Grant the Department of Fish and Game, in consultation with affected fishermen, the authority to make specific time and area modifications to the June Hatchery Access troll fishery.

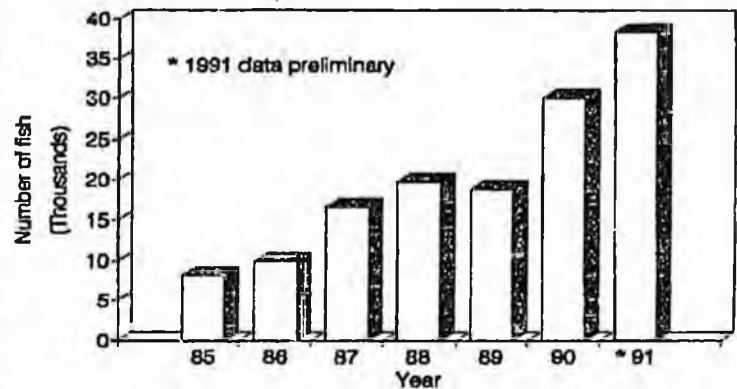
This request was made for two reasons. First, although the goal of the June openings is to harvest as many Alaska hatchery produced fish as possible, recently the catch in some areas now open in June has been primarily fish of other origins ("treaty fish"—fish that count against the quota that is set under the treaty). Second, some processors have expressed a concern regarding the quality of the fish being taken in some areas during June. Thus ATA asked the board to provide some management flexibility to address these problems.

It is very important that the troll fleet have

an opportunity to catch our Alaska hatchery fish. These fish are not counted as part of the quota number established in the Treaty process. The "add on" for Alaska hatchery fish has steadily climbed from 8,100 kings in 1985, to approximately 38,000 in 1991. Since Alaskan stocks are spring and early summer spawners, many of the adult fish are accessed in

June. Equally important, however, is the need for a significant number of treaty fish to be available for the summer season that currently begins on July 1. Thus it is necessary to review the data that has been collected through the conduct of these fisheries the past few years to see what changes might be needed to better meet the goals. It is ATA's

Troll Hatchery Add-on 1985 - 1991



belief that if the Board of Fish will provide some guidelines and flexibility, ADF&G and concerned fishermen can make some changes in the areas open in June to better address these needs as well as the quality concerns expressed by the processors.

An Open Letter From Our Processors...

Dale Kelley
Executive Director
Alaska Trollers Association

Dear Dale,

The Alaska Troll Salmon Processors Association represents the six largest processors and marketers of troll-caught salmon in Southeast Alaska. I would like to alert you and your fishermen to an increasingly disturbing situation that we, as processors, feel the Board of Fisheries and Dept. of Fish and Game must address as soon as possible.

More and more off-grade king salmon with darkskin, pale meat, and low fat content are being caught in the early troll seasons in June. This includes the terminal troll fisheries that commenced May 28 for Carrol Inlet and June 2 for Wrangell Narrows and the hatchery access fishery that opened June 5 this year. Also, the experimental fisheries for chinook that ran for 48-hour periods beginning June 2.

As we try to sell these fish we are running into mounting resistance in the marketplace. Not only is the skin color less than desirable, but fat content is low, and most disturbing of

all, the meat color is only pale red at best and pink to white in many cases. There is really only one market for large troll red kings: fish smokers (primarily on U.S. East Coast, but also in Europe and Japan). They demand above all else "good meat color" from off-grade fish such as these darkskin kings. The only way we have been able to sell these June off-grade kings has been to offer them with our No. 1 bright-skin troll red kings from summer - in effect, to force the buyer to take off-grade fish if he wants to get bright summer fish.

Now the smokers are balking at taking these fish at any price. Several processors have issued claims to customers on these fish and, in some cases, are receiving fish back. A fish with little or no value in the market means little or no value to processors and fishermen. Because of poor meat color in particular, we are looking at a wholesale market price in the future of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per pound. This would mean a fisherman's dock price of, at best, \$.60.

We do not advocate discontinuing the June troll fisheries, but we do recommend that the State consider limiting trollers access to these hatchery fish to areas well outside the terminal

zones where fish caught are still in bright condition with good fat content and meat color.

ATSPA is aware that the Board of Fisheries will be discussing the June troll fisheries at a meeting in Juneau in March. We will be providing the Board with testimony of the market situation. I'm sure that they and ADF&G will need information from troll fishermen on where these darker skin kings are prevalent and areas where bright skin fish predominate.

Hopefully, this letter will alert troll fishermen to the problem and we can work together to help solve it.


Sincerely,

Pete Granger
President
Alaska Troll Salmon Processors Association



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Glacier Bay

As reported in the last newsletter, we are awaiting the release of the National Park Services regulations concerning commercial fishing in the waters located within the boundaries of the Glacier Bay National Park. It is not anticipated that these regs will accommodate the long term rights of commercial fishermen to the fisheries resources in these waters, so legislative and/or legal actions will most likely be necessary.

The State of Alaska continues to show an interest in the issue of state control over our resources, but to date there has not been a commitment to pursue any specific action with regard to Glacier Bay. ATA's attorney, Bruce Weyhrauch continues to keep a close eye on all developments regarding Glacier Bay.

For more information on this issue and what you can do, please refer to the December '91 ATA newsletter. As specific developments take place, we will keep you informed and ask for your help.

Take Advantage of Those Cheap Air Fares!

Forget about that vacation to Mexico - Juneau can be lovely in March, and what could be more stimulating than a Board of Fish meeting? Airfares haven't been so reasonable in recent memory; round trip from Seattle to Juneau ranges from \$200-265; from Ketchikan the fare is \$90; from Petersburg only \$80; and from Sitka a mere \$65! These fares should remain in effect until mid-February, but why wait? Plan now for that trip - the Board of Fish is tentatively scheduled to take up ATA's request for an allocation to the troll fleet on March 7. And seriously, folks, LOTS of troll testimony on this issue will be vital if we are to save our chinook fishery. So... come on to Juneau - the more the merrier!

As the World Turns...

ATA is sorry to see a fine staff member going "up the hill". Although we knew that Gordy Williams was a temporary addition to the office, we secretly had hopes of luring him away from his job with the Legislature, so it was with real sadness that we bid him farewell in early January. Luckily it hasn't meant the last of Gordy's commitment to ATA; he wrote much of this newsletter, and helped to plan and implement the raffle party, including delivering a fine speech in honor of K Koski. Thank you Gordy, and should you ever get a yearning for Fish Politics...

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In Remembrance...

ATA wishes to express our sorrow at the loss of Ed Landor (F/V Barbara Leigh) of Craig, whose boat capsized and sank off of Noyes Island recently.

ATA Party and Raffle: A Good Time Was Had By All

The second annual ATA mid-winter party and raffle drawing took place in Juneau on January 18th. Held at the Coast Guard "Buoy Deck" room on the waterfront, the event was attended by some 150 members and friends. With a no host bar, tasty hors d'oeuvres, and a local rock band laying down some tunes loud enough to be heard over any 6-71 "Jimmy", it was a good cure for the winter blues.

While much of the evening revolved around the big raffle, ATA started the event by presenting the first ever "Friend of the Troll Fleet" award. This honor is awarded to individuals whose contributions to the industry reflect the goals and spirit of ATA. The recipient this year was Dr. K Koski of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Working out of the Auke Bay Lab in Juneau, Dr. Koski has been a tireless advocate for protecting the upland habitat needed for spawning and rearing of our salmon resources. The past two years have seen both federal and state legislation that provide for minimum buffer strips to be retained along many streams important to fish. K Koski can honestly be regarded as the "father" of these buffer strip provisions. While most fishermen spend a lot of time complaining about the management of our fisheries, it is important for us to recognize that there are many very dedicated individuals working behind the scenes on our behalf. Dr. Koski is one of the best. We thank him for his efforts in the past and pledge our continued support to the research and programs that he and his colleagues are involved in.

The drawing of the winning raffle tickets followed, and ATA was honored to have State Representative Bill Hudson from Juneau present to conduct the drawing. Rep. Hudson is a former director of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute (ASMI) and is a valued supporter of fisheries issues in the Alaska Legislature. There were 90 prizes overall, and we had winners from Florida to Fairbanks. The - BIG WINNERS - ATA member Chuck Bellon (F/V Garda Marie) from Ketchikan won the \$2500.00 first prize, Tracey Miller from Douglas won the second prize of \$1000.00, and Sandra Stoner of Juneau received the third prize of \$500.00. The other gifts of merchandise, money, and services will be sent to the lucky winners soon. A complete list of winners will be out in our March newsletter. Our special THANKS go out to all of those who so generously donated prizes, and to all of those who purchased tickets. Congratulations to the winners — to the rest of us, better luck next year.



Mark Ebata

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ATA Board Nominations

SECOND NOTICE: There are currently two at-large power troll seats open on the ATA board. In addition, HANDTROLLERS NOW HAVE OVER 40 MEMBERS, SO A SECOND HAND TROLL BOARD SEAT IS AVAILABLE. The hand troll seat is open to a NORTH END HANDTROLL member; nominations are needed.

PLEASE HELP REPRESENT THE VIEWS OF YOUR FELLOW TROLLERS ON THE ATA BOARD; CALL OR WRITE WITH YOUR NOMINATION, OR VOLUNTEER YOURSELF, TODAY!!!

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ATA

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Thanks!!!

- to Dick HofMann, Juneau board member, for help with several recent mailings...
- to Chris Widdows, for her help with mailings, and for "standing in" for a while in the office...
- to Brad and Jennifer Weinlaeder, Lou and Nancy Barr, Erin Purple, and others for help with the raffle party...
- to Doug Dvorak for sponsoring our use of the Coast Guard "Buoy Deck" room for the raffle party...
- **SPECIAL THANKS** to Representative Bill Hudson (Juneau) for his help in the raffle drawing!

**Icicle Seafoods
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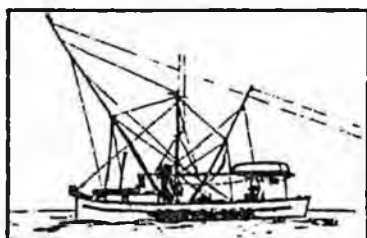
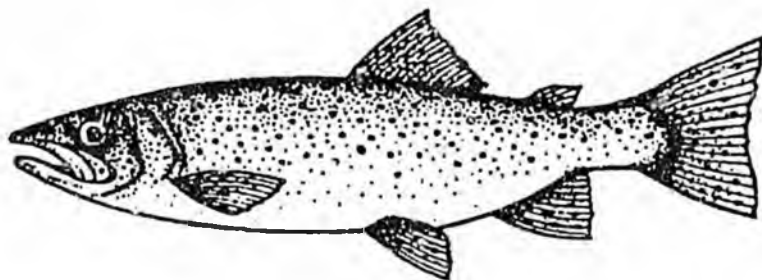
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ATA tee shirts are now ON SALE! We have very few left; sales are limited to stock on hand; but what we've got, you can have for cheap!

Long Sleeved Tees: now \$16.00
Short Sleeved Tees: now \$12.00

Call the office today and we'll be glad to check the inventory for your size and color!

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Dale A. Kelley, Executive Director
Susan McGregor, Staff Biologist
Mark Vetter, Office Manager

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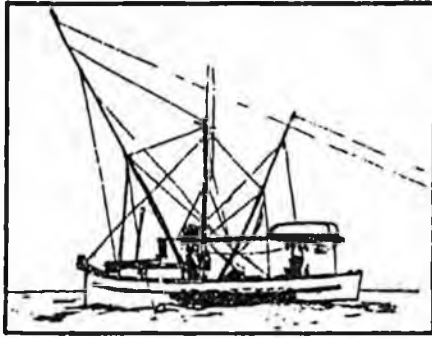
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**Alaska
Trollers
Association**

130 Seward St., No. 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

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February 18, 1992

Senator Lloyd Jones
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: SENATE BILL NO 397

Dear Senator Jones:

This Bill is another attempt by a troller, Dick Elliason, to stop the growth of the Recreational Sport Fishery! Resident and non-resident sport fisherman alike would be unfairly discriminated against by any allocation.

Any separation of sport fisherman from guided to non-guided directly discriminates against the sportsman who does not own or have access to a boat and relies on a sport charter for transportation to and from the grounds.

This would limit a non-limited recreation and would also limit the growth of the sport fishing industry. An industry that provides more than 66.0 million in spending in Southeast Alaska alone. Also, limiting Tourism, the #2 industry in the State, will vastly affect the economy of the State of Alaska.

I strongly oppose Bill No. 397 and ask, that you as our Senator, also oppose this Bill.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Stephen L. Berry

Stephen L. Berry
P.O. Box 934
Petersburg, Alaska 99833

Con SB 397

SALMON BUSTERS

Guided Fishing

3222 Tide Avenue South
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Owner - Dan McQueen

Telephone - 907-225-2731

February 19, 1992

All Members of the Alaska
Senate & State Legislature
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

To All Members:

There are currently two bills, Senate Bill #397 and Robin Taylor's 502. Both concern limited entry. I would hope that before you take any actions on these two bills you will all read my following statement.

Many of us sport fishing guides support some type of limited entry. I, for one, feel that in the areas that have seen the ceiling hit in places like Ketchikan and possibly Juneau, an immediate moratorium should be enacted.

I feel that many of our smaller communities can benefit from more growth in sport fishing.

I have lived in Pt. Baker and I have seen the numbers of nonresident and resident sport fishermen spending money in the bar and store. True, these bush towns live on trolling, but a smaller amount of sport caught fish will provide thousands of dollars of new money to be left in Pt. Baker, Hoonan, etc.

Before people as smart as yourselves rush into any type of limited entry, you should remember this: a person from in-state and out-of-state would gladly pay a troller to take him or her fishing. If the troller caught only 2 fish for six people, those two fish would bring in \$450.00 apiece, not to mention the person that rents accommodations to them.

I don't want to see either trollers or sport fishing guides hurt. If a lot more time is taken so you could talk to the people that were at our Ketchikan Advisory Board meeting and listen to the concerns of the people in attendance, then you will see that there is lots of headway being made.

2.

From what I gather from 2 nights of careful listening we the people (both trollers and sport fishermen alike) are all ready to talk. The advisory board's own vote will prove even they have questions.

When you hear the number (409 in 1991) of charter boats, remember 27% of those registered boats are also trollers. So limiting entry will only give an operation like that the best of both worlds. Already, a troller has a valuable limited entry permit. If he is granted another, it would be unfair, because he has not used his charter license. Acquiring one was just insurance for them.

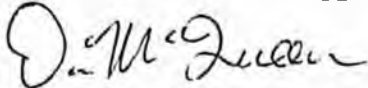
I own a small 21-ft. boat. Due to a back injury and two major surgeries, this is my only way to help support my family.

We fishing guides beg you folks in Juneau to let us have some input into this entry issue. We as an industry need for you to discuss this with us, the people who have been here and seen every document, every data sheet. We have many many ideas that will be acceptable to all concerned. Please before you pass or even discuss any of the two bills, Senate 397 and Robin's 502, please give me a chance to talk to each and every one of you, if need be.

We made history when all of us (trollers, sport fishermen, and sport fishing guides) sat and talked like men; we didn't yell and fight. I would also suggest that you subpoena copies of the tape recording that was made by the press (KRBD?). That tape shows we in Ketchikan want to work this whole issue out before any type of bill is passes.

If any of you want to talk to me, please call me at 1-225-2731. Please don't let these bills be rushed through by special interest lobbying.

Thanks and Good Fishin' to Ya!



Dan McQueen

SALMON BUSTERS

Guided Fishing

3222 Tide Avenue South
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Owner - Dan McQueen

Telephone - 907-225-2731

To Resource Committee, All members.

Senate Bill 397 is a death warrant for the sport fishery in S.E. Alaska.

Sen. Eliason is a trooper at heart he has said that before.

He wants this bill so sport fishing with a fishing guide can be shut down at the whims of A.T.A.

We don't sell resources we take people out fishing who wouldn't go if they didn't think they might catch a fish.

We get paid for Time and Space not fish.

Sport fishing has the least impact on the King Salmon. We harvest 68,400 King Salmon but we generated \$63,502,400.00 which stayed in S.E. Alaska.

SALMON BUSTERS

Guided Fishing

3222 Tide Avenue South
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Owner - Dan McQueen

Telephone - 907-225-2731

The Trollers caught 263,756 King Salmon which only brought in \$42,200,960.°° ~~is~~ there is a resource problem it is plain to see where also.

Does it seem like you will be hurting or helping us if you approve Senate Bill 397.

My answer is if you don't kill 397 you have killed me and alot of other people who have found a honest decent law-abiding way to make a living.

Please put 397 in the shredder.

Thanks

Earl McQueen

Wayne Sanger
2088 Hermsway Hrs. Dr.
Mt. Vernon, WA. 98273

Senator Lloyd Jones
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Jones,

I purchase a non resident sport fishing license to fish in south east Alaska each year. I am part of a valuable resource to Alaska's economy; the "non resident - tourist - sport fisherman"

If you support the commercial troll industry in thier attempts to restrict the sport fishery you will lose far more than you gain.

I cost less for me to fish in Canada. Up till now Alaska's more liberal catch limits and possession limits have made Canada a second choice for me and many other non resident sports men.

If you think that regulating sport fishing to increase the commercial harvest will help Alaska's economy you are wrong. With the price for fish already low as a result of a glut of fish on the market, increasing productivity will not increase profits. The biggest result from the troll industries efforts to restrict sport fishing will be the reduction in overall tourism as well as loss of state revenues resulting from decreased sport license sales. Sincerely
Wayne Sanger

Ketchikan Marine Charters, Inc.

representing Alaska's largest sportfishing charter boat fleet

February 20, 1992

Alaska State Senate
Senator Richard I. Eliason, President
P.O. Box V (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Eliason,

I am writing this letter at the request of the membership of Ketchikan Marine Charters Association. Senate Bill No. 397 entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery," certainly raises some interesting questions.

