Overview

Dept. of

Fish & Game

1-22-93

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages state refuges, critical habitat areas and sanctuaries for the protection of fish and wildlife, their habitats and public use of the areas. Uses of these lands are controlled to prevent habitat changes which would be harmful to fish or wildlife populations or their habitat. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational activities are encouraged so long as they are in keeping with the primary reason for establishing each special area.

A special area permit is required for any habitat altering activity, including any construction work, in a state refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary. A special area permit application form can be obtained from any Department of Fish and Game office and should be submitted to the Division of Habitat Regional Office representing the area in which the proposed activity will occur.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game operates all of its public programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap. Because the department receives federal funding, any person who believes he or she has has been discriminated against should write to: O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.

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P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020
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Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599
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1300 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-1599
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Prepared by Division of Habitat ADF&G
January 1991

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

REFUGES

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

CRITICAL HABITATS

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

SANCTUARIES

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

The Alaska Legislature has protected portions of Alaska's outstanding natural habitat and associated fish and wildlife resources by establishing State Refuges, State Sanctuaries, and State Critical Habitat Areas. The statutes which authorize these special areas give the Alaska Department of Fish and Game authority to preserve and protect the unique aspects for which they were established.

STATE REFUGES are established to make sure wildlife continue to populate specific areas and to insure the public continues to have use of these wildlife resources. These areas have fairly sizeable concentrations, or many different types, of waterfowl, big game, shorebirds or other species. One or more elements of habitat—such as food, vegetation, water, etc.—needed by this wildlife is present.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages state refuges by focusing on a featured wildlife species or group of species. This may mean rehabilitating or improving the habitat on which the wildlife depends. Uses of refuge lands are controlled to prevent habitat changes which would be harmful to the wildlife populations. Activities are also controlled to prevent displacement of animals from their natural habitat and interruption of seasonal activities (e.g. nesting). Human uses—including recreational pursuits and harvest of wildlife resources—are permitted so long as they are in keeping with the primary reason for establishing the refuge.

STATE SANCTUARIES are also established to protect fish and wildlife and their natural habitat. The primary reason for setting aside lands as state sanctuaries is to give asylum to important featured wildlife populations. The wildlife in these cases normally uses the land in somewhat exclusive ways. A sanctuary may provide the only place where a certain population carries out some part of its annual life cycle such as feeding, nesting, hauling out, or migration.

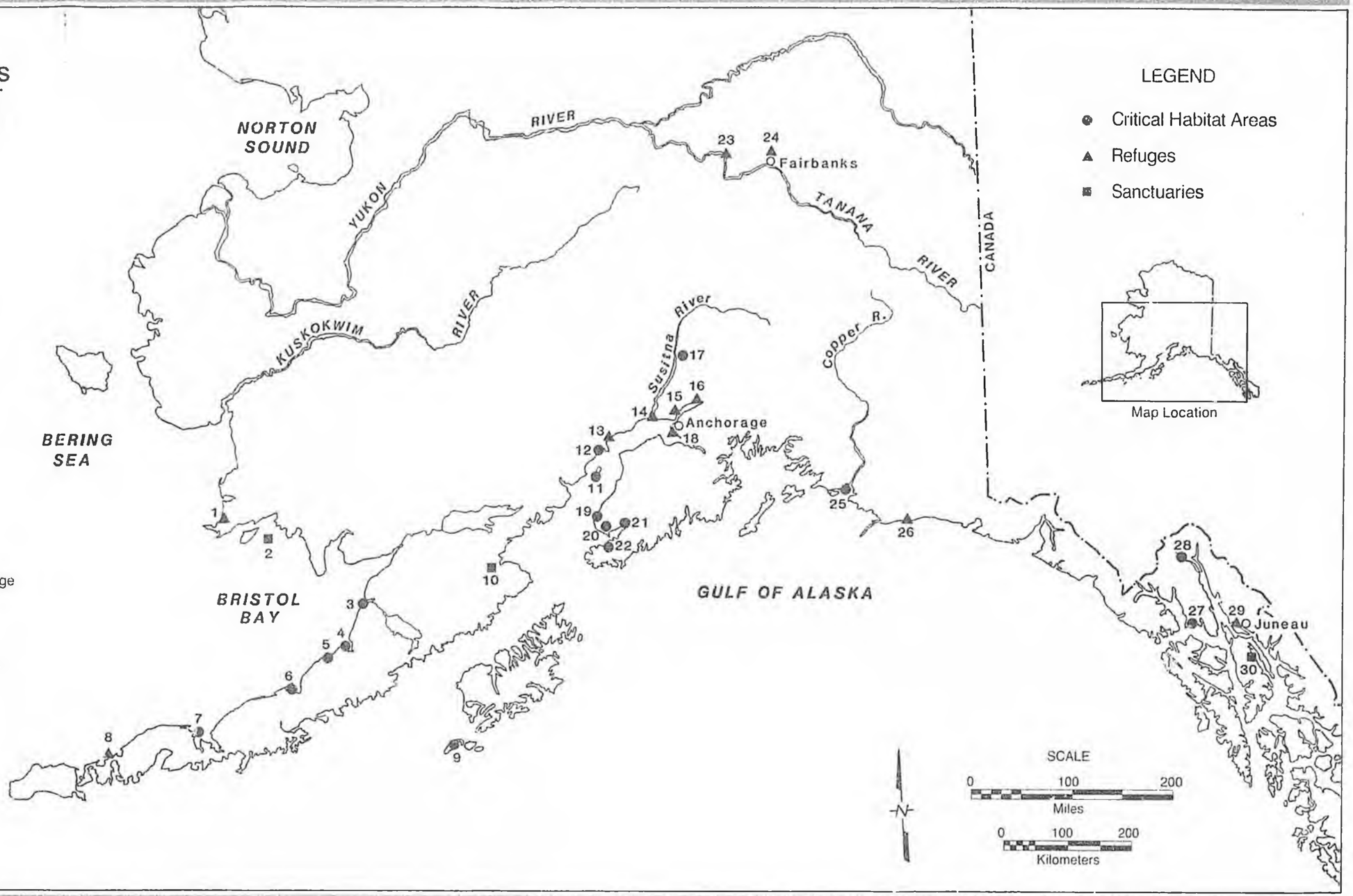
In managing sanctuaries, other uses of the land are closely controlled, or are prohibited, in order to prevent changes in the habitat or disturbance of the protected species. Recreational access to state sanctuaries is controlled by permits issued by Division of Wildlife Conservation. Use of the wildlife itself is also closely controlled.

STATE CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS are places where [illegible] emphasis is on the environment in which wildlife occurs. State critical habitat areas are set aside to protect the land and resources necessary to support essential functions or large concentrations of one or more fish and wildlife populations. Critical habitat areas may be complete biotic systems—identifiable environmental units that operate as self-sustaining systems—or well-defined areas specifically needed by fish or wildlife for certain functions such as nesting, spawning or overwintering.

Management by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is aimed primarily at providing protection for the habitat. All uses of the land which are not compatible with that aim are restricted. In most instances, harvest of fish and wildlife is not precluded in a critical habitat area.

STATE LANDS DESIGNATED AS REFUGES, CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS, AND SANCTUARIES

1. Cape Newenham State Game Refuge
2. Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary
3. Egegik Critical Habitat Area
4. Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area
5. Cinder River Critical Habitat Area
6. Port Heiden Critical Habitat Area
7. Port Moller Critical Habitat Area
8. Izembek State Game Refuge
9. Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area
10. McNeil River State Game Sanctuary
11. Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area
12. Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area
13. Trading Bay State Game Refuge
14. Susitna Flats State Game Refuge
15. Goose Bay State Game Refuge
16. Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge
17. Willow Mountain Critical Habitat Area
18. Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge
19. Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area
20. Anchor River and Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area
21. Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area
22. Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area
23. Minto Flats State Game Refuge
24. Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge
25. Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area
26. Yakataga State Game Refuge
27. Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area
28. Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area
29. Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge
30. Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary



LEGEND

- Critical Habitat Areas
- Refuges
- Sanctuaries

Map Location

Other Activities of the Habitat Division: In addition to the activities described on the previous pages, there are others that the Habitat Division participates in from a fish and wildlife habitat perspective. Examples include coastal zone management, mining, energy facility siting, transportation planning, land acquisition or exchanges, and agricultural planning.

The following are important statutory authorities that guide the Habitat Division in its day-to-day activities.

Direct ADF&G Authorities

AS 16.05.020(2) – Functions of Commissioner
AS 16.05.050 – Powers and duties of the Commissioner
AS 16.05.840 – Fishways Act
AS 16.05.870 – Anadromous Fish Act
AS 16.20. Article 1 – State Game Refuges
AS 16.20. Articles 2 & 3 – State Game Sanctuaries
AS 16.20. Article 4 – Endangered Species
AS 16.20. Article 5 – State Range Areas
AS 16.20. Article 6 – Fish and Game Critical Habitat Areas

Authorities of Other State Agencies that Indirectly Affect Habitat Division Responsibilities

AS 38.04.065 – Land Use and Planning Classification
AS 38.05.127 – Access to Navigable or Public Waters
AS 41.17 – Forest Resources and Practices
AS 46.15.145 – Reservation of Water
AS 46.40 – The Alaska Coastal Management Program

Front photo: Barren ground caribou bull during rutting season. (Tim Lewis Rue)

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
1988

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

HABITAT DIVISION

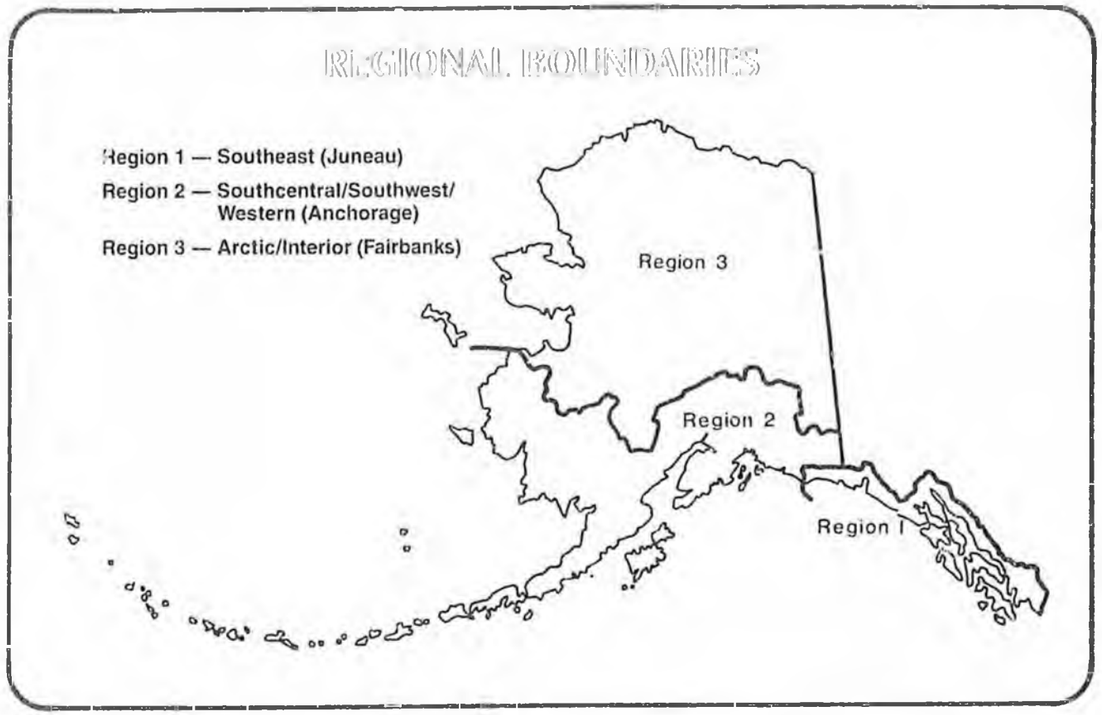
"... fish, forest, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the state should be utilized, developed and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses."

Alaska State Constitution

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is one of three natural resource agencies in the state. Its Commissioner is directed by statute to "... manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the state ..." (AS 16.05.020).

The Habitat Division, within the Department of Fish and Game, has several key responsibilities under the above mandate. The Division assists the Commissioner in protecting the state's fish and wildlife habitat from unnecessary disturbance or destruction. The Division also assists the Commissioner in promoting and maintaining access to and opportunities for use of fish and wildlife resources. The Division considers many user groups in formulating its decisions and recommendations. These include commercial, subsistence, and recreational users.

The Habitat Division's activities are accomplished through three regions and a headquarters office. The regional offices, and their geographic regions of responsibility, are indicated on the map below.



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Fairbanks Regional Office
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Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599

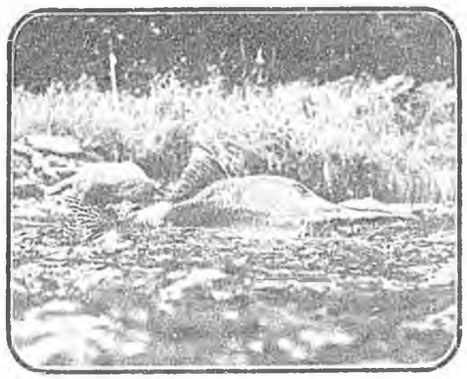
Juneau Regional Office
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824-0020

ACTIVITIES OF THE HABITAT DIVISION

Review of Permit Applications and Project Proposals: The Alaska Statutes, Title 16, give the Department of Fish and Game the responsibility to approve, deny or condition permits for various activities that affect fish, wildlife, and habitat resources. Specifically, the Habitat Division issues permits for activities that affect anadromous fish streams, activities that would obstruct fish passage in any fish-bearing waters and activities that occur in legislatively designated special areas.

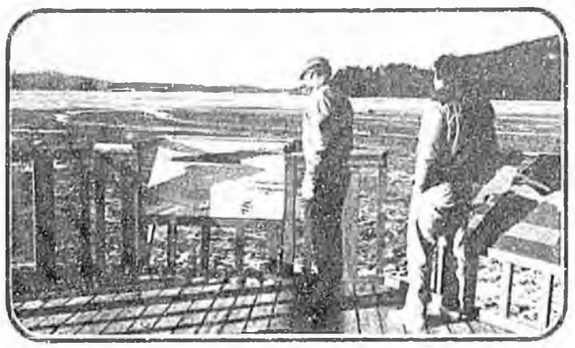
The Habitat Division also reviews projects and provides information and recommendations to other governmental agencies with regulatory or permitting responsibilities such as the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In the course of reviewing permit applications, the Division is also available to advise applicants of methods that have been successful in protecting habitat in similar situations. In this way, the Division can assist permit applicants in meeting statutory requirements and in obtaining an expeditious review of their applications.

Anadromous Waters Catalog and Atlas/Instream Flow: The Division is responsible for updating and maintaining the *Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes* and its associated *Atlas*. The catalog is the legal document that identifies all anadromous fish waters which are used for spawning, rearing, or migration within the state. Anadromous fish waters are those which support fish that live in salt water for some portion of their lives, yet return to fresh water to spawn. Juvenile anadromous fish remain in these waters for periods ranging from days to years, depending on the particular species. They then migrate to the ocean to grow and mature before returning to fresh water to spawn. Public comments and nominations for additions or deletions of stream segments are solicited for each updating of the catalog, conducted about once each year.



Spawning male pink salmon.

The Division also determines the minimum stream flow required to support fish and requests the reservation of such flow levels for specified bodies of water.



Visitors at the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge.

Special Area Management: The Alaska Legislature has protected important or unique portions of Alaska's outstanding natural habitat and associated fish and wildlife resources by establishing Game Refuges, Game Sanctuaries and Critical Habitat Areas. Habitat Division is responsible for permitting land use activities within these special areas; for assisting in the department's preparation of management plans, land use regulations, and public information; for annually preparing recommendations to the Governor for new special areas that merit legislative designation; and for assisting local governments and citizen groups in establishing special areas.

Land Classification, Disposal, and Access: The Habitat Division of ADF&G is an active participant in the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) statewide land use planning process. The Division provides detailed, area-specific information on fish, wildlife and their habitats, and recommends resource allocation decisions and best management practices that will afford their protection. The Division also provides technical assistance to other agencies and landowners on matters of land classification and use. Examples of activities the Division participates in include federal land use planning, Native conveyances and municipal entitlements. In addition, the Division assists in ensuring continued public access to fish and wildlife resources by making appropriate recommendations to public land managers.

Takahula Lake located in the Brooks Range. (National Park Service)

Old-growth forest in southeast Alaska.

Forest Practices: The Division provides technical assistance for state, federal and private logging operations in order to prevent or reduce habitat loss and degradation and to identify opportunities for habitat enhancement. Habitat Division personnel participate in forest management planning and provide recommendations to interdisciplinary teams on federal and state forest lands. For federal timber sales, this participation includes the evaluation of environmental impact statements and environmental assessments regarding proposed timber sale activities.

The Division also reviews and monitors timber harvest operations. Specific activities include pre-logging field reviews to delineate important habitat and post-logging field evaluations to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of mitigation measures.

Petroleum and Energy Development: The Division participates in various planning programs for petroleum development throughout the state. These programs include state and federal oil and gas lease sales in offshore, nearshore and upland areas, as well as major energy facility development. For all programs, the Division provides a compilation of fish, wildlife and habitat resource information, as well as public use information. The Habitat Division also assesses habitat requirements of local fish and wildlife and potential impacts to those habitats, and recommends mitigation measures to protect habitat and public use values.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Carl Rosier, Commissioner

Ron Somerville, Deputy Commissioner

Geron Bruce, Special Assistant (Legislative Liaison)

Laird Jones, Director of Boards

Bob Clasby, Acting Director of Commercial Fisheries

Jeff Koenings, Director of FRED Division

Frank Rue, Director of Habitat

Norval Netsch, Director of Sport Fish

Rob Bosworth, Director of Subsistence

Larry Jones, Director of Administrative Services

Mr. Regelin, Deputy Director of Wildlife Conservation (Game)

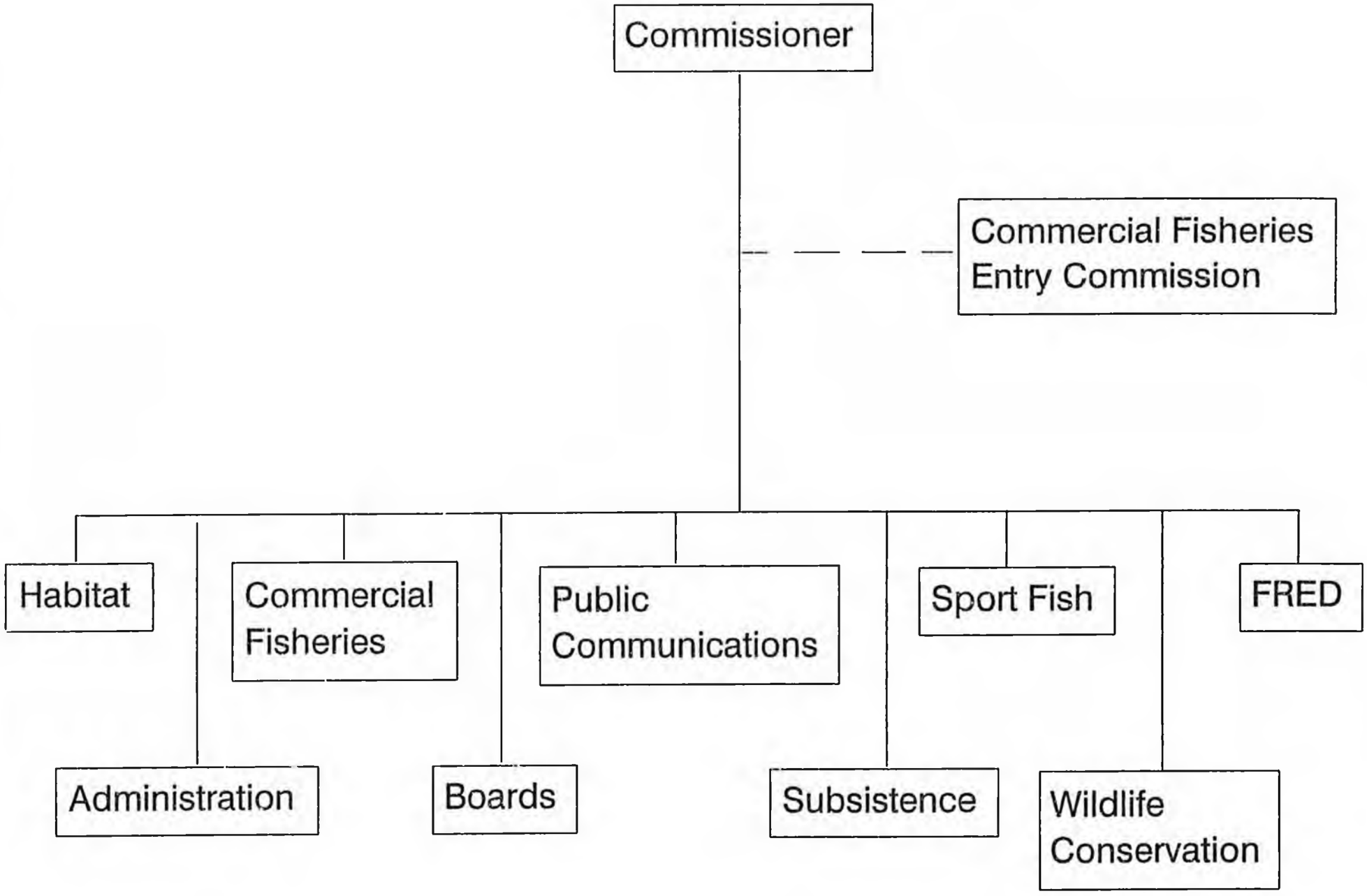
Lynn Wallen, Public Communications

Margie Babtise, ?

Chuck Meelchem, not there today
Comm, Salmon Comm.

Frank Homan, CFEC
Commissioner

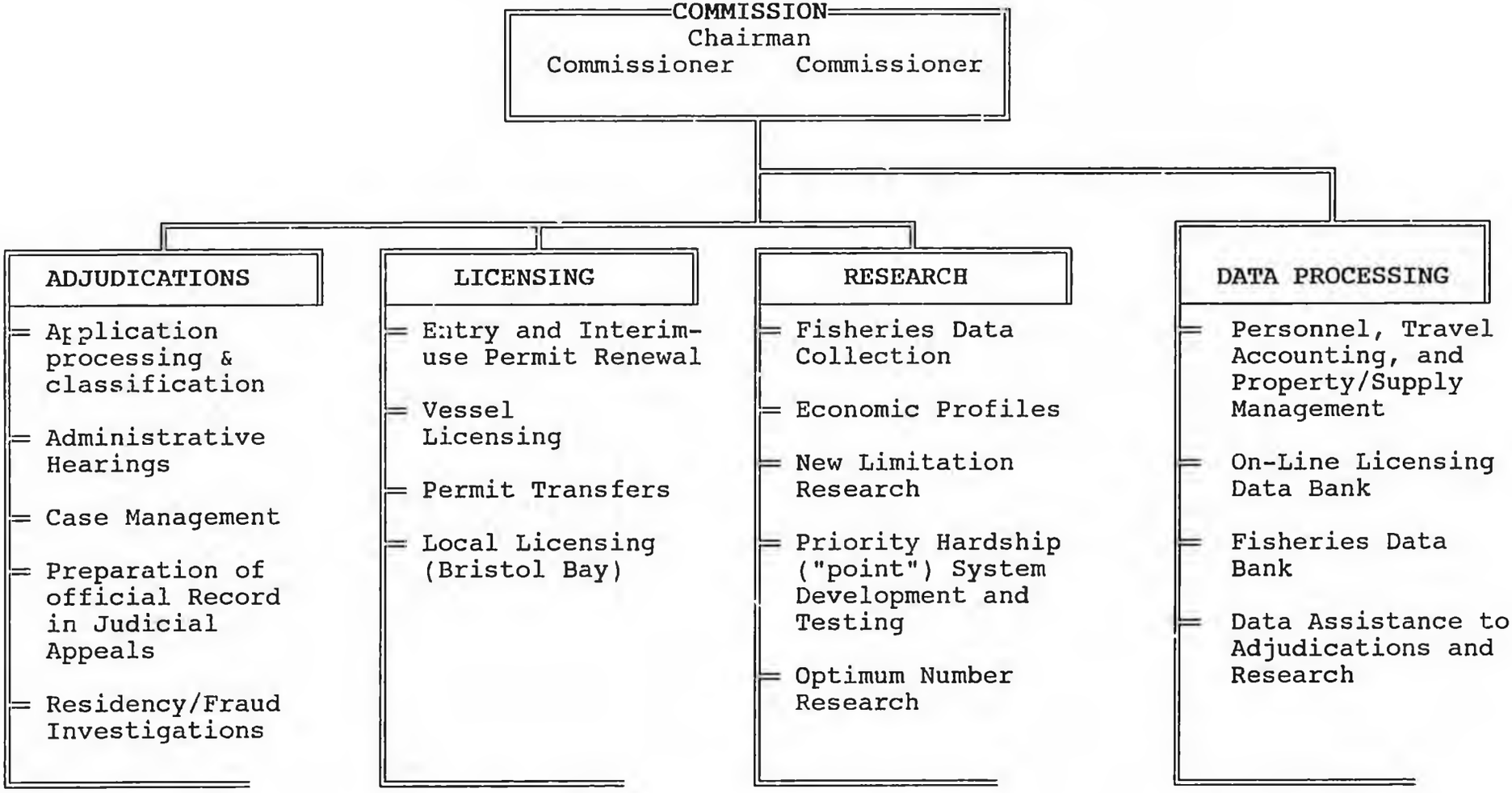
Department of Fish and Game



Source: CFEC 1/19/93

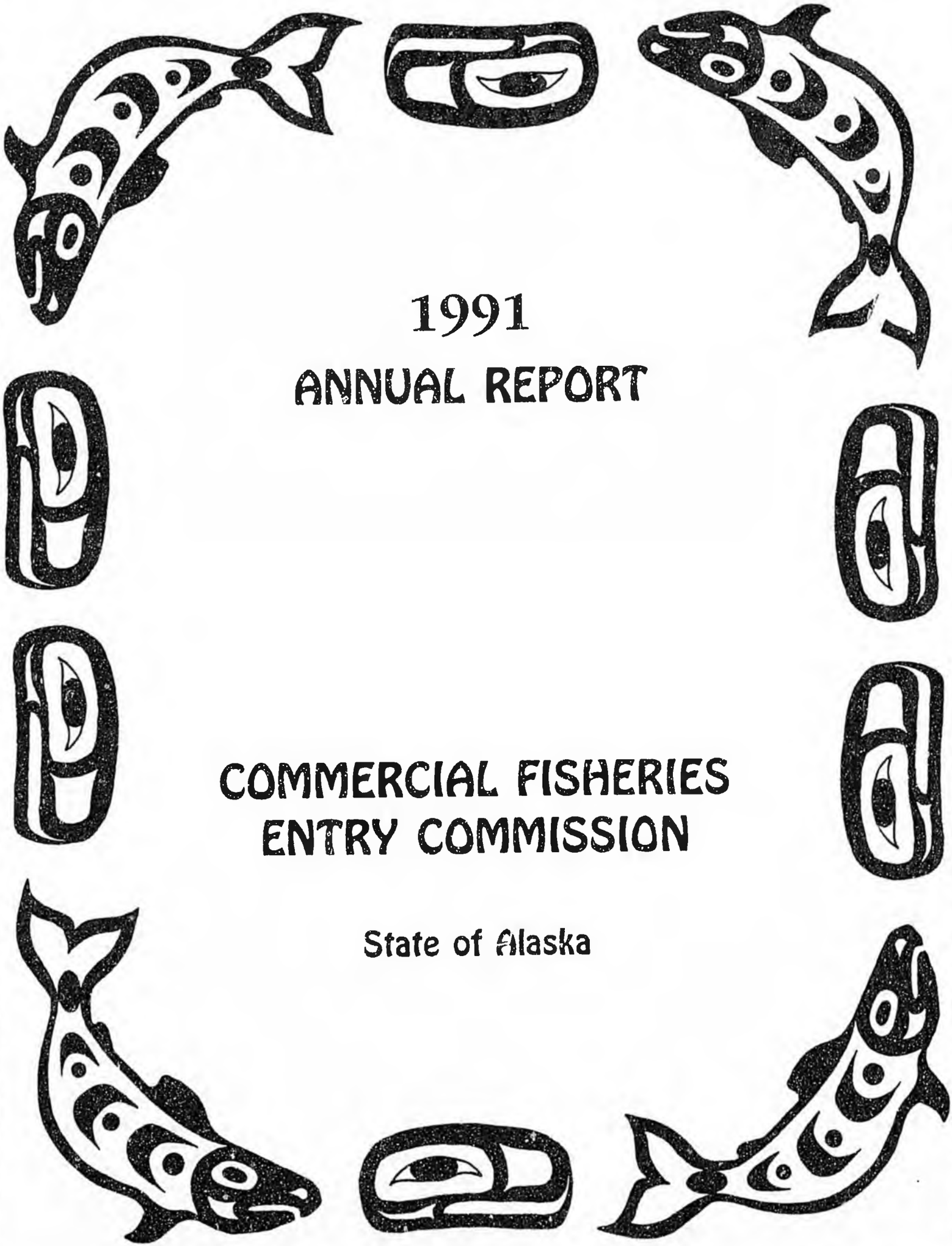
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

Organization by Agency Function*



*NOTE: The above Organizational Chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all activities undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities as set forth in AS 16.43.010 - 990.