Is the "guided sport fishery" a "fishery"? AS 16.05.940(12) defines "fishery" as the commercial harvest of a specific fishery resource by a specific gear type with intent to sell. The intent to sell is implied in the term commercial which is indirectly defined in 16.05.940(4) "commercial fisherman" and 16.05.940(5) "commercial fishing". It can be argued that the "guided sport fishery" is not a "fishery" as currently defined by Alaska Statute in as much as "sport fishing" as defined by AS16.05.940(28) is specifically limited to "not for sale" use.

Is "guided sport" a separate and distinct user group? The concept of "use" is fundamental to the definition of "user group" and to the differentiation of separate and distinct resource "user groups". "Use" is indirectly defined by statute as either "for sale" or "not for sale". "For sale" use is commercial fishing and "not for sale" use is either subsistence, personal use, or sport fishing use. Commercial fishing is a "user group" that for regulatory purposes is differentiated by gear type. On the other hand, "gear type" is the basic statutory differentiation between two user groups; namely "personal use fishing" and "sport fishing" as defined in AS16.05.940(23 & 24). "Hook and line" is the "gear type" that defines "sport fishing" as a resource "user group". It can be argued that "guided sport" is a statistical category and not a separate and distinct "user group" unless clearly defined by a separate and distinct "gear type" other than "hook and line" or on the basis of some other use than "not for sale".

In our opinion, "guided sport" is a redundant and expensive management "tool" in as much as "sport fishing" is already a carefully defined and tightly regulated user group that is presently managed to be consistent with the principles of conservation of the resource and sustained yield; and in as much as "guided sport" will necessitate "in season" management techniques in order to maximize the economic contribution of "guided sport fishing" which will force the Department to either increase their budget or to reduce present management.

In our opinion, "guided sport" is a politically expedient resolution of a Southeast "problem" at the expense of the rest of the State and the State as a whole.

In our opinion, misunderstanding is the basis of the Southeast "problem". Possibly, the term "sport fishing" is partly to blame in as much as it is not indicative of "use". Sportanglers fish for fun and enjoyment; but they also fish for something to eat. Possibly, the "guided sport" industry is partly to blame because of it's inability to define what it does. The "guided sport" industry is a service industry that sells the "opportunity to fish and the reasonable expectation of a catch" to sportanglers. (Sport Fishing Institute of B.C. Jan. 1992).

Ketchikan Marine Charters has explored several reasonable opportunities to negotiate resolution of this "problem" over the past several years and is firmly convinced that Senate Bill No. 397 is simply a "quick-fix" that will only aggravate the "problem".

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Tom Ramiskey, vice-president

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Commissioner Carl Rosier
Sentor Pat Pourchot
Senator Rick Halford
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Eileen Panigeo MacLean
Representative Dave Donley
Representative Cliff Davidson

enclosures: Southeast Opinion
DATELINE WEST article "Sport caught salmon---"

SOUTHEAST OPINION

PACIFIC FISHING, March 1992, (article, Paradise Lost) stated "Sharks and sea lions take a small percentage of the trollers' catch, which is annoying enough; but the fleet is particularly upset these days about their losses to another breed of predator-sport fishermen."

This lends credibility to the question. "What does it take to make a fisherman happy?" Answer: "A fish." "What does it take to make a troller happy?" Answer: "No other fishermen."

Almost all reported troll caught fish leave the State. A large number of trollers take their money and leave each fall. Now the trollers want the sport fishermen to leave without fish and still expect them to leave their money.

The trollers appear to have enough political influence on the Board of Fish and in the Alaska legislature that they can just demand and take with no public hearing, no accurate statistics, and no concern for the public or the State resources.

Alaska has entered into legal agreement with Canada and neighboring states to save a diminishing public resource. If current fishery management proposals are not followed, we risk being out of compliance with the U.S./Canada Treaty.

The February 1992 ALASKA FISHERMAN'S JOURNAL quotes our Senator Eliason as saying, "If we are out of compliance, it's just too damn bad. Let them take us to court."

If the other treaty signers have a similar attitude, it may well herald the end of all Southeast Alaska salmon fishing. After Eliason and the trollers eliminate the sport fishermen, the only other fishermen they can attack are the fishermen of the other treaty signers. Senator Eliason is right about one thing. It is too damn bad!

DATELINE: WEST

A Press-time Look at Fish and Game News, Environmental Developments and Seasonal Information Affecting Western Sportsmen

Utah may have nation's top wildlife area

VERNAL — The wildest spot in Utah — the Book Cliffs along the Colorado border — may be turned into one of the top wildlife-producing areas in the United States if plans of federal and state officials materialize.

The lonely 450,000-acre region south of Vernal is under consideration as a congressionally designated national conservation area, bounded on the

east by the Colorado border and on the west by the Uinta-Ouray Ute Indian Reservation.

A key to the plan is the purchase of four ranches which encompass 16,000 acres of the 20,000 acres of private land in the Book Cliffs. The ranchers, who are willing sellers, own the bottomland country which includes lush, green riparian areas next to flowing streams — land

extremely valuable for all types of wildlife.

"If we can tie up those riparian areas, we could produce a wildlife area which would not be surpassed in the United States," said Walt Donaldson, northeastern regional supervisor for the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources. The DWR and Bureau of Land Management hope to use a combination of

federal, state and private dollars to obtain the ranches.

Many sportsmen consider the Book Cliffs to be the prime hunting area in the state for deer, elk, cougar and bear. In addition, moose, bison, and bighorn sheep have historical roots in the Book Cliffs. Wildlife managers also feel the 50 miles of running streams could be turned into a fishery for Colorado cutthroat trout, if cattle are removed from the bottomlands.

About 4200 head of cattle currently use these bottomlands. Overuse has degraded many of the canyon bottoms as wildlife habitat, but with rehabilitation original species such as wild turkey, moose and river otter could be reintroduced.

BLM and DWR officials say their intent is to establish the Book Cliffs National Conservation area as a multiple use showcase with a management emphasis on wildlife, fisheries, riparian and recreational values — with the goal of developing a model national wildlife program. Naturally, hunting would be greatly improved.

Jack Nelson

Sport-caught salmon profitable for BC

VANCOUVER — When federal Fisheries Minister Bernard Valcourt announced an increase of 22,000 chinook salmon in the 1990 allocation for recreational anglers, commercial fishermen were quick to complain.

Otto Andersen, president of the British Columbia Wildlife Federation, responded that "whining from other user groups does nothing to assist the process or correct resource management."

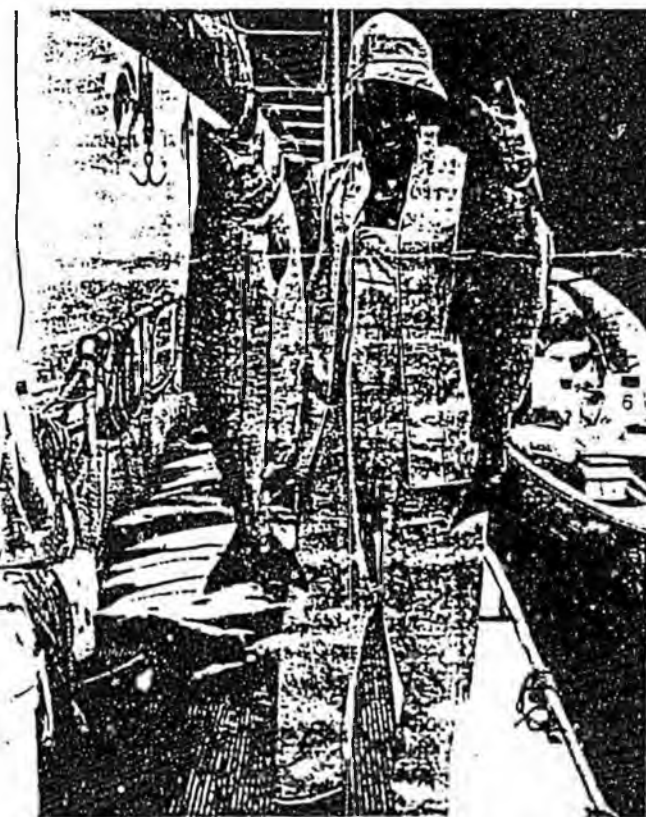
Andersen stated that the increase allocation of chinooks to the sport fishery represented less than 1/10th of 1 percent of the commercial catch. He said that since the Pacific Salmon Treaty was signed between the United States and Canada some five years ago, the total salmon catch by commercial fishermen has been about 30 to 35 million fish per year.

During this period the commercial salmon catch in the northern half of coastal B.C. has increased by more than 6 million, while the recreational catch has increased by just over 4000 fish per year.

"It is worth noting," said Andersen, "that 200,000 sockeye harvested by the commercial fishery generates \$3 million,

while last year in the Queen Charlottes alone, over \$10 million was generated by sport fishermen who caught some

16,000 chinook. Those same chinook taken in the commercial fishery would not have generated \$1 million." Robert H. Jones



When Canadian authorities increased the recreational allotment of chinook salmon, commercial fishermen were quick to complain. Sportsmen point out that B.C. sport fishermen generate greater revenues while harvesting less fish than commercial interests.

Laker slot limit OK with Flaming Gorge anglers

GREEN RIVER — Fishermen at Flaming Gorge Reservoir have shown overwhelming support for the new slot limit regulation that requires the release of all lake trout between 26 and 36 inches. "Anglers have been very supportive and eager to comply," according to fisheries biologist Bill Wengert. "A number of fishermen have indicated they wished the regulation had been in effect years ago."

JOE "SIX-PACK" SPORT ANGLER SPENDS DOLLARS

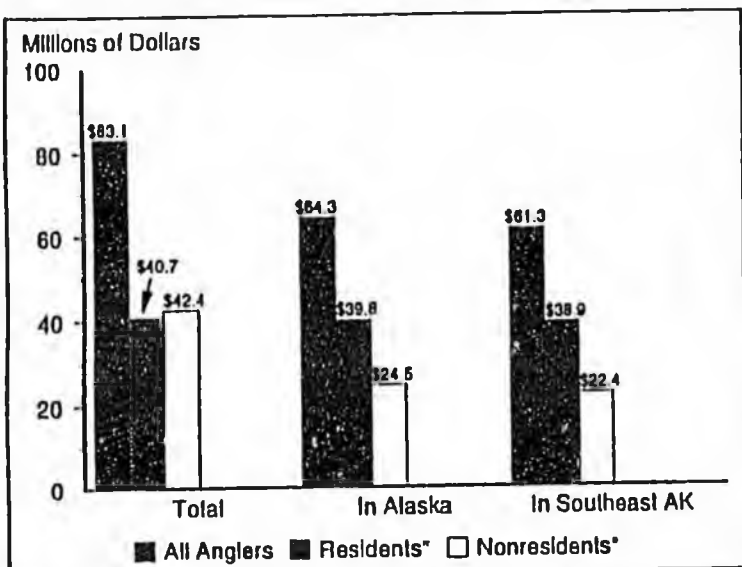


Figure 2. Angler spending for 1988 Southeast sport fishing.

Table 1. Estimated angler spending (millions of dollars) by harvest area for 1988 Southeast Alaska sport fishing.

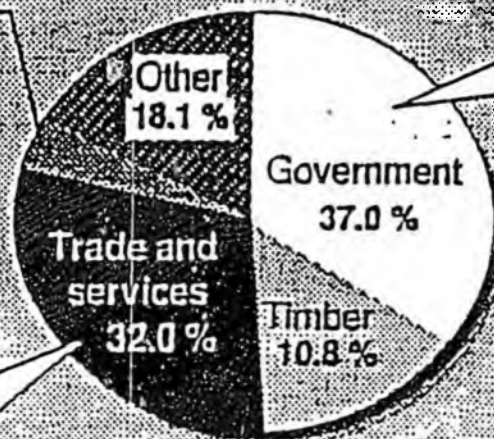
Harvest Area	Resident Angler Spending	Nonresident Angler Spending	Total Angler Spending
Ketchikan	6.6	13.7	20.3
Petersburg	3.0	6.7	9.7
Sitka	6.1	4.6	10.7
Juneau	21.0	6.2	27.2
Prince of Wales	2.1	3.9	6.0
Haines-Skagway	1.1	4.5	5.6
Glacier Bay	0.3	0.4	0.7
Yakutat	0.5	2.4	2.9
Total	\$40.7	\$42.4	\$83.1

1989 average employment in Southeast Alaska

Seafood 4.1%

Seafood industry employment reflects year-round Alaskan-resident workers and does not include non-resident fishermen and some seasonal.

Trade and services include most of the industries that encompass tourism.



Government includes 17% state, 6% federal and 14% local.

Average employment for Southeast Alaska is gathered on a monthly basis from employers. Total employment for 1989 was 32,200.

*Information is obtained from Jones & Stokes Associates, Inc. 1991. "Southeast Alaska sport fishing economic study."

Notes: Information provided by the Alaska Department of Labor.

T. Parked Daily News

Feb. 8, 1992

John Joyner
Box 5451
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 35526
Juneau, AK 99802

If the board allocates a percentage of King Salmon to the trollers this would put a quota on the sport caught King Salmon also. This quota on sport caught Kings would automatically limit the number of tourist who will come to Alaska to fish for King Salmon and leave their \$923.00 for each King Salmon they catch. All toll anglers spent 61.3 million dollars in Southeast Alaska in 1988.*

The trollers would have the Board of Fish control the sport fishery as a commercial fishery. These fish are common property fish, not commercial property fish. We are a sport fishery and should not be controlled by commercial fisherman. For example when the rockfish were fished out, the sport fish limit was reduced and the commercial fishermen were still allowed to catch as many as their boat would hold. This is the same management plan that is being thrust on us again. This is not a management plan that would be consistent with sustained yield principles.

Why report only the fish caught by lodges and charter boats. Why not count ALL the King Salmon caught including the shakers killed by the trollers, the immature King Salmon caught by sieners and put in a can to be called pink salmon, the net caught King Salmon that can't be sold so they are ground up and put back into the water and biggest waste of all the by catch of King Salmon taken by the trawlers. These 100 plus thousand Kings a year are just killed and thrown back without even counting them. Here again this is not consistent with sustained yield principles.

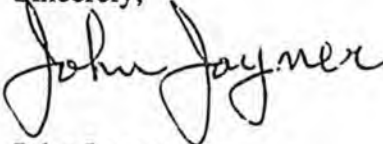
The trollers complain about how many charter boats are in Southeast Alaska. Lets set the record straight. According to A.D.F.& G. records there are 385 charter boats in Southeast Alaska. In those same records it can be found that 56 of these charter boats are hand trollers and 43 are power trollers. This adds up to 24% of the charter fleet that are actually trollers. Might there be a different reason for wanting charter boats to go to limited entry ? If this were to happen charter permits would be worth a lot of money.

I am opposed to any action outside of current regulations that would limit the number of Chinook salmon that the sport fleet can catch, because, an action of this sort, coupled with the fact that Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture is stopping King Salmon production, would stop the growth of a tourist trade at a time when the state is hard pressed for revenue. The sport fish industry not only supports itself it brings in 64.3* million plus to Alaska.

I would point out that when the Board of Fisheries acts on the petition from Alaska Trollers Association they must follow A.S. 16.05.251 and consider the number of participants, (110 thousand anglers in 1990), importance to the economy of the state, region, and local area, 83.1 million in 1988*, and provide for personal use, recreational opportunities and last for commercial fisheries. **

** Allocative Criteria Used
By Board of Fisheries.
As 16.05.251

* Southeast Alaska Sport Fish
Economic Study
Alaska Department of Fish and Game Dec. 1991

Sincerely,

John Joyner

February 1992

Board of Fisheries
Division of Boards
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

I am OPPOSED to any specific allocation of the chinook salmon resource that would require the Board to allocate a percentage of chinook salmon to the recreational fishery.

Sincerely,

Don Hazelquist

Richard G. Callentine
5660 South Tongass Highway
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
Phone: (907) 247-8780
Fax: (907) 225-7994

Senator Lloyd Jones
State Capitol
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182
Mail stop 3100

February 15, 1992

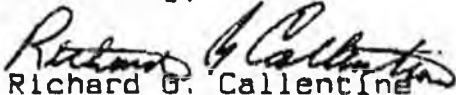
Dear Senator Jones:

At the present time, there are efforts underway by Representative Taylor and Senator Eliason to provide relief of an alleged emergency nature for the commercial trolling fleet. These efforts are ill advised and threaten the resources of this state, as well as the constitutional rights of its citizens. As an individual, I implore you to do all in your power to stop Senate Bill NO. 397, at least until accurate information can clearly define an on-going problem that is now being presented in terms of an inaccurate, emotionally perceived crisis.

A matter as important as this must allow for input from the people of the state, as well as our employed experts, to accurately define both the situation and possible solutions. Many of our sister states have faced these same problems in their fisheries and have pursued solutions similar to the efforts of Eliason and Taylor, only to face a later reality that they have caused the demise of the majority of the total commercial fleet, as well as nearly eliminated the remaining fish resources. The economic impact, as identified by research conducted in Washington state, clearly indicated that they experienced almost a total loss of tourism, as well as citizen sport fishing effort and revenue. Alaska cannot afford such loss, and certainly should not be the cause of such a loss as a result of poorly informed elected officials with clearly indicated biased self interest connected with their proposed legislation.

This is not an emergency. If it were, it would indicate that our elected officials, as well as appointed boards and employed experts had failed in their responsibility. The sky is not falling--so please endeavor to contain chickens Little, Eliason and Taylor, and pursue your responsibilities in a mature and accurately informed manner.

Sincerely,


Richard G. Callentine



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
Fisheries
 committee on SB397 Allocations, dated 2/28/97
 bill/subject

Senate Bill No. 397 is
 a much needed tool to assist
 the board of fish in regulating
 a burgeoning commercial charter
 fishing industry. It is unacceptable
 to allow a relatively new commercial
 fishery to grow unchecked in an
 already overregulated fishing
 scene.