January 4, 1993

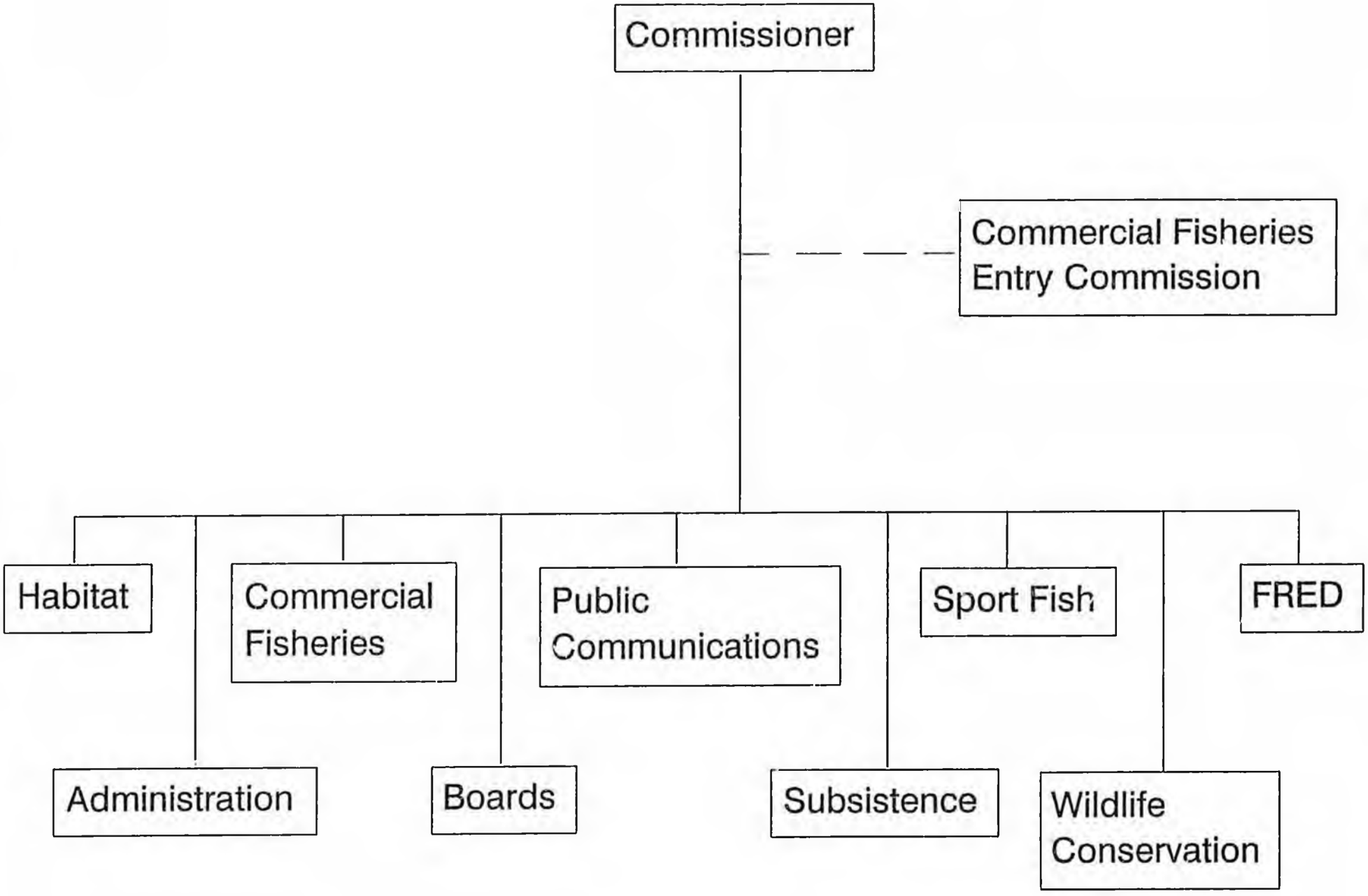


1991
ANNUAL REPORT

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

State of Alaska

Department of Fish and Game



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COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

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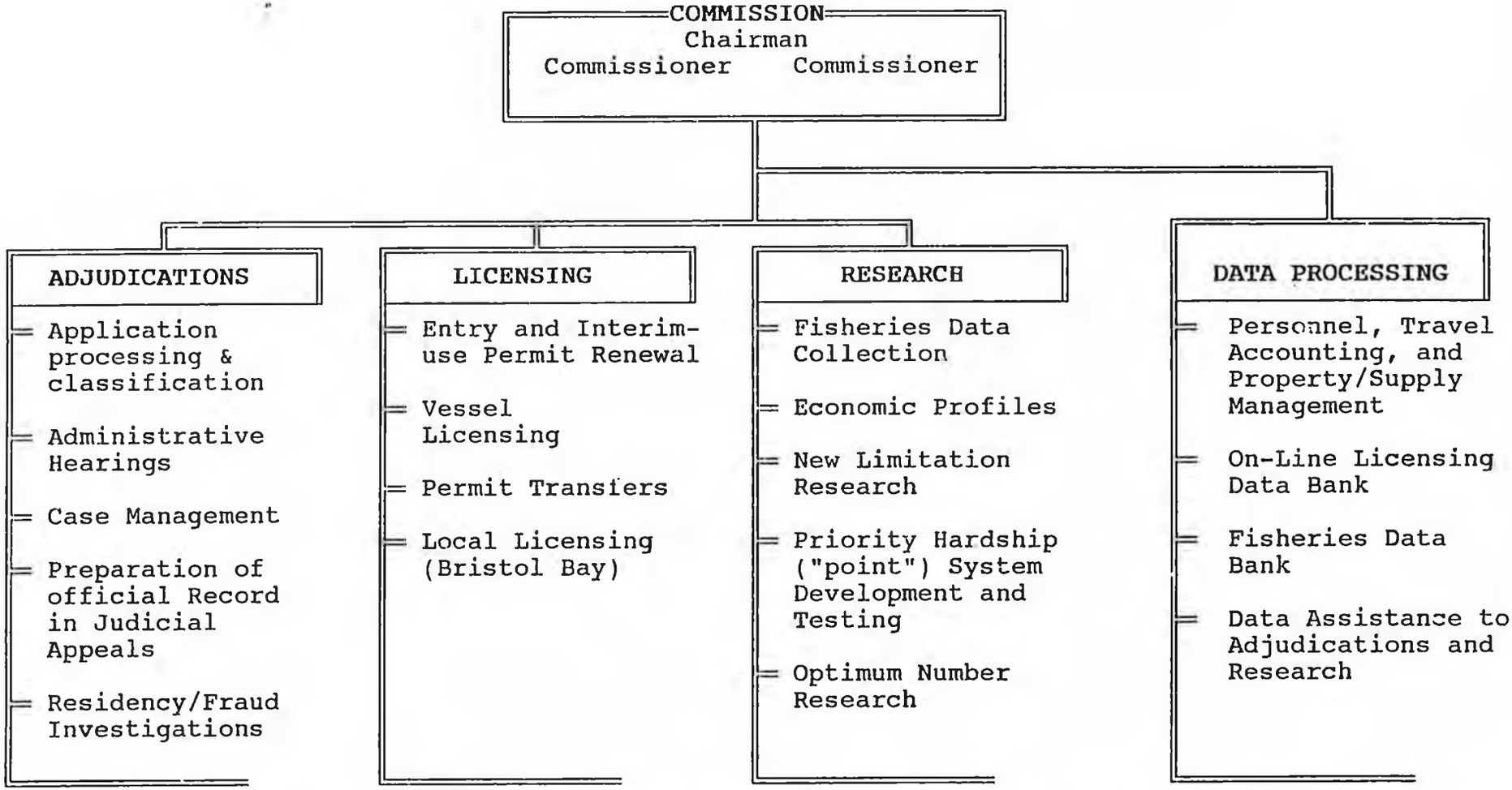

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January 4, 1993

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

	Walter J. Hickel Governor State of Alaska
COMMISSION	Bruce Twomley, Chairman Rich Listowski, Commissioner Frank Homan, Commissioner
ADJUDICATIONS	Frank Glass Adjudications Project Leader
DATA PROCESSING	Roger Kolden Data Processing Project Leader
LICENSING	Christine Kelly Licensing Project Leader
RESEARCH	Kurt Schelle Research and Planning Project Leader
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TELEPHONE	(907) 789-6160 - Main Number (907) 789-6150 - Licensing Only
FAX	(907) 789-6170
KODIAK LICENSING OFFICE	c/o Department of Fish and Game 211 Mission Road Kodiak, AK 99615 Telephone (907) 486-4791
TYPISTS FOR ANNUAL REPORT	Beccy Kalwara and Sandra Thomas Commission Secretaries
COVER	"Cycle" Designed by Sandy Samaniego

1991 ANNUAL REPORT*

*(Pursuant to AS 16.43.980, this report is the Commission's annual report to the Legislature.)

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission operates all of its public programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap. Because the Commission receives federal funding, any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to:

O.E.O.
U.S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

INTRODUCTION

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) is an exempt, independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for promoting the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fisheries resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska by regulating entry into the fisheries in the public interest.

To meet these responsibilities, the Commission is organized into four operating sections (Adjudications, Research, Licensing, and Administration/Data Processing; see, chart: "Organization by Agency Function") and engages in the following activities mandated by law (AS 16.43.010-990):

> Establishes maximum numbers of entry permits for fisheries to be limited and implements application processes and systems to rank eligible applicants according to the relative hardship they would suffer by not receiving an entry permit from the state for a limited fishery;
>
> Processes entry permit applications and adjudicates claims not resolved in initial classification;
>
> Issues entry permits in limited fisheries, interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries, and licenses for all vessels as required to legally participate in the State's commercial fisheries;
>
> Processes requests for emergency and permanent transfers of entry and interim-use permits, and compiles data on all such transfers;
>
> Enforces provisions of the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and initiating administrative enforcement proceedings;
>
> Monitors unlimited fisheries to assess the rate of development and the potential need for limitation;
>
> Monitors limited fisheries to obtain information needed for setting optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for fleet reduction or increase;

Participates in the research and development of comprehensive fisheries economic data, and disseminates same to policy makers and members of the public; and,

Works with other State and Federal management agencies to develop and coordinate fisheries policies.

A brief outline of some of the major court decisions, Commission activities, and other events affecting the operation of the Commission during the past several fiscal years can be seen in the summary table which follows this introduction.

In 1991 the Commission and its staff continued to meet its responsibilities in an efficient manner despite the declining budget and increasing work load.

The Adjudication Section hit an all time high during the year with the completion of 151 decisions. The hearing officers also conducted 133 separate administrative hearings. The CFEC Commissioners adjudicated a total of 136 cases, second only to 1986 with 139 cases decided. 1991 marked the seventh consecutive year with more than 100 cases decided.

The Licensing Section also hit an all time high with the issuance of more than 50,000 permits and licenses. This section was also responsible for the collection of more than $6 million in revenue to the state. A total of 17,944 individual permit holders were recorded for the year 1991.

The CFEC Research Section was very productive during 1991 with the completion of a number of important research projects. A major study entitled "Change In the Distribution of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits", 1975-1990, was completed depicting in detail a 15 year history of permit transfers. Work also continued on the optimum numbers study as required by Johns v. State, CFEC.

The Data Processing Section provides the link that ties all the work of the Commission together. This section has continued to refine the Commission's computer support and allowed the agency to achieve greater efficiencies. Because of the Data Processing Section the Commission has been able to produce more with less.

The following parts of this report provide a more thorough outline of some of the year's important events by operating section. The appendix provides summary data on Alaska's limited fisheries and permits. Questions or comments about the contents of this report are welcome.

During 1991, the Alaska Legislature authorized the CFEC to implement a moratorium on new entrants into the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries. After this law was passed, all of the CFEC sections helped review the need for a moratorium. Prior to its decision to establish a moratorium, the CFEC analyzed data about the participants in the fishery, proposed regulations, held public hearings, and prepared application forms to mail to potential applicants.

In August of 1991, Frank Homan of Juneau was appointed to the Commission upon the resignation of Phil Smith also of Juneau who had served as a Commissioner for eight years.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

Organization by Agency Function

COMMISSION

Chairman
Commissioner Commissioner

ADJUDICATIONS	LICENSING	RESEARCH	DATA PROCESSING
- Application processing & classification	- Entry and Interim-use Permit Renewal	- Fisheries Data Collection	- On-Line Licensing Data Bank
- Administrative Hearings	- Vessel Licensing	- Economic Profiles	- Fisheries Data Bank
- Case Management	- Permit Transfers	- New Limitation Research	- Data Assistance to Adjudications and Research
- Preparation of Official Record in Judicial Appeals	- Local Licensing (Bristol Bay and Kodiak)	- Priority Hardship ("point") System Development and Testing	- Personnel, Travel Accounting, and Property/Supply Management
- Residency/Fraud Investigations		- Optimum Number Research	

***NOTE:** The above Organizational Chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all activities undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities as set forth in AS 16.43.010 - 990.

Major Decisions/Activities Affecting Agency Operations (Fiscal Years 1988 - 1992)

FY88:
* Research and hearings on PWS herring spawn on kelp pound fishery point system and application processing (140 applications) begins.
* Application processing for Southeastern black cod fisheries (213 applications) begins.
* Western Alaska herring fisheries researched, extensive hearings in Western Alaska villages held, and five fisheries limited.

FY89:
* Research and hearings on Western Alaska herring fisheries point systems.
* Wassillie settlement finalized, processing of 273 applications begins.
* Alaska Supreme Court decision in Johns case: extensive research and data analysis for optimum number determinations begins.
* Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound creates significant demand for Data Processing services to assist affected fishermen.

FY90:
* Exxon Valdez oil spill continues to make demands on Data Processing; Research services required to respond to legal activity.
* Western Alaska herring fisheries point systems finalized, application period opens. processing applications begins (application period open through May 31, 1990; anticipate more than 1,200 applications for permanent permits in Western Alaska herring fisheries).
* Togiak herring spawn on kelp fishery researched, hearings held, and fishery limited.

FY91:
* Togiak herring spawn-on kelp fishery point system adopted, application period began, more than 500 applications expected. Initial classification of approximately half of the 1,813 Western Alaska herring permit applications completed.
* A permit holder joined by the state as a friend of the court obtained a preliminary injunction from the Federal District Court against the Internal Revenue Service which blocked the IRS' scheduled sale of the holder's entry permit.

FY92:

* The Commission conducted workshops to aid rural Alaskans get and keep limited entry permits in their local communities.
* Completed initial classification of Western Alaska herring and Togiak herring spawn on kelp fisheries.
* An optimum number study in process for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery.
* Conducted research, held public hearings, adopted regulations and implemented a moratorium (in response to HB 137 last year) in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fishery (more than 300 eligible to apply).
* Aided the Alaska Board of Fish in its creation of a new open access salmon set net fishery around ATKA Island for the 1992 season, which will commercially harvest local pink salmon stocks.
* Federal District Court ruled that the Internal Revenue Service could seize and force the sale of limited entry permits.
* Legislation introduced by Governor Hickel to establish statutory guidelines for transfers as the result of valid executions is adopted by the legislature.

ADJUDICATIONS

Overview

The Adjudication Section is responsible for processing applications for entry permits in limited fisheries and conducting hearings for those who contest Commission decisions affecting them. The section also conducts investigations into potential violations of the Commission's statutes and regulations, and provides assistance to other enforcement agencies.

Entry permit applications are first evaluated by Commission paralegals who classify applicants in a ranking system that measures each applicant's past participation and economic dependence on the fishery. Applicants who disagree with their initial classifications may request hearings. Hearings are also available to contest initial decisions about permit transfer requests or about qualifications for the lower permit renewal fees charged to Alaska residents.

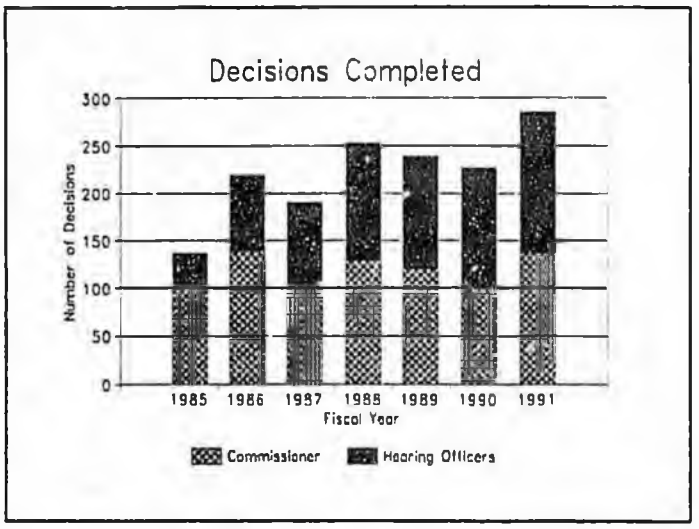
Commission hearing officers conduct administrative hearings throughout the state and decide appeals of initial determinations about entry permit applications, permit transfer requests, and fee arrearages charged to those who wrongly claimed to be Alaska residents. Beginning in 1991, Commission paralegals conducted the initial hearings on appeals from denied emergency transfer requests. The Commissioners review and affirm or modify hearing officers' decisions on their own motion, or upon the request of an affected party.

Commission hearing officers also preside in "show cause" hearings. These hearings are held in the presence of the Commissioners. In these proceedings, the Commission may impose fines, or revoke or suspend the permits of those who attempt to mislead the Commission with false information.

Administrative Proceedings and Decisions

During 1991, Commission paralegals completed most of the initial classification of applications for Norton Sound herring gill net and beach seine, Cape Romanzov herring gill net, Nelson Island herring gill net and Nunivak Island herring gill net entry permits. Applications have been accepted for Togiak herring spawn on kelp permits, and these will be processed during 1992.

The hearing officers conducted 133 hearings in 1991: 93 on permit applications, and 40 on permit transfers. The hearing officers issued 151 decisions: 108 on permit applications, 29 on permit transfers, 1 on fee arrearages, 1 on a show cause proceeding, and 12 miscellaneous actions. At the end of the year, 687 cases were in various stages leading up to the issuance of a decision by a hearing officer.



The Commissioners adjudicated a total of 136 cases during 1991: 123 permit applications, 7 permit transfers, 2 fee arrearages, and 4 on miscellaneous matters. At the end of the year, 163 cases were in various stages of the adjudication process leading to the issuance of final decisions by the Commissioners.

Investigations

During 1991, the Commission received fines and arrearages of $69,370 due to the successful settlement of prior actions. The Commission continues to cooperate with state and federal law enforcement agencies.

Judicial Rulings and Appeals

The Alaska Supreme Court issued one decision in 1991 about the Commission and entry permits. In CFEC, State v. Baxter, 806 P.2d 1373 (Alaska 1991), the court upheld a CFEC decision denying an applicant credit for owning a vessel because he did not prove he ever used it in the fishery during the applicable period.

Internal Revenue Service Seizures of Limited Entry Permits.

During the ten years that the State has resisted Internal Revenue Service (IRS) attempts to seize and force the sale of limited entry permits, the Entry Commission has consistently advised fishers not to wager on a favorable outcome and to get their affairs in order with the IRS. Our advice is now more pressing than ever. In the Lorentzen case, the Federal District Court ruled that limited entry permits are subject to IRS' seizure and forced sale. The State participated in Lorentzen as a friend of the court. The individual fisher who filed the Lorentzen case did not appeal the court's ruling.

Lorentzen does not change State law: except as noted below, creditors may not execute upon entry permits, and permits may not be pledged as security for debts (with the exception of a State or CFAB loan). The net effect of Lorentzen is that, in addition to child support claimants with judgments for arrearages, the Internal Revenue Service can now execute upon entry permits to foreclose upon federal tax liens.

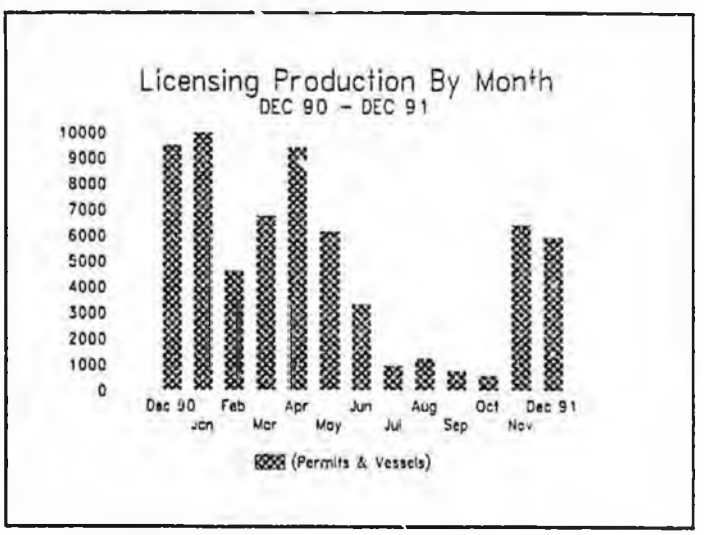
In response, the State Legislature has enacted Governor Hickel's SB 449, which provides statutory guidelines for transfers as the result of valid executions. The legislation is intended to ensure some State control over the transfers and, among other things, to protect the revolving loan funds of the State Commercial Fisheries Loan Program and the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank.

At the same time, the Entry Commission and the IRS have undertaken a dialogue in an effort to facilitate voluntary compliance by fishers with their tax obligations. The problem is serious. Many fishers planned to pay their 1990 taxes with earnings from the 1991 season, which for salmon fishers was a disaster. In part as a consequence, IRS estimates that some 3,000 Alaska fishers owe federal taxes. The Commission will pursue these discussions in the hope that seizures and forced sales of entry permits can be avoided.

LICENSING

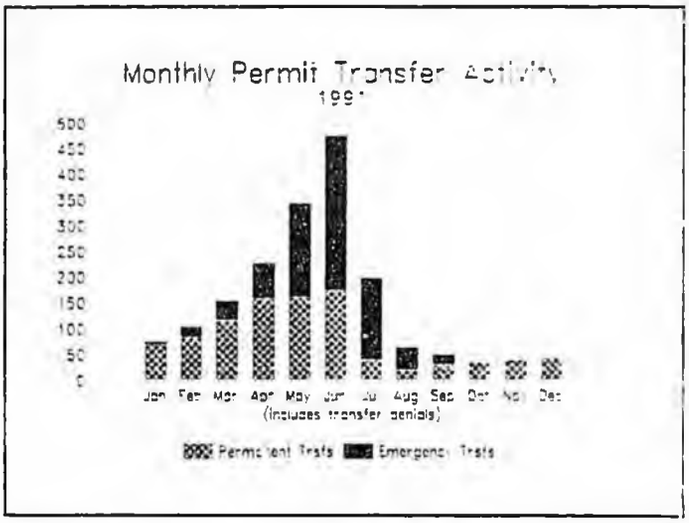
The licensing section serves the commercial fishing industry by issuing the commercial fishing permits and vessel licenses required for participation in Alaska's commercial fisheries. The small staff of four full-time employees at the Juneau office, and one at the Kodiak field office, issue 50,000+ licenses annually. That staff is supplemented by two seasonal and two temporary employees who work only during the peak months of licensing activity. One additional employee is responsible for processing permit transfer requests (for both permanent and emergency transfers), totaling approximately 1,800 per year. Beginning late in 1990, the licensing section gained one additional employee and assumed responsibility for all of the agency's telephone switchboard and mail processing functions.

Licensing activity is very seasonal as can be seen in the graph. Activity is slower during the late summer and fall, picking up immediately after the mailout of license renewal forms, dropping off again mid-winter then gradually increasing throughout the spring. A perpetual problem with which the licensing section contends each year is the tendency of many fishermen to wait until the last minute to apply for necessary permits, resulting in a high-pressure time crunch for themselves and the licensing staff.



The licensing section continually strives to improve efficiency of operations. During 1991, considerable time was spent on in-house redesign of license renewal/application forms to allow all of the permits and/or vessel licenses held by an individual to be renewed on a single form (in prior years separate forms were required for each license). The 1992 renewal forms were printed and mailed by the agency without relying on outside vendors, resulting in significant savings. Initial response to the new forms has been very favorable; fishermen have just one form to sign and return instead of as many as 5 - 15, and paper handling and filing has been greatly reduced for the staff, resulting in faster issuance of licenses.

Permit transfer activity also tends to be very seasonal, peaking in June when mid-season emergency transfers predominate, as is shown in the graph. During 1991, permanent transfer activity remained fairly constant compared to 1990, with 963 transfer requests received, of which 39 were denied and 924 approved. Emergency transfers increased slightly, rising from 800 in 1990 to 846 in 1991 - of which 58 were denied and 788 approved.



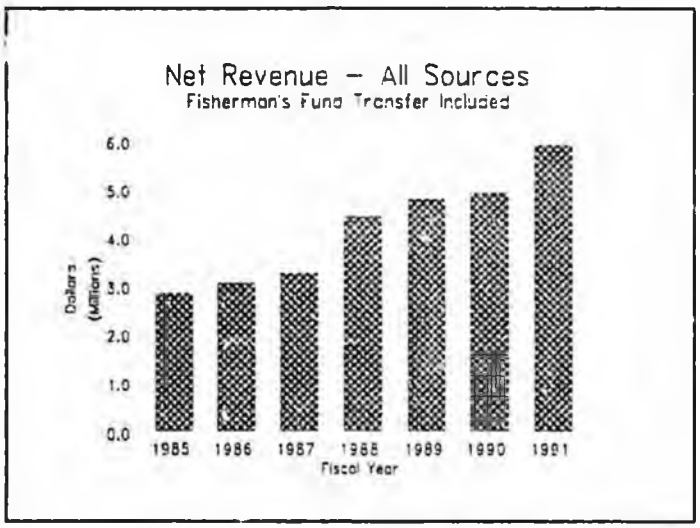
The licensing section takes in revenues from annual permit and vessel license fees, one-time limited entry permit application fees, fines and arrearages assessed pursuant to residency investigations or revocation actions, and user fees which are charged for the privilege of obtaining licenses at Commission field offices rather than by mail from the Juneau office. Pursuant to AS.23.35.060, $18 for each fisherman who is a resident of Alaska, and $54 for each nonresident, is transferred from the Commission's licensing revenues to the Fishermen's Fund insurance program which is administered by the Department of Labor. Following this summary are tables indicating revenues received during both fiscal and calendar year 1991 and the number of 1991 permits and vessel licenses issued.

During 1991, the Commission maintained the full-time Kodiak field office and the seasonal offices in Bristol Bay which provide licensing service and assistance with other limited entry matters. (A summary of field office activities follows the table, Licenses Issued for 1991.)

1991 Licensing Revenue

REVENUE SOURCE *	FISCAL YEAR 91	CALENDAR YEAR 91
Permit Fees	$5,347,940	$5,885,370
Vessel License Fees	384,318	388,244
Limited Entry Application Fees	7,690	20,880
Field Office User Fees	40,300	39,400
Fines/Arrearages	62,433	79,043
NSF Check Penalties	1,050	1,275
Misc. Revenue	70,175	49,250
GROSS REVENUE	**$5,913,906**	**$6,463,462**
(less refunds)	- 82,076	- 79,884
NET REVENUE	**$5,831,830**	**$6,383,578**
(less Fishermen's Fund transfer)	- 467,712	(see next page for FF transfer for 1991 permits)
	$5,364,118	

* This report indicates total revenue received from each source regardless of the license year:, it includes fees for permits and vessel licenses for 1990, 1991 and 1992, received during the fiscal year or calendar year, respectively.



Licenses Issued For 1991

Limited Entry Permits Not Renewed	415
Limited Entry Permits Revoked or Lapsed (since 1975)	473
Limited Entry Permits Renewed	12,657
Interim Permits in Limited Fisheries	1,247
Interim Permits in Open-to-Entry Fisheries	18,598
Special Harvest Area (Hatchery) Permits	17
Educational Entry Permits	5
PERMITS PAID FOR 1991	**32,524**
VESSELS LICENSED FOR 1991	**17,580**
TOTAL PERMITS AND VESSEL LICENSES	**50,104**
Resident Permit Holders	13,791
Nonresident Permit Holders	4,153
TOTAL PERMIT HOLDERS	**17,944**

Revenue Transferred to the Fishermen's Fund was $472,500 (for 1991 permits only)

Licensing Field Office Activities

Field Office Locations	Permits Issued*	Vessels Licensed	User Fees Collected
Kodiak	2,515	821	$31,350
Dillingham	274	89	3,180
King Salmon	326	132	3,690

TOTAL FIELD OFFICE USER FEES $38,220

* Permits Issued includes original cards and duplicates.

The Kodiak office is open throughout the entire calendar year, while the field offices in Dillingham and King Salmon are operated on a seasonal basis only. During 1991, CFEC staff provided licensing service in Dillingham for a few days immediately prior to the Togiak herring fishery and for five weeks during the salmon season. The King Salmon office was staffed for approximately five weeks during the Bristol Bay salmon season.

The user fee is a surcharge of $10.00 for each permit or vessel license obtained at a field office. User fees were implemented in 1988 to cover the costs of field office services which would otherwise have been eliminated due to budget reductions.

RESEARCH

The research section provides the background research and data analyses needed by the Commission. The section, coupled with the Commission's data processing section, also produces basic economic data on Alaska's fisheries which can be used to address many policy questions and to develop standard or specialized reports to serve the data needs of users outside the agency.

In 1991, the Commission's research staff was involved in a wide range of projects. These projects included efforts to monitor trends in Alaska's fisheries, to evaluate the need for access controls in particular fisheries, to develop eligibility criteria for moratoria in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries, to document and analyze changes occurring under the entry limitation program, to provide other agencies and users with needed data, and to develop optimum number recommendations for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery. The following paragraphs provide brief highlights of 1991 activities.

New Moratorium Legislation

In 1991, Alaska's legislature passed a bill (SCSCS HB 137) which provided the Commission with the authority to implement a moratorium on new entrants into certain fisheries under specific conditions. The bill amended several different statutes. Prior to this legislation, a moratorium on new entrants could only be achieved by implementing a full-scale limited entry program. Under the new legislation, a moratorium can last a maximum of four years.

The legislation provides the Commission with the authority to implement a moratorium on new entrants into a fishery that: (1) has experienced recent increases in fishing effort that are beyond a low, sporadic level of effort; (2) has achieved a level of harvest that may be approaching or exceeding the maximum sustainable level for the fishery; and (3) for which there is insufficient biological and resource management information necessary to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery (see AS 16.43.225). The law also provided the Commission with the direct authority to implement a moratorium in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness Crab fishery (see AS 16.43.227).

The Commission may act under AS 16.43.225, only if the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), upon approval of the Board of Fisheries (BOF), petitions the Commission under AS 44.62.220 for a moratorium on new entrants. To act, the Commission also must conclude that the fishery has reached a level of participation that may threaten the conservation and the

sustained yield management of the fishery resource and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing. The Commission must also find that they have insufficient information to limit entry under AS 16.43.240.

A fishery reverts to open access at the conclusion of a moratorium, unless the Commission takes other actions to limit entry. A moratorium is expected to be much less costly to administer than a full-scale limited entry program.

Moratoria and Limitation Studies

Each year, as some of Alaska's unlimited fisheries face increasing fishing pressure, the Commission receives requests to limit entry into additional fisheries. In 1990, the Commission received another petition to limit the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries. The research staff produced an extensive research report on the fishery in 1990, and continued to provide report updates to the Commission in 1991.

Nevertheless, the Commission did not adopt a full-scale limited entry program in these Dungeness fisheries because it was doubtful that the existing limited entry statutes would be very effective at controlling the growth in fishing effort over the longer-term. Many Dungeness fishermen agreed with the Commission but still felt that there was a need to take temporary action to contain the growth in effort while longer-term alternatives for the fisheries could be explored.

In 1991, fishermen in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries, fishermen in Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries, and their legislators were instrumental in developing the new moratorium legislation which became law. Following passage of the legislation, the Commission was petitioned immediately for such a moratorium by Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fishermen.

After receiving the petition, the Commission developed regulatory proposals for moratoria in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness pot, ring net, and diving fisheries. The Commission carefully analyzed alternative eligibility criteria required under AS 16.43.227 and AS 16.43.225 (e). A regulatory proposal was made in August and a public comment period was held in August and September. Several public meetings were held throughout Southeastern Alaska to discuss the proposal.

While the public comments were mixed, particularly with respect to eligibility requirements, the weight of the public testimony and the comments of the ADF&G supported the need for moratoria in these fisheries. The Commission adopted moratoria regulations in September 1991, and only those

eligible to fish during the moratoria will be issued interim-use permits in 1992. Currently, fishermen and the Commission are exploring longer-term options for effort management in these fisheries.

In 1991 the Commission's research staff also completed a series of reports on the Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries. The Commission received petitions to implement moratoria or limited entry into some of the Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries in 1990, and decided to look at several of these fisheries as a complex.

A series of five reports on these Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries were prepared by Susan Shirley and Al Tingley. Four of the reports cover the abalone, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and geoduck fisheries, separately. These reports look at the development of each fishery, participation histories, harvest and earnings data, and participation patterns across fishing areas. A fifth report looks at all the fisheries as a complex and examines participation patterns across species, area and combinations of species and area.

One of the fisheries which experienced a recent rapid increase in effort is the Southeastern Alaska sea cucumber fishery. In April of 1990, the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska filed a suit against the BOF, CFEC, and ADF&G "to prevent further destruction and mismanagement of stocks of sea cucumbers and other subsistence seafoods in violation of principles of sustained yield mandated by the Alaska Constitution." In May 1990, the ADF&G closed the fishery until research could be conducted and a new management approach could be developed.

The ADF&G subsequently conducted surveys and developed an interim management plan. In early 1991, the BOF developed new regulations to manage the fishery (see 5 AAC 38.140). The Board also passed a plan for managing high impact emerging fisheries in general (see 5 AAC 39.210). The Department has proceeded to manage the fisheries under these new regulations.

After the new moratorium legislation was signed into law in June of 1991, sea cucumber fishermen petitioned the Commissioner of Fish and Game for a moratorium on new entrants into the fishery. Because ADF&G's new management plan appears to be capable of adequately providing for resource conservation in the fishery, the Department concluded that the fishery no longer met all of the criteria specified in AS 16.05.050(20). As a result, the Department decided that they did not have the authority to petition the Commission for a moratorium. Both the Commission and the Department will continue to monitor developments in these diving fisheries.

Optimum Number Research

In 1991, the Commission's research staff completed a preliminary rough draft of a report on optimum numbers for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery. This work was mandated by the decision of the Alaska Supreme Court in Johns v. State, CFEC, 758 P.2d 1256 (Alaska 1988).

Johns recognizes that more permits could be created and sold as a result. Because Johns is premised on a constitutional issue, the same claim could be brought in any limited fishery where there has been a substantial change in conditions since the time the fishery was limited.

The preliminary report is currently being reviewed and extensively revised but should be released for public comment during 1992. The Commission wants to take great care in making an optimum number decision, as there is a real risk that any decision may result in a new court challenge.

Some of the research which was undertaken in this fishery will be helpful in the optimum number process in other herring fisheries. The Commission expects to move prudently with respect to optimum number research in other fisheries. Further, current research may well lead to Legislative recommendations which could simplify and clarify this difficult area of the Limited Entry Act.

Permit Distribution Patterns

In 1991, the Commission continued to monitor changes in the distribution of holders of Alaska's limited entry permits. The geographic distribution of Alaska's limited entry permits is a topic which continues to be an important concern to Alaskans and their legislators. The report, Changes In The Distribution Of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits, 1975-1990 (CFEC Report 91-6, co-authored by Rick Berning and Elaine Dinneford), provides extensive data, information and analyses on the topic.

This report updates previous studies by the Commission. A major change in this report from earlier versions was the use of 1990 census data and standards to define the rural and urban categories used in the definition of the resident-types in the report. For analysis purposes, the report defines five resident-types relative to each limited fishery. These include non-residents and four Alaskan resident-types. The four Alaskan resident-types are based upon whether a permit holder lives in a rural or urban community, and whether that community is considered local or non-local to the limited fishery.

The report provides data on the 48 limited fisheries for which permanent permits had been issued through year-end 1990. It covers the 1975 through 1990 time period and includes detailed information on the changes in the number and type of entry permits held by each Alaskan resident-type and nonresidents.

The report provides fishery specific and statewide data on transfer incidence, the initial geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to permit transfers, changes due to permit holder migrations, and the year-end 1990 geographic distribution of permit holders. Data are also provided on the age distribution of permit holders through time and age differences between transferors and transfer recipients.

Summary statistics are also reported from CFEC's transfer survey. These statistics provide information on the incidence of transfers between family members and business partners, transfer acquisition methods, and transfer financing methods. Copies of the report are available upon request.

Other Reports/Activities

During the year, the Commission's research staff produced many ad hoc reports for the Commission and special request reports for the BOF and the Alaska legislature. The staff produces monthly permit value estimates for the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and other users. Elaine Dinneford produced a number of reports on wholesale production and value for both the Commission and outside users and produced reports for the Commission on changes in permit holdings in particular fisheries by village.

Ben Muse extended some earlier work which he had done on permit values in a paper titled "Fishing Permit Values and Management Rents In Alaska Salmon Fisheries". This paper was presented at the 1991 meeting of the Western Economics Association. In the paper, Dr. Muse uses his previous estimates of the relationship between permit values and net earnings to forecast the impact on management rents of a 25% increase in gross revenues in the Southeastern Alaska salmon purse seine fishery. Among other topics, the paper raises the possibility that such events may increase short term rents to crewmembers.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

		Actual Transfer Information						Transfer Survey Information			
Fishery and Area	Year	Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Sablefish Longline											
S. Southeastern	89	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	3	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	***	0
	91	3	1	1	1	− 1	1	0	1	***	0
N. Southeastern	89	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	27	23	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	91	27	23	2	2	0	1	0	2	***	0
	91	28	22	3	3	− 1	0	0	3	***	0
Sablefish Pots											
S. Southeastern	88	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Herring Purse Seine											
Southeastern	77	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	78	41	37	2	2	− 1	0	0	0	—	0
	79	42	38	2	2	0	1	1	0	—	0
	80	42	38	2	2	+ 1	2	2	0	—	0
	81	41	38	1	1	0	5	1	0	—	0
	82	42	39	4	4	0	5	2	2	***	2
	83	42	37	3	3	− 2	6	1	2	***	1
	84	42	37	1	1	0	8	0	1	***	1
	85	43	38	2	2	0	9	0	2	***	2
	86	44	39	3	3	0	9	1	2	***	2
	87	44	39	3	3	0	10	1	2	***	2
	88	44	36	3	3	− 2	11	0	3	***	0
	89	44	35	0	0	0	11	0	0	—	0
	90	44	35	2	2	0	11	0	2	***	1
	91	44	35	4	4	0	13	0	4	235,000	1
Prince Wm Sound	77	85	77	3	3	− 1	0	0	1	***	1
	78	91	78	7	6	− 1	0	0	1	***	0
	79	92	80	16	13	+ 1	0	1	2	***	1
	80	92	77	7	7	− 1	5	2	4	46,250	3
	81	92	76	4	4	0	8	2	2	***	2
	82	93	78	10	10	0	14	3	7	71,250	6
	83	97	83	2	2	+ 2	16	1	1	***	1
	84	100	86	16	15	+ 1	22	9	7	63,857	7
	85	102	86	16	14	− 1	25	4	12	66,375	5
	86	102	85	13	13	0	29	3	10	75,750	6
	87	103	84	6	6	0	29	2	4	96,250	1
	88	103	82	11	10	+ 1	34	1	10	160,500	[illegible]
	89	103	81	1	1	+ 1	37	0	1	***	1
	90	103	81	8	8	+ 3	36	5	3	***	2
	91	103	80	7	7	+ 1	35	1	6	222,500	2

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

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Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Purse Seine											
Cook Inlet	77	61	57	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	78	67	60	9	7	- 1	0	1	1	***	1
	79	68	59	10	7	0	0	0	4	27,500	1
	80	68	58	3	3	0	5	1	1	***	1
	81	68	56	4	4	- 1	6	1	3	***	1
	82	69	58	2	2	0	6	1	1	***	1
	83	70	59	1	1	0	6	1	0	---	0
	84	72	59	3	3	0	7	2	1	***	1
	85	73	59	12	12	+ 1	8	2	10	16,700	0
	86	73	57	20	19	- 2	10	7	13	31,362	4
	87	73	56	14	14	- 2	12	3	11	111,364	3
	88	73	55	5	5	0	17	1	4	165,000	2
	89	73	53	5	3	0	16	1	4	211,250	3
	90	73	51	5	5	0	18	4	1	***	0
	91	73	49	4	4	0	17	1	3	***	1
Kodiak	84	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	85	42	39	6	6	0	2	2	4	36,250	2
	86	42	39	9	9	+ 1	4	2	7	23,286	3
	87	44	40	9	7	- 1	6	0	9	22,611	2
	88	45	42	4	4	+ 1	8	2	2	***	1
	89	46	44	7	7	+ 1	7	4	3	***	1
	90	46	42	7	7	0	10	2	5	70,500	2
	91	47	42	5	5	- 1	8	2	3	***	0
Herring Beach Seine											
Norton Sound	90	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	91	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
Herring Seine/Gill Net											
Kodiak	87	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	88	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
Herring Gill Net											
Southeastern	78	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	0
	79	39	35	2	2	0	1	0	0	---	0
	80	44	38	4	4	0	2	0	4	13,363	4
	81	45	39	4	4	+ 1	6	0	4	13,875	2
	82	59	47	6	6	- 1	10	1	5	27,500	5
	83	67	47	12	12	- 6	8	9	3	***	2
	84	82	62	11	11	+ 1	11	5	6	39,583	2
	85	87	61	16	16	- 5	11	4	12	45,000	4
	86	90	61	12	10	- 1	10	8	4	51,250	1
	87	91	60	15	14	0	13	3	12	48,542	6
	88	91	58	16	15	- 2	14	5	11	48,827	4
	89	92	60	6	6	+ 1	14	2	4	54,750	2
	90	98	64	5	5	0	12	3	2	***	1
	91	98	66	8	7	+ 1	13	1	7	27,214	1

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

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Herring Gill Net											
Prince Wm Sound	82	24	22	4	4	+ 1	0	1	3	***	1
	83	24	23	4	4	+ 1	3	0	4	17,000	4
	84	24	22	5	5	0	7	1	4	24,000	4
	85	24	23	4	3	+ 1	9	1	3	***	2
	86	24	22	5	5	0	11	1	4	30,500	1
	87	24	22	1	1	0	10	1	0	—	0
	88	24	22	2	2	0	11	0	2	***	1
	89	24	21	3	3	- 1	10	0	3	***	0
	90	24	21	0	0	0	8	0	0	—	0
	91	24	22	2	2	+ 1	0	0	2	***	1
Kodiak	84	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	1
	85	54	53	12	11	0	3	2	10	15,600	4
	86	57	57	12	12	+ 1	11	2	10	16,600	4
	87	59	59	9	8	0	14	3	6	15,250	3
	88	64	64	21	20	0	15	3	18	16,511	3
	89	68	66	13	13	- 1	17	1	12	22,813	2
	90	72	69	13	12	0	18	5	8	29,000	0
	91	74	71	10	10	0	17	2	8	31,125	1
Nelson Island	90	77	74	1	1	0	0	1	0	—	0
	91	80	77	2	2	0	0	2	0	—	0
Nunivak Island	90	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	91	42	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
Lower Yukon	90	6[illegible]	66	3	2	0	0	3	0	—	0
	91	70	70	5	5	0	0	5	0	—	0
Norton Sound	90	211	16[illegible]	31	29	- 7	0	5	26	29,731	2
	91	229	[illegible]	35	33	+ 1	6	8	27	35,370	3
King/Tanner Crab Pot	—										
SE Red/Blue King	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
SE Brn King	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
SE R/B King + Tanner	89	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	6	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	***	1
	91	7	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	***	1
SE All King + Tanner	89	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	14	14	1	1	0	1	0	1	***	1
	91	14	14	1	1	0	3	0	1	***	0
SE Tanner Crab	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	90	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	91	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Pound											
Prince Wm Sound	88	128	97	36	34	+ 4	3	4	32	24,519	7
	89	128	101	14	14	+ 5	8	1	13	47,884	4
	90	128	100	4	4	- 1	9	2	2	***	1
	91	128	102	12	12	+ 2	12	0	12	61,375	
Salmon Purse Seine											
Southeastern	75	398	198	51	51	- 4	0	8	15	10,633	12
	76	409	202	24	21	- 3	0	1	9	9,222	5
	77	411	196	53	50	- 6	0	6	21	16,667	14
	78	413	193	56	50	- 8	0	5	16	30,929	13
	79	413	189	38	36	- 2	1	3	12	39,917	10
	80	414	193	35	34	+ 3	13	12	15	39,600	9
	81	414	194	35	34	0	16	12	23	40,652	12
	82	414	186	31	31	- 6	24	10	21	40,286	11
	83	416	187	34	32	- 1	27	14	20	38,531	10
	84	417	185	55	52	- 1	33	17	38	40,884	18
	85	416	181	36	33	- 6	39	9	27	37,907	12
	86	416	184	26	23	+ 2	38	8	18	34,403	3
	87	416	182	36	33	+ 3	43	6	30	40,832	10
	88	416	181	30	29	- 3	45	12	18	65,833	5
	89	416	182	36	36	+ 5	47	7	29	78,448	12
	90	417	180	26	26	- 2	43	8	18	104,667	4
	91	417	181	33	32	+ 2	48	14	19	92,684	6
Prince Wm Sound	75	210	164	19	17	+ 2	0	0	7	8,000	5
	76	247	194	42	36	- 5	0	5	11	10,700	6
	77	255	198	28	24	- 3	0	1	6	29,800	5
	78	257	193	36	32	- 5	0	3	10	24,272	4
	79	258	192	47	41	- 3	5	3	13	33,846	5
	80	258	197	29	28	+ 1	15	12	14	40,154	6
	81	259	190	34	34	- 5	33	18	16	69,531	10
	82	259	188	26	26	+ 1	41	12	14	101,690	13
	83	259	187	29	28	- 1	53	12	17	142,384	14
	84	261	188	23	22	- 2	62	12	11	131,695	9
	85	261	191	27	25	+ 7	68	10	17	104,206	8
	86	262	190	26	24	+ 1	71	13	13	99,400	9
	87	262	191	36	35	+ 1	72	15	21	90,000	16
	88	263	184	32	30	- 3	71	13	19	135,158	7
	89	263	184	15	15	0	72	9	6	236,333	2
	90	264	184	16	15	0	71	11	5	228,000	3
	91	264	182	21	20	- 2	65	11	10	215,500	1

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

		Actual Transfer Information						Transfer Survey Information			
Fishery and Area	Year	Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Purse Seine											
Cook Inlet	75	49	49	3	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	63	62	7	6	- 1	0	1	2	***	2
	77	72	72	12	11	0	0	2	4	10,625	2
	78	74	74	10	9	0	0	2	5	40,000	4
	79	75	74	9	8	0	1	2	1	***	1
	80	75	73	12	12	- 1	5	4	7	82,786	3
	81	75	73	10	9	0	10	3	7	83,714	5
	82	77	76	11	11	0	16	6	5	84,267	5
	83	78	78	15	14	+ 1	23	7	8	90,000	7
	84	78	77	10	8	- 1	24	9	1	***	1
	85	80	79	5	5	0	26	1	4	58,375	3
	86	82	81	9	9	0	27	4	5	60,000	4
	87	82	81	16	15	0	27	5	11	60,455	6
	88	82	81	14	14	0	31	5	9	66,089	6
	89	82	81	10	9	0	33	7	3	***	2
	90	82	81	6	5	0	32	2	4	177,500	0
	91	82	80	3	3	0	29	1	2	***	0
Kodiak	75	334	242	22	22	+ 4	0	4	7	4,571	5
	76	358	262	42	40	- 1	0	6	13	9,736	5
	77	365	270	72	62	+ 3	0	13	19	17,611	7
	78	371	273	60	52	+ 3	0	11	9	47,611	9
	79	374	272	57	41	- 2	3	5	12	66,045	6
	80	375	275	35	34	+ 4	24	5	24	70,688	15
	81	375	280	37	36	+ 7	50	16	20	68,625	15
	82	376	284	43	42	+ 4	66	14	29	75,511	28
	83	377	289	47	47	+ 4	81	19	28	69,903	20
	84	378	286	29	29	- 2	91	12	17	61,265	7
	85	379	288	43	39	0	99	20	23	46,337	9
	86	380	293	52	46	+ 5	102	25	27	36,151	12
	87	381	293	61	53	+ 2	104	23	38	44,128	13
	88	382	288	55	50	- 5	113	21	34	66,491	15
	89	382	287	38	37	0	113	15	22	132,795	8
	90	382	283	25	25	0	114	8	17	146,588	4
	91	383	282	22	22	- 1	110	7	15	119,170	4
Chignik	75	85	64	4	4	0	0	1	1	***	1
	76	90	72	4	4	0	0	2	0	---	0
	77	90	73	6	5	+ 1	0	2	1	***	1
	78	90	76	3	3	0	0	1	0	---	0
	79	90	76	1	1	+ 1	0	0	0	---	0
	80	90	76	1	1	0	2	1	0	---	0
	81	90	74	5	4	- 1	5	2	3	***	3
	82	90	74	7	6	0	5	5	2	***	1
	83	90	74	4	4	0	9	2	2	***	1
	84	90	76	9	8	+ 1	13	5	4	322,500	3
	85	90	78	6	6	+ 1	15	3	3	***	2
	86	90	78	5	5	+ 1	16	3	2	***	1
	87	90	77	0	0	0	17	0	0	---	0
	88	90	75	4	3	- 1	19	3	1	***	1
	89	90	74	4	4	- 1	20	2	2	***	1
	90	90	74	4	4	+ 1	23	2	2	***	1
	91	90	72	4	4	0	21	2	2	***	1