Signed: William V. Paden
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
610 E 10th St. Sitka, AK
 Address
747-6820
 Phone No.

Pro

Post-It™ brand fax transmittal memo 7671		# of pages »
To Senate Res	From PSC-410	
Co. TERRY	Co. D.P.	
Dept.	Phone #	
Fax #	Fax #	

Feb. 29, 1992
Petersburg, Ak.

Dear Senator Jones and Committee members,

I am Grant Trask from Petersburg. I first came to Alaska when I was 18 and worked on fishing boats. Soon after being discharged from the service, I made Alaska my home -almost 22 years ago now. Trolling has been my sole occupation for 19 years and I generally make 85% of my income directly from trolling.

Trolling was attractive to me when I first got into it because of the lifestyle, security and long season. All of that has now changed, as you can imagine, and the lifestyle is no longer attractive, there is no security left, and the season is now a patchwork of timed events we consider as opportunities, or "openings". These changes have all happened within recent years, due to the various regulatory restrictions of which most of you are familiar. What was once a viable business to me has become a pressure-filled spectre that haunts my waking moments year around. I spend my time worrying about the fishery, fighting to preserve some access to the resource, contributing to the resource and the industry with my time and money, curbing my standard of living to counter the dwindling finances. (My personal income has dropped 40%, year by year, since 5 years ago.) When we actually have the opportunity to go out and earn a living, I have to make all the right moves, push myself and my family crew to longer days and more dangerous sea conditions and pray that there will not be breakdown or storm, which would mean financial ruin. There are no more margins left in my businesss or my fishery.

Now into this picture comes the presence of a totally new commercial entity which I am told that I must share access to the resource with. And I was led to believe that all of the signatories of the Pacific Salmon Treaty were bound by the treaty to not allow any new intercepting fisheries on King Salmon. Trollers have been promised relief in the future if we would abide by the treaty and instead of relief, we see more impact upon our fishery. Trollers have been curtailed severely in the name of biological needs, allocation to other user groups, restriction due to our efficiency, and mitigation on behalf of other interests. Trollers have paid the bill for years now, which the fish managers have served upon us, and we cannot carry any more load. It is a very real possibility that we will go out of business. The collapse of the troll industry in Southeast would inevitably lead to legal, economic, and social ramifications that I

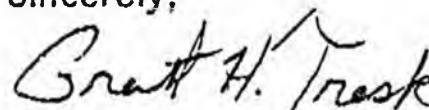
dare not contemplate and that I will leave to others to speculate on.

I have not cited facts and figures to help you to tailor your legislation, -you have all of that information readily accessible, I'm sure. Rather, I have wanted to give you a glimpse of my personal perspective based on my participation in the troll fishery and how I size up my situation at the moment. I have contributed to my industry, to the resource, and, as a citizen, to my community and this state. My life is invested here and I cannot picture doing anything else for a living or living anywhere else. As a family business and boat owner, and as a director of a multimillion dollar seafood business which is wholly American owned and doing business in this state, I cannot abandon my interests or shirk my responsibility to defend them.

I support your bill and I ask that you carefully weigh all the factors going into your legislation and do the morally right thing with the least impact, for the good of the citizens and the resources of this state and this country. We need CSSB 397.

Thank you.

Sincerely,



Grant H. Trask

Feb. 25, 1992

Dear Senator Lloyd Jones:

Enclosed is a copy of our letter to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. We are very hopeful that the Board will take action to protect the Troll Fleet and the resident sport fisherman.

We solicit your help on this problem and also whatever help you can give on raising the cap on the U.S. - Canadian King Salmon Treaty.

We also urge your support on H.B. 505 and S.B. 397.

Truly Yours,

Walter E. Nordrup
Rose M. Nordrup
FV Chasina Rose
638 W. Pt. Higgins Rd.
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Board of Fisheries
Division of Boards
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

Feb. 24, 1992

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

My wife Rose and I have been Alaskan residents since early 1954.

I first came to Alaska and power trolled in 1948-1950.

After moving to Alaska in 1954 we have devoted as much time as we could to both sport fishing and commercial hand trolling along with raising a family and working approximately 30 years at Ketchikan Pulp Company. In 1984 I took early retirement from Ketchikan Pulp Company, bought a power troll permit and boat and went full time to salmon fishing.

During the approximately 44 years that I've been either part or full time in sport and commercial trolling I've observed major changes in both, mostly for the worst. Salmon fishing gradually went down hill in the last 40 years that I am aware of for a number of reasons: Fish traps, creek robbers, overfishing, and fish management out of Washington D.C., foreign interception, and dams on the West Coast rivers to name a few.

The future for fishing, both sport and commercial, looked very bleak until the state and the salmon industry took steps in the 1980's to rebuild the runs. One of the steps was to agree to Limited Entry to the fisheries. Without it we would have been swamped with fishermen from the West Coast as their fisheries has declined. It was a very difficult decision for many fishermen to accept Limited Entry but looking back and looking at the present Halibut fishery it is plain to see where we would be if we didn't have Limited Entry.

I think, without a doubt, that the single brightest aspect of rebuilding the fisheries has been the salmon hatcherys, both FRED and the regional aqua groups. I am extremely proud of the job that SSRAA has done in the Ketchikan area.

Another major step in rebuilding the fisheries has been catch guidelines and the Pacific Salmon Treaty. The results of all efforts combined has been almost unbelievable. Catch rates for salmon in Alaska has increased approximately four fold.

Success has not come without severe problems for the troll fleet. In fact there is no future for the troll industry unless we can solve two problems. One is the Pacific Salmon Treaty cap on King salmon. The other of course is the tremendous growth of the Charter Fleet which is putting a serious roadblock on the King Salmon Quota.

I realize you as a Board cannot change the first problem but action by you on the second problem is probably our only hope.

To date the Charter industry shows no interest in helping raise salmon to offset what they catch or to accept the responsibility of Limited Entry or some other method of controlling their growth. Their response has been to try and build a big enough power base to take it all. This attitude in the end could result in the loss of the Troll fisheries as well as the eventual loss of the hatcheries.

In my opinion the only way to change this attitude is to control the amount of King salmon the Charter fleet is allowed along with the rest of the gear users. They would suddenly realize the bucket is not bottomless and become more receptive to Limited Entry.

Any action you take should not penalize the true resident sport fishermen. He is not the problem.

The major part of my wife and my life's savings are tied up in our power troller and Limited Entry power permit. My father was a troller before me and we have two sons who are trollers. Please help us preserve a way of life and our livelihood.

Sincerely,

Walter E. Matthews

Rose M. Matthews

F. L. Crasnow

638.0 Pt. Higgins Rd

Ketchikan, Alaska 99901



TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office

PHONE: (907) 262-9384

FAX: (907) 262-1881

TO: Juneau L.I.O.

ATTN: Sen. Resources FAX #: _____ PHONE # _____

FROM: Soldotna L.I.O. PHONE #: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: please deliver to Committee for testimony
on SB 397

DATE: 2-28-92 TIME: 1:45

DISCARD ORIGINALS: HOLD FOR PICKUP: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (NOT COUNTING COVER SHEET): 1

TRANSMITTED BY: Wester

PLEASE NOTE: FOR MULTI-PAGED DOCUMENTS, ALL ODD NUMBERED PAGES WILL BE TRANSMITTED FIRST, THEN EVEN NUMBERED.

Opposed

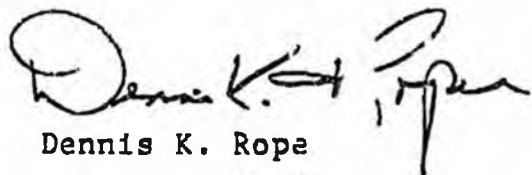
SENATE BILL 397
RESOURCES COMMITTEE HEARING
FEBRUARY 28, 1992

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 397. My name is Dennis Roper, I reside within the Kenai Peninsula Borough and my home is located on the Kenai River.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the record show that I oppose the passage of Senate Bill 397 and urge the Members of the Resource Committee to review closely the written comments offered by the "Cook Inlet Professional Sports Fishing Association" (CIPSA) with regards to this issue.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,



Dennis K. Roper

P. O. Box 4234

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

(907) 262-6577



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Jay B Myer
Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

P O Box 34097
Juneau, AK 99803
463-3830

February 26, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Alaska Outdoor Council would like to express its opposition to SB397.

The Alaska Outdoor Council is a statewide coalition of outdoor users, hunters and fishers, representing over 50 organizations. It is not often that you will find us involved in disagreements with the commercial fishing industry, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state, and we feel strongly that those interests should be represented here.

On the face of it, SB397 seems simple and innocuous. The effects on sport fishing charters and marine sport fishing would likely be anything but that. Simply put, this is one effort being made by the commercial trolling industry to curtail the recreational take of salmon, particularly king salmon. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery resource would clearly imply that the legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the fishery to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries. While the initiative for this action arises in Southeast, it should be noted that this legislation would affect citizens statewide, notably in Prince William Sound and the Homer Cook Inlet area.

Clients of charter fishing boats are sport fisherpersons, largely (although not entirely) nonresidents. These people are a large and important segment of our tourist industry, and Department of Fish and Game data indicate that each salmon caught by these tourists brings many times more to the state's economy than do fish caught

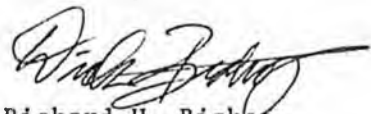
Lloyd Jones, page 2

for commercial purposes. Curtailing charter fishing or applying different restrictions to them than to other sport fishers would likely have an adverse effect on tourism and considerably confuse the entire picture for all marine sport fishing in the state.

We are aware that problems exist in the charter boat industry. Many of these would be alleviated with better enforcement of the laws we have, rather than adding additional laws. Increased compliance with state and Coast Guard regulations would benefit everyone. Finally, it should be noted that alleged abuse of bag limits, etc. at large fishing resorts would not be affected by this bill, because they do not charter, but offer bare-boat rental.

We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Bishop
Legislative Affairs
Alaska Outdoor Council



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 2/28/92

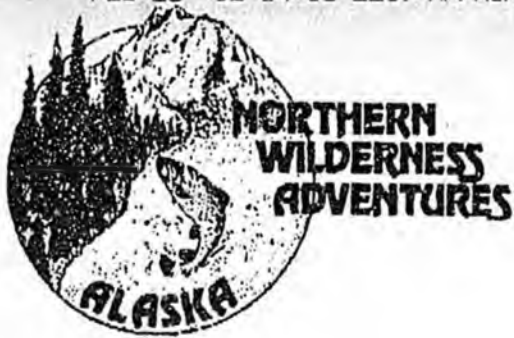
Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Senate Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/25/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

E. Clemon M-S 210

4 @ pages



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

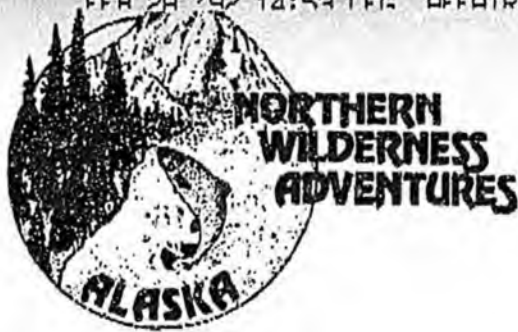
Re: SB 397

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 397. Why do we need a guided sportfishing category? How is this going to affect the many residents that use sportfishing guides? According to the Owsichuk Decision, the guide and the client are completely equal in regards to common use, the Supreme Court ruled that guides and their clients are both common users. According to the Ostrosky Decision, the Supreme Court ruled that limited entry commercial fishing is not common use. Therefore, all sport fishing, guided or unguided, is common use and entitled to allocations *prior* to commercial fishing and second only to subsistence or personal use. Please stop SB 397. If the committee's desire is to regulate the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 397 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely

Nick Pierskalla



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 417

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 417. Is there any rivers, lakes or streams with anadromous fish habitat that are unimportant? This will eliminate access to many good sport fishing areas unless we use props or air boats. There are no studies linking salmon mortality to jet boat use. The National Park Service has contracted with the University of Alaska for such a study. Please stop SB 417. If the committee's desire is to regulate sport fishing and the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 417 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla

Ken and Lorane
Owsichek's



FISHING UNLIMITED

LODGES

2-128/92

To Resources Committee
Cullen, Eliason, Frank
Halford, Jones, Menard
Zharoff.

Reference SB 397.

Under common use there are no differences between sport or guided sport fishing. If allocations are needed between common users then all commercial fishing affecting these areas must be stopped in order to have enough resources for all common users as limited entry removed commercial fishing from common use in our constitution. Then ~~the~~ commercial fishing should be stopped before allocations are made between common users. Also this bill causes more unrest and separation ~~at~~ between the people of this state. *Keep this bill SB 397*

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichek (O-say-check)
P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0301



Paul's K... ..
Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 761-2312 • Fax (907) 761-2311

Ken and Loraine
Owsichek's



FISHING UNLIMITED
LODGES

To Resources Committee Senate
COTTON, ELIASON, FRANK,
HOLFORD, JONES, MENARD
ZHAROFF.

Reference SB 417 - a jet boat in 12 inches or less of water causes less damage than a prop or even a person walking in the river. Lets get serious! Next we wont be able to walk up or down our streams, while the commercial fishing industry is hauling in all our fish, and protecting the spawning beds for a non-common user. Our Fish and water resources are guaranteed to us under our constitution as well as access. Hell this stupid bill.

Ken
Loraine

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Loraine Owsichek (O-say-chek)



Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 781-2213 • Fax (907) 781-2244



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Comm. et al.
committee name

committee on CS SB 397, dated 2/29/92
bill/subject

As a local Resident Sport Fisherman
I support Bill # 397. I do not
support any Chinook Allocations for the Resident
Sport Fisherman. I also think that so kind
of Restrictions should be made on how
many fish a non-resident could take per year.

Signed: [Signature] Row RANDALL
Ketchikan, Alaska
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers drags, fishing in front of Hatteries, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place.} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{in the process of new statute structure in this current blatant} imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementiip
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee
committee name

committee on CSSB 397, dated 2-29-92

bill/subject

My Name is Robbie T. Whitton

As a local Resident Sport Fisherman I agree with Bill # 397. I think the Guided Sport Fishery should should Be Allocated in its own Group separate from the Local Resident Sport Fisherman. And Also I think the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman should come under different Fishing Regulations, as in smaller limits and how many fish the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman can take
PERRANUM

Signed: Robbie T. Whitton

Testifier

Local Resident Sport Fisherman

Representing (Optional)

3812 Denali POB 7532 KTN. AK. 99901

Address

907-225-5680

Phone No.



STATE OF ALASKA

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: February 28, 1992

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the Sea Resources teleconference hearing that was scheduled on 2/28/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Jimmie Patton".

KETCHIKAN LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE
352 FRONT STREET
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
225-9675



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
 committee name
 committee on ~~HB SB 505~~ 397, dated 2-28-92
 bill/subject

I support SENATE Bill 397. I support
 this Bill because I think with the limited amount
 of allowable CHINOOK SALMON CATCH THAT IS
 legal to CATCH that the CHARTER BOATS need
 to SHARE the limited times or CATCH RATES
 with the TROLLERS. I also don't believe that
 this will do anything but help the TRUE SPORTSMAN
 AS they should have the ENTIRE SEASON to fish.
 I am a Troller and a SPORT FISHERMAN.

Thank you.

Signed:  DAVID K. OTTE
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 3069 KETCHIKAN, AK 99901

Address

225-7814

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

I disagree with S.B. # 397 I don't think we need more fish allocation on sport fish sport fish is a growing industry in this state and we don't need to hamper the growth of this industry and cause more friction between the comm fish and sport fish. I agree that we have to protect both industries but not this way

Signed: *Pat McKay*
Testifier

SAF Charter Boat Capt
Representing (Optional)

P.O. BOX 2053
Address

Phone No.

T (): Senate Resources

Fax 465 8864

From James Erickson Sr.
Box 366
Hoonah, AK

945 3294

Fax 945 3517

I support legislation.

X James Erickson

X Mary J Erickson

March 2, 1992
Hoonah, Ak. 99829

Senator Dick Ellason
rm 111 capitol
P.O. Box V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Senator Ellason,

Excuse my language but I was never so pissed off when I learned of the Dept. of Fish & Games stand on the Chinook, charter fleet and commercial troll issue. I can't say I was surprised; I believe it gives credit to the cynical phrase "Juneau Dept. of Fish & Game". So much of what they do seems to serve Juneau best.

It seems their latest vendetta is to promote the charter Fleet, alias "sportsman" as some sort of perfect fishery; so good, that we should all accept it with open arms. We will never apologize but, not all of us have that same sentiment.

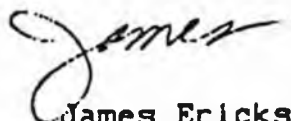
Senator Ellason, I believe you know the story so I'll try to spare the detail. I probably have most info promoted by the ADF&G, Juneau Territorial Sportsman, and various other people involved in the controversy; you may have the same. Of course, its all slanted. It's been determined that Salmon are far more valuable as a sport-caught fish. Often, there's jublance, so phrased that everyone is supposed to be thrilled. HOLD ON ONE MINUTE!! There's two sides to every story.!. We're not tourist towns. We won't be for a long time. I'm talking about places like Pelican, Elfin Cove, Hoonah, Angoon, the list goes on. We have no direct connection to the tourist. These wonderful studies say nothing about whats to happen to us. People should know about this incredible injustice!

Sometimes I feel envious of the jobs available in other towns: all those State jobs in Juneau, pulp mill jobs in Sitka, saw mill jobs of Wrangell, Kethikan etc. I can't describe the pain I feel when someone is threatening what little I have as a member of a fishing community.