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Purse Seine											
Alaska Peninsula	75	108	95	3	3	0	0	0	0	—	0
	76	112	99	6	5	0	0	3	0	—	0
	77	113	100	15	13	0	0	4	1	***	0
	78	115	104	12	12	+ 1	0	2	3	***	2
	79	117	102	13	12	- 3	0	3	5	66,000	1
	80	117	97	19	17	- 3	3	14	2	***	1
	81	117	98	9	9	+ 1	7	7	2	***	2
	82	118	99	5	5	0	6	3	2	***	0
	83	118	98	22	19	- 2	7	16	6	195,000	5
	84	118	98	8	8	+ 1	11	5	3	***	3
	85	119	100	3	3	0	15	3	0	—	0
	86	119	99	10	10	- 1	17	6	4	251,250	2
	87	119	96	10	10	- 2	18	6	4	145,000	2
	88	119	93	13	13	- 2	18	9	4	149,625	0
	89	119	92	5	5	- 1	19	3	2	***	0
	90	119	92	5	5	- 1	25	3	2	***	1
	91	119	92	5	3	0	26	5	0	—	0
Salmon Beach Seine											
Kodiak	75	21	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	76	23	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	30	27	10	8	- 1	0	1	3	***	2
	78	33	30	16	14	0	0	4	3	***	1
	79	33	30	7	7	- 1	0	1	4	36,500	3
	80	34	31	9	9	- 1	0	1	4	42,625	2
	81	34	32	10	8	0	4	3	7	42,429	5
	82	34	32	4	4	0	3	2	2	***	2
	83	35	32	5	5	0	6	2	3	***	3
	84	35	32	3	3	0	7	1	2	***	1
	85	34	30	6	5	- 1	7	2	4	23,750	1
	86	34	30	3	3	0	6	1	2	***	0
	87	33	31	7	7	0	7	2	5	25,000	3
	88	33	30	8	8	- 1	5	3	5	28,400	0
	89	33	29	9	9	- 2	4	3	6	34,833	2
	90	33	29	3	3	+ 1	3	0	3	***	0
	91	33	30	3	2	0	2	1	2	***	0
Salmon Drift Gill Net											
Southeastern	75	431	293	94	89	+ 6	0	9	28	9,211	21
	76	449	313	59	48	+ 4	0	6	12	10,213	7
	77	460	323	71	68	+ 6	0	11	25	16,262	17
	78	463	329	81	67	+ 5	0	11	36	34,604	18
	79	464	324	72	60	- 8	10	8	19	41,763	14
	80	464	322	59	56	- 1	35	22	35	41,714	21
	81	464	319	66	61	- 1	56	25	40	43,920	30
	82	466	315	74	66	-10	68	33	41	38,495	30
	83	467	322	50	45	0	83	13	37	34,508	23
	84	467	316	64	60	- 9	85	21	43	32,898	14
	85	468	320	61	59	+ 1	92	18	43	35,623	21
	86	468	326	71	65	+ 1	108	26	45	44,849	22
	87	468	327	52	48	- 2	108	18	34	55,632	16
	88	468	316	50	41	-10	109	20	30	75,958	12
	89	468	309	25	23	- 4	114	9	16	125,625	9
	90	468	307	45	43	- 3	116	17	28	106,500	7
	91	468	317	46	44	+ 8	121	13	33	82,773	10

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Salmon Drift Gill Net —											
Prince Wm Sound	75	494	366	36	33	+ 1	0	4	9	3,089	6
	76	514	390	70	64	+ 3	0	10	18	4,500	15
	77	524	393	83	71	− 2	0	8	30	13,750	20
	78	528	384	84	69	− 4	0	8	25	27,742	19
	79	531	384	68	62	+ 1	4	11	22	35,632	13
	80	531	392	54	51	+ 4	16	19	26	27,288	17
	81	531	398	74	73	+ 8	56	20	54	32,204	30
	82	531	384	78	72	−10	74	27	51	46,461	32
	83	533	396	54	53	+ 1	105	17	37	61,450	24
	84	534	393	57	52	− 6	129	22	35	53,157	18
	85	534	386	70	66	− 5	138	17	53	55,679	25
	86	536	384	57	53	− 2	145	11	46	62,006	23
	87	536	386	57	55	+ 5	154	12	45	62,147	21
	88	536	386	68	60	+11	168	18	50	75,802	17
	89	537	392	29	28	0	158	14	15	137,833	8
	90	537	391	41	39	0	155	14	27	160,523	11
	91	537	395	41	39	+ 2	158	17	24	122,250	6
Cook Inlet	75	453	291	30	30	+ 3	0	3	10	3,911	[illegible]
	76	514	342	76	73	+ 2	0	9	29	5,552	12
	77	539	359	87	79	− 4	0	13	28	9,643	14
	78	549	365	87	82	0	0	20	21	36,825	15
	79	554	371	86	75	+ 3	6	13	24	82,636	18
	80	554	373	76	72	+ 2	42	36	34	67,290	28
	81	554	375	76	73	− 1	82	27	48	67,213	39
	82	554	382	64	61	+ 4	97	27	37	57,866	27
	83	555	390	72	69	+ 4	123	21	51	69,720	39
	84	556	399	48	48	+ 2	139	13	35	66,306	20
	85	557	394	62	58	− 1	156	23	39	62,759	22
	86	559	394	71	68	0	165	21	50	63,902	27
	87	560	399	44	42	+ 4	168	18	26	86,542	11
	88	561	403	35	33	+ 3	177	7	28	126,138	11
	89	561	398	53	53	− 2	169	18	35	168,400	14
	90	561	394	54	51	− 1	169	30	24	203,063	6
	91	562	396	43	41	+ 3	166	15	28	177,214	7
Alaska Peninsula	75	152	109	4	4	0	0	1	0	—	0
	76	153	110	17	17	0	0	1	4	6,333	1
	77	154	108	31	26	− 1	0	7	7	10,286	5
	78	156	109	27	25	− 5	0	6	5	15,000	3
	79	156	107	32	26	− 1	0	7	4	60,625	3
	80	156	103	28	25	− 4	12	16	8	95,875	5
	81	156	101	23	23	− 3	15	13	10	123,500	7
	82	156	98	25	24	− 2	15	12	13	119,000	8
	83	156	96	26	23	− 1	18	17	9	145,778	5
	84	156	96	15	15	− 1	23	8	7	186,429	5
	85	156	92	24	22	− 3	32	9	15	159,153	11
	86	157	95	22	22	+ 2	38	9	13	197,000	7
	87	158	94	9	9	0	40	2	7	215,429	4
	88	158	91	7	7	− 3	39	5	2	***	1
	89	158	88	13	13	− 2	39	8	5	344,000	2
	90	158	88	15	14	+ 1	45	4	11	356,136	4
	91	159	90	7	7	+ 1	48	1	6	357,000	3

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Salmon Drift Gill Net											
Bristol Bay	75	1,416	767	81	80	+ 9	0	16	15	1,166	9
	76	1,622	918	126	124	0	0	34	30	2,536	10
	77	1,663	947	213	196	-11	0	47	63	6,100	40
	78	1,700	973	235	211	-12	0	49	70	21,638	52
	79	1,717	971	225	197	-14	8	44	51	64,588	37
	80	1,717	967	169	162	0	87	68	79	89,032	59
	81	1,720	964	168	161	- 3	142	77	89	82,107	59
	82	1,724	960	183	179	-13	191	70	113	94,344	77
	83	1,727	989	160	155	+15	284	63	97	99,072	78
	84	1,729	969	153	146	-17	356	65	88	117,036	52
	85	1,738	976	138	130	0	391	49	89	114,647	41
	86	1,743	978	155	144	+ 1	411	57	97	121,120	54
	87	1,746	967	129	125	-10	418	51	78	130,265	40
	88	1,749	954	126	121	-12	432	49	77	167,461	32
	89	1,776	959	116	112	+ 2	438	63	53	233,400	25
	90	1,785	961	107	103	- 3	435	47	60	212,855	20
	91	1,793	945	102	97	-18	408	41	61	201,173	7
Salmon Set Net											
Yakutat	75	147	131	9	8	+ 2	0	1	3	***	2
	76	156	140	15	15	+ 1	0	8	4	6,000	2
	77	158	141	16	15	- 1	0	2	5	7,000	1
	78	161	142	22	20	- 1	0	4	5	10,480	2
	79	164	143	13	12	- 3	0	3	3	***	1
	80	164	146	16	15	0	2	9	2	***	1
	81	164	146	23	20	0	6	11	11	26,682	6
	82	164	144	15	14	- 1	12	7	8	32,792	5
	83	164	144	18	17	- 1	13	14	4	27,250	2
	84	164	145	13	13	+ 1	11	9	4	23,750	2
	85	164	145	18	17	+ 1	15	9	9	25,862	7
	86	164	142	17	16	0	17	10	7	26,857	2
	87	164	139	17	16	- 2	14	12	5	27,200	2
	88	164	135	27	27	- 3	17	10	17	28,279	7
	89	165	138	18	18	- 1	17	13	5	33,200	2
	90	165	139	22	22	+ 1	19	10	12	36,458	2
	91	167	142	20	19	+ 2	20	12	8	44,125	2
Prince Wm Sound	75	26	21	2	2	+ 2	0	0	0	---	0
	76	28	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	28	21	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	---	0
	78	28	23	5	4	+ 1	0	0	2	***	1
	79	28	23	2	2	0	0	0	1	***	1
	80	28	24	3	3	+ 1	0	3	0	---	1
	81	29	24	2	2	0	1	0	2	***	1
	82	30	27	5	5	+ 2	2	0	5	19,400	5
	83	30	28	9	8	+ 1	2	3	6	24,167	5
	84	30	28	6	6	0	3	2	4	31,250	1
	85	30	28	5	5	0	6	1	4	32,375	2
	86	30	28	1	1	0	7	0	1	***	1
	87	30	27	6	5	- 1	7	2	4	29,625	0
	88	30	27	6	6	+ 1	6	4	2	***	1
	89	30	27	4	4	0	5	3	1	***	0
	90	30	28	1	1	+ 1	4	0	1	***	0
	91	30	27	2	2	- 1	5	1	1	***	0

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Salmon Set Net											
Cook Inlet	75	652	608	47	46	0	0	7	9	2,250	6
	76	712	670	77	74	+ 9	0	14	14	1,778	7
	77	731	690	93	90	+ 3	0	12	29	4,821	15
	78	742	698	129	120	+ 1	0	23	46	9,824	15
	79	744	702	99	92	- 6	0	24	20	23,412	9
	80	744	697	89	87	+ 2	5	42	42	15,343	25
	81	744	685	110	103	- 7	18	50	59	15,322	31
	82	744	693	90	86	- 2	28	48	42	17,190	21
	83	743	683	103	101	-11	34	52	51	18,340	19
	84	743	670	89	86	-11	41	44	45	17,078	15
	85	744	670	92	90	- 7	44	41	51	16,312	10
	86	743	665	102	97	- 2	46	42	60	18,310	10
	87	743	660	101	98	- 3	48	33	68	26,727	14
	88	743	660	79	77	- 1	50	33	46	41,151	4
	89	743	645	91	87	- 9	54	42	49	57,694	11
	90	743	644	83	80	- 3	68	41	42	91,171	8
	91	745	643	63	63	- 2	71	43	20	65,875	5
Kodiak	75	139	103	22	22	+ 8	0	7	7	5,380	5
	76	176	133	37	34	- 2	0	4	10	3,900	2
	77	181	137	28	26	+ 1	0	5	7	6,600	4
	78	184	139	28	25	+ 2	0	9	6	19,800	4
	79	185	138	32	27	0	1	4	10	33,667	6
	80	186	138	34	33	+ 1	6	16	9	39,861	5
	81	186	141	25	25	+ 1	18	15	9	41,278	7
	82	186	138	28	28	- 3	21	16	12	39,817	7
	83	186	139	19	18	+ 1	23	13	6	57,033	5
	84	187	141	24	23	+ 1	30	13	11	57,200	5
	85	187	147	22	22	+ 3	34	15	7	56,357	3
	86	187	150	38	36	+ 3	32	19	19	61,792	8
	87	187	152	25	25	+ 3	29	17	8	60,122	3
	88	187	150	15	14	+ 1	31	12	3	***	1
	89	188	144	15	14	- 1	29	9	6	69,542	2
	90	188	143	16	16	+ 1	27	10	6	85,000	2
	91	188	140	21	19	- 1	27	18	3	***	2
Alaska Peninsula	75	82	76	4	3	0	0	2	0	---	0
	76	105	98	5	5	0	0	2	3	***	1
	77	106	95	15	14	- 1	0	1	4	5,150	1
	78	108	99	14	13	0	0	3	2	***	0
	79	108	99	12	11	0	0	2	0	---	0
	80	109	98	17	14	- 2	1	7	5	14,500	3
	81	109	98	21	21	0	3	12	9	54,278	7
	82	109	96	19	19	- 1	5	8	11	54,636	6
	83	109	96	24	24	0	5	13	11	50,836	3
	84	109	95	18	18	- 1	7	9	9	45,332	2
	85	110	94	14	14	- 2	11	7	7	47,500	2
	86	113	92	11	10	- 4	13	4	7	56,357	4
	87	113	90	23	22	- 2	16	14	9	55,722	5
	88	113	94	13	12	+ 2	20	9	3	***	2
	89	113	94	9	9	0	19	8	1	***	0
	90	113	93	6	6	- 1	21	3	3	***	0
	91	113	91	8	8	- 1	24	5	3	***	1

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Set Net											
Bristol Bay	75	716	592	22	22	+ 2	0	9	0	—	0
	76	759	621	68	65	- 3	0	23	11	2,755	6
	77	824	669	76	74	- 6	0	21	19	2,695	4
	78	891	733	133	125	+ 4	0	39	27	8,507	9
	79	910	745	133	125	- 6	1	32	38	18,184	16
	80	913	728	113	111	-11	11	49	49	30,689	20
	81	914	714	112	106	-17	30	55	56	32,370	27
	82	916	705	118	115	-12	45	48	70	37,357	42
	83	929	711	97	94	- 6	63	48	49	41,680	27
	84	931	712	90	87	- 8	63	43	47	40,766	22
	85	931	714	98	96	0	75	50	48	35,974	22
	86	940	719	97	92	+ 5	86	36	61	33,300	18
	87	942	722	108	101	+ 1	89	44	64	34,453	20
	88	941	716	97	93	- 2	94	50	47	46,508	16
	89	1,007	771	95	92	- 6	86	55	39	63,731	11
	90	1,012	772	85	81	+ 2	94	52	33	60,545	8
	91	1,013	764	83	78	- 1	102	43	40	58,425	7
Salmon Power Troll											
Southeastern	75	849	619	137	130	+23	0	11	52	5,303	27
	76	915	677	78	76	+ 2	0	14	29	5,065	18
	77	929	698	159	147	+15	0	11	64	8,831	25
	78	934	717	143	137	+17	0	13	78	15,457	39
	79	939	718	126	108	- 3	26	13	61	26,680	39
	80	939	703	97	94	-11	76	14	72	33,308	41
	81	939	712	95	92	+ 7	127	23	68	29,012	47
	82	940	717	86	83	- 3	153	15	71	21,630	44
	83	939	722	95	94	0	167	22	73	20,864	40
	84	940	720	83	81	-10	188	12	71	19,456	34
	85	942	729	83	82	+ 1	211	10	73	21,509	40
	86	942	729	88	85	+ 2	229	16	72	24,776	38
	87	942	748	75	72	+15	239	10	65	26,431	28
	88	942	755	83	80	+13	269	15	68	29,782	37
	89	942	756	63	61	+13	266	7	56	32,446	23
	90	942	753	65	61	0	266	14	51	33,142	17
	91	944	746	71	69	- 7	252	15	56	36,299	6
Salmon Hand Troll											
Southeastern	82	696	659	56	53	- 2	0	24	32	4,036	4
	83	2,121	1,971	100	98	- 5	8	16	84	4,964	16
	84	2,120	1,952	75	73	-11	12	7	68	4,732	11
	85	1,984	1,835	110	102	- 9	17	21	89	5,109	7
	86	1,957	1,804	124	120	- 4	18	16	108	5,252	5
	87	1,919	1,757	109	106	- 7	16	16	93	5,551	8
	88	1,856	1,680	122	121	-10	22	25	97	6,446	7
	89	1,807	1,631	79	76	0	19	13	66	7,323	7
	90	1,772	1,597	116	108	- 5	20	18	98	8,322	10
	91	1,737	1,575	106	101	+ 3	17	25	81	8,319	5

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1976-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Fishwheel											
Upper Yukon	76	80	80	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	107	107	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	78	108	107	11	10	0	0	0	0	—	0
	79	114	114	6	6	0	0	1	3	***	1
	80	114	114	9	9	0	0	4	5	9,320	2
	81	123	123	16	16	0	0	2	14	10,893	3
	82	130	130	12	12	0	0	4	8	10,500	2
	83	130	129	19	19	− 1	2	12	7	11,643	4
	84	130	129	10	10	0	4	4	6	12,333	0
	85	132	132	9	8	+ 1	4	6	3	***	0
	86	133	132	8	8	0	4	6	2	***	0
	87	133	133	13	13	+ 1	2	4	9	9,089	0
	88	133	133	12	11	0	2	7	5	8,700	0
	89	133	133	7	7	0	2	4	3	***	0
	90	133	132	11	11	0	2	5	6	11,667	1
	91	133	132	12	12	0	2	5	7	10,843	0
AYK Salmon Gill Net											
Upper Yukon	76	35	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	44	44	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	78	47	46	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	79	49	46	5	5	0	0	1	2	***	1
	80	48	47	6	5	0	0	6	0	—	0
	81	64	64	8	8	0	0	5	3	***	0
	82	72	71	9	8	0	0	3	6	8,367	0
	83	72	70	10	9	− 1	0	5	5	10,600	0
	84	70	69	4	4	0	0	3	1	***	1
	85	70	69	2	2	0	0	0	2	***	0
	86	70	69	6	6	0	0	3	3	***	0
	87	71	70	7	7	0	0	5	2	***	1
	88	70	68	5	5	0	0	2	3	***	0
	89	69	67	4	4	0	1	0	4	9,875	1
	90	70	68	4	4	0	2	0	4	11,250	1
	91	71	69	3	3	0	2	2	1	***	0
Kuskokwim	76	688	688	8	8	0	0	3	0	—	0
	77	761	761	18	18	0	0	11	0	—	0
	78	766	765	50	47	0	0	26	6	6,100	2
	79	781	780	39	37	+ 1	1	17	10	6,420	4
	80	782	782	59	56	0	3	33	16	6,875	5
	81	785	784	49	47	− 1	4	34	14	8,339	3
	82	831	829	44	44	− 1	4	36	8	9,563	3
	83	831	828	64	63	0	4	55	9	10,222	2
	84	831	829	52	52	0	9	37	15	9,893	7
	85	831	829	45	43	0	13	39	6	10,083	1
	86	829	828	43	42	+ 1	16	28	15	10,133	4
	87	829	828	42	40	0	15	34	8	9,563	0
	88	828	826	45	43	− 1	18	27	18	9,669	4
	89	828	826	55	54	0	20	35	20	12,050	0
	90	829	828	57	56	+ 1	22	39	18	12,056	2
	91	830	829	39	39	0	19	27	12	13,417	1

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information: Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information: Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
AYK Salmon Gill Net											
Kotzebue	76	118	118	4	4	0	0	2	0	—	0
	77	175	175	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	78	177	177	17	17	0	0	5	1	***	1
	79	180	180	18	18	0	0	3	8	5,200	2
	80	194	193	12	11	0	0	8	3	***	1
	81	211	208	18	18	− 1	0	10	8	7,813	0
	82	219	216	25	23	− 1	2	14	11	9,591	3
	83	219	216	17	17	− 1	5	5	12	13,083	4
	84	219	216	20	19	0	5	18	2	***	1
	85	219	215	13	13	0	11	10	3	***	1
	86	219	214	17	17	− 1	15	11	6	10,819	1
	87	219	211	15	15	0	16	11	4	9,500	1
	88	219	213	33	30	+ 2	14	21	11	7,505	0
	89	219	213	14	14	0	10	11	3	***	0
	90	218	211	17	17	0	8	9	8	8,250	2
	91	217	211	12	12	+ 1	6	11	1	***	1
Lower Yukon	76	678	677	6	5	0	0	4	0	—	0
	77	692	691	9	9	0	0	3	2	***	0
	78	695	691	26	25	− 1	0	14	5	6,700	3
	79	702	698	28	27	0	0	12	8	5,834	1
	80	703	700	45	44	0	1	29	9	9,289	2
	81	706	703	36	35	0	1	24	11	9,545	3
	82	707	703	40	38	0	2	28	12	18,250	5
	83	703	698	74	71	− 1	4	48	26	22,346	5
	84	704	699	41	41	0	10	24	17	28,441	8
	85	704	700	38	35	0	11	26	12	22,917	1
	86	703	696	36	36	− 1	16	25	11	22,455	3
Lower Yukon	87	703	698	50	49	+ 2	16	38	12	20,688	2
	88	704	697	37	35	0	19	24	13	20,669	3
	89	704	696	43	43	0	27	32	11	25,527	5
	90	704	694	28	28	− 2	34	19	9	24,778	3
	91	704	696	43	41	+ 2	35	31	12	23,904	0
Norton Sound	76	169	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	176	174	2	2	− 1	0	0	0	—	0
	78	176	176	8	8	0	0	1	4	4,350	3
	79	177	175	11	11	− 2	1	2	5	6,300	1
	80	177	175	18	18	0	2	6	11	7,909	3
	81	195	194	17	16	0	3	7	10	9,450	4
	82	200	199	20	19	0	4	10	10	10,100	2
	83	201	199	22	20	− 1	8	15	7	11,429	2
	84	201	199	17	16	0	13	12	5	13,150	1
	85	202	200	13	13	0	13	7	6	12,167	2
	85	201	198	22	20	− 1	14	16	6	10,167	3
	87	201	199	15	15	0	14	11	4	9,750	1
	88	201	199	11	10	0	11	8	3	***	0
	89	201	198	14	13	− 1	11	7	7	9,214	1
	90	200	197	7	7	0	9	5	2	***	0
	91	200	198	16	16	0	8	11	5	8,100	0

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

		Actual Transfer Information						Transfer Survey Information			
Fishery and Area	Year	Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Totals											
	75	6,762	4,808	590	568	+58	0	83	167	5,694	102
	76	9,173	7,115	776	729	+ 6	0	152	199	5,455	99
	77	9,772	7,639	1,108	1,019	-10	0	181	341	10,013	178
	78	9,975	7,801	1,314	1,185	- 9	0	260	385	20,541	220
	79	10,104	7,867	1,209	1,071	-45	70	216	342	38,491	195
	80	10,132	7,855	1,060	1,017	-16	375	441	480	45,346	282
	81	10,204	7,903	1,092	1,047	-16	712	475	602	44,288	361
	82	11,030	8,649	1,144	1,100	-56	923	490	654	48,115	398
	83	12,488	10,021	1,211	1,169	- 9	1,196	536	675	48,573	371
	84	12,531	9,998	1,053	1,016	-72	1,424	444	609	49,800	279
	85	12,507	9,981	1,111	1,060	-23	1,610	421	690	46,879	272
	86	12,509	9,958	1,191	1,129	+ 7	1,741	440	750	48,986	282
	87	12,486	9,919	1,120	1,069	+ 5	1,791	422	698	50,769	242
	88	12,578	9,907	1,125	1,066	-22	1,913	428	695	61,858	210
	89	12,654	9,912	914	888	- 4	1,912	406	506	86,268	161
	90	13,025	10,189	950	912	-17	1,955	401	549	89,160	128
	91	13,072	10,209	929	893	- 7	1,929	399	530	84,689	87

Notes for Table:

Total Permanent Permits -- The number of permanent permits may decrease from one year to the next because of revocations.

Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans -- Residency figures were calculated using the permit holder address from 1975-1978. After 1978 permit holders were required to declare their residency status on the renewal form and residency figures were taken from those declarations. These numbers may differ somewhat from those reported in "Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits" published by CFEC. In that report all persons who declared Alaska residency status but had out-of-state addresses are counted as non-residents. Numbers shown in this annual report may differ from those in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations. Permits held by the Dept. of Commerce or C.F.A.B. are counted as resident permits.

Total Number of Transfers -- Transfers reported here include foreclosures by the Dept. of Commerce or by C.F.A.B.

Change in Residency Due to Transfers -- These figures may differ from figures reported in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations.

Permits with State Liens -- These are permits which have been financed by the Dept. of Commerce or by CFAB or which have been used as collateral against a commercial fishing loan from one of these agencies. These numbers differ from those shown in past CFEC Annual Reports due to permit file corrections and changes in the accounting of foreclosed permits.

Transfer Survey Information -- These surveys were voluntary until January 1, 1980. Many transfers occurred without completion or a survey form during the years 1975-1979. A few surveys are missing for 1980 and 1981. In addition, there have been five administratively ordered transfers in the 1986-1991 period for which no surveys exist.

Non-monetary/Monetary Transfers -- For the years 1980-1991 any transfer survey with a sale price greater than $500 was counted as a monetary transfer. All other transfers were counted as non-monetary transfers. For the years 1975-1979 the number of monetary transfers reported here is the number of transfer surveys which were used to compute the average price of permits for use by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB in their loan programs. These surveys were selected using exclusionary criteria different from the $500 minimum.