In consideration of the above maybe you can understand my anger when Territorial Sportsman ran an ad to rally the general public against us...People, can't we fight for a common cause? There are issues that are of interest to us all. At this very minute there is hundreds of miles of driftnet out there, catching your fish. Did you know about the so called "American trawl fleet"? These guys are no strangers to a king salmon. We have common problems. How about our own men in charge? They seem to think there's a shortage of King Salmon out there! Who do they work for? What is this quota business anyway - a money source for the Dept. or something?

Us small towns are continually getting screwed and we're damn tired of it! Its been said "You can't fool all of the people all of the time". Senator, I believe we're serving notice.

Sincerely



James Erickson Jr.
PO Box 366
Hoonah, Ak. 99829
945-3294

cc:

Ata

Jerry Mackle

Juneau Empire

Carl Rosler

Sealaska Corp.

Anyone who cares more
about people & less
about money

March 2, 1992
Hoonah, Ak. 99829

Rep. Jerry Mackle
Rm 110 Capitol
PO Box V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Jerry,

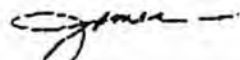
My letter to our friend, Senator Dick Eliason, is as much you as it is for him. Maybe you can relate to some of what is said; considering you're a fisherman and come from a small town yourself.

I remember, as I'm sure you do to, during your stop in Hoonah campaigning, you and I talked of the fisheries. I especially remember my interest came to "full attention" when you said you were a seine boat skipper and were from Craig. My personal thoughts immediately told me "We have alot in common". Our topic seemed to focus on how the small towns are getting the short end, maybe not intentionally, but you might say we are being robbed by what can only be termed the "legal way". Well Jerry, sh-t happens and we're "still" on the receiving end. I can point to IFQ's and this troll issue for confirmation.

On another note, Governor Hickel on his campaign trail said (only like Hickel can) "I'm going to bring the fisheries back to Alaska, where they belong". Somehow I got a warm feeling from this. To me it meant "maybe someone sees it the way I do". My thoughts were maybe Hickel will bring the fisheries back to Alaska and more importantly, to the fishing town, where they belong! Well, I'll spare the detail but IFQ's and this charter-boat stuff doesn't fit the campaign "rhetoric".

We can't afford to be stepped on anymore.

Best Regards,



James Erickson Jr.
PO Box 366
Hoonah, Ak. 99829
945-3294

cc: AIA
Sealaska Corp.
Anyone else who cares
about us.



Alaska
Trollers
Association

130 Seward St., No. 213
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

February 29, 1992

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Committee Members:

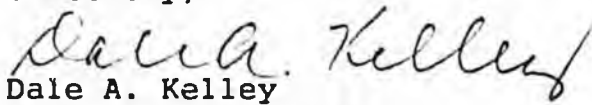
The Alaska Trollers Association (ATA) would like to issue their strong support for SB 397, which seeks to identify guided sport as a separate user group for allocative purposes under AS 16.05.251(e).

ATA recognizes the importance of sportfishing to Alaska's tourism industry. However, we are concerned about the recent, accelerated expansion of the unregulated guided sportfishing industry, and its potential to adversely impact commercial trollers and resident sportfishermen. At its present rate of growth, it is not unlikely that guided sport operations will soon be capable of harvesting a significant portion of each years U.S./Canada Treaty chinook quota. Without clearly defined management tools in place, commercial fishermen and traditional sport anglers are at risk of being displaced by an up and coming industry.

Our understanding is that SB 397 does nothing more than provide the Board of Fisheries some added flexibility when selecting allocative prescriptions for Alaska's fisheries. Simply enacting this piece of legislation does not mandate the Board of Fisheries to take any particular action. Any change in allocation strategies around the state will still occur only at the Board's discretion, through the full public process. ATA could not support such a bill if we believed otherwise.

We urge you to support SB 397 and move it through the system posthaste. The Board of Fisheries should be granted every means available to allocate in a fair and equitable manner between the diverse users of our fisheries resource.

Sincerely,


Dale A. Kelley
Executive Director

Mar. 2, 1992

Senator Lloyd Jones,

Enclosed is a copy
of my letter to the
Board of Fish.

I ~~will~~ hope S.B.
397 comes out of your
committee with a pos-
itive recommendation.

As a long time sport
fisherman I resent my
past time being capitalized
on by a charter business
which they remain classified
as "sport." Any business
is most definitely commer-
cial and should not
enjoy the largely un-
regulated classification
of sport. The growth
of the charter fleet is
growing at such a rate

I fear for all sport
fisheries, King, coho and
bottomfish alike.

Please help us get
a grip on this industry
before it ruins sport
fishing back to the
levels of the 1970s.

The last few years
most all the salmon we
have been have been
hatchery fish. The same
must hold true on the
charter boats. It would
be devastating for all
fishermen to lose the
hatchery fish.

Please recommend.

S.B. 397.

Sincerely,
Laura Huffman
126 Peter. Rd N.
Hatchikan, AK 99901



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated March 2, 1992
bill/subject

See attached

Signed: George Eliason
Testifier
/
Representing (Optional)
102 Kuhnle Dr. Sitka AK 99835
Address
747-6817
Phone No.

Testimony

TO:

SB 397

SB 397 if enacted would not direct but allow the board of fish, without any doubt, to regulate sports ~~to~~ differently from guided sports if needed. If enacted, this bill would create another gear group already identified as the growing charter fleet. The unbridled growth of the charter fleet has caused a tremendous increase to the chinook caught in ALASKA. ~~Any~~ Any increase comes out of trollers holds. Last year, the combined catch from sports and charters has caused an overage to the Alaska catch ceiling set by the Pacific Salmon Commission. ~~ANYWAY, BUT ANYWAY~~ Trollers, because of the present management system, must pay back these fish, not the group who has caused the overage, the commercial charter fleet. This is outrageous. ~~THE~~ ^{Trollers} need to be seperated as with the non guided sports fishermen from the guided sports to be regulated to prevent this from happening again. We support SB 397 and HB 505

George Eliason
Sitka AK.

Board of Fisheries
Division of Boards
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 25526
Juneau, Ak. 99802-5526

Dear Board of Fisheries Member:

As someone who was raised with sport fishing as a principal means of recreation it is very important to me to address the allocation issue.

After years of decreasing salmon runs it has been heartening in the past few years to see the strength of the run increase so dramatically. We attribute this increase to the efforts of SSRAA and FRED. Therefore it is very important to us that the trollers and gear groups that support these hatcheries receive the recognition and help they need.

I resent the efforts of the Tongass Sport Fishing Assoc., which the charter boats started and run, to use the sport fishermen as a front for the charter fleet lobby. It is my feelings when someone takes out a business license, advertises, and begins to make money at an enterprise they are a commercial venture. The charter fleet says they are not selling salmon but boat space, gear, and experience. I doubt very much that people pay \$50 - \$150 per person for a boat ride.

It is very plain the charter boat fleet is the fastest growing, unregulated fishing industry in Southeast Alaska. The amount of fish they are taking from Southeast waters increases alarmingly with each passing year and the addition of 100 new charter boats in 2 years is not a comfort to sportfishermen.

I urge the Board to recognize the efforts of the charter fleet to hide behind the sport fishing public and to use scare tactics to gain uneducated sport fishermen's support. Make the charter boats accountable as a commercial gear group and support the trollers!

Sincerely,

Laura A. Huffine

Laura Huffine
126 Potter Road N.
Ketchikan, AK 99901

P.S. If the trollers are such a threat to sport fishermen why is it I cannot find any bottomfish as I could just 8 - 10 years ago? Could it be the fact that charter boats have targeted that halibut or red snapper hole six or seven days a week, for months on end!

I support Senate Bill #396 and urge you to vote in favor of this bill.

A commercial entity is one that sells a product or a service--charter vessels may not be selling fish, but they are certainly selling a service, with the intent of making a profit--that makes them a commercial entity.

Again, please vote in favor of SB #396.

Karleen C. Kiffer
630 North Point Higgins Rd
Ketchikan, AK 99901
907-247-2680

Karleen C. Kiffer
2/29/92

1

I would like to go on the Senate record in support of SB 396. I have been a fisherman (sport, hand troll, and presently power troll), and am very concerned about the increasing pressure being put on our King Salmon Fishery by the uncontrolled charter fleet.

Kenneth J. Kiffer
630 N. Ft. Higgins Rd
Ketchikan, AK 99901
907-247-2680

KJK
2-29-92



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCES committee name

committee on SB 397 , dated 3-2-92 bill/subject

Gentlemen,
I would like included in the Record that our Company opposes SB 397.

Thank you
Jack M. Willis

Signed: Jack M. Willis Jack M. Willis
Testifier

ALASKA PROFESSIONAL SERVICES INC
Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 1525-75 WASILLA AK 99654
Address

907-745-7002 - 746-1666
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC30-5569 NE Wasilla AK 99654
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill # 397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Leslie S. Vail

Testifier

Dr. Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 99652

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



STATE OF ALASKA
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE:

3/2/92

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the State Resources teleconference hearing that was scheduled on 3/2/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 3/2/92.

Thank you,

Mat-Su L10



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the ROSAWANS
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

Gentlemen,
I would like included in the
Record that our company opposes SB 397.

Thank you
Jack M. Willis

Signed: Jack M. Willis Jack M. Willis
Testifier

ALASKA Parental Services Inc
Representing (Optional)

MC 37 Box 4525-25 Wasilla, AK 99754
Address

907-745-7002 - 745-1466
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
Fisheries
 committee on SB397 Allocations, dated 2/28/97
 bill/subject

Senate Bill No. 397 is
 a much needed tool to assist
 the board of fish in regulating
 a burgeoning commercial charter
 fishing industry. It is unacceptable
 to allow a relatively new commercial
 fishery to grow unchecked in an
 already overregulated fishing
 scene.

Signed: William J. Peden
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
610 Etoiu St. Sitka, AK.
 Address
747-6820
 Phone No.

Ketchikan Marine Charters, Inc.

representing Alaska's largest sportfishing charter boat fleet

February 27, 1992

Department of Law
Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Room 412, State Capitol
P.O. Box K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Attorney General Cole,

I am writing this letter at the request of the membership of Ketchikan Marine Charters Association. Senate Bill No. 397 and House Bill No. 505 both entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery." certainly raise several interesting questions.

Is the "guided sport fishery" a "fishery"? AS 16.05.940(12) defines "fishery" as the commercial harvest of a specific fishery resource by a specific gear type with intent to sell. The intent to sell is implied in the term commercial which is indirectly defined in 16.05.940(4) "commercial fisherman" and 16.05.940(5) "commercial fishing". It can be argued that the "guided sport fishery" is not a "fishery" as currently defined by Alaska Statute in as much as "sport fishing" as defined by AS16.05.940(28) is specifically limited to "not for sale" use.

Is "guided sport" a separate and distinct user group? The concept of "use" is fundamental to the definition of "user group" and to the differentiation of separate and distinct resource "user groups". "Use" is indirectly defined by statute as either "for sale" or "not for sale". "For sale" use is commercial fishing and "not for sale" use is either subsistence, personal use, or sport fishing use. Commercial fishing is a "user group" that for regulatory purposes is differentiated by gear type. On the other hand, "gear type" is the basic statutory differentiation between two user groups; namely "personal use fishing" and "sport fishing" as defined in AS16.05.940(23 & 24). "Hook and line" is the "gear type" that defines "sport fishing" as a resource "user group". It can be argued that "guided sport" is a statistical category and not a separate and distinct "user group" unless clearly defined by a separate and distinct "gear type" other than "hook and line" or on the basis of some other use than "not for sale".

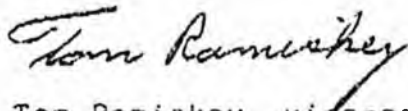
P.O. Box 7896, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

page 2

In our opinion, failure to define "guided sport" by statute as a distinct and separate "user-group" will ultimately put the State at risk in as much as the intent of the statute is unclear and in as much as the burden of definition is left to the Alaska Board of Fisheries which by regulation could create a discriminatory situation similar to the Longevity Bonus, Permanent Fund, and Resident Hire issues.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Tom Ramiskey, vice-president

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Senator Richard Eliason
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Jerry Mackie
Representative Cheri Davis
Representative Robin Taylor

ALASKA SPORT FISHING AS A RESULT OF SB 387 & HB 505

*Tired of Turkey? Come On Down
For Another Salmon Fishing Day*

at

OCEAN FARMS OF ALASKA INC.

Keahole Point - next to NELHA

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

7:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

FISHING FEE: \$10.00 Adults

\$5.00 Children

12 & Under

Plus \$2.00/lb for Fish Caught

Bring your fishing gear, ice and coolers!!

No Live or Fresh Bait—You Must Keep What You Catch

NO CATCH LIMIT

Fishing is fast and furious

Treat your friends and stock up your

freezer now! Enjoy the finest ALASKA grown

king and coho salmon

For Information Call 329-7345



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Jay B Myer
Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 397, dated 2-29-92
bill/subject

I support Senate Bill 397. I'm a twenty year resident of Ketchikan and represent a family of four, also I make my living salmon trolling. This Bill is extremely important to our future and well being, especially in light of the proposal before the Board Of Fish in March. To insure a healthy viability for the troll, charter, and sport groups this Bill needs to pass.

Signed: _____

Robert Jahnke

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 951 Ward Cove, Alaska 99928

Address

247-8207

Phone No.



STATE OF ALASKA
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: February 28, 1992

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Sea Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/28/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James R. ...", written over a horizontal line.

KETCHIKAN LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE
352 FRONT STREET
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
225-9675



MAR 02 '92 18:07 LEG. AFFAIRS - WASILLA

STATE OF ALASKA

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 3/2/92

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the Arctic Resources teleconference hearing that was scheduled on 3/2/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 3/2/92.

Thank you,

Net-Su Lio



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the ROSOVANS
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

Gentlemen,
I would like included in the
Record that our Company opposes SB 397.

Thank you
Jack M. Willis

Signed: Jack M. Willis Jack M. Willis
Testifier

ALASKA PROFESSIONAL SERVICES INC
Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 6525-25 WASILLA AK 99584
Address

907-745-7002 - 746-1666
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers chags, fishing in front of their sites, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada. ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place.} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{in the process of making this current blatant} imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementiip
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Leslie S. Vail
Testifier
Dr. Hook Fishing Charters
Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 99152
Address
892-7377
Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an ~~action~~ ^{action} to address ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~current~~ ^{current} ~~fishery~~ ^{fishery} because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial markets, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Homed Trollers by heading into Homed Trollers drags, fishing in front of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~the~~ ^{the} coming out looking for Homed Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ ~~Canada~~ ^{Canada} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~over~~ ^{over} against making the Alaskan Homed Trollers to become unemployed and their children poverty stricken by this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementieff
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

873-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed:

Heddie S. Vail

Testifier

Dr. Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991652

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

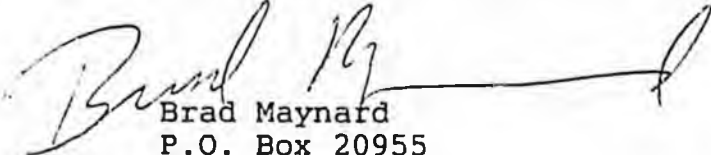
people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.

February 29, 1992

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Committee Members:

My name is Brad Maynard, I am a Juneau resident and a sport fisherman, and I stress the word SPORT. I fully support Senate Bill 397 and House Bill 505. For too long we resident sport fisherman have been identified with the guided sport fishing industry. When the question of salmon allocation came up I began looking into the problems creating this issue. I was alarmed by the fact that the privilege of sport fishing in Alaska is being abused by the megabuck charter lodge industry for their benefit, and that true sport fisherman are being used. I circulated this flyer... to inform resident anglers of some of the problems created by charter boats and lodges. I strongly object to the scare tactics being used by guided sport fishing groups that advocate no sport chinook or salmon derby in Southeast. The commercial fishing industry has always supported resident sport fishing and I have not heard one piece of information put out by charter interests protecting resident sport interests except when it's to their advantage. This is evident by the fact that they are unwilling to support these two bills which will recognize two obviously different sport user groups. And why should they? There are 23,000 resident sport anglers in Southeast and 400 play for pay boats out there, which make us pretty easy to hide behind!



Brad Maynard
P.O. Box 20955
Juneau, AK 99802

SALMON BUSTERS

Guided Fishing

3222 Tide Avenue South
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Owner - Dan McQueen

Telephone - 907-225-2731

The Trollers caught 263,756 King
Salmon which only brought in
\$42,200,960.00 ~~is~~ there is a
resource problem it is plain
to see where also.

Does it seem like you will be
hunting or helping us if you approve
Senate Bill 397.

My answer is if you don't kill
397 you have killed me and
alot of other people who have
found a honest decent law-abiding
way to make a living.

Please put 397 in
the shredder.

Thanks

Dan McQueen



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

I disagree with S.B. # 397 I don't think we need more fish allocation on sport fish sport fish is a growing industry in this state and we don't need to hamper the growth of this industry and cause more friction between the comm fish and sport fish. I do agree that we have to protect both industries but not this way

Signed: Pat McKay
Testifier

SAF. CHARLES BOB CAPT
Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 2053 City?
Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Jay B Myer
Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
Fisheries
 committee on SB 397 Allocations, dated 2/28/97
 bill/subject

Senate Bill No. 397 is a much needed tool to assist the board of fish in regulating a burgeoning commercial charter fishing industry. It is unacceptable to allow a relatively new commercial fishery to grow unchecked in an already overregulated fishing scene.

Signed: William V. Peden
 Testrrier

Representing (Optional)
610 E 10th St. Sitka, AK.
 Address
747-6820
 Phone No.

Ketchikan Marine Charters, Inc.

representing Alaska's largest sportfishing charter boat fleet

February 27, 1992

Department of Law
Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Room 412, State Capitol
P.O. Box K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Attorney General Cole,

I am writing this letter at the request of the membership of Ketchikan Marine Charters Association. Senate Bill No. 397 and House Bill No. 505 both entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery." certainly raise several interesting questions.