Average Price Paid for Permits -- These figures are the average of the sale price taken from all surveys counted as monetary transfers. For the years 1980-1991 they may vary slightly from the average prices used by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB which are based on exclusionary criteria different from the $500 minimum used in this report. A "---" indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery. A "***" indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

TABLE 2. LOANS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT, 1991 *

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	10	$875,820	0	$0	10	$875,820
02 Inside Passage	6	$393,090	0	$0	6	$393,090
03 Baranof-Chichagof	3	$153,480	0	$0	3	$153,480
04 Juneau	6	$577,963	0	$0	6	$577,963
05 Kenai-Cook Inlet	22	$2,850,745	0	$0	22	$2,850,745
06 Prince William Sound	9	$1,168,716	0	$0	9	$1,168,716
07-15 Anchorage	10	$890,673	0	$0	10	$890,673
16 Matanuska-Susitna	2	$248,000	0	$0	2	$248,000
17 Interior Highways	2	$312,160	0	$0	2	$312,160
26 Bristol Bay-Aleut Isles	5	$540,442	0	$0	5	$540,442
27 Kodiak-E Alaska Pen	2	$284,000	0	$0	2	$284,000
	77	$8,295,089	0	$0	77	$8,295,089

BY CALENDAR YEAR 1972-1991

Calendar Year	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1991	77	$8,295,089	0	$0	77	$8,295,089
1990	99	$11,471,444	7	$502,823	106	$11,974,267
1989	106	$10,836,615	2	$171,463	108	$11,008,078
1988	133	$9,454,150	11	$959,421	144	$10,413,571
1987	123	$7,680,632	6	$489,710	129	$8,170,342
1986	161	$10,153,268	10	$702,337	171	$10,855,605
1985	159	$9,682,703	22	$1,509,168	181	$11,191,871
1984	155	$9,366,311	7	$471,050	162	$9,837,361
1983	147	$7,697,720	7	$411,465	154	$8,109,185
1982	194	$9,300,897	2	$134,473	196	$9,435,370
1981	223	$10,222,651	13	$946,591	236	$11,169,242
1980	93	$4,145,533	26	$1,939,951	119	$6,085,484
1972-79	82	$3,083,775	63	$4,706,533	145	$7,790,308
Total, 1972-1991	1,752	$111,390,788	176	$12,944,985	1,928	$124,335,773

* Based on the 27 election districts created by the 1980 reapportionment.

TABLE 2 (cont.) LOANS MADE BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 7-1-82 TO 12-31-91 *

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketch.-Wrang.-Ptrsbrg	149	$9,380,415	8	$522,738	157	$9,903,153
02 Inside Passage	113	$4,715,354	17	$1,197,973	130	$5,913,327
03 Baranof-Chichagof	84	$2,270,083	8	$355,243	92	$2,625,326
04 Juneau	74	$4,354,335	5	$254,080	79	$4,608,415
05 Kenai-Cook Inlet	281	$26,131,966	14	$1,124,984	295	$27,256,950
06 Prince William Sound	111	$9,202,486	10	$802,699	121	$10,005,185
07-15 Anchorage	161	$13,010,249	2	$200,000	163	$13,210,249
16 Matanuska-Susitna	35	$3,010,445	1	$82,000	36	$3,092,445
17 Interior Highways	12	$1,150,842	0	$0	12	$1,150,842
18-21 Fairbanks	20	$1,136,177	1	$92,893	21	$1,229,070
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	5	$163,688	0	$0	5	$163,688
23 Norton Sound	5	$168,829	0	$0	5	$168,829
24 Interior Rivers	5	$178,730	0	$0	5	$178,730
25 Lower Kuskokwim	14	$789,142	1	$100,000	15	$889,142
26 Bristol Bay-Aleut Isles	61	$5,231,947	2	$183,000	63	$5,414,947
27 Kodiak-E Alaska Pen	100	$7,132,074	5	$436,300	105	$7,568,374
	1,230	$88,026,762	74	$5,351,910	1,304	$93,378,672

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 1-1-72 TO 6-30-82 **

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketch.-Pr. of Wales	35	$1,095,228	8	$456,350	43	$1,551,578
02 Wrangell-Petersburg	40	$1,455,646	12	$1,081,983	52	$2,537,629
03 Sitka	40	$1,259,203	4	$155,030	44	$1,414,233
04 Juneau-Lynn Canal	59	$2,219,870	23	$1,414,937	82	$3,634,807
05 Cordova-Valdez-Seward	34	$1,474,816	9	$628,750	43	$2,103,566
06 Palmer	15	$700,921	1	$160,000	16	$860,921
07-12 Anchorage	93	$4,492,966	8	$606,200	101	$5,099,166
13 Kenai-Cook Inlet	96	$5,175,152	19	$1,400,725	115	$6,575,877
14 Kodiak	51	$2,712,120	6	$609,900	57	$3,322,020
15 Aleutian Chain	8	$589,500	4	$363,000	12	$952,500
16 Bristol Bay	28	$1,373,829	7	$661,200	35	$2,035,029
17-19 Beth./W.Hamp./Yuk-Tan.	10	$454,177	0	$0	10	$454,177
20 Fairbanks	9	$334,100	1	$55,000	10	$389,100
21 Barrow-Kobuk	1	$5,625	0	$0	1	$5,625
22 Nome	3	$20,873	0	$0	3	$20,873
	522	$23,364,026	102	$7,593,075	624	$30,957,101

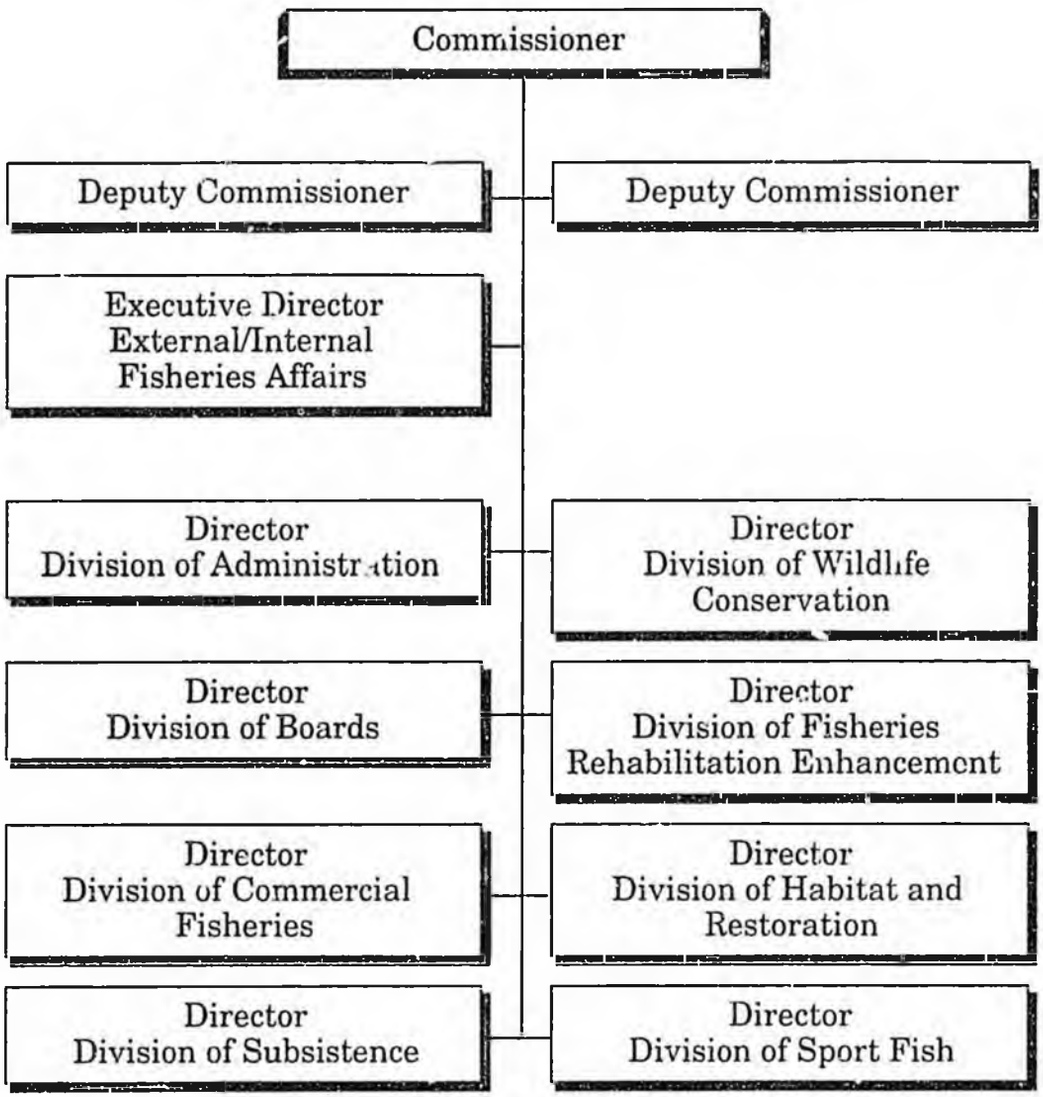
* Based on the 27 election districts created by the 1980 reapportionment effective 7-1-82.
** Based on the 22 election districts created by the 1970 reapportionment.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DEPARTMENT BUDGET AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW - FY94

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner
Ron Somerville, Deputy Commissioner
Chuck Meacham, Deputy Commissioner

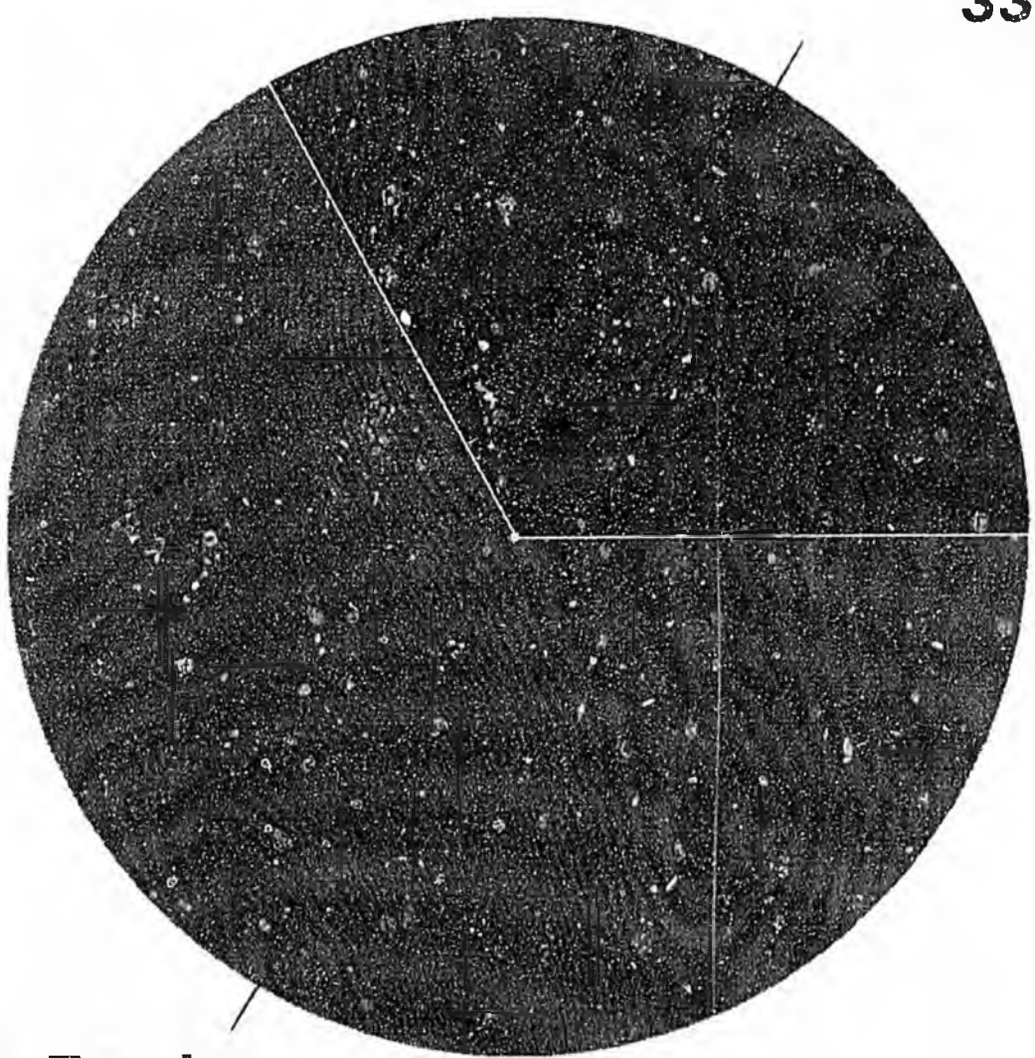
DIVISION DIRECTORS
Larry Jones, Division of Administration
Laird A. Jones, Division of Boards
Bob Clasby, Acting, Division of Commercial Fisheries
Jeffery P. Koenings, Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development
Frank Rue, Division of Habitat and Restoration
Norval Netsch, Division of Sport Fish
Robert Bosworth, Division of Subsistence
David Kelleyhouse, Division of Wildlife Conservation

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



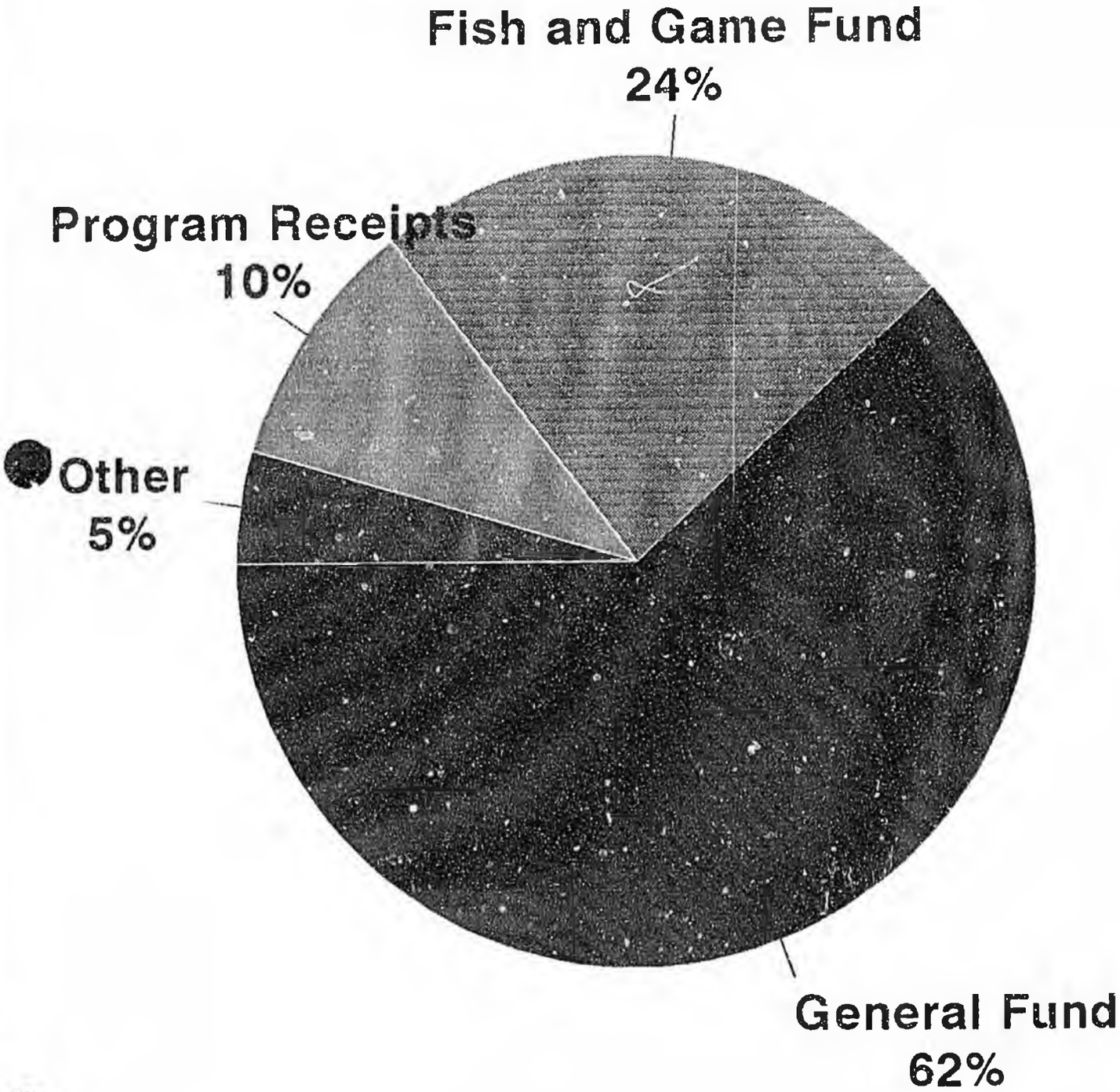
Department of Fish and Game

FY 94 Total Funds by Source



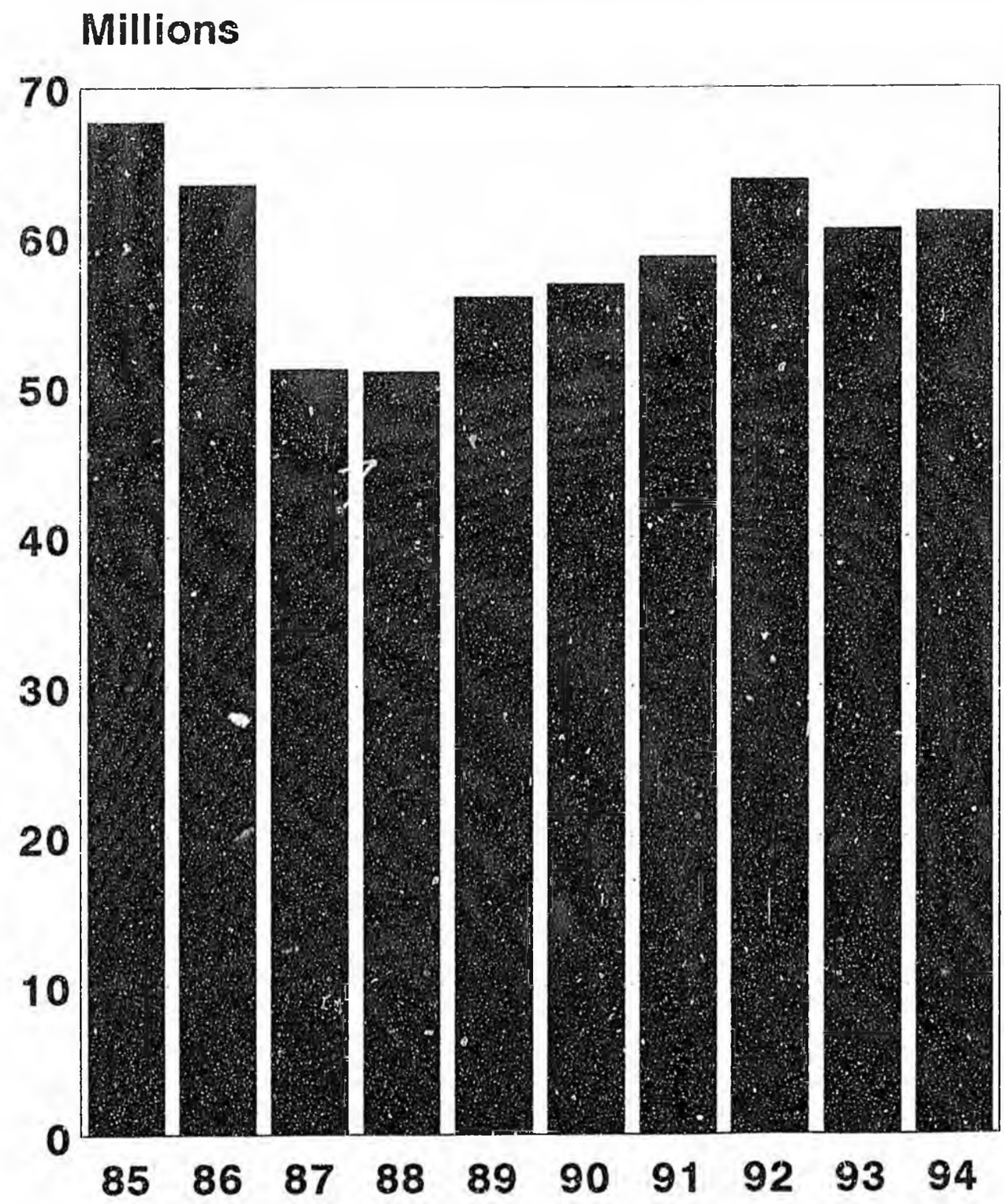
Department of Fish and Game

FY 94 Total State Funds by Source



Department of Fish and Game

State Fund Dollars Only



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The administration has identified controlling personal services costs, the user pay funding concept, economic diversification, and the institution of management efficiencies as the best means of preparing state government for the expected declines in revenue associated with the depletion of the Prudhoe Bay oil field.

The Department of Fish and Game has undertaken an extensive management and budgetary review during the past two years to implement this philosophy. The combination of the Oil Spill Assessment and Restoration Division and the Habitat Division has been completed. Currently underway is the planning for the combination of the Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development Division and the Commercial Fisheries Division. This merger is expected to begin about March 15, 1993. The merger will be conducted in a phased manner to provide an orderly transition.

During the FY93 budget process, the department identified a savings of $390,000 as a result of these potential mergers. The department's FY93 general fund cuts included these reductions.

The department also supported legislation introduced by the House Finance Committee last year which raised the resident sport fishing and hunting licenses for the first time since 1977. This legislation passed during the first special legislative session of 1992. This increase became effective on January 1, 1993. The revenue from these license sales and the king salmon tag will be deposited in the Fish and Game Fund and used to fund programs benefiting recreational fishers and hunters.

The goal of the FY94 operational budget is to provide the same, or an improved, level of resource management, research capability, and technical or public service as previously provided. Within the limits of the overall state budget and through reprogramming efforts, some new programs have been initiated. Our budget is also designed to increase or expand revenue sources.

Throughout the operating budgeting process, the department has placed considerable importance on this administration's priority agenda goals of controlling costs, revenue enhancement, and economic diversification. With decreasing state revenues, the department has attempted to streamline operations, reprioritize programs, maintain critical services, and redirect available services to promote new cost effective fisheries and wildlife programs.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
FY94 BUDGET REQUEST

GENERAL FUNDS AND PROGRAM RECEIPTS

DIVISION	FY92 ACTUAL	FY93 AUTHORIZED	FY94 REQUEST	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY92/FY93	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY92/FY94	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY93/FY94
COMMERCIAL FISH	21224.5	21897.9	22084.7	3.2%	4.1%	0.9%
SPORT FISH	0.0	17.9	17.9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FRED	12077.2	10777.5	7417.9	-10.8%	-38.6%	-31.2%
WILDLIFE CONS.	2161.0	1774.0	1707.5	-17.9%	-21.0%	-3.7%
COMMISSIONER	2506.4	945.8	945.8	-62.3%	-62.3%	0.0%
PCS	417.4	358.4	358.4	-14.1%	-14.1%	0.0%
ADMINISTRATION	3531.9	2183.7	2340.0	-38.2%	-33.7%	7.2%
FACILITY MAINT.	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BOARDS	1408.2	1410.3	1902.3	0.1%	35.1%	34.9%
SUBSISTENCE	1941.7	1809.8	1767.8	-6.8%	-9.0%	-2.3%
HABITAT	3370.7	3074.8	3074.8	-8.8%	-8.8%	-0.0%
CFEC	2517.6	2638.9	2638.9	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%
TOTAL F&G	51326.4	46889.0	44256.0	-8.6%	-13.8%	-5.6%

TOTAL FUNDS

COMMERCIAL FISH	26236.7	28888.5	29075.3	10.1%	10.8%	0.6%
SPORT FISH	11259.1	12450.5	16401.0	10.6%	45.7%	31.7%
FRED	22805.8	24891.1	13194.9	9.1%	-42.1%	-47.0%
WILDLIFE CONS.	13979.7	14234.0	15227.8	1.8%	8.9%	7.0%
COMMISSIONER	2921.8	1075.0	1075.0	-63.2%	-63.2%	0.0%
PCS	633.1	566.2	566.2	-10.6%	-10.6%	0.0%
ADMINISTRATION	4337.7	4072.3	4348.2	-6.1%	0.2%	6.8%
BOARDS	1523.0	1809.4	2002.3	18.8%	31.5%	10.7%
SUBSISTENCE	2987.6	3360.4	3096.5	12.5%	3.6%	-7.9%
HABITAT	4606.5	4365.1	4398.3	-5.2%	-4.5%	0.8%
CFEC	2578.7	2747.2	2747.2	6.5%	6.5%	0.0%
TOTAL F&G	93869.7	98459.7	92132.7	4.9%	-1.9%	-6.4%

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*This publication produced by Public Communications Section.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

A. FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.

Title 16, 37, 39, 44

2. Duties.

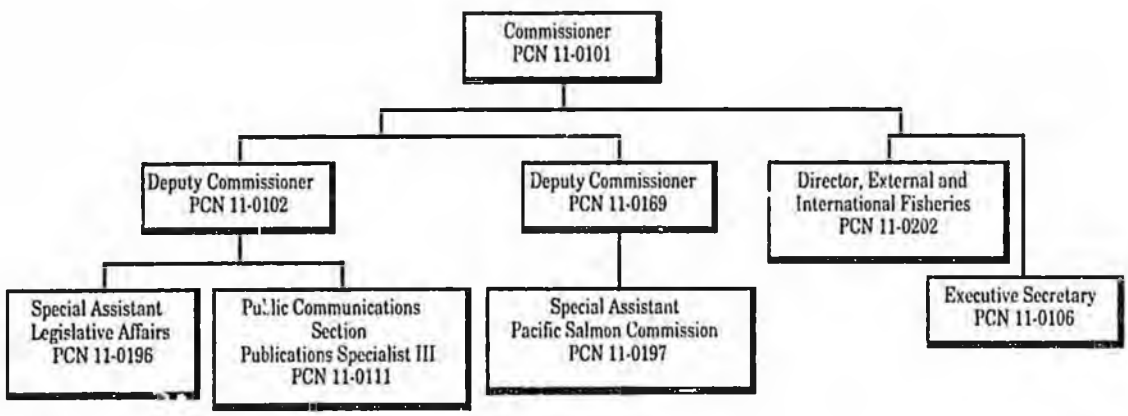
The Office of the Commissioner provides departmental leadership and policy guidance and has full responsibility for the department's mission of managing Alaska's fish and wildlife resources. Included within this component is the department's Office of External and International Fisheries and a grant to the Eskimo Walrus Commission. Departmental representation on the Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission, the Pacific Salmon Commission, the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council is provided by the Office of the Commissioner.