New
title

Is the "guided sport fishery" a "fishery"? AS 16.05.940(12) defines "fishery" as the commercial harvest of a specific fishery resource by a specific gear type with intent to sell. The intent to sell is implied in the term commercial which is indirectly defined in 16.05.940(4) "commercial fisherman" and 16.05.940(5) "commercial fishing". It can be argued that the "guided sport fishery" is not a "fishery" as currently defined by Alaska Statute in as much as "sport fishing" as defined by AS16.05.940(28) is specifically limited to "not for sale" use.

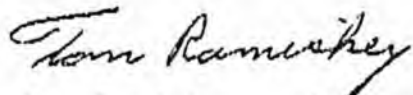
Is "guided sport" a separate and distinct user group? The concept of "use" is fundamental to the definition of "user group" and to the differentiation of separate and distinct resource "user groups". "Use" is indirectly defined by statute as either "for sale" or "not for sale". "For sale" use is commercial fishing and "not for sale" use is either subsistence, personal use, or sport fishing use. Commercial fishing is a "user group" that for regulatory purposes is differentiated by gear type. On the other hand, "gear type" is the basic statutory differentiation between two user groups; namely "personal use fishing" and "sport fishing" as defined in AS16.05.940(23 & 24). "Hook and line" is the "gear type" that defines "sport fishing" as a resource "user group". It can be argued that "guided sport" is a statistical category and not a separate and distinct "user group" unless clearly defined by a separate and distinct "gear type" other than "hook and line" or on the basis of some other use than "not for sale".

page 2

In our opinion, failure to define "guided sport" by statute as a distinct and separate "user-group" will ultimately put the State at risk in as much as the intent of the statute is unclear and in as much as the burden of definition is left to the Alaska Board of Fisheries which by regulation could create a discriminatory situation similar to the Longevity Bonus, Permanent Fund, and Resident Hire issues.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Tom Ramiskey, vice-president

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Senator Richard Eliason
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Jerry Mackie
Representative Cheri Davis
Representative Robin Taylor

ALASKA SPORT FISHING AS A RESULT OF SB 387 & HB 505

*Tired of Turkey? Come On Down
For Another Salmon Fishing Day*

at

OCEAN FARMS OF ALASKA INC.

Keahole Point - next to NELHA

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

7:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

FISHING FEE: \$10.00 Adults

\$5.00 Children

12 & Under

Plus \$2.00/lb for Fish Caught

Bring your fishing gear, ice and coolers!!

No Live or Fresh Bait—You Must Keep What You Catch

NO CATCH LIMIT

Fishing is fast and furious

Treat your friends and stock up your

freezer now! Enjoy the finest ALASKA grown

king and coho salmon

For Information Call 329-7345



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
 committee on SB 397, dated March 2, 1992
 bill/subject

See attached

Signed: George Eliason
 Testifier

 Representing (Optional)
102 Kuhnle Dr., Sitka AK 99835
 Address
747-6817
 Phone No.

Testimony

TO:

SB 397

SB 397 if enacted would not direct but allow the board of fish, without any doubt, to regulate sports ~~to~~ differently from guided sports if needed. If enacted, this bill would create another gear group already identified as the growing charter fleet. The unbridled growth of the charter fleet has caused a tremendous increase to the chinook caught in Alaska. ~~Any~~ Any increase comes out of trollers holds. Last year, the combined catch from sports and charters has caused an overage to the Alaska catch ceiling set by the Pacific Salmon Commission. ~~Commercial~~ Trollers, because of the present management system, must pay back these fish, not the group who has caused the overage, the commercial charter fleet. This is outrageous. ~~They~~ ^{Trollers} need to be seperated as with the non guided sports fishermen from the guided sports to be regulated to prevent this from happening again. We support SB 397 and HB 505

George Eliason
Sitka AK.

2 of 2



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 225-9675 Fax - (907) 225-8546

TO: Senate Resource Committee

ATTN: _____ FAX: 465-2866 PHONE: _____

FROM: Ketchikan HD PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Written testimony for SB 397

72

SENT: Date 2/28/92 Time 2:20 pm

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE RESOURCES
committee name
 committee on SENATE Bill 397, dated 2/28/92.
bill/subject

KETCHIKAN AREA TROLLERS strongly support SENATE Bill 397. IN this ERA of quotas and limits, it's time for the charter fleets to accept the responsibilities that are required of all commercial users of Alaska's seafood resources. It is time for the charter fleets to stop hiding behind the true sport fishermen. With proper management there is room enough for all of us - sport, charter and commercial. BUT PROPER MANAGEMENT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED IF ONE COMMERCIAL USER GROUP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NORMAL ALLOCATIVE PROCESS. SENATE BILL 397 IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS RESOLVING THESE ISSUES.

Signed: [Signature] LONNIE HAUGHTON
Testifier
KETCHIKAN TROLLERS Comm.tee
Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 3006 - KETCHIKAN
Address
225-1289
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated 2-28-92
bill/subject

I would like to support Senate Bill 397 to REQUIRE charter boats be separated from sportfish. There are so few chinooks available and the charter boats, because of the commercial nature of their business, should share the limited times and catch rates as the trollers. So the sport fishermen can fish the entire Chinook season. With this separation should come a system to determine the amount of fish landed per charter boat so in the future, realistic quotas of chinooks can be established for the gear groups.

Signed: Deborah A. Avila
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 7804, Ketchikan, AK

Address

225-7814

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource
 committee name
 committee on 18 SB 505 397, dated 2-28-92
 bill/subject

I support SENATE Bill 397. I support this Bill because I think with the limited amount of allowable Chinook Salmon catch that is legal to catch that the charter boats need to share the limited times or catch rates with the trollies. I also don't believe that this will do anything but help the true sportsman as they should have the entire season to fish. I am a troller and a sport fisherman.

Thank you,

Signed: David K. Otte DAVID K. OTTE
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 3069 KETCHIKAN AK 99901
 Address
225-7814
 Phone No.





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if larger numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers drags, fishing in front of ~~the~~ Hand Trollers, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at-site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{n.b. it does create a strike in this current blatant} imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementaif
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99658
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill # 397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Leslie S. Vail

Testifier

As Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991052

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the... and port fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Haul Trollers by heading into Haul Troller drags, fishing in front of Hauler's, coming out looking for Haul Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place} and over against making the Alaskan Haul Trollers to become unemployed and their children poverty stricken by this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Demmitt
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestiff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC30-5569 NE Wasilla AK 99654
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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committee name

committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

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Signed: Herlie S. Vail

Testifier

Dr. Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991052

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

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Signed:

Caroline J. Dementoff
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99658

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Womantjeff
Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

Hd 30-5569 NE Wimsilla AK 99654

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (S) Res
committee name

committee on SB - 397, dated Feb. 28, 1992
bill/subject

My name is Mary Helfrich, I am a long time Ketchikan resident. Also a commercial troller and Sport fisherperson, this bill is long overdue.

I respectfully request this committee approve and pass this bill as soon as possible, to do otherwise will only serve to create more problems.

Charter fishing has been allowed to grow unrestricted at the demise of S.E. trollers and sport fishermen. We can no longer close our eyes to this fact of life.

As a commercial troller, I earn an income, as a sport fisherperson I don't, I only eat what I catch. Studied sport or Charter are earning an income from the fishery. This needs to be clarified as such. Indeed Charters are required to register with ik. Dept. of Fish & Game as a Commercially licensed vessel. My

Signed: Mary J. Helfrich
Testifier()

Self

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 6278 KTN., AK. 99901
Address

Address

907-225-4058
Phone No.

Phone No.

(2 of 2)

Dictionary defines Commercial as "having to do with trade or business"

I don't believe there is a problem with the true sport catch. The only problem is with the charter catch and its unrestricted growth, under the sport fishery cover.

Charters are in business as I am. We are all necessary to the economy of S.E. Alaska. However, trollers have a proven, long time history of being good for the economy, year round.

Some think this is only a King Allocation issue. Truly it is not. It affects our favorite crab, shrimp, and Halibut holes. We need this resolved now.

One more fact is: we had a seven and one half day troll season in 1991. However when trollers were shut down, we were told the King Quota was caught. This was not so, as fish & game had a number they stopped trollers from fishing, yet charter were allowed to keep making a living from the Kings. And indeed exceed the Quota limit. Now that excess will have to be payed back in 1992, by trollers. This shows the need to identify the Charter Fishery.

I also question Creel Census records. In twenty some years as a resident sport fisherperson, I have never received a mailed census on my sport catch.

It is broke, please fix it.

This committee must act now! Don't let this issue go unresolved any longer. It does, and will hurt much more in the future if not resolved. Please pass this bill. Thank You.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____
committee name

committee on _____, dated _____
bill/subject

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 397, dated 2-29-92
bill/subject

I support Bill 397 because I feel the Board of Fish needs this language change which would be an important management tool in the future of the Fishery issues.

Signed: Kristie L. Galbraith
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 991 Ward Cove, AK 99928
Address

247-8207
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the resource
committee name

committee on 397, dated 2/29/72
bill/subject

I support senate Bill 397. I'm a twenty plus year resident of Ketchikan, I've sport fished and commercially trolled out of Ketchikan for most of these years.

I feel the Board of Fish needs the language change addressed in bill 397 to better get a handle on the health of our chinook resources. Simply put, the Board of Fish could then advise or direct the A.O.F.+G. to monitor specific factions of the sport fishery to insure the health of our natural wild chinook stocks in our area.

I support the Board of Fish concept and back their integrity entirely. I'm agast that certain representatives + senators are confused at the simple intent that Bill 397 provides and I'm disgusted with elected officials that are trying to pit the state tourist industry against the commercial fish industry. Residents come first! That means resident chinook stocks have priority, then resident sport and commercial fisherman. In summary any time we ~~centralize~~ ^{sectoralize} a fishery the better we can scrutinize their participation and their effects on the resources.

Signed: Robert J. Jalle
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 991 Ward Cove, Alaska 99928
Address
247-8207
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated March 2, 1992
bill/subject

See attached

Signed: George Eliason
Testifier

1
Representing (Optional)

102 Kuhnle Dr., Sitka AK 99835
Address

747-6817
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
 committee name
 committee on ~~HB SB 5~~ 397, dated 02-28-92
 bill/subject

I support SENATE Bill 397. I support this Bill because I think with the limited amount of allowable chinook salmon catch that is legal to catch that the charter boats need to share the limited times or catch rates with the trollers. I also don't believe that this will do anything but help the true sportsman as they should have the entire season to fish. I am a troller and a sport fisherman.

Thank you.

Signed:  DAVID K. OTTE
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 3069 KETCHIKAN, AK 99901

Address

225-7814

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
 committee name
 committee on SB 397, dated 2-28-92
 bill/subject

I would like to support Senate Bill 397 to REQUIRE charter boats be separated from sportfish. There are so few chinooks available and the charter boats, because of the commercial nature of their business, should share the limited times and catch rates as the trailers. So the sport fishermen can fish the entire Chinook season. With this separation should come a system to determine the amount of fish landed per charter boat so in the future, realistic quotas of chinooks can be established for the gear groups.

Signed: Deborah A. Avila
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 7504, Kotlikan, AK
 Address
225-7814
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE RESOURCES
committee name

committee on SENATE Bill 397, dated 2/28/92
bill/subject

KETCHIKAN AREA trollERS strongly support SENATE Bill 397. IN this ERA of quotas and limits, it's time for the charter Fleets to accept the responsibilities that are required of all commercial users of Alaska's seafood RESOURCES. It is time for the charter Fleets to stop hiding behind the true sport fishermen. With proper management there is room enough for all of us - sport, charter and commercial. BUT PROPER MANAGEMENT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED IF ONE COMMERCIAL USER GROUP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NORMAL ALLOCATIVE PROCESS. SENATE BILL 397 IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS RESOLVING THESE ISSUES.

Signed: [Signature] LONNIE HAUGHTON
Testifier

KETCHIKAN TROLLERS COMMITTEE

Representing (Optional)
P.O. BOX 3006 - KETCHIKAN

Address
225-1289

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (S) RES
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 2-28-92
bill/subject

my name is Harold Helfrich. I am a long time Ketchikan resident. I respectfully urge you to approve Senate Bill 397.

This simply clarifies the difference between a sport fisherman and a guided sport commonly called a charter fisherman.

At this time a charter fisherman is required by state law, to license a charter vessel as a commercially licensed vessel. Sport fishermen are not required to do this. This is obvious to me that the state already looks on

Signed: Harold Helfrich
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 6278, KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
Address

(907) 225-4058
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee
committee name

committee on CSSB 397, dated 2-29-92.

bill/subject

My Name is Robbie T. Whitton

As a local Resident Sport Fisherman I agree with Bill # 397. I think the Guided Sport Fishery should be allocated in its own group separate from the Local Resident Sport Fisherman. And also I think the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman should come under different Fishing Regulations, as in smaller limits and how many fish the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman can take PER ANNUM

Signed:

Robbie T. Whitton

Testifier

Local Resident Sport Fisherman

Representing (Optional)

3812 Denali POB 7532 KTN, AK. 99901

Address

907-225-5680

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers drags, fishing in front of Hatcheries, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at-site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place.} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{in the new state structure} this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementaiff
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657
Address

373-5569
Phone No.

TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN, INC.

P.O. Box 20761
Juneau, Alaska 99802

March 1, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Territorial Sportsmen would like to express their opposition to SB397.

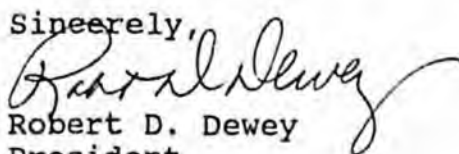
The Territorial Sportsmen, Inc. is an organization of more than 2900 citizens, mainly from Southeast Alaska, who are outdoor users, hunters, and fishers in Southeast Alaska. It is not often that our organization comes before you, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state. We feel strongly that our interests should be represented here.

A growing number of our membership; resident sport fishermen, are relying on the local charter boat fleets to provide them access to the marine sport fisheries. They choose not to be burdened with all that is associated with owning and maintaining their own boat to access these fisheries. The charter boat provides an alternative source of transportation and enables our members to participate in these fisheries. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery would clearly imply that the Legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the resource to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries.

This legislation would divide our membership into two classes of resident sport fishermen, each regulated by different regulations, depending on the type of transportation used to participate in the fishery. We believe this is contrary to the equal access provision of the Alaska Constitution.

On this basis, we can not support SB397. We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,



Robert D. Dewey
President



TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office

PHONE: (907) 262-9384

FAX: (907) 262-1881

TO: Juneau L.I.O.

ATTN: Sen. Resources FAX #: _____ PHONE # _____

FROM: Soldotna L.I.O. PHONE #: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: please deliver to Committee for testimony
on SB 397

DATE: 2-28-92 TIME: 1:45

DISCARD ORIGINALS: X HOLD FOR PICKUP: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (NOT COUNTING COVER SHEET): 1

TRANSMITTED BY: Vesta

PLEASE NOTE: FOR MULTI-PAGED DOCUMENTS, ALL ODD NUMBERED PAGES WILL BE TRANSMITTED FIRST, THEN EVEN NUMBERED.

Opposed

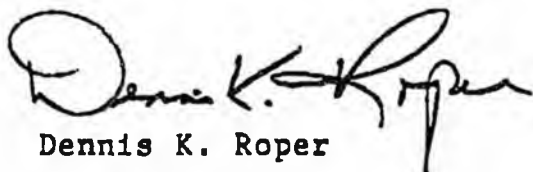
SENATE BILL 397
RESOURCES COMMITTEE HEARING
FEBRUARY 28, 1992

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 397. My name is Dennis Roper, I reside within the Kenai Peninsula Borough and my home is located on the Kenai River.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the record show that I oppose the passage of Senate Bill 397 and urge the Members of the Resource Committee to review closely the written comments offered by the "Cook Inlet Professional Sports Fishing Association" (CIPSA) with regards to this issue.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,



Dennis K. Roper

P. O. Box 4234

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

(907) 262-6577



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

P O Box 34097
Juneau, AK 99803
463-3830

February 26, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Alaska Outdoor Council would like to express its opposition to SB397.

The Alaska Outdoor Council is a statewide coalition of outdoor users, hunters and fishers, representing over 50 organizations. It is not often that you will find us involved in disagreements with the commercial fishing industry, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state, and we feel strongly that those interests should be represented here.

On the face of it, SB397 seems simple and innocuous. The effects on sport fishing charters and marine sport fishing would likely be anything but that. Simply put, this is one effort being made by the commercial trolling industry to curtail the recreational take of salmon, particularly king salmon. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery resource would clearly imply that the legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the fishery to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries. While the initiative for this action arises in Southeast, it should be noted that this legislation would affect citizens statewide, notably in Prince William Sound and the Homer Cook Inlet area.

Clients of charter fishing boats are sport fisherpersons, largely (although not entirely) nonresidents. These people are a large and important segment of our tourist industry, and Department of Fish and Game data indicate that each salmon caught by these tourists brings many times more to the state's economy than do fish caught

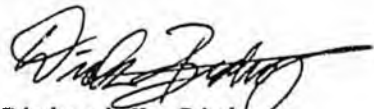
Lloyd Jones, page 2

for commercial purposes. Curtailing charter fishing or applying different restrictions to them than to other sport fishers would likely have an adverse effect on tourism and considerably confuse the entire picture for all marine sport fishing in the state.

We are aware that problems exist in the charter boat industry. Many of these would be alleviated with better enforcement of the laws we have, rather than adding additional laws. Increased compliance with state and Coast Guard regulations would benefit everyone. Finally, it should be noted that alleged abuse of bag limits, etc. at large fishing resorts would not be affected by this bill, because they do not charter, but offer bare-boat rental.