3. Staffing and Location.

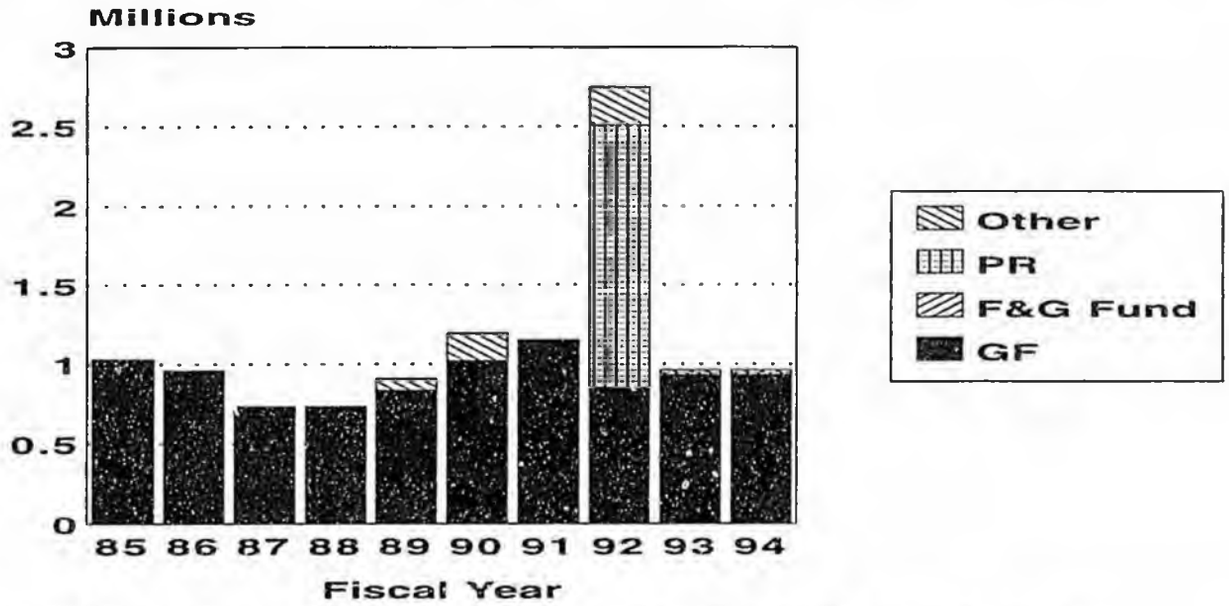
A chart showing number of staff positions and organization follows.

Location	PFT
Juneau	10*

*This number does not include PCS staff, but does include three clerical positions in the Commissioner's Office which are not shown in the organizational chart below.



COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE
State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET: No changes from the budget approved by the legislature.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

This year's budget for the Commissioner's Office is a status quo budget with no change from the previous year's budget.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

No proposed reorganizations at this time.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

1. Significant negotiations on a Yukon River treaty with Canada occurred in FY 93. These negotiations will continue in FY94 with full participation by the State of Alaska. The major goals are the maintenance and enhancement of the shared resources and the protection of Alaskan interests.

2. Negotiations of the major annexes to the U.S./Canada treaty affecting southeastern Alaska will be taking place in FY94.

3. The Commissioner's Office is taking a lead role in dealing with increasing national and international concerns with the implementation of the Endangered Species act. Strict interpretation of the act may well jeopardize major Alaskan fisheries and other economic endeavors in Alask.

4. Increasing preemptive actions by the federal agencies in Alaska have resulted in the development of new legal and administrative efforts to protect Alaskan jurisdictional authorities.

5. The Commissioner's Office has the major leadership responsibilities to implement the governor's strategies to bring a major portion of the Alaska bottom fishery processing from offshore to onshore, providing more benefits to Alaskans and year-round quality fishery products. Two of the most important of these initiatives are the Community Development Quota Program and the inshore allocation of pollock.

6. Important federal legislation is coming up for reauthorization during the next year. These include the Magnuson Fisheries Conservation Act, the Endangered Species Act, the Marine Mammal Protection Act, the Clean Water Act, and the Waterfowl Treaty Protocol Amendments. New legislation on a Yukon River Treaty, biodiversity, and Glacier Bay National Park are also expected.

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PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.

Title 16

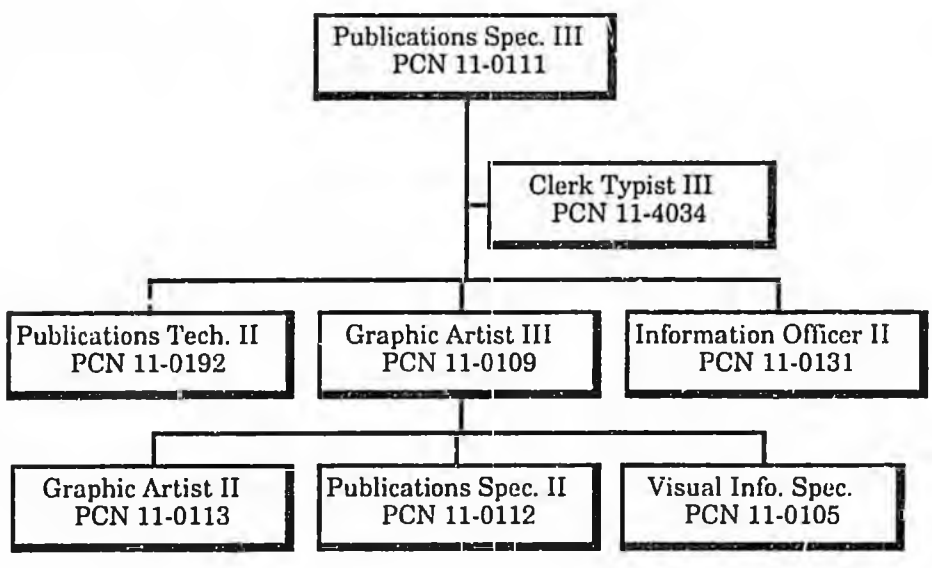
2. Duties

The Public Communications Section (PCS) informs and educates the general public about the department's regulations, policies, and activities and about Alaska's fish and wildlife resources. PCS produces the department's regulation books and other informational and educational products for use by the general public, by user groups, and by schools. Products include photographs, videos, posters, brochures, booklets, and the bimonthly *Alaska's Wildlife* magazine.

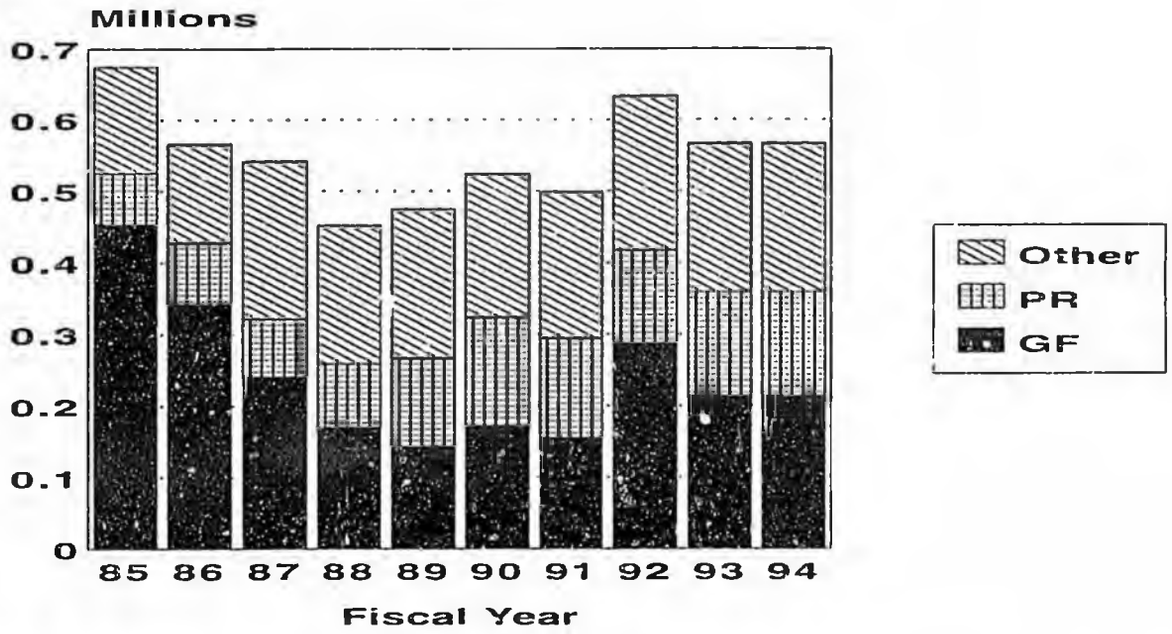
3. Staffing and locations.

An organizational chart showing structure and number of full-time and seasonal staff follows.

Location	PFT	PPT
Juneau	6	2



PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. FY93 BUDGET CONCERNS:

Reduced travel has lessened considerably the coverage of the Boards of Fisheries and Game meetings and lessened capability of photographic and video development. Both result in decreased ability to respond to public requests for information and/or products. Equipment obsolescence hampers full production capability and limits ability to respond to inquiries.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

No significant changes in the Public Communications Section are contemplated in FY94. Continuing effort will be made in FY94 to increase the level of program receipts relating to magazine subscriptions and other publication sales to the public. Additional options for program direction and marketing, and potentially for increased program receipts from users, will be pursued. The FY94 request represents a basic continuation budget from FY93, with the effect of increased personal services costs and inflationary costs in other line items absorbed by increased personnel vacancy factor (difficult to achieve in a small section) and production efficiencies.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

No proposed reorganization plans at this time. An extensive review of the missions, goals, and functions of the Public Communications Section is currently in progress.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

Publication of Fish and Game's *Alaska's Wildlife* magazine.

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DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

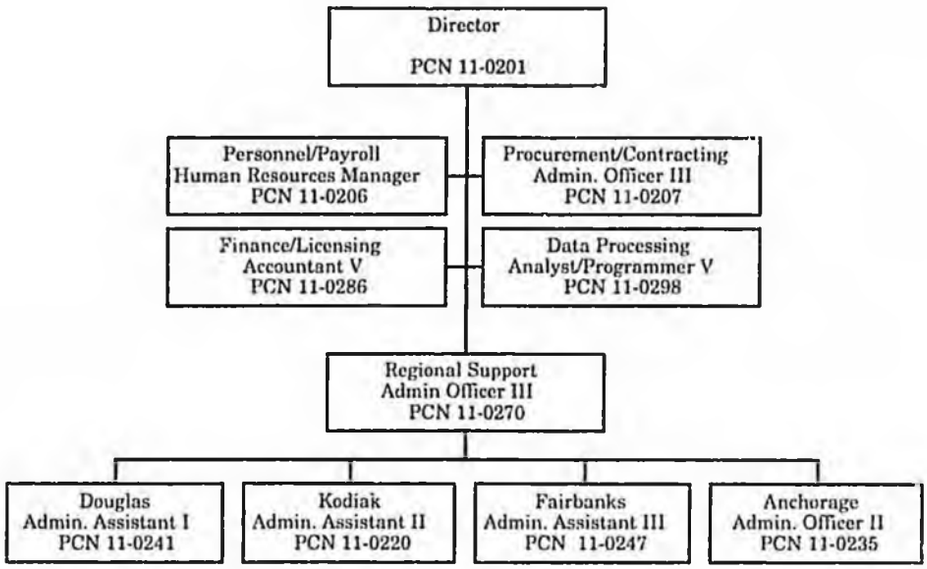
A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. **Statutory basis.**
   Titles 16, 37, 39, and 44

2. **Duties.**
   The Division of Administration provides administrative and management support services to help the department accomplish its goals and objectives in an efficient, cost-effective, and accountable manner. To meet this goal the division offers support services in budgeting, fiscal management, accounting, contracting, leasing, reimbursable services agreements, federal billings, supply, purchasing, property control, personnel management, payroll, and labor contract administration. The responsibility for the fish and game licensing system is also placed within the Division of Administration. The division is organized into six primary sections (Finance/Licensing, Personnel/Payroll, Procurement/Contracting, Data Processing Services, Director's Office, and Regional Administration).

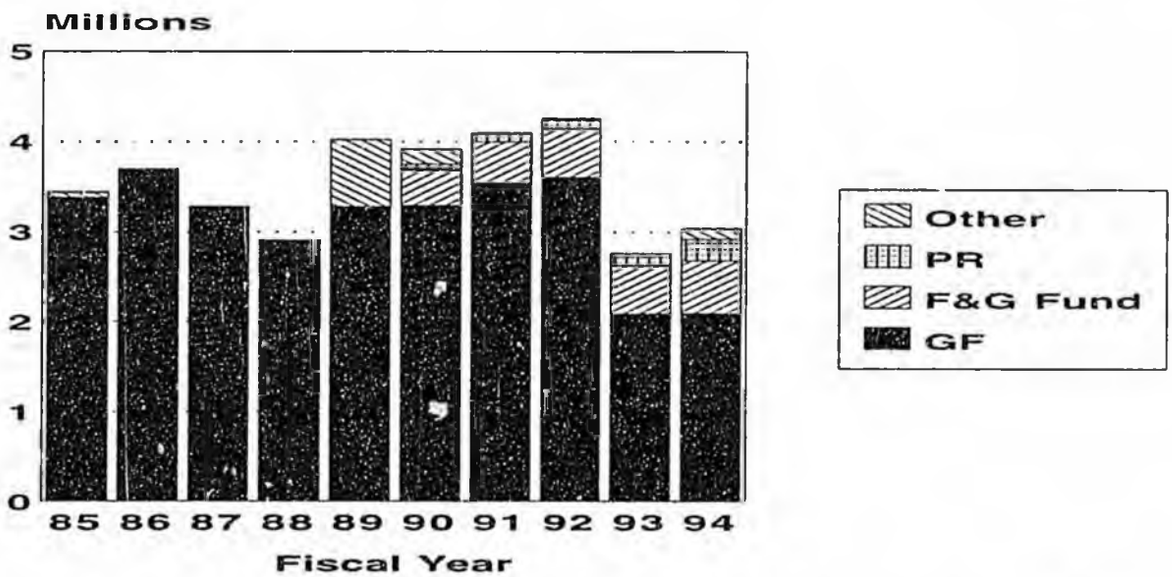
3. **Staffing and locations.**
   An organizational chart showing structure to the regional level and number of FY94 full-time and part-time positions follows.

Location	PFT	PSEA	NP
Juneau	49	2	12
Anchorage	7	0	0
Fairbanks	4	0	1
Kodiak	1	0	0
	61	2	13



DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION

State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Fund, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET:

Projects/programs deleted or reduced. The Division of Administration experienced a reduction in staffing in FY93, primarily relating to: (a) position reductions in the Kodiak Regional Office, (b) to deletion of positions previously tied to the regional office sales of fish and game licenses (function deleted), and (c) resulting from the centralization of certain personnel functions to the Department of Administration.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

1. The FY94 budget of the division basically represents a status quo budget. Small increments to the budget indicate the addition of funding for the payment to license vendors for sales under the new King Salmon Tag program (begins January 1993), and to the addition of funds to the division's program receipt authority (allowing for adequate receipt level of indirect cost funding).

2. No new or expanded projects/programs other than the administration of the new King Salmon Tag licensing program.

D. PLANNED REORGANIZATIONS:

There are no planned major reorganizations at this time for FY94. Management efficiencies and accompanying restructuring are continually implemented within the division.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

The ability for the division to provide an appropriate level of management support to the Commissioner and the full department in meeting goals and objectives is based upon the receipt of adequate funding. Future reductions in General Fund support for the Division of Administration may result in further reorganizations, office closures, or reduction in the level of centralized administrative services provided by the division.

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DIVISION OF BOARDS

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.

Title 16.05, 220-255, 260 and Public Law 96-487

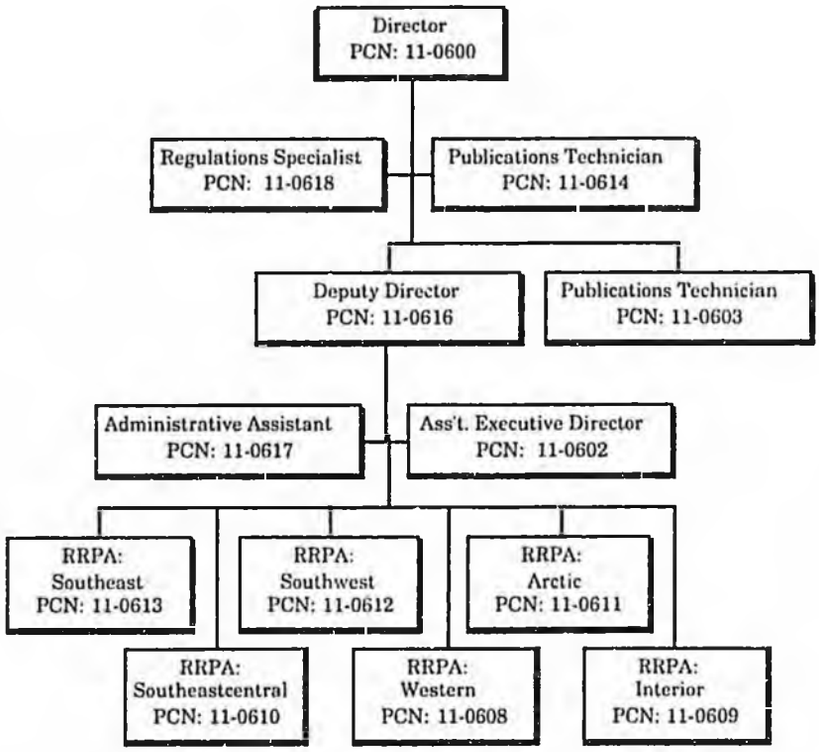
2. Duties.

The Board of Fisheries, the Board of Game, and the Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game promulgate regulations for the conservation, development, and use of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources--or more simply, allocate the allowable harvest of fish and wildlife resources. The Division of Boards provides support for the boards and this regulatory process. This includes staff support to the boards and 80 local advisory committees. At least three times annually the Division of Boards publishes a Call for Proposed Changes to the regulations which results in as many as 1,000 proposals for changes. These changes are deliberated upon, as required under the Administrative Procedure Act, in public hearings which during FY93 were scheduled for approximately 100 days. Resulting changes are codified and published in 21 regulation books. Regional Coordinators are located in Bethel, Fairbanks, Juneau, Anchorage, Kotzebue, and Dillingham.

3. Staffing and locations.

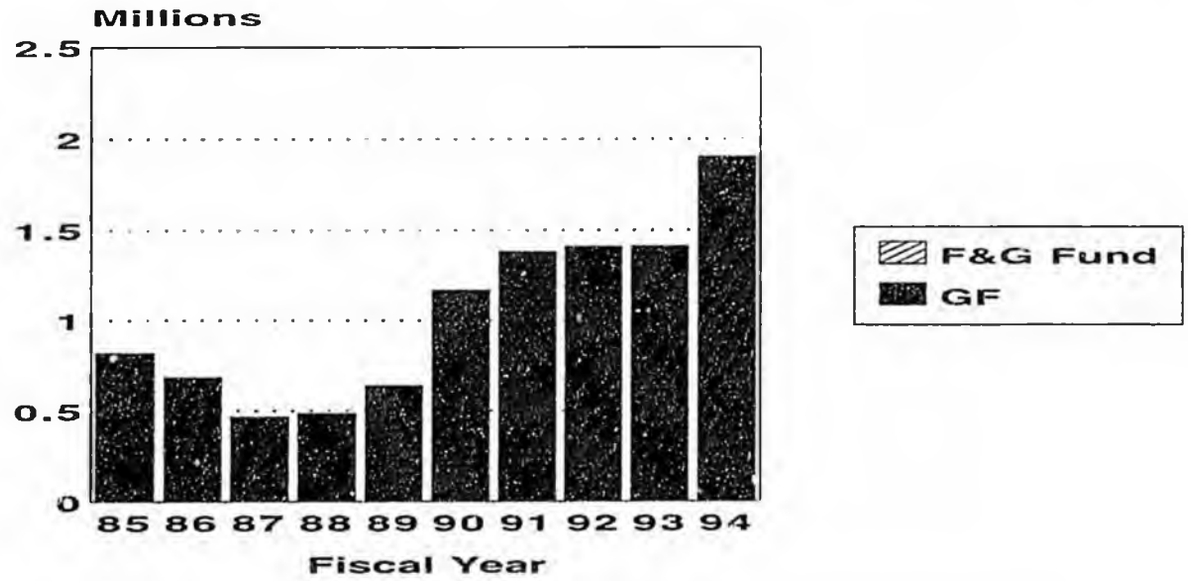
Location	PFT	PSEA	Location	PFT	PSEA
Juneau	7		Juneau/Reg	1	
Anchorage	*2	1	Fairbanks	1	1
Bethel		1	Dillingham	*1	1
Kotzebue		*2		3	2
	9	4			

*Three Clerical positions are shared with other divisions and some are counted in other division's totals.



DIVISION OF BOARDS

State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET:

***FY93 Supplemental anticipated of $492.0**

- Implementation of the 1992 Subsistence Law requires action by the Board of Fisheries, Board of Game, and Joint Boards of Fisheries and Game. To accomplish implementation, the Joint Board has scheduled three meetings and the Board of Game and Board of Fisheries have scheduled one 10 day meeting each, as well as adding subsistence related activities to regularly scheduled meetings.
- Advisory committees are scheduled to meet at least one additional time during the fiscal year specifically related to subsistence issues before the boards.
- Two staff members who were scheduled to be laid off were retained to handle the additional workload created by the subsistence implementation.
- Boards anticipates receiving no federal funds under the $399.1 authorized for FY93.
- There is no funding for regional councils to meet during FY93.

C. FY94 REQUEST:

Due to continued implementation of the 1992 subsistence law, there will be no changes to the Boards' budget or program for FY94.

No federal funds are anticipated in FY94.

Regional councils will not meet in FY94.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

There are presently no plans to reorganize the Division of Boards. Board's staff consists of ten full-time positions, five seasonal positions, and three shared clerical positions.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

The ongoing implementation of the 1992 subsistence law has greatly impacted the workload in the division and for the three boards. This is expected to continue through FY94.

Allocation of limited resources among conflicting users continues to be controversial and litigious.

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DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.

   Title 16; primarily in chapters 5 and 10.

2. Duties.

   The division is responsible for the management of the state's commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries. It also plays a major role in management of fisheries in the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone and in international fisheries negotiations.

3. Staffing and locations.

   The division is organized into a headquarters office located in Juneau and four regional offices. The regions and their geographic areas of responsibility are as follows.

   Southeastern: the waters of the southeastern archipelago and eastern Gulf of Alaska from Dixon Entrance to Cape Suckling.

   Central: the waters of Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet, and Bristol Bay.

   Westward: the waters of the western Gulf of Alaska and southern Bering Sea, including the Kodiak, Chignik, Alaska Peninsula, and Aleutian Islands areas.

   Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim: northern Bering Sea waters and river drainages north of Cape Newenham.

The following table shows division staffing, both permanent fulltime and seasonal, by location. Note that temporary positions are included with permanent parttime (PPT) positions.

Southeastern Region & Headquarters

Location	PFT	PPT
Juneau Hq.	31	3
Douglas Reg.	37	27
Douglas Area	4	14
Craig	0	1
Haines	1	12
Hoonah	0	1
Hyder	0	1
Ketchikan	6	27
Klawock	0	2
Pelican	0	1
Petersburg	8	21
Port Alexander	0	1
Sitka	7	21
Snettisham	0	1
Wrangell	1	2
Yakutat	1	9
	96	144

Central Region

Location	PFT	PPT
Anchorage Reg.	17	7
Cordova	10	16
Dillingham	5	25
Homer	7	9
King Salmon	2	35
Soldotna	6	34
Total	47	126

Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region

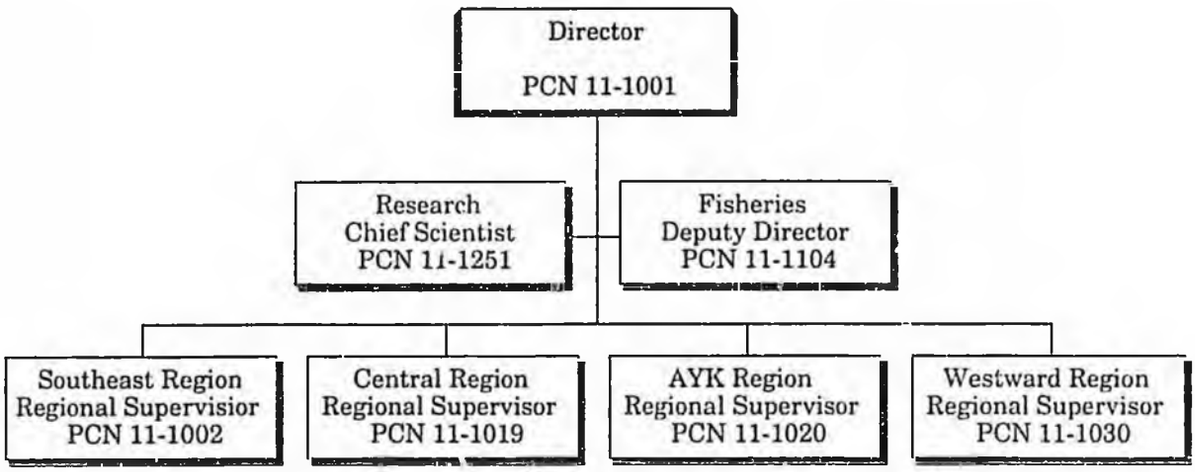
Location	PFT	PPT
Anchorage	18	9
Anvik	0	2
Bethel	5	26
Emmonak	0	10
Fairbanks	4	12
Kotzebue	1	5
Nome	3	12
Saint Mary's	0	23
AYK totals	31	99

Westward Region

Location	PFT	PPT
Kodiak	31	57
Belkofski	0	1
Chignik	1	9
Cold Bay	1	0
Dutch Harbor	4	9
King Cove	0	3
Bear River	0	2
Sand Point	1	12
Port Moller	0	4
Totals	38	97

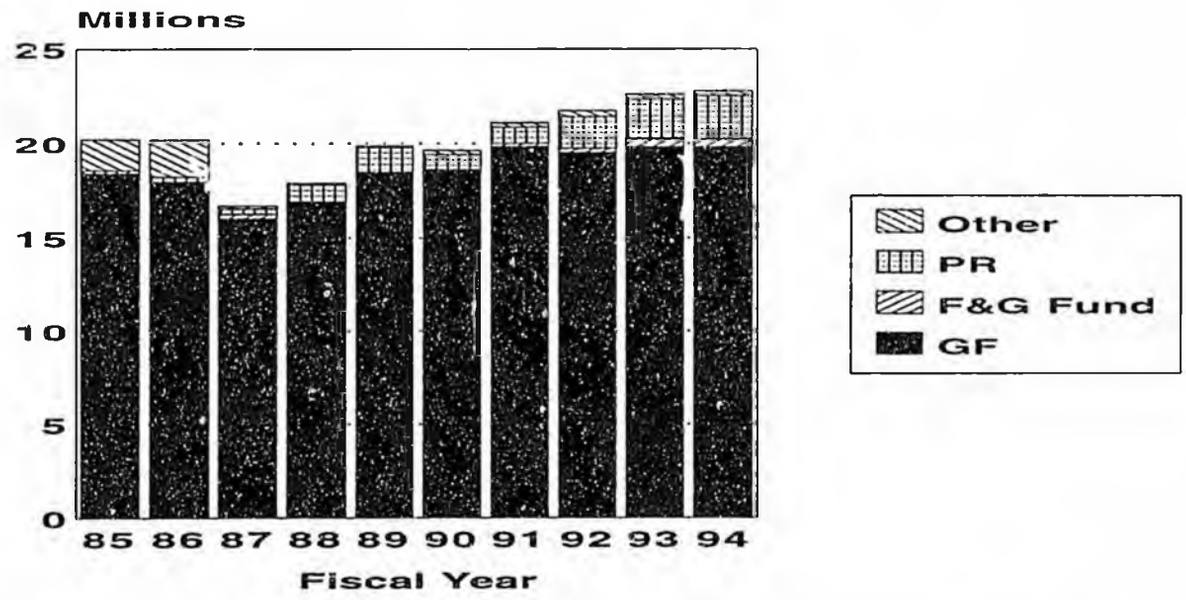
Division Totals

Comm. Fish	178	337
Special Projects	34	129
Division totals	212	466



The above is an organizational chart showing key headquarters and regional staff.

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET:

The division has not made any substantive changes between the way the FY93 budget was authorized and the way it is being spent. The division was required to reduce its General Fund service level by about $835.0 below that provided in FY92. The division did receive a $368.5 unallocated General Fund reduction in the FY93 budget. That reduction resulted in reduced herring assessment projects statewide, as well as public service related functions in headquarters.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

1. Project/programs deleted or reduced.

The FY94 Governor's budget request will allow the division to continue the level of services it provided in FY93. Those programs and projects that are being operated during FY93 will be operated again in FY94.

2. New or expanded projects/programs.

The Governor's FY 94 budget request contains funding for one new project.

Bering Sea Crab	$185.3

During its spring 1992 meeting, the Board of Fisheries established a limit on the number of crab pots that could be used in the Bering Sea king and Tanner crab fisheries. For enforcement purposes, state laws require a buoy identification system be initiated whenever a pot limit is in effect and allows the department to charge for the cost of the system. The Governor's budget requests $185.3 in program receipt authority for the system. This authority was requested and approved for FY92 by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

In FY94, the division will be combined with the FRED Division. This possibility was discussed with the legislature during the FY93 budget process. The department identified $300.0 in savings which could result from the potential merger. In anticipation of the department's plans, the legislature reduced the commercial fisheries division's budget by $210.0 in FY93. Another $90.0 was cut from the FRED budget.

The first step in the merger was the issuance of Executive Order 86, transferring the statutory duties of the FRED Division to the department. A planning team within the department will work out the details of the combination.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

The following are several major issues that confront the state's commercial, subsistence, and personal use fishery management programs for FY94 and beyond.

Groundfish Management

Federal and cooperative management of groundfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Alaska (3-200 miles) is quickly becoming so complicated that the state is losing the ability to protect its legitimate interests. Allocation of allowable harvests and limitation of impacts on state-managed resources are issues of great import to Alaska residents, yet which are not adequately addressed with current fiscal resources. There is also a growth of the groundfish fisheries that take place in state waters, particularly those for rockfish, lingcod, and sablefish. The division's ability to assess the size of these resources is severely limited.

Maximizing Sustained Yield

As oil revenues decrease, the economy of Alaska will become more dependent on renewable natural resources. To ensure that the greatest benefit is derived, management must be capable of maximizing yield over the long term. For fisheries, this will require a knowledge of the amount of spawning fish that is needed to achieve that goal and the ability to manage the harvests to ensure that the individual goals are met.

Shellfish Stock Assessment

Almost all of the king, Tanner, and Dungeness crab, as well as other shellfish stocks in Alaska are managed on very rudimentary information about stock status, reproductive potential, and optimum exploitation rate. This has resulted in very conservative management in many areas and has allowed for some boom-and-bust cycles in the past. Given lower prices for salmon in recent years, shellfish fisheries hold substantial potential for increased income and revenue, but such expansion will require significant increases in assessment information and management precision. In addition, there is a likelihood that the National Marine Fisheries Service may discontinue its Bering Sea king and Tanner crab stock assessment program. If that occurs, the state will no longer have information upon which to base its harvest determinations for the richest shellfish fishery in the state (an exvessel value in excess of $300 million annually).

Vessel Maintenance

The division has five large research and support vessels, with a total replacement value in excess of $10 million, that require regular maintenance and periodic overhaul. These vessels are integral to a variety of finfish, shellfish, and groundfish stock assessment programs as well as provide platforms for inseason management of several specific fisheries. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment and to assure safety and efficiency of the vessel support program.

Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Stock Identification

With the loss of oil spill related funding, the division no longer has a way of discriminating between hatchery and wild stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. It is essential for management of the commercial fishery to be able to identify these stocks inseason in the fishery areas. Presently the wild stocks of pink salmon are very low, while hatchery production is high. Given the differences in magnitude between wild and hatchery returns, the history of underescapements for wild stocks in recent years, and the lack of an inseason stock identification tool, the division is faced with the task of severely restricting or closing the commercial fishery.

Developing Fisheries

In recent years there has been a growth in exploitation of previously underutilized species such as sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and clams. These growing industries, however, are exploiting stocks not normally assessed or managed by the division. In order to best take advantage of these development opportunities, more assessment and management planning will be required.

ERATTA

DIVISION OF FISHERIES REHABILITATION, ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (FRED)

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory Basis

AS 16.05.092; AS 16.10.380; AS 16.10.440; AS 16.10.443; AS 16.10.375; AS 16.05.092; AS 16.40.150; AS 16. 40.105

2. Duties

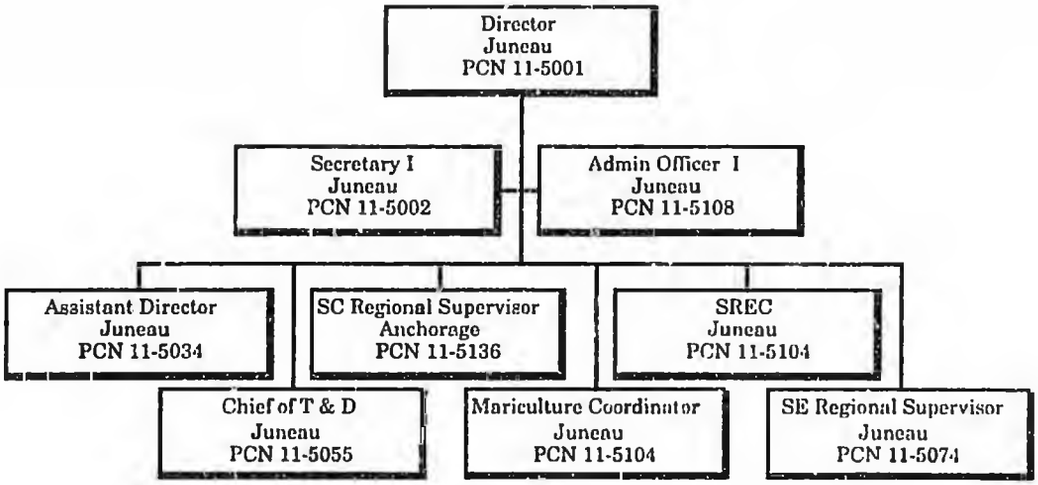
The primary mission of the FRED Division is to sustain and enhance Alaskan fisheries through the development, application, and dissemination of technologies in supplemental production and natural stock rehabilitation. The division operates five laboratories that provide technical services to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and other state, federal, and private nonprofit agencies. For example, the Coded Wire Tag Processing Laboratory in Juneau decodes metal tags implanted in fish and supplies resultant information for in-season management of specific chinook and pink salmon stocks. The Fisheries Genetics Laboratory in Anchorage has an active program to provide wild stock protection as well as new tools for use in stock identification. The division's private nonprofit section oversees the state's aquaculture industry which includes coordinating statewide fishery planning within eight planning regions, as well as the newly established Yukon River drainage planning effort. The division also provides technical assistance to shellfish farmers, and has permitting responsibilities for the state's emerging mariculture industry. Finally, resource economics is an integral part of the division's focus as the world's growing supply and demand for fish has impacted all aspects of Alaska's fishery resource.

3. Staffing and Locations

An organizational chart showing structure to the regional level and number of full-time and seasonal staff follows.

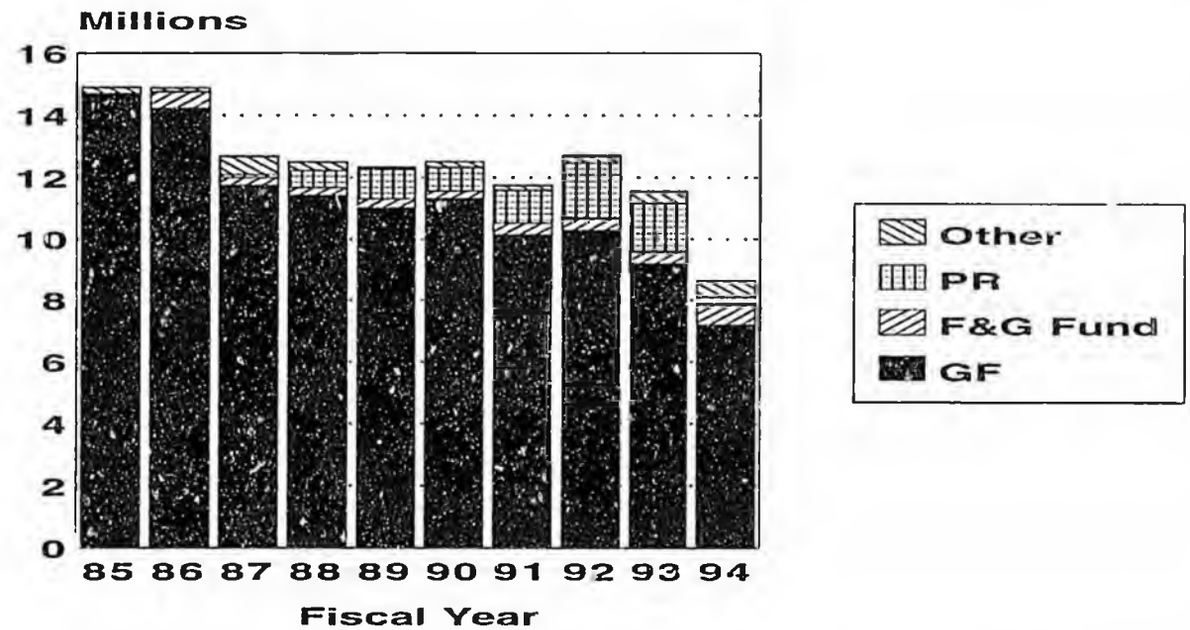
Location	PFT	PSEA
Anchorage	20	5
Clear	3	3
Cordova	1	1
Crystal Lake	5	3
Homer	1	8
Juneau	44	27
Totals	PFT=97	PSEA=96

Location	PFT	PSEA
Ketchikan	8	8
Kodiak	1	7
Kotzebue	3	8
Little Port Walter	1	2
Nome	1	1
Petersburg	1	6
Snettisham	4	10
Soldotna	4	7



DIVISION OF FRED

State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GR), Fish and Game Fund, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES FROM THE FY93 BUDGET STATE FUNDS:

In FY93, the general operating budget was increased by $813.1 in program receipts which were brought back into the base to cover the cost of operating Gulkana, Kitoi, and Pillar Creek hatcheries. The Division realized a $200.5 reduction in personal services and a $350.0 miscellaneous hatchery reduction. These losses resulted in closure of the Russell Creek Hatchery in FY93 and a downsizing of staff in the two Regional as well as Headquarters Offices. The FY93 budget was further reduced by an exchange of $500.0 general fund dollars for federal dollars. Funds were available for the operation of the Big Lake Hatchery, which was funded in the division's original FY93 request.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

1. **Projects/Programs Deleted or Reduced**
   Overall, the FRED Division's FY94 operating appropriation has been reduced by 31 percent in general funds and 64 percent in federal funds from FY93 levels. Reduction in general funds ($3,359.0) results in the transfer of operations or closure of ten production hatcheries throughout Alaska. Deer Mountain, Klawock, Big Lake, Crooked Creek, Gulkana, Kitoi, and Pillar Creek hatcheries are slated for transfer to the private sector or closure. Fort Richardson, Elmendorf, and the Broodstock Development Center are to be transferred to the Division of Sport Fish. The hatchery transfer or closures will be accompanied by a decrease in staff with responsibilities in facility oversight and support in the regional offices.

2. **New or Expanded Projects**
   In FY94, the FRED Division will continue supporting the expanding Mariculture Program and an expansion of the present Coded Wire Tag Processing Laboratory to include otolith mark evaluation to benefit user groups statewide, implement "user pays" funding, and stimulate rural economies through fisheries development and wild-stock restoration projects. For example, the FRED Division is the lead agency in the Western Alaska Salmon Restoration Initiative, conducting fisheries development and restoration projects in the areas around St. George, the Toklat River, Elim, Nome, Kotzebue, and Nelson Island. Additional projects are being developed in concert with the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and the Community Development Quota (CDQ) program, all of which support rural growth and economic diversification.

D. REORGANIZATIONAL PLANS:

In FY94, the division will be combined with the Commercial Fisheries Division. This possibility was discussed with the legislature during the FY93 budget process. The department identified $300.0 in savings which could result from the potential merger. In anticipation of the department's plans, the legislature reduced the FRED Division's budget by $90.0. Another $210.0 was cut from the Commercial Fisheries Division's budget.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

1. **Reduction of Program Receipts**
   Reduction of program receipts results in the issue of the capability of the private nonprofit regional associations to operate existing state facilities with their own infrastructure. In addition, those state facilities without cost recovery capabilities are in jeopardy of being closed; i.e., Klawock Hatchery, Deer Mountain Hatchery, Crooked Creek Hatchery, and Big Lake Hatchery. Closure of these hatcheries will have a negative impact on the economy of those communities through the loss of jobs, tourism, and sport, commercial, and subsistence fisheries.

2. **Increased Economic Diversification in Rural Communities in North Northwest Alaska**
   The need for increased economic diversification in rural North/Northwest Alaska results in the division facing the issue of identifying the opportunities for meeting the demand for fisheries development in these areas and providing funding to implement such programs. The W[illegible] Alaska Salmon Restoration Initiative seeks to provide localized fisheries [illegible] Alaskan communities.

3. **Increases in Mariculture**
   The demand for oyster seed stock for the mariculture industry in Alaska currently exceeds the capability of out-of-state suppliers. The issue to FRED Division is to supply a consistent and sufficient in-state supply of oyster and other shellfish seed stocks as well as meeting other requirements of the burgeoning mariculture industry within the State.

4. **Development of Mark Analysis to Enhance Harvest Management**
   To respond to harvest management of fish, private nonprofit hatchery managers are requesting that the division establish the capability to process thermally marked (otolith-marked) hatchery fish so as to be able to identify enhanced fish contributions and, more importantly, to facilitate wild stock management.

5. **Regional Comprehensive Salmon Planning**
FRED Division is the lead agency within the Department of Fish and Game responding to the departmental mandate to implement regional comprehensive salmon planning. With planning efforts involved in working with two international salmon fishing treaties; the increasing involvement with salmon enhancement and restoration activities in the Yukon and Northwest Alaskan areas; and the maintenance of current regional salmon plans, the magnitude of the planning effort becomes a major divisional issue.

6. **Fishery Resource Economics**
There exists a very pressing need to establish within state government a group of economists to work fulltime on issues related to international demand for salmon, price expectations, and the cost/benefits associated with salmon management and enhancement. As with crude oil, issues surrounding salmon harvest, processing, and sale are currently so complex that in order to provide answers to the salmon policy questions constantly confronting the state, it is necessary to have analyses ongoing all the time.

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DIVISION OF HABITAT AND RESTORATION

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.

AS 16.05.020; AS 16.05.050; AS 16.05.840; AS 16.05.870; AS 16.20; 5 AAC 95.010

2. Duties.

The division's mission is to maintain, enhance, or restore valued fish and wildlife resources and habitats to the extent possible as Alaska grows and develops its other resources. The division achieves its mission through activities undertaken in two programmatic units: the Habitat Unit (consisting of the Habitat and Special Projects components) and the Restoration Unit.

Habitat Section — The duties of this section are to:

a) administer a permit program that provides proper protection of waterbodies used by anadromous fish; ensures fish passage; and maintains the fish and wildlife values of state game refuges, critical habitat areas, and sanctuaries; and

b) participate in land use planning with other agencies' in sale, leasing, and permitting activities to ensure that fish and wildlife resources, and access to those resources, are maintained.

The Habitat Section is involved in the full spectrum of land and resource development activities in Alaska. For project and plan reviews, the division acquires and analyzes pertinent biological and technical information, including information on: fish and wildlife abundance, habitat use, human use, and associated economic values.

A closely-related third duty of this section is to recommend ways to mitigate negative effects of development activities on fish and wildlife. In this effort, the division works closely with industry and other departments to find practical and feasible up-front solutions to potential problems. Some of this work occurs under the Special Projects component and is funded through cooperative industry-sponsored or interagency agreements and research.

Major tasks the Habitat Section will accomplish in FY94 include:
— review of roughly 2,750 permit applications;
— permitting and planning for about 3.0 million acres of legislatively designated state game refuges, critical habitat areas, and game sanctuaries;

— participation in planning for use of:
  — at least 1.8 million acres of Alaska lands
  — about 125 million acres of federal lands
  — up to 14 federal and state oil and gas lease sales;
— participation in planning for approximately 40 million acres of National Forest land; and
— assistance to as many as 15 coastal districts in preparing and implementing coastal management plans.

Restoration Section — In March 1989, the tanker *Exxon Valdez* ran aground, spilling 11.2 million gallons of crude oil into Prince William Sound. This was the largest oil spill in United States history, affecting thousands of miles of pristine coastline and seriously injuring fish, wildlife, their habitat, and the human uses of those resources. Prior to the December 1991 settlement with Exxon, the department participated in the clean-up effort and conducted research to document damages that could be used in court. Since 1992, the Section's focus has shifted to restoration matters.

The Restoration Section develops and conducts a wide variety of injury assessment and restoration projects, and develops comprehensive restoration plans that will govern use of *Exxon Valdez* settlement funds through the year 2003.

Major tasks the Restoration Section will accomplish in FY94 include:
— completion of the 1994 Annual Work Plan;
— participation in development of the 1995 Annual Work Plan;
— conducting or administering 15-30 restoration projects costing $8-20 million;
— participation on the Trustee Council's Restoration Team, including issue-specific work groups; and
— participation in the development of the Restoration Plan.

3. Staffing and locations.
An organizational chart showing division structure to the regional level and three tables showing the number of full-time and seasonal staff in each of three components follow.

HABITAT COMPONENT

Location	PFT	PSEA	Totals	PFT = 45
Anchorage	23	0		PSEA = 4
Fairbanks	6	0		
Juneau/HQ	5	1		
Juneau/SE	4	1		
Ketchikan	4	0		
Petersburg	1	1		
Sitka	2	1		

SPECIAL PROJECTS COMPONENT

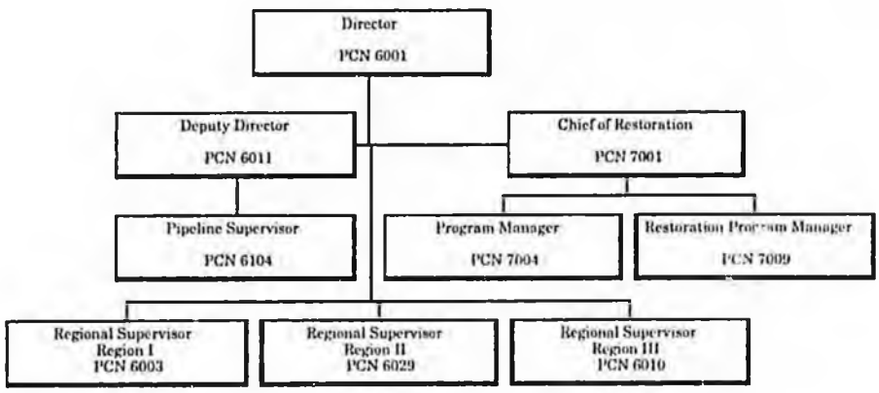
Location	PFT	PSEA	Totals	PFT = 11
Anchorage	5	3		PSEA = 4
Anch./ Pipeline	2	0		
Fairbanks	4	1		

RESTORATION COMPONENT

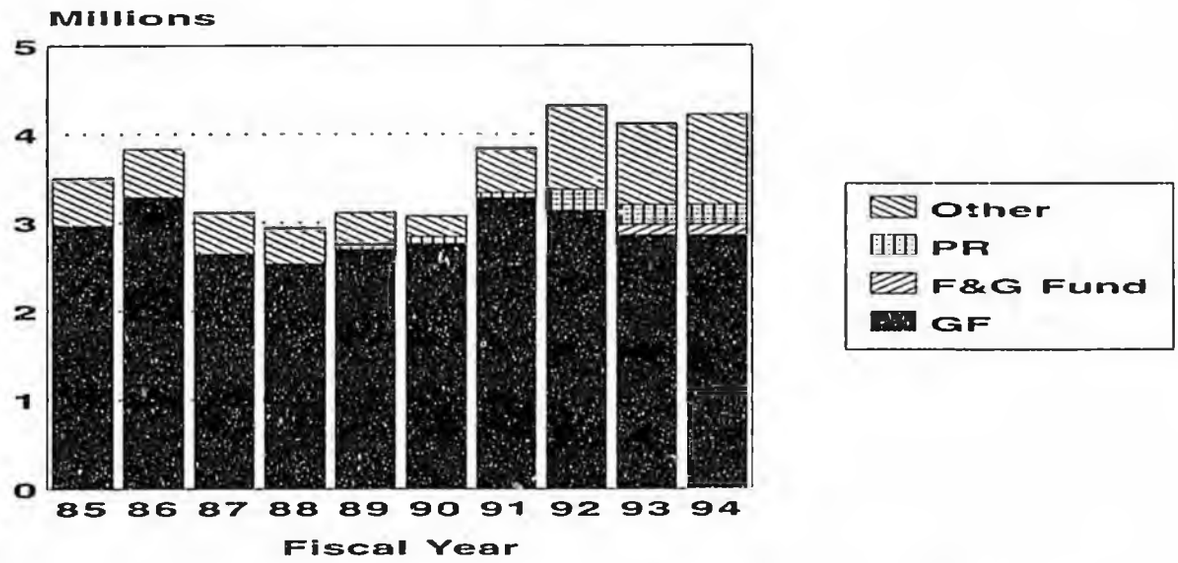
Location	PFT	Other[a]	Totals[b]	PFT = 57
Anchorage	22	18		Other = 115
Cordova	8	68		
Fairbanks	1	0		
Homer	0	2		
Juneau	22	10		
Kodiak	3	1		
Seward	0	1		
Soldotna	1	3		
Valdez	0	11		
Whittier	0	1		

a This column includes permanent seasonal (PSEA), non-permanent (NP), and Temporary (T) employees.

b 157 of 172 positions in this component are supervised by other divisions of ADF&G; the 15 positions supervised by the Habitat and Restoration Division are located in Juneau (5 PFT, 1 NP), Anchorage (8 PFT), and Cordova (1 PFT).



DIVISION OF HABITAT AND RESTORATION
State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

NOTE: In FY93 the Division of Habitat and the former OSIAR Division were organizationally combined. Oil spill funding is not presented in the above representation of state funds for FY93 or FY94, as the Restoration Section funding is only represented by *Exxon Valdez* court settlement funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET:

For administrative purposes and to reduce program management costs, the former Habitat Division and the Oil Spill Impact Assessment and Restoration (OSIAR) Division were merged t · form the Habitat and Restoration Division. Budgeting for the former OSIAR Division is now located in the new division's Restoration Component. No additional changes in the BRU descriptions or Component Goals and Services for either former division are proposed. There were no major changes in the Habitat Component between the FY93 authorization and the FY94 OMB request.

In the Special Projects Component, there was a net gain of $30.6 from the FY93 authorized to the FY94 request. This is a combined result of: 1) a reduction of $71.9 in federal receipts; 2) an increase of $5.0 in oil spill contingency planning interagency receipts; and 3) an increase of $97.5 in other interagency receipts.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

No projects or programs funded by General Funds are expected to be added, deleted, or directly reduced. There will, however, be an indirect reduction in services as a result of increases in workload due to the increased pace of resource development activities and in personal services costs [see Item E(1), below].

D. MAJOR ISSUES:

1) Title 16 Permitting Effectiveness — Maintaining fisheries resources and timelines of permit reviews with increased Title 16 permitting workload
2) Kenai River Management — Reversing the destruction of Kenai River habitat as a test case for other similarly stressed Alaskan rivers
3) Forest Practices Implementation — Maintaining effective participation as timber harvest levels increase
4) Oil Spill Restoration Efforts — Evaluating and resolving fish and game management problems created or exacerbated by the *Exxon Valdez* oil spill

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DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. **Statutory basis.**
   AS 16.05.020; AS 16.05.060

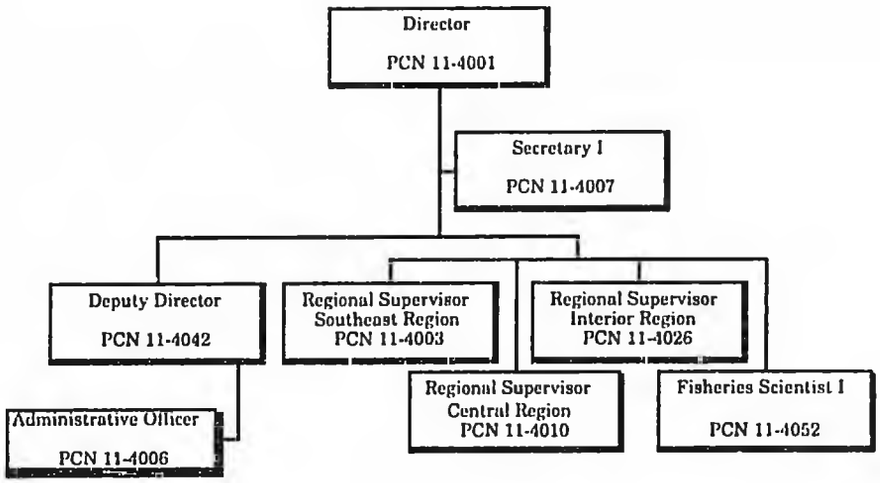
2. **Duties.**
   The goals of the Division of Sport Fish are to manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the state's recreational fishery resources to:
   1. Conserve wild stock of sport fish species for long-term sustained yield;
   2. Provide a diverse mix of sport fishing opportunities; and,
   3. Optimize the social and economic benefits that derive from Alaska's recreational fisheries.