We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Bishop
Legislative Affairs
Alaska Outdoor Council



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE:

2/28/92

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Senate Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/25/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

E. Clemons M-S 210

4 @ pages



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

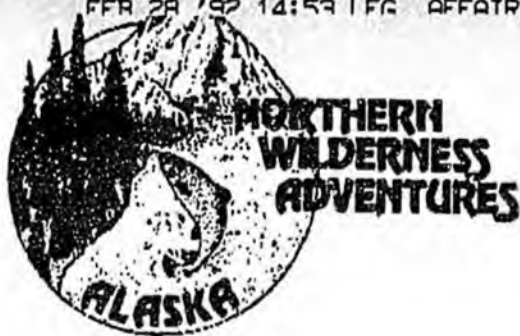
Re: SB 397

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 397. Why do we need a guided sportfishing category? How is this going to affect the many residents that use sportfishing guides? According to the Owsichuk Decision, the guide and the client are completely equal in regards to common use, the Supreme Court ruled that guides and their clients are both common users. According to the Ostrosky Decision, the Supreme Court ruled that limited entry commercial fishing is not common use. Therefore, all sport fishing, guided or unguided, is common use and entitled to allocations *prior* to commercial fishing and second only to subsistence or personal use. Please stop SB 397. If the committee's desire is to regulate the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 397 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 417

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 417. Is there any rivers, lakes or streams with anadromous fish habitat that are unimportant? This will eliminate access to many good sport fishing areas unless we use props or air boats. There are no studies linking salmon mortality to jet boat use. The National Park Service has contracted with the University of Alaska for such a study. Please stop SB 417. If the committee's desire is to regulate sport fishing and the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 417 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla

Ken and Lorane
Owsichck's



FISHING UNLIMITED

LODGES

2/28/92

To Resources Committee
Cotton, Elason, Frank
Halpern, Jones, Menard
Zharoff.

Reference SB 397.

Under common use there are no differences between sport or guided sport fishing. If allocations are needed between common users then all commercial fishing affecting these areas must be stopped in order to have enough resources for all common users as limited entry removed commercial fishing from common use in our constitution. Then ~~the~~ commercial fishing should be stopped before allocations are made between common users. Also this bill causes more unrest and separation ~~at~~ between the people of this ~~state~~. *Keep this bill SB 397*

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichck (O-say-chek)
P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0301



Paul's Kellum
Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 243-2473 • Fax (907) 243-2473

Ken and Lorane
Owsichek's



FISHING UNLIMITED
LODGES

To Resources Committee Senate
COTTON, ELIASON, FRANK,
HALFORD, JONES, MENARD
ZHAROFF.

Reference SB 417 - a jet boat in 12
inches or less of water causes less damage
then a prop or even a person walking
in the river. Lets get serious! Next
we wont be able to walk upon down our
streams, while the commercial fishing
industry is hauling in all our fish,
and protecting the spawning beds for
a non-common user. Our Fish and water
resources are guaranteed to us under
our constitution as well as access.
Kill this stupid bill.

Ken and
Lorane

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichek (O-say-chek)



Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 781-2213 • Fax (907) 781-2244



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 2/28/92

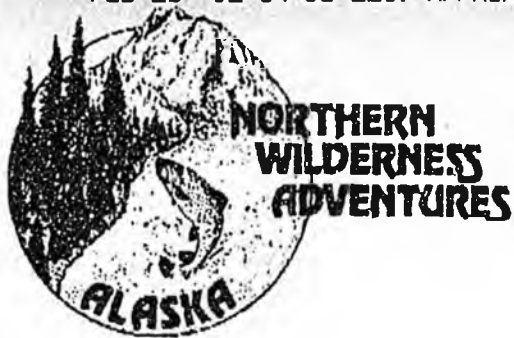
Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Senate Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/25/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

C. Clemens M-S 210

4 ~~0~~ pages



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 397

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Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 417

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 417. Is there any rivers, lakes or streams with anadromous fish habitat that are unimportant? This will eliminate access to many good sport fishing areas unless we use props or air boats. There are no studies linking salmon mortality to jet boat use. The National Park Service has contracted with the University of Alaska for such a study. Please stop SB 417. If the committee's desire is to regulate sport fishing and the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 417 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla

Ken and Lorane
Owsichck's



FISHING UNLIMITED

LODGES

2-128/92

To Resources Committee
Cullen, Elason, Frank
Holford, Jones, Menard
Zharoff.

Reference SB 397.

Under common use there are no differences
between sport or guided sport fishing.
If allocations are needed between common
users then all commercial fishing affecting
these areas must be stopped in order to
have enough resources for all common users
as limited entry removed commercial
fishing from common use in our constitution.
then ~~the~~ commercial fishing should be stopped
before allocations are made between common
users. Also this bill causes more
unrest and separation ~~of~~ between the people
of this state.

Keep this bill SB 397
The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichck (O-say-chck)
P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0301



Paul's Kocum
Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
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Facing great political pressure

By **BARRE McFELAND**
Alaska Trollers Association

Many times in the past three years I have written to your paper concerning salmon fishery management problems in Southeastern, and about the U.S. - Canada treaty negotiations. You have always published my comments in your letters section, or as "Point Of View" columns. Please consider the following for publication, too. It is a message for not only the fishermen, but "all the citizens in our community and in all the smaller towns nearby which have economies dependent, to one degree or another, on fishing. Your (our) newspaper is the only way I can see to get the word out to the most people in the shortest time.

The word is: Unless we up here in Southeastern can somehow alter the course of events, a salmon treaty between the United States and Canada, which may have many disadvantages for Southeastern fishermen, will be in writing within the year. Of course, the treaty would be subject to review by the congress and ratification by the U.S. Senate. But there is every reason to believe, political realities being what they are, that the treaty would eventually become law. The state of Alaska, at the insistence of Governor Sheffield and our senators and congressman, and under the leadership of Don Collinsworth, Commissioner of Fish and Game, who is the head of the Alaskan delegation to the treaty talks, has made every effort to safeguard both our state's resources and Southeastern's fishermen in past negotiations. I have confidence, as a member of the delegation, that the state will continue to guard all Alaskan interests during future negotiations which are scheduled to take place in early December and again in January. But this state may need help in doing the job. Why? Because, in my opinion, Alaska is not politically powerful enough, on the national scale, to prevail against the combined interests of Washington, Oregon, the treaty tribes, the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Dominion of Canada.

I hope my assessment of the political situation is wrong. But if I am right, nothing short of an extraordinary effort by our state officials, the fishing industry, the communities involved and our elected representatives, both in Juneau and in Washington D.C., will save Alaska from coming out second best when a U.S. - Canada salmon treaty is eventually signed by persons who live far from southeastern Alaska and whose bread is buttered by different knives than ours.

Political pressure

At the root of my concern is the realization that political pressure to conclude a treaty has become so intense there is a danger of losing sight of critical concerns just for the sake of getting the job done. It is the psychology of "let's finish what we started even though its probably not worth finishing." The treaty has become an end unto itself. A treaty for the treaty's sake. "Let's get the job done and get it out of our hair and worry about what happens later," is the view our state department in Washington, D.C. takes now. It is the view being actively promoted by the federal agencies involved. There is much evidence of this.

For one thing, with the election of a new Conservative government in Canada, the U.S. and Canada are entering a period of honeymoon relations on a political level. Therefore the two countries will try every way they can to patch up their differences, be they fisheries problems or acid rain.

Second, high-level political commissars have been appointed by each country to oversee and mastermind the negotiations.

Blackmail

Third, the Columbia river treaty tribes have filed a lawsuit in federal court which seeks, in effect, to extend the Boldt decision to southeastern Alaska. If the tribes win their suit (and they have never lost one yet) the commercial and sport fishermen in Southeast will be forced, by federal marshals, if necessary, to catch a couple hundred thousand less chinook salmon each year. The tribes' lawsuit factors into the treaty negotiations because the tribes, who have formidable political power on the national level, will presumably drop their lawsuit if a treaty favorable to them is signed. On the street we call this blackmail. As more evidence that the political winds are blowing hard against southeastern Alaska we might consider President Reagan's recent public comments about how beneficial it would be to finally conclude negotiations that have been in progress for 15 years. We might consider that the U.S. and Canada have been meeting, on high government levels, and talking about the treaty on various occasions this summer and fall. We might consider other subtler signals. Altogether they add up to an inescapable conclusion: there is going to be a treaty. We folks here in Southeastern better make sure the treaty insures us an equitable share of the great pool of fish which, no matter where they may originate, inhabits the rich waters off our coast.

At least a dozen fishermen, as well as representatives from all the fishermen's professional organizations in Southeastern are members of the Alaska delegation to the treaty talks. It is a credit to our state and the state's government that such a situation exists. It is pure democracy at work. I am one of the fishermen who is a member of the delegation. I can say bluntly that we, the representatives of the fishermen and their families, will never agree to a treaty which is inequitable to us. I can remind everyone that the fishermen in Southeastern were the point men when Alaska demanded reconsideration of the 1982 draft treaty which was agreed to, at least in principle, by all the states and agencies concerned. I can say that we are making every effort to see that a future treaty protects not only the sport and commercial fishermen, but also the businesses that rely on our fishing industry, as well as the institutions and organizations that are such an important part of the fabric of our communities. I can assure you that we are trying to protect, at great expense and effort, what is a way of life up here.

No guarantee

The one thing I cannot commit myself to, is a guarantee that we will be successful. It may no longer be within the power of the fishermen and their representatives to stop a treaty, even if

it hurts us and our communities. It may not even be within the state of Alaska's power to do so.

The U.S. Canada Treaty is about two things: conservation of coastwide salmon resources, and how to allocate these scarce resources among competing users.

Who gets how many of the total number of fish is the bottom line. Look at it as if it were a pie. Everybody gets a slice. Up here in Southeastern we want to come out of these negotiations with the biggest slice of the pie we can get. At the very least we must have an equitable slice - a slice which is no smaller than what we've gotten in the past, and which is commensurate both with the needs of conservation, and with our historical catches. The dynamics of the negotiating process are that each entity (Washington, Oregon, Alaska and Canada) is trying to get the biggest slice it can. The only way one entity gets a bigger slice than it already has is for another entity to accept a smaller slice than it already has. The least powerful entity, politically speaking, is the one most likely to have to give up part of its slice of the pie. Alaska, while it has as much political horsepower as the state of Washington, or Oregon, or the treaty tribes, is clearly less politically powerful than a coalition of those three.

A different kind of power

Political power translates into power of other kinds. For example, the technical committee that generates the data-base upon which the negotiations rely for expert scientific and biological advice is dominated by scientists, fisheries biologists and statisticians who work for states and agencies other than Alaska. Is it any wonder data places Alaska in an unfavorable position? Another example - and this is even scarier. The technical committee which will advise the commission that will manage salmon fisheries coastwide under a treaty scenario will be made up of people with the same balance of interests. This balance of interests is unfavorable to Alaska. Political power has other manifestations. It gives a strategic and tactical advantage, and it assigns to those who hold it a clear benefit-of-the-doubt when interpretation of or judgement on, any given issue must be passed. All of these considerations go to the heart of what southeastern Alaska is up against in these treaty negotiations.

Any future treaty will be a long, complex document, which may say one thing, but mean another. There will be much fine print. There will also be a lot to learn by reading between the lines. For these reasons, the Southeastern fishermen who are participating in the treaty negotiations must try to anticipate every pitfall. I could fill 10 pages and not list all of them. In the final analysis, any conceivable treaty will either allocate us (all the people and communities in Southeastern) an ironclad guarantee of an equitable share of the total number of fish, or it will offer us the 99 percent certainty of an inequitable share of the fish. Those are the only two choices. There is no middle ground which we can take and successfully hold in the future against a coalition of interests which has us outnumbered and outgunned from the onset.

Tell them

As I said in a letter to the editor in

this paper two years ago: I would rather be down at Thomas Beach working on my old boat than sitting here trying to cope with a problem which is far beyond my abilities to comprehend. But here I am, writing this, and I want to tell you all out there in Ketchikan and all over Southeastern, the treaty is coming down! The momentum is great! You can sit and wait for it to happen. Or you can get busy and help make sure the treaty is going to be a good one for Alaska. Call your legislators and representatives. Write to your congressmen and senators. Support your industry and state representatives on the treaty delegation. Send the message that you insist that Southeastern get the fair share of the salmon stocks that Alaska's rich and unpolluted waters help support. Tell them that Alaska's salmon stocks are in better shape than those anywhere along the coast. Tell about the hatcheries we are building, the aquaculture associations which are working and planning, the increasing numbers of fish we are producing each year to supplement the wild stocks. Tell them about the dams we haven't built, the megawatts we have we have foregone, the salmon rearing habitat we haven't destroyed. Tell them about how our fishing seasons have been getting shorter and shorter, but how the numbers of fish living and growing in our waters are increasing each year. Tell about the huge numbers of our fish - hundreds of thousands of king salmon - that foreign fleets fishing on the high seas are taking illegally each year. Millions of sockeye, chin and chums. In a sentence, tell anyone who will listen, anyone who cares, anyone who can affect the course of events, that here in Southeastern we are taking care of our salmon problems, but that we will never assume other people's share of the responsibility for preserving the great renewable salmon resource which we all enjoy in common.

I don't have a crystal ball. If I did I wouldn't have to stick my neck out like this. But I've got a bad feeling that maybe someone else in a big office building far away is going to decide what is best for us and our salmon fisheries. We all have to work together, right now, to make sure that never happens.

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2/26/92

Scare tactics

EDITOR, Daily News:

Sport fishermen, what is the truth?

Too frequently during heated debate and politics, misinformation or outright lies are told in hopes they will be believed. And if told often enough, they become believable — right?

The charter boat operators and the Tongass Sportfishing Association are using those tactics to scare you into believing a quota of chinook designated to the commercial troll fleet will eliminate your opportunity to catch chinook salmon. The problem is that, despite the abundance of salmon, Alaska fishermen, commercial and sportfish, are managed by a treaty quota that limits how many chinook salmon can be caught. The only exception is that there is no quota on Alaska hatchery chinook salmon.

The commercial troll fleet has seen their catch reduced by this quota but the sport catch has not. The rapid increase in the charter fleet is creating the existing problem. This uncontrolled and expanding commercial charter user group is disrupting the resident sportfishermen and commercial trollers. Don't let the commercial charters confuse you.

The fact is that most of the sport caught chinook are hatchery salmon and are not subject to the quota. A quota on the commercial charters will not eliminate the sport harvest of chinook. The only impact will be on the commercial charters and this will be in late summer when most are targeting pink and coho salmon. Do not believe the propaganda being distributed which falsely claims that with a quota on trollers, the charter industry will be destroyed or that you will not be able to catch chinook almost any time you want.

Clare
DONALD F. AMEND
General Manager
Southern Southeast Regional
Aquaculture Association, Inc.
Ketchikan

**The Economic Impacts and Condition
of the
Alaska Salmon
Troll Fleet**

Prepared for :

The Alaska Trollers Association

Juneau, Alaska

March 1992

Prepared By:



Juneau • Ketchikan

Introduction

Following are the summary of findings and the supporting data for the update of *The Economic Impacts and Condition of the Alaska Salmon Troll Fleet*, prepared for the Alaska Trollers Association.

These are final and complete results which will be the centerpiece for the main portion of the final document which will be produced by March 13th.

Summary of Study Findings

Summary Finding

Continued erosion of troll king salmon harvests resulting from unlimited sport harvests will economically destabilize Alaska's largest resident commercial fleet.

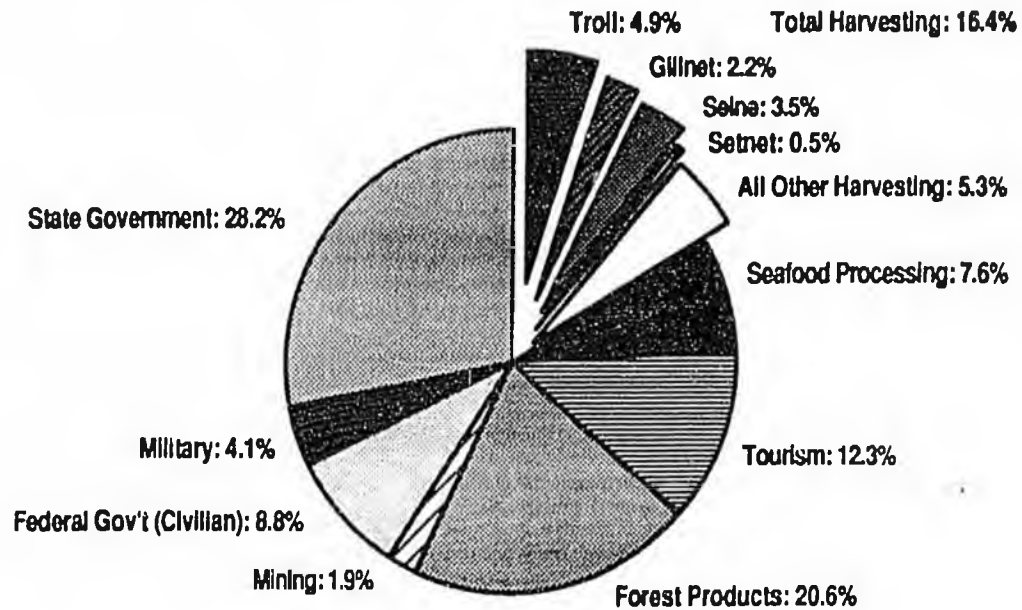
The troll fleet provides five percent of the region's entire economic base and distributes significant income to thirty-one communities in the region.

Prior to the loss of king salmon income to the sport harvest, the troll fleet had lost approximately one-third of its income because of treaty limitations on king salmon harvests.

Employment Impacts

- Troll fisherman play a significant role in Southeast Alaska's basic industries. Trollers account for 4.9% of total economic base employment.
- The Southeast troll fleet contributes more than any other fleet to the region's economy. Troll fleet employment is 4.9% compared to 3.5% from the seine fleet and 2.2% from the gillnet fleet.
- Among Southeast Alaska salmon fleet, including Alaska residents and non-residents, the troll fleet has the most permit holders. Over 1500 permits were fished in 1990.
- Total troll annual equivalent employment is the largest of the salmon fleet. The total troll annual equivalent employment is made of more than 800 Alaska resident and non-resident fisherman. The seine and gillnet fleets are comprised of 584 and 466 annual equivalent employees respectively.
- The resident troll fleet annually employs the greatest number of fisherman in the Southeast region. Power and hand trollers combined provide more than half (51%) of the Southeast fishery annual equivalent employment with a total of 689. The second largest fleet in the Southeast harvest is the gillnet fleet consisting of 380 estimated full time jobs (22%).

Economic Base Employment In the Southeast Regional Economy, 1990



- One of every forty-five residents in Southeast Alaska utilized a fish permit in 1989 to either power troll or hand troll. No other Southeast salmon fleet has this wide an impact on the region's population.

Resident Employment Impacts

- The resident troll fleet holds the largest number of permits fished among Southeast Salmon fisherman. Six of seven Southeast salmon permits in 1990 (1,311) were fished by trollers. Power trollers alone fished 667 permits and hand trollers 644. Gillnet, seine and set net fleets combined equal only half of the troll fleet's permits fished.
- The troll fleet provided the largest share of the three thousand seasonal jobs created by the Southeast Alaska salmon fishery in 1990. Over 1,800 Alaska residents were employed by trollers. The gillnet fleet claimed nearly 500 employees and the seiners employed some four hundred fifty residents in 1990.
- Seasonal jobs provided by troll fish harvesting can be translated into significant annual equivalent employment. Over five hundred residents were employed by the troll fleet, whereas the gillnet and seine fleets combined provided a little over three hundred jobs.

- The highest proportion of resident salmon harvesters comes from the troll fleet. Eighty-five percent are residents and fifteen percent non-residents. The Southeast gillnet and seine resident employment percentages are sixty-eight and forty-six respectively.

Income to Alaska Residents

- Trolling has earned more gross income for Alaska residents than any other Southeast salmon fleet. Through 1987, trollers grossed \$152 million, more than any other Southeast salmon fleet. In recent years only the seine fleet has exceeded troll fleet gross earnings. In 1989 and 1990 combined, trollers grossed another \$43 million. Seine harvests earned \$58 million for the same period.
- Gross income contribution by trollers to the Southeast economy is substantial. Residents earned over \$24 million in 1990. This is forty-two percent of the total income generated by the Southeast salmon fleet. Seiners contributed less than a third and gillnet fishermen less than twenty percent.
- Total gross income for resident troll fishermen in 1990 exceeded that of any other fleet in the salmon fishery. Resident trollers earned \$24 million, while seiners earned \$19 million and gillnetters \$11 million.
- The resident troll share of Southeast salmon gross income fluctuated between 1978 and 1990. During these years gross income decreased from the peak share of forty-nine percent in 1979 to as low as one third of total income in 1985. Trollers share of gross income rose again in 1990 to forty-two percent.
- Though total troll fishery income is not the highest of the Southeast salmon fleet, troll income is one of the largest contributors to the Southeast economy. Nearly eighty percent of total earnings in 1990 went to residents. Only four of ten seine dollars and two of three gillnet dollars were earned by Alaska residents.
- Other than the seine fleet, trollers harvest the greatest quantity of salmon in the commercial fleet. Nearly 20 million pounds were harvested. The gillnet fleet was close harvesting 19 million pounds.

Treaty Limitation Impacts

- A 1983 study by the McDowell Group, *The Economic Impact on Southeast Alaska of Chinook Salmon Harvest Reductions Proposed in the Draft United States/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty*, estimated the annual loss in income to trollers resulting from treaty limitations at \$7 million per year based on 1982 prices and the stock abundance at the time. At 1991 prices and with increased stock abundance, the losses probably exceed \$10 million per year, or approximately one-third of annual troll income.

Average Income and Permit Values

- Since 1987 the average gross income of the troll fleet has been consistently less than the other salmon harvest fleets. The 1990 power troll average income (\$32,000) was nearly four times less than the seine gross income of \$124,000. Even in 1987, a noticeably low year for the seine fleet, power trollers earned less than half (\$26,126) of the \$59,000 earned by seiners.
- Troll harvest average gross income shows the least percent increase (49%) between 1978 and 1990. Gillnet average gross income increased 75%, seine income 69% and set net income 74%.
- Though trollers bring in large quantities of salmon, the average income per permit fished for power trollers (\$31,917) and hand trollers (\$6,199) is less than that of both seiners (\$124,511) and gillnetters (\$35,352).
- Average permit market values have fluctuated dramatically among several of the fleets in the salmon fishery. This is mostly true of seine and set net fisheries. Seine permit values have nearly tripled and set net permit values quadrupled between 1978 and 1990. In contrast, power troller average permit values only doubled.
- When comparing year-end permit values of the troll fleet to fisheries in other regions of Alaska, the small growth for Southeast trollers becomes more apparent. The greatest percent change between 1988 and 1989 was seen in the Prince William Sound seine fleet which registered an increase of thirty-seven percent. Southeast seiners experienced a similar increase of about thirty-five percent. Southeast Alaska trollers experienced only a five percent increase.

Community Impacts

- The troll fleet contributes income to thirty-one communities in Southeast. Seiners provide income to only fourteen communities and gillnetters to twenty. The set net fleet impacts the fewest communities with residents of only ten communities owning fished permits.
- The importance of troll income has continued to decline in the Southeast region. Between 1986 and 1989, the troll income percent of all harvest earnings from all fisheries to Southeast Alaska diminished seven points from nineteen percent to twelve percent. This is true of six of the seven census areas. Only the Wrangell-Petersburg area was able to maintain at eleven percent. The largest decrease in resident harvest seafood income was in the Prince of Wales census area. The percentage decreased eleven percent from thirty-four percent to twenty-three percent.

- Four out of nine permit holders in Southeast Alaska are trollers. The gillnet fleet (the second largest fleet in terms of amount of permits fished) accounts for only thirteen percent of the permit holders.
- In all but one of the seven Southeast census areas, trollers owned the greatest amount of permits fished in 1989. Over half of the Sitka census area permit holders were trollers. The community with the least amount of permit holders who were trollers was Ketchikan with thirty-nine percent.
- Southeast resident trollers earned \$18 million in 1989. Five of thirty communities earned over \$1 million. The community claiming the highest gross income was Sitka with some \$5.8 million. Juneau earned \$1.8 million and Ketchikan \$1.6 million.
- Twenty-three of the Southeast seafood harvest communities earned at least \$100,000, averaging, some \$800,000 in gross income per community. Only seven of the communities participating in the troll harvest fishery earned less than \$50,000.

Other Impacts

- The length of the summer troll season for king salmon was reduced from 169 days in 1979 to a low of twelve days in 1988. The troll season was increased to twenty-four days in 1990, but reduced again to seven and a half in 1991.
- Likewise the coho season length has also been reduced, though not as dramatically as the king salmon season. The first major reduction was in 1981 when the season diminished from ninety-two days in 1978 to sixty-four. The coho season was lengthened to eighty-two days in 1986 and then fell to seventy-two in 1991.
- Troll harvests of coho and king salmon have fluctuated greatly, with declines in both fisheries in 1988 and 1989 respectively. The coho harvest rebounded in 1989 and has increased twenty-one percent between 1989 and 1991. King salmon harvests also improved between 1989 and 1991 by twenty-six percent.

Table 1A.

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY FISHERY
1989**

	Total Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net	Total
Employment							
Skipper	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Crew	-	0.9	0.5	0.9	4.8	1.0	-
Total	-	1.9	1.5	1.9	5.8	2.0	-
Months Employed *							
Skipper	-	6	2	6	5	4	-
Crew	-	4	2	4	3	3	-
Annual Equivalent Employment	-	0.8	0.25	0.8	1.6	0.6	-
Permits Fished, 1989	1,524	830	694	466	365	160	2,515
Total Annual Equivalent Employment	837	664	173	373	584	96	1,890
Percent of Total	44%	35%	9%	20%	31%	5%	100%

* Includes months fished plus an allocation for pre and post season time related to each fishery, i.e. vessel and gear maintenance and repair and business time.

Source: Employment Estimates by the McDowell Group, based on standard Department of Labor annual equivalent methodology. Permits Fished from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Table 1.B

**RESIDENT SOUTHEAST REGIONAL HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY FISHERY
1989**

	Total Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net	Total
Employment							
Skipper	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Crew	-	0.9	0.5	0.9	4.8	1.0	-
Total	-	1.9	1.5	1.9	5.8	2.0	-
Months Employed *							
Skipper	-	6	2	6	5	4	-
Crew	-	4	2	4	3	3	-
Annual Equivalent Employment	-	0.8	0.25	0.8	1.6	0.6	-
Permits Fished, 1989	1,280	671	609	380	171	135	1,966
Total Annual Equivalent Employment	689	537	152	304	274	81	1,348
Percent of Total	51%	40%	11%	22%	20%	6%	100%

* Includes months fished plus an allocation for pre and post season time related to each fishery, i.e. vessel and gear maintenance and repair and business time.

Source: Employment Estimates by the McDowell Group, based on standard Department of Labor annual equivalent methodology. Permits Fished from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Table 3.

**PERMITS FISHED BY RESIDENCY
1990**

	Resident		Non-resident		Total	
	Permits Fished	% Of Permits Fished	Permits Fished	% of Permits Fished	Permits Fished	% of Permits Fished
Total Troll	1,311	85 %	227	15 %	1,538	100 %
Power Troll	667	79	172	21	839	100
Hand Troll	644	92	55	8	699	100
Gillnet	314	68	151	32	465	100
Seine	167	46	193	54	360	100
Set Net	134	85	24	15	158	100
Total Southeast Salmon	1,926	76 %	595	24 %	2,521	100 %

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 4.

**RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT BY FISHERY
1990**

	Resident Employment		Non-resident Employment		Total Employment	
	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs
Total Troll	564	1,861	125	328	689	2,189
Power Troll	424	1,007	113	268	537	1,275
Hand Troll	140	841	12	73	152	914
Gillnet	207	491	97	231	304	722
Seine	126	456	148	536	274	992
Set Net	69	230	12	40	81	270
Total	966	3,025	382	1,148	1,348	4,173

Source: The McDowell Group

Table 5.

TOTAL GROSS INCOME TO ALASKA RESIDENTS BY FISHERY
1978-1986 and 1990
(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Selne	Set Net	Total	Troll Income as a % of Total Income
1978	\$17.3	\$12.3	\$5.0	\$6.2	\$12.1	\$2.1	\$37.7	46%
1979	20.6	15.3	5.3	8.4	10.3	2.5	41.8	49
1980	11.9	9.2	2.7	6.4	13.9	1.9	34.1	35
1981	14.6	11.5	3.1	6.5	17.6	2.3	41.0	36
1982	17.5	13.9	3.6	7.2	12.2	1.8	38.7	45
1983	11.7	9.4	2.3	5.0	13.6	1.0	31.3	37
1984	19.0	15.4	3.6	9.4	14.9	2.1	45.4	42
1985	18.9	15.3	3.6	11.8	23.5	2.4	56.6	33
1986	20.7	17.3	3.4	10.0	22.1	1.8	54.6	38
1989	18.8	16.1	2.7	13.3	39.6	3.6	75.3	21
1990	\$24.3	\$20.5	\$3.8	\$11.1	\$18.7	\$3.8	\$57.9	42%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 6.

**GROSS INCOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL ECONOMY
1990**

	Earnings to Alaska Residents	% of Total Resident Earnings	Earnings to Non-Residents	% of Total Non-resident Earnings
Total Troll	\$24,393,267	42 %	\$6,718,345	17 %
Power Troll	20,508,903	35	6,269,472	16
Hand Troll	3,884,364	7	448,873	1
Gillnet	11,090,842	19	5,348,169	14
Selne	18,674,126	32	26,149,985	67
Set Net	3,880,574	7	680,922	2
Total	\$58,038,809	100 %	\$38,897,421	100 %

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 7.

**GROSS INCOME AND PRODUCTION
FOR SOUTHEAST SALMON FISHERIES
BY RESIDENCY
1990**

	Permits Fished	Pounds	Gross Income	Average Income Per Permit Fished
Total Troll	1,538	19,996,219	31,111,612	-
Resident	1,311	15,778,131	24,393,267	-
Non-resident	227	4,218,088	6,717,945	-
Power Troll	839	17,064,128	\$26,778,375	\$31,917
Resident	667	13,171,941	20,508,903	20,748
Non-resident	172	3,892,187	6,269,472	36,450
Hand Troll	699	2,932,091	4,333,237	6,199
Resident	644	2,606,190	3,884,364	3,032
Non-resident	55	325,901	448,473	8,154
Gillnet	465	19,148,009	\$16,439,011	\$35,352
Resident	314	12,354,309	11,090,842	35,321
Non-resident	151	6,793,700	5,348,169	35,418
Seine	360	106,731,842	\$44,824,111	\$124,511
Resident	167	45,371,976	18,674,126	111,821
Non-resident	193	61,359,866	26,149,985	135,492
Set Net	158	3,759,643	\$4,561,496	\$28,870
Resident	134	3,259,286	3,880,574	28,959
Non-resident	24	500,357	680,922	28,372
Totals	2,521	149,635,713	96,935,830	-
Resident	1,926	76,763,702	58,038,809	-
Non-resident	595	72,872,011	38,897,021	-

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 8.

**AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER PERMIT FISHED
1978-1990**

Year	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net
1978	\$21,404	\$2,151	\$20,153	\$73,791	\$16,610
1979	26,215	2,905	25,313	61,554	19,372
1980	15,717	1,888	10,489	90,987	14,167
1981	20,435	2,989	21,003	100,844	16,653
1982	25,089	3,800	24,131	76,038	15,107
1983	16,647	2,618	17,558	98,312	8,216
1984	33,942	5,334	30,754	91,522	16,348
1985	25,405	4,351	37,982	129,173	15,010
1986	28,659	4,921	31,649	145,647	13,270
1987	26,126	4,888	41,352	59,684	29,783
1988	30,381	5,991	68,773	135,327	54,739
1989	24,564	4,519	44,153	250,094	26,364
1990	\$31,917	\$6,199	\$35,353	\$124,511	\$28,870

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data

Table 10.

**PERMIT MARKET VALUES FOR SELECTED FISHERIES
1988 - 1989**

	1989 Highest	1989 Year Average	Year-end Values		% Change 1988-1989
			1988	1989	
Power Troll	\$36,500	\$32,767	\$32,143	\$33,829	+5%
Hand Troll	8,500	8,416	7,013	7,062	+1
Gillnet	142,000	129,558	119,375	122,500	+3
Seine	125,000	79,186	75,667	102,500	+35
Set Net	48,000	30,405	31,000	34,333	+11
SE Herring Seine	N/A	423,333	423,333	423,333	0
PWS Seine	N/A	240,555	169,167	232,667	+37
PWS Gillnet	N/A	91,750	116,250	148,333	+28
BB Gillnet	300,000	249,787	251,250	248,750	-1
BB Set Net	90,000	61,970	58,200	66,500	+14
CI Gillnet	\$195,000	\$176,424	\$166,375	\$180,500	+8%

N/A: Not available

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 9.

**PERMIT MARKET VALUES
SOUTHEAST SALMON FISHERIES
1978-1991
(Year End and Year Average Values)**

Year	Power Troll		Hand Troll		Gillnet		Seine		Set Net	
	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.
1978	\$23,045	\$17,822	-	-	\$39,875	\$35,373	\$40,000	\$33,208	\$10,480	\$10,480
1979	30,302	27,760	-	-	42,667	41,019	49,500	42,875	22,500	21,666
1980	35,400	34,509	-	-	41,100	41,226	45,000	40,188	N/A	N/A
1981	24,950	29,057	-	-	44,760	43,870	43,333	40,435	33,333	26,682
1982	20,000	21,630	4,067	3,828	34,500	38,650	38,400	40,636	33,750	32,792
1983	19,480	20,823	4,675	4,927	35,330	34,653	32,284	38,531	27,250	27,250
1984	18,422	19,624	4,750	4,732	41,250	34,615	39,583	39,583	23,750	23,750
1985	22,250	21,530	5,164	5,109	38,180	36,245	39,800	37,907	25,751	25,862
1986	26,033	25,383	5,043	5,297	52,663	44,849	37,333	36,059	28,500	26,857
1987	27,429	26,625	5,767	5,767	58,500	55,632	42,350	40,832	26,000	27,200
1988	32,143	29,568	7,013	6,503	119,375	77,621	75,667	65,833	31,000	29,724
1989	33,829	32,758	7,062	7,432	122,500	128,667	102,500	79,267	34,333	33,200
1990	35,545	33,156	7,991	7,684	98,333	106,500	92,167	110,563	40,333	39,455
1991	37,900	36,800	8,700	8,400	66,600	82,800	94,100	92,700	42,000	44,100
Percent Change 1978-1991										
	+64%	+106%	+114%	+119%	+67%	+134%	+135%	+179%	+301%	+321%
Percent Change 1986-1991										
	+46%	+45%	+72%	+56%	+26%	+85%	+152%	+161%	+47%	+64%
Percent Change 1986-1990* Adjusted for Inflation										
	+30%	+29%	+54%	+96%	+13%	65%	+125%	+129%	+31%	+46%

* Full year Anchorage CPI available through December 1990.

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 1978-1981 averages computed by averaging the going price for each of four quarters. Year end prices 4th quarter for 1978-1981, December prices for 1982-88.

Table 11.

**POWER TROLL AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER PERMIT FISHED
AND YEAR END PERMIT MARKET VALUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION
(In 1978 Dollars)**

Year	Adjusted Average Income	Adjusted Permit Value
1978	\$21,404	\$23,045
1979	23,617	27,299
1980	12,474	28,095
1981	14,596	17,821
1982	16,952	13,514
1983	10,810	12,649
1984	21,347	11,586
1985	15,397	13,485
1986	17,161	15,589
1987	N/A	15,674
1988	N/A	17,857
1989	23,450	31,778
1990	29,823	32,278
Percent Change		
	(1978-1990) 39%	(1978-1990) 40%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, adjusted by Anchorage Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Table 12.

OWNERSHIP OF PERMITS FISHED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 1989

Census Area/ Community	Power Troll	Hand Troll	All Troll	Seine	Gill- net	Set Net	Permit Holders	Total Permits
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon	88	146	234	12	9	106	451	737
Angoon	4	53	57	3	1	0	87	139
Elfin Cove	16	7	23	0	0	0	26	49
Excursion Inlet	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Funter Bay	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Gustavus	4	5	9	0	0	0	23	41
Hoonah	23	55	78	9	1	1	99	172
Klukwan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Pelican	35	3	38	0	2	1	59	126
Skagway	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6
Tenakee	2	1	3	0	1	0	9	20
Yakutat	2	21	23	0	1	105	140	176
Haines	4	3	7	0	88	3	113	223
Juneau	77	86	163	7	97	14	412	752
Auke Bay	8	6	14	0	9	0	38	68
Douglas	6	10	16	0	25	4	63	121
Juneau	63	70	133	7	63	10	311	563
Sitka	187	87	274	20	10	3	488	942
Wrangell-Petersburg	135	161	296	65	109	2	721	1,474
Kake	3	30	33	9	0	0	65	104
Petersburg	70	70	140	50	82	1	418	922
Port Alexander	21	13	34	0	0	0	42	83
Wrangell	41	48	89	6	27	1	196	365
Prince of Wales	86	78	164	20	13	0	312	514
Craig	41	24	65	9	3	0	114	205
Edna Bay	12	9	21	0	0	0	26	53
Hydaburg	7	10	17	2	1	0	37	55
Kasaan	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Klawock	2	11	13	1	0	0	23	37
Mettakatta	2	4	6	8	2	0	42	61
Meyers Chuck	4	3	7	0	0	0	11	15
Point Baker	13	15	28	0	7	0	40	60
Thorne Bay	3	1	4	0	0	0	11	18
Whale Pass	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	5
Ketchikan	86	49	135	47	53	1	346	618
Ketchikan	78	41	119	42	50	1	307	544
Saxman	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ward Cove	8	7	15	5	3	0	38	73
Total Southeast	663	610	1,273	171	379	134	2,843	5,260

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data.

Table 13.

TROLL DEPENDENCY: RESIDENT HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT, 1989
(Percent of All Permit Holders Who Are Troll Fishermen)

Census Area/ Community	Percent Who Are Power Trollers	Percent Who Are Hand Trollers	Total Percent Who Are Trollers
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon*	19 %	32 %	52 %
Angoon	5	81	65
Effin Cove	61	27	88
Excursion Inlet	0	100	100
Funter Bay	100	0	100
Gustavus	17	22	39
Hoonah	23	56	79
Klukwan	0	0	0
Pelican	59	5	64
Skagway	0	0	0
Tenakee	22	11	33
Yakutat	1	15	16
Haines	3 %	3 %	6 %
Juneau	19 %	21 %	40 %
Auke Bay	21	16	37
Douglas	9	16	25
Juneau	20	22	43
Sitka	38 %	18 %	56 %
Wrangell-Petersburg	19 %	22 %	41 %
Kake	5	46	51
Petersburg	17	17	33
Port Alexander	50	31	81
Wrangell	21	24	45
Prince of Wales	28 %	25 %	53 %
Craig	36	21	57
Edna Bay	46	35	81
Hydaburg	19	27	46
Kasaan	100	0	100
Klawock	9	48	56
Mettakatta	5	9	14
Meyers Chuck	36	27	64
Point Baker	32	38	70
Thome Bay	27	9	36
Whale Pass	0	20	20
Ketchikan	25 %	14 %	39 %
Ketchikan	25	13	39
Saxman	0	100	100
Ward Cove	21	18	39
Total Southeast	23 %	21 %	45 %

2

* Read: 19% of all permit holders who reside in the Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area are power trollers, 32% are hand trollers, for a total of 52% of all permit holders who are trollers.

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data

Table 14.

**PERMITS FISHED AND GROSS INCOME
BY CENSUS AREA AND COMMUNITY, 1989**
(Place of Residence)

Census Area/ Community	Power Troll		Hand Troll		Total Troll	
	Permits Fished	Gross Income	Permits Fished	Gross Income	Permits Fished	Gross Income
Skagway-Yakutat-						
Angeon	88	\$2,783,198	146	791,491	234	\$3,574,689
Angeon	4	66,680	53	128,585	57	195,265
Elfin Cove	16	483,434	7	54,047	23	537,481
Excursion Inlet	0	0	1	4,203	1	4,203
Funter Bay	2	47,502	0	-	2	47,502
Gustavus	4	159,613	5	20,484	9	180,097
Hoonah	23	519,499	55	138,741	78	658,240
Klukwan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pelican	35	941,878	3	12,609	38	954,487
Skagway	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tenakee	2	47,502	1	4,203	3	51,705
Yakutat	2	47,502	21	105,563	23	153,065
Haines	4	125,711	3	26,089	7	151,800
Juneau	77	2,287,459	86	455,636	163	2,753,095
Auke Bay	8	187,333	6	31,503	14	218,836
Douglas	6	220,469	10	38,877	16	259,346
Juneau	63	1,493,229	70	326,855	133	1,820,084
Sitka	187	5,392,815	87	481,362	274	5,874,177
Wrangell-Petersburg	135	4,367,936	161	1,062,839	296	5,430,775
Kake	3	71,253	30	111,140	33	182,393
Petersburg	70	1,706,265	70	205,692	140	1,911,957
Port Alexander	21	564,919	13	97,114	34	662,033
Wrangell	41	897,204	48	213,276	89	897,204
Prince of Wales	86	2,561,200	78	640,489	164	3,201,689
Craig	41	996,746	24	133,069	65	1,129,815
Edna Bay	12	342,494	9	86,417	21	428,911
Hydaburg	7	92,055	10	37,728	17	129,783
Kasaan	2	47,502	0	0	2	47,502
Klawock	2	47,502	11	56,272	13	103,774
Metlakatla	2	47,502	4	4,474	6	51,976
Meyers Chuck	4	115,991	3	12,609	7	128,600
Point Baker	13	261,754	15	95,931	28	357,685
Thome Bay	3	71,253	1	4,203	4	75,456
Whale Pass	-	-	1	4,203	1	4,203
Ketchikan	86	2,474,231	49	290,650	135	2,764,881
Ketchikan	78	1,529,710	41	126,742	119	1,656,452
Saxman	-	-	1	4,203	1	4,203
Ward Cove	8	203,137	7	19,008	15	222,145
Total Southeast	663	\$15,747,445	610	\$2,563,695	1,273	\$18,311,140

* Estimated. Individual earnings not revealed when 3 or less permit holders reside in one location. Average regional earnings per permit used instead of actual earnings.

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data.

Table 15.

TROLL DEPENDENCY: RESIDENT INCOME, 1986 and 1989
 (Troll Income As A Percent of All Harvesting Earnings From All Fisheries)

Census Area/ Community	1978	1979	1986	1989
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon	38 %	32 %	31 %	24 %
Angoon			24	50
Elfin Cove			67	79
Excursion Inlet			N/A	N/A
Funter Bay			100	100
Gustavus			48	37
Hoonah			24	18
Pelican			39	50
Tenakee			23	N/A
Yakutat			10	5
Haines	10 %	6 %	6 %	3 %
Juneau	50 %	34 %	17 %	15 %
Auke Bay				28
Douglas				14
Juneau				26
Sitka	48 %	45 %	31 %	26 %
Wrangell-Petersburg	17 %	14 %	11 %	11 %
Kake			17	13
Petersburg			6	6
Port Alexander			49	53
Wrangell			22	15
Prince of Wales	29 %	41 %	34 %	23 %
Craig			40	28
Edna Bay			85	71
Hydaburg			26	20
Kasaan			100	N/A
Klawock			19	79
Mattakalla			4	2
Meyers Chuck			58	66
Point Baker			63	43
Thome Bay			26	N/A
Whale Pass			100	69
Ketchikan	31 %	30 %	16 %	10 %
Ketchikan				9
Saxman				N/A
Ward Cove				8
Total Southeast	31 %	26 %	19 %	12 %

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data

Table 16.

TROLL SEASON LENGTH 1978-1991
(Number of Days)

Year	King ¹	Coho ²
1978	169	92
1979	169	92
1980	149	82
1981	100	64
1982	65	82
1983	60	72
1984	45	72
1985	34	72
1986	41	82
1987	23	82
1988	12	59
1989	19	75
1990	30	75
1991	12	73

1 King season April 15-September 30 prior to 1980

2 Traditional coho season June 20-September 20

Table 17.

TROLL HARVEST OF KING AND COHO SALMON
1978-1988
(Numbers of Fish)

	King			Coho
	Summer	Winter	Total	Total
1978	368,033	7,400	375,433	1,100,902
1979	333,119	5,200	338,319	918,845
1980	293,997	7,600	301,597	707,360
1981	242,493	9,700	252,193	862,177
1982	237,273	12,600	249,873	1,321,546
1983	241,702	31,100	272,802	1,279,518
1984	202,623	33,000	235,623	1,131,936
1985	196,259	22,500	218,759	1,603,110
1986	216,210	23,000	239,210	2,127,068
1987	214,045	28,400	242,445	1,041,140
1988	170,839	60,429	231,268	500,148
1989	174,311	34,298	208,609	1,414,493
1990	253,966	33,126	287,092	1,829,447
1991	220,356	42,447	262,803	1,719,537

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Table 18.

SOUTHEAST REGION ANNUAL COMMERCIAL KING SALMON CATCH BY GEAR TYPE 1978-1991

(In Numbers of Fish and Percent of Total)

Year	Seine	Drift Gillnet	Set Net	Troil	Trap & Misc.	Private Hatchery	Total
1978	13,998 (3%)	8,302 (2%)	3,057 (1%)	375,433 (94%)	135 (0%)	0 (0%)	401,424 (100%)
1979	10,079 (3%)	13,828 (4%)	4,299 (1%)	338,319 (92%)	250 (0%)	0 (0%)	367,620 (100%)
1980	12,507 (4%)	5,642 (2%)	2,800 (1%)	301,597 (93%)	139 (0%)	0 (0%)	323,296 (100%)
1981	10,268 (4%)	6,494 (2%)	2,069 (1%)	252,193 (93%)	86 (0%)	0 (0%)	271,858 (100%)
1982	31,375 (10%)	16,252 (5%)	1,456 (0%)	249,873 (83%)	553 (0%)	0 (0%)	300,431 (100%)
1983	13,581 (5%)	4,885 (2%)	976 (0%)	272,802 (93%)	194 (0%)	0 (0%)	292,444 (100%)
1984	20,769 (8%)	10,424 (4%)	1,062 (0%)	235,623 (87%)	182 (0%)	937 (0%)	270,414 (100%)
1985	23,147 (10%)	10,701 (4%)	1,231 (1%)	218,759 (84%)	366 (0%)	2,658 (1%)	257,970 (100%)
1986	13,311 (5%)	8,560 (3%)	1,425 (1%)	239,210 (90%)	0 (0%)	1,093 (0%)	264,812 (100%)
1987	6,295 (2%)	8,941 (3%)	2,072 (1%)	242,414 (92%)	271 (0%)	2,376 (1%)	262,369 (100%)
1988	12,151 (5%)	9,385 (4%)	893 (0%)	231,268 (87%)	1,138 (0%)	10,049 (4%)	264,884 (100%)
1989	13,095 (5%)	9,613 (4%)	798 (0%)	208,609 (83%)	892 (0%)	18,803 (7%)	251,810 (100%)
1990	11,339 (3%)	14,692 (4%)	664 (0%)	287,092 (84%)	1,840 (0%)	26,638 (8%)	342,265 (100%)
1991	11,542 (3%)	18,735 (6%)	1,750 (0%)	262,803 (78%)	1,663 (0%)	38,234 (11%)	334,727 (100%)
FourteenYear Average Allocation	(5%)	(49%)	(<1%)	(88%)	(0%)	(2%)	(100%)

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Table 19.

SOUTHEAST REGION ANNUAL COHO SALMON CATCH BY GEAR TYPE
1978-1991
(In Numbers of Fish and Percent of Total)

Year	Seine	Drift Gillnet	Set Net	Trotli	Trap & Misc.	Private Hatchery	Total
1978	245,074 (14%)	223,321 (13%)	137,408 (8%)	1,100,902 (64%)	5,711 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,712,416 (100%)
1979	176,593 (14%)	83,048 (6%)	95,873 (7%)	918,845 (72%)	4,383 (0%)	5,893 (0%)	1,284,635 (100%)
1980	194,250 (17%)	112,609 (10%)	119,648 (11%)	707,360 (62%)	2,818 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,136,685 (100%)
1981	286,010 (20%)	118,868 (8%)	132,127 (9%)	862,177 (61%)	2,229 (0%)	5,003 (0%)	1,406,414 (100%)
1982	449,459 (21%)	201,468 (9%)	148,994 (7%)	1,321,546 (62%)	7,146 (0%)	2,150 (0%)	2,130,763 (100%)
1983	399,279 (20%)	218,109 (11%)	81,517 (4%)	1,279,518 (64%)	6,469 (0%)	4,220 (0%)	1,989,112 (100%)
1984	370,098 (20%)	199,308 (11%)	182,256 (10%)	1,131,936 (60%)	7,216 (0%)	6,836 (0%)	1,897,650 (100%)
1985	431,791 (17%)	332,818 (13%)	203,193 (8%)	1,603,110 (62%)	7,031 (0%)	2,655 (0%)	2,580,598 (100%)
1986	588,683 (17%)	448,768 (13%)	87,871 (3%)	2,127,068 (63%)	2,746 (0%)	143,799 (4%)	3,398,935 (100%)
1987	131,498 (9%)	189,108 (12%)	124,873 (8%)	1,041,151 (68%)	2,710 (0%)	52,234 (3%)	1,541,574 (100%)
1988	155,576 (15%)	165,116 (16%)	205,866 (20%)	500,148 (48%)	3,263 (0%)	12,737 (1%)	1,042,706 (100%)
1989	323,911 (15%)	255,690 (12%)	176,804 (8%)	1,415,511 (64%)	520 (0%)	17,154 (1%)	2,198,590 (100%)
1990	379,224 (13%)	377,433 (13%)	148,820 (5%)	1,831,681 (64%)	1,288 (0%)	115,207 (4%)	2,853,653 (100%)
1991	405,927 (13%)	600,051 (19%)	166,172 (5%)	1,719,347 (54%)	5,700 (0%)	282,245 (9%)	3,179,442 (100%)
Fourteen Year Average Allocation	(16%)	(12%)	(8%)	(62%)	(0%)	(2%)	(100%)

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Table 19.

SOUTHEAST REGION ANNUAL COHO SALMON CATCH BY GEAR TYPE
1978-1991
(In Numbers of Fish and Percent of Total)

Year	Seine	Drift Gillnet	Set Net	Troll	Trap & Misc.	Private Hatchery	Total
1978	245,074 (14%)	223,321 (13%)	137,408 (8%)	1,100,902 (64%)	5,711 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,712,416 (100%)
1979	176,593 (14%)	83,048 (6%)	95,873 (7%)	918,845 (72%)	4,383 (0%)	5,893 (0%)	1,284,635 (100%)
1980	194,250 (17%)	112,609 (10%)	119,648 (11%)	707,360 (62%)	2,818 (0%)	0 (0%)	1,136,685 (100%)
1981	286,010 (20%)	118,868 (8%)	132,127 (9%)	862,177 (61%)	2,229 (0%)	5,003 (0%)	1,406,414 (100%)
1982	449,459 (21%)	201,468 (9%)	148,994 (7%)	1,321,546 (62%)	7,146 (0%)	2,150 (0%)	2,130,763 (100%)
1983	399,279 (20%)	218,109 (11%)	81,517 (4%)	1,279,518 (64%)	6,469 (0%)	4,220 (0%)	1,989,112 (100%)
1984	370,098 (20%)	199,308 (11%)	182,256 (10%)	1,131,936 (60%)	7,216 (0%)	6,836 (0%)	1,897,650 (100%)
1985	431,791 (17%)	332,818 (13%)	203,193 (8%)	1,603,110 (62%)	7,031 (0%)	2,655 (0%)	2,580,598 (100%)
1986	588,683 (17%)	448,768 (13%)	87,871 (3%)	2,127,068 (63%)	2,746 (0%)	143,799 (4%)	3,398,935 (100%)
1987	131,498 (9%)	189,108 (12%)	124,873 (8%)	1,041,151 (68%)	2,710 (0%)	52,234 (3%)	1,541,574 (100%)
1988	155,576 (15%)	165,116 (16%)	205,866 (20%)	500,148 (48%)	3,263 (0%)	12,737 (1%)	1,042,706 (100%)
1989	323,911 (15%)	255,690 (12%)	176,804 (8%)	1,415,511 (64%)	520 (0%)	17,154 (1%)	2,198,590(100%)
1990	379,224 (13%)	377,433 (13%)	148,820 (5%)	1,831,681 (64%)	1,288 (0%)	115,207 (4%)	2,853,653(100%)
1991	405,927 (13%)	600,051 (19%)	166,172 (5%)	1,719,347 (54%)	5,700 (0%)	282,245 (9%)	3,179,442(100%)
Fourteen Year Average Allocation:	(16%)	(12%)	(8%)	(62%)	(0%)	(2%)	(100%)

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game