   To accomplish these goals the Division of Sport Fish conducts projects to assess the size and condition of fish stocks, impacts of environmental conditions, and harvest and fishing effort. Angler preferences and desires for specific fishery management options are also obtained through public forums. This information is used to manage for sustained yield and maximum public benefit.

   Under provision of the federal Dingell-Johnson/Wallop-Breaux (DJ/WB) program, a minimum of 12.5 percent of the state's federal apportionment must be spent on projects to improve recreational boating access and facilities.

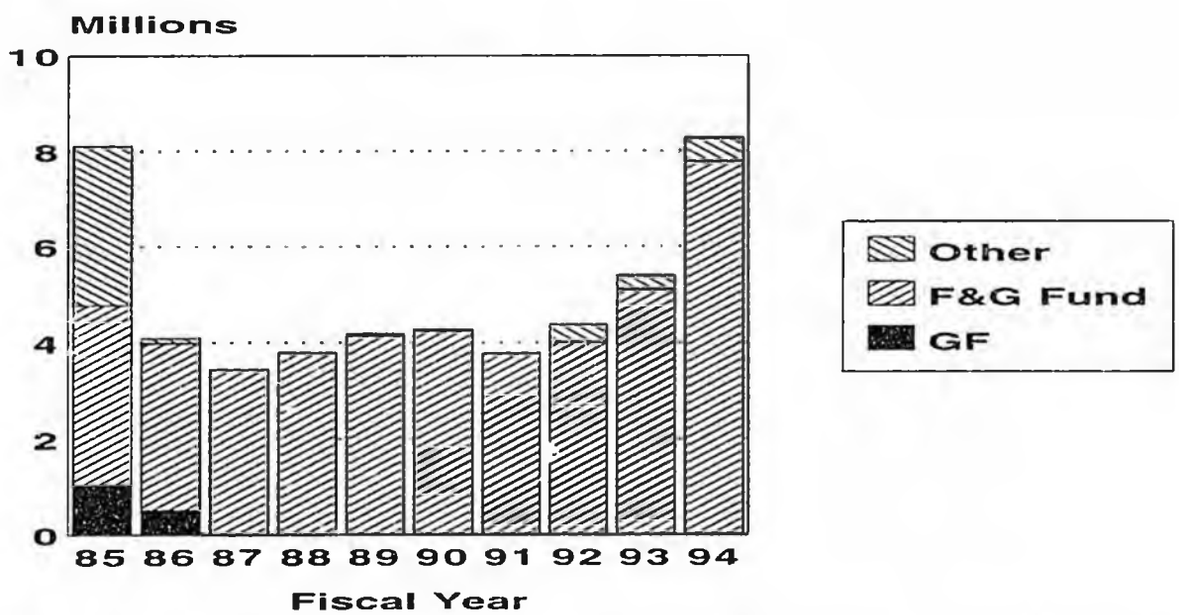
3. **Staffing and locations.**
   An organizational chart showing staff structure to the regional supervisor level and number of full-time and seasonal employees follows.

Location	PFT	PSEA
Juneau/HQ	10	1
Anchorage/RTS	16	5
Region I:		
Douglas	15	19
Haines	0	4
Ketchikan	3	13
Petersburg	0	1
Sitka	1	6
Yakutat	0	5
Region II:		
Anchorage	26	18
Soldotna	6	22
Palmer	4	20
Dillingham	2	6
Kodiak	2	6
Glennallen	1	6
Seward	0	2
Homer	0	1
King Salmon	0	2
Valdez	0	1
Region III:		
Fairbanks	15	12
Delta Junction	2	6
Nome	1	1
Totals	PFT=104	PSEA=157



DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Fund, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES FROM THE FY93 BUDGET STATE FUNDS:

There are several minor changes in the method of delivering the services provided by the Sport Fish BRU. In FY94 a new federal rule requires that a minimum of 12.5 percent of DJ/WB fund (increased from 10 percent) be spent on boating access. The level of the access request for FY94 reflects this new change. Also in 1993, the cost of a resident sport fishing license will be increased from $10 to $15 and all king salmon sport fishermen will be required to purchase a king salmon stamp (cost is $10 for residents and $20 for nonresidents). These increased revenues will be deposited into the state's Fish and Game Fund and will be dedicated to projects intended to benefit sport fisheries.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

Federal Funds:	7,621.2
General Funds:	17.9
Fish and Game Fund:	7,662.8
Total:	15,301.9

Also: see item D. below.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

Three hatchery facilities (Ft. Richardson Hatchery, Elmendorf Hatchery, and the Brood Stock Development Center) are being transferred to this BRU from the FRED Division. The facilities will be dedicated entirely to sport fish production, and funding will be entirely user pay (Fish and Game Fund and Dingell-Johnson/ Wallop-Breaux Fund).

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

Increased Management Complexity of Sport Fisheries

Between 1977 and 1991, sport fishing effort in Alaska increased from 1.2 million days to 2.5 million days fished. Increasing numbers of fishers, conflicts between user groups, subsistence issues, federal management, and more detailed resource specific allocations and management plans have made fisheries management more complex than ever before. Sport, subsistence, and personal use fisheries often occur on anadromous stocks in fresh water or inshore of commercial fisheries. Because subsistence fisheries receive allocative priority, the burden of conservation is often left to the sport and personal use fisheries which are managed by the Division of Sport Fish. Specific management plans and policies are needed to guide fisheries decisions, and precise and timely data about harvest and escapement on an increasing number of fisheries are essential

to prevent overharvest. Also, as management complexity increases, sport fishing regulations become more difficult to understand. Through a strong public information and aquatic education program, the division hopes to better inform and meet the needs of the sport fishing public.

User Pay Funding Sources Should Benefit Sport Fisheries

Since FY84 the Division of Sport Fish has been funded almost entirely with monies received from sport fishers. A federal excise tax on sport fishing equipment and fuels used in recreational boating (DJ/WB Funds) have historically contributed about 60 percent of the division's funding. The balance of funding is from sales of sport fishing licenses (the Fish and Game Fund). In addition to paying management costs, sport fisheries also provide a significant contribution to the state's economy. In 1985, sport fishing contributed $204.7 million to the state's economy and provided over 3,000 full-time jobs.

Expenditures from the DJ/WB and the --Fish and Game Fund are statutorily limited to projects that benefit sport fisheries. In FY94, funds from the new king salmon stamp, an increase in the cost of resident sport fishing licenses, and prior year balances in the sport fish account of the Fish and Game Fund, will allow the Department of Fish and Game to request an increase of almost $2.5 million from the Fish and Game Fund. The king salmon stamp revenues in the Fish and Game Fund will replace general funds previously used to raise and stock chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska, to increase the level of chinook production in some hatcheries in Southeast Alaska, to improve monitoring and management programs for important stocks of chinook salmon on the Kenai Peninsula, upper Cook Inlet, Tanana River drainage, and southern Southeast Alaska. The increased license revenues will also fund new programs throughout the state designed to enforce sport fishing regulations. These programs will be supervised in all our regional and field offices by area management staff. Also, in FY94, funding, staff and management responsibility for three major stocking facilities (Ft. Richardson Hatchery, Elmendorf Hatchery, and the Brood Stock Development Center) will be transferred to this BRU from the FRED Division.

DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS

1. **Statutory basis.**
   AS 16.05.090; AS 16.05.094; AS 16.05.258

2. **Duties.**
   Compile existing data and conduct studies to gather information, including data from subsistence users, on all aspects of the role of subsistence hunting and fishing in the lives of the residents of the state.

   Quantify the amount, nutritional value, and extent of dependence on food acquired through subsistence hunting and fishing.

   Make information gathered available to the public, appropriate agencies, and other organized bodies. Assist the department, the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game in determining what uses of fish and game, as well as what users and what methods, should be termed subsistence users, uses, and methods.

   Evaluate the impact of state and federal laws and regulations on subsistence hunting and fishing and, when corrective action is indicated, make recommendations to the department.

   Make recommendations to the Board of Fisheries and the Board of Game regarding adoption, amendment, and repeal of regulations affecting subsistence fishing and hunting.

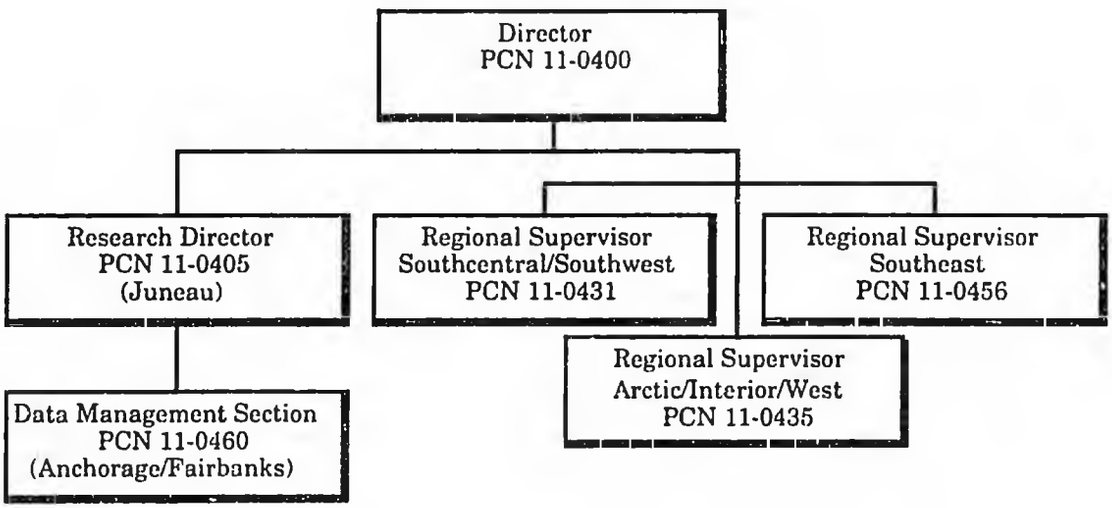
   Participate with other divisions in the preparation of statewide and regional management plans so that those plans recognize and incorporate the needs of subsistence users of fish and game.

3. **Staffing and locations.**
   1. An organizational chart showing structure to the field office level, and the total number of full-time and seasonal staff follows.

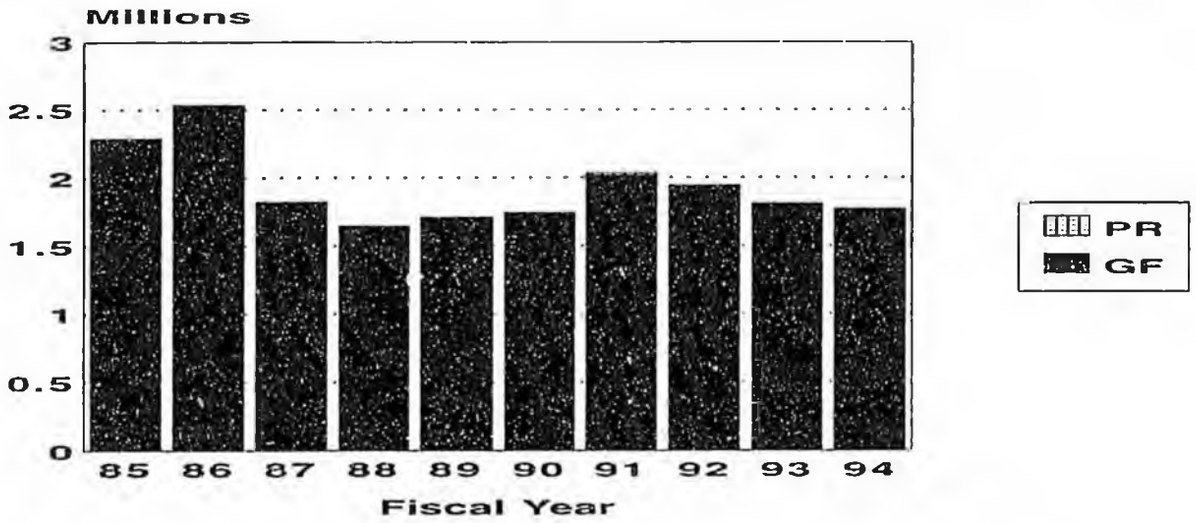
2. Efficiencies, Cost Control Measures
   In FY92 and FY93 the division cut costs by deleting two permanent, full-time positions (the deputy director and a data management specialist) and by reorganizing regional programs to accomplish administrative efficiencies.

Division Staffing: Statewide

Location	**PFT**	**PSEA**
Juneau/Douglas	9	1
Angoon	0	1
Anchorage	6	4
Dillingham	1	2
Bethel	2	1
Fairbanks	6	2
Ft. Yukon	0	1
Kotzebue	0	4
TOTAL	24	16



DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE
State Funds



State Funds include General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES FROM FY93 BUDGET STATE FUNDS:

A supplemental request for $8.0 is requested for the Division of Subsistence in FY93 to provide additional funding in support of the new subsistence law implementation.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

Operational Funding. In FY94 the division must continue to adjust to reductions in state funding. This budget provides a general fund reduction from FY93 of $42.0. This will require closure of the division's Kotzebue office and reassignment of staff to Fairbanks. The Kotzebue office is in an area where federal lands predominate, and most subsistence issues will be addressed by the federal subsistence program. A reduced level of state services to the Kotzebue area will be provided by other department staff and by staff from the division's Fairbanks office.

Additional instability in the division's budget results from significant reductions in federal subsistence funding. As a consequence of the federal assumption of subsistence management on federal lands, the pre-1990 federal (ANILCA) appropriation of subsistence funds to the state has nearly terminated. Recent years' Special Projects funds have sustained certain of the division's programs, but in FY94 further staff reductions are likely.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

As described above, the projected loss of state general funds in FY94 is expected to result in the closure of the division's Kotzebue office.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

As in past years, most of the recent work of the Division of Subsistence has been in two general areas: gathering information on subsistence activities throughout the state, and working to implement the state subsistence law. The research function provides the basis for sound, defensible decisions by the Boards of Fisheries and Game. Implementation of the subsistence law requires the division to coordinate the work of the department, the Boards, and the Department of Law, to achieve a coherent and cohesive subsistence management program. Ongoing controversy over the subsistence law, continuing legal challenges, and the rapidly developing federal subsistence program have complicated these efforts.

Subsistence Research

In addition to providing a basic documentary data base on subsistence activities in the state, the division is repeatedly called upon to provide information to the Boards of Fisheries and Game on important subsistence management topics. In FY94 such topics will include nonsubsistence area proposals, Yukon River salmon fisheries, use of halibut in coastal communities, customary trade in subsistence food items, "Tier II" caribou and moose hunts, and deer use in Southeast Alaska.

Subsistence Management Coordination

Fish and game management decisions are being made by both the Federal Subsistence Board and the state boards, at their regular meetings. Understanding the rationale for federal board actions, the implications of those decisions, and the appropriate state response has become a major issue for the division and the department. With dual federal/state subsistence management, responsible fish and game management has become enormously more complex, as have the regulations affecting hunting and fishing throughout Alaska.

Among the many other difficulties engendered by dual management there has been a recent proliferation of subsistence studies by federal agencies. These new studies represent a considerable burden to rural residents and a threat to the state's ongoing attempts to gather reliable fish and game harvest data. The division has worked with federal agencies to promote data compatibility, coordination, high ethical and technical standards in the collection and use of subsistence information, and efficient use of available research funding. Maintaining these standards as new research entities emerge has been a significant issue for the division and the department.

Subsistence Law Implementation

The 1992 legislature's action on a new state subsistence law has led to increased activity by the department and the Boards of Fish and Game on subsistence issues. In FY94 significant effort will be directed to the creation of "nonsubsistence areas" and to the review of all subsistence hunting and fishing regulations to assure their consistency with the new law. The division and the boards also plan to complete the process of identifying stocks and populations where customary and traditional uses exist. The fact that current laws continue to provide subsistence eligibility for all Alaskans complicates this process considerably.

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DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION

A. DIVISION FUNCTIONS:

1. Statutory basis.
   AS 16.05; AS 16.20; AS 16.55

2. Duties.
   The division serves as the state's primary wildlife conservation agency irrespective of land ownership status. Primary duties and functions include:

   Management programs consist of habitat and population management, annual surveys and inventories of big game, furbearer and waterfowl populations, and assessment of harvests of these game species. These projects are conducted to determine the biological status and trends of wildlife populations and to enhance wildlife populations important for human use.

   Information and recommendations from management and research programs are summarized for presentation to local fish and game advisory committees, the Alaska Board of Game, and the Big Game Commercial Services Board for the state's regulatory process. The division also provides biological and human use information to the Federal Subsistence Board to protect the state's interests.

   Public service projects include response to public inquiries on wildlife related issues, development and distribution of wildlife information and education materials (e.g., Project WILD, Alaska Wildlife Week, wildlife and public use information), a statewide hunter education/safety program, and various aspects of our regulatory function including processing codified regulations passed by the Board of Game, distributing regulation booklets to the public, administering a statewide permitting system, and managing special conservation programs such as the duck stamp.

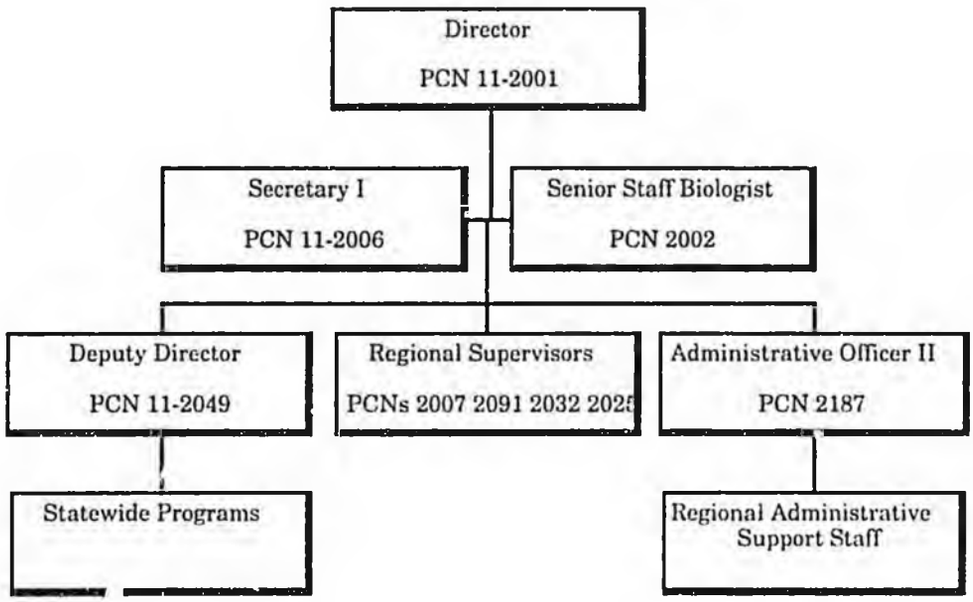
   Research programs include studies to provide new biological information, improve investigation techniques, and develop more effective management techniques for application to management activities.

   Technical assistance is provided to other state and federal agencies, public institutions, and private organizations.

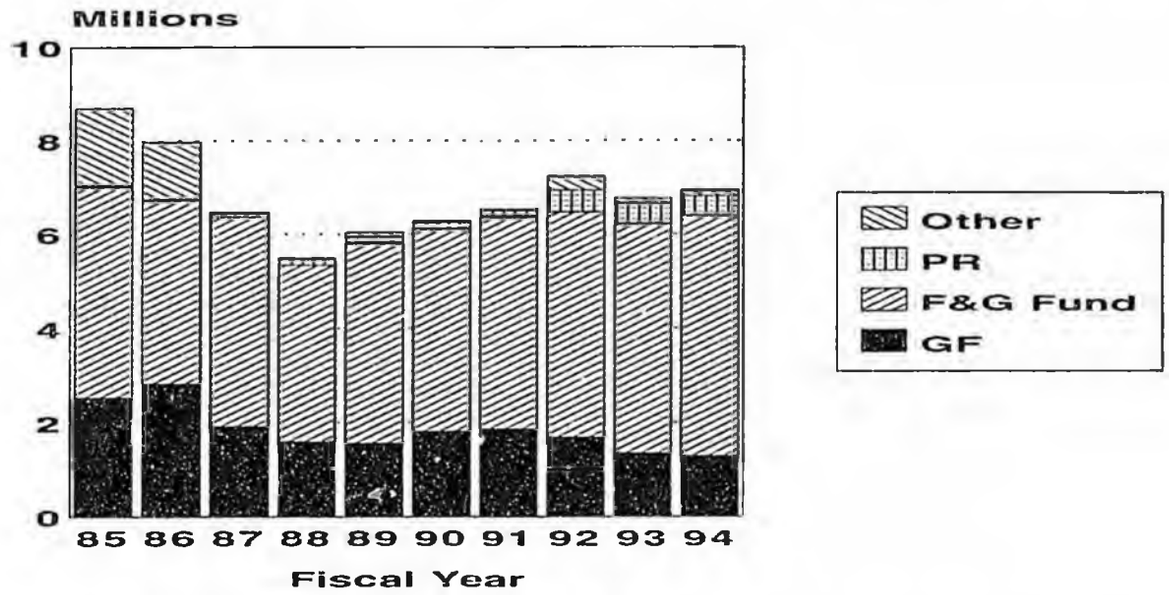
3. Staffing and locations.

The division is organized into four regions with 18 area offices. The headquarters office is located in Juneau. Distribution of the division's 165 positions is shown on the following chart.

Location	PFT	PSEA	Location	PFT	PSEA
Anchorage	48	7	Dillingham	1	1
Fairbanks	32	7	Galena		1
Juneau	18	8	King Salmon	1	2
Nome	3	1	Ketchikan	1	
Soldotna	4	1	Cordova	2	
Kotzebue	2		Sitka	2	1
Palmer	5		Delta Junction	1	1
Glenn'len	3		Bethel	1	
Homer	1	1	Petersburg	1	1
Tok	1	2	Kodiak	1	1
Barrow	1				
McGrath	1		**Totals**	**130**	**35**



DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION
State Funds



State Funds includes General Funds (GF), Fish and Game Funds, Program Receipts (PR), and Other Funds.

B. CHANGES TO FY93 BUDGET:

The FY93 budget has been increased over the authorized version by $100,000 in Fish and Game Funds and $252,000 in federal funds under RPLs 11-93-0073 and 11-93-196. The increase in Fish and Game Funds will be used to cover the costs of departmental participation with the U.S. Forest Service in their New Perspectives Planning process related to management of the Tongass National Forest. The project will extend into FY94 and funding has been included in the FY94 budget request. The increase in federal funds under the Pittman-Robertson Act (PR) will be used to supplement and expand existing management studies for wolverine, brown bear, caribou, and moose. The availability of increased PR funds is expected to continue through FY95 and this increased level has been incorporated into the FY94 budget request.

C. FY94 BUDGET REQUEST:

1. PROJECTS/PROGRAMS DELETED OR REDUCED.

The nongame project has been deleted in the FY94 budget request and staff assigned to regional nongame programs have been reassigned to the statewide Watchable Wildlife program. The statewide Watchable Wildlife and Wildlife Conservation and Education programs have been transferred to the General Wildlife project.

2. NEW OR EXPANDED PROJECTS/PROGRAMS.

A total of $109.7 has been reprogrammed internally to cover increased wolf management programs. This amount is spread over three projects; caribou, moose, and wolf. The totals in these projects may not show a substantial increase over FY93 due to the cyclical nature of survey and inventory activities in both the moose and caribou programs. Without the reprogramming of the $109.7, these programs would have shown a decrease in the FY94 request.

D. REORGANIZATION PLANS:

The loss of seven positions in FY93 has resulted in the reassignment of regional personnel. Since the deleted positions were spread throughout all four regions, no one region has been drastically affected. Beyond continued monitoring of divisional programs and staff assignments, the division has no major reorganization plans at this time. Staff previously assigned to regional nongame programs have been reassigned to the statewide Watchable Wildlife program. This change will be effective in FY93 and is reflected in the FY94 budget request. As positions are vacated through retirement, transfer, and/or promotion, they will be reviewed for appropriate classification and duty assignments.

E. MAJOR ISSUES:

Need for or impact of proposed legislation:

The Division of Wildlife Conservation is funded primarily with hunting and trapping license revenues (Fish and Game Fund) and federal Pittman-Robertson (PR) monies. To a much lesser extent, appropriate projects are funded from the General Fund. Increased levels of federal PR funds cannot be anticipated to continue past FY95 and may in fact decline, so this funding source cannot be expected to sustain necessary increases in funding needed for Alaska's wildlife programs. As a consequence, the division faces the need to develop other funding sources, including the development of new funding sources for watchable wildlife and nongame management programs (relatively newer programs).

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development
Jeffery P. Koenings, Ph.D., Director

Report to the 1993 Legislature

FUNCTIONS AND SERVICES

The primary role of the FRED Division is to sustain and enhance Alaska fisheries through the development, application, and dissemination of technologies in supplemental production and natural stock rehabilitation. The division operates five laboratories which provide technical services to the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and other state, federal, and private nonprofit agencies. For example, the Coded Wire Tag Processing Laboratory in Juneau decodes metal tags implanted in fish and supplies resultant information for in-season management of specific chinook and pink salmon stocks. The Fisheries Genetics Laboratory in Anchorage has an active program to provide wild stock protection as well as new tools for use in stock identification.

The division's Private Nonprofit (PNP) Program oversees the state's aquaculture industry. This includes coordination of statewide fishery planning within eight planning regions, as well as the newly established drainage wide Yukon River planning effort. The division also provides technical assistance to shellfish farmers and has permitting responsibilities for the state's emerging mariculture industry. The latter exemplifies the division's lead role in developing new opportunities for rural economic diversification. The division is also continuing to develop fish culture technology, such as sockeye salmon culture at Snettisham Hatchery and chinook salmon culture at Crystal Lake Hatchery. Finally, resource economics is becoming an integral part of the division's focus, as the rapidly changing world wide supply and demand for fish has impacted all aspects of Alaska's fishery resource.

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Plan and implement a program that insures the perpetual and increasing production and use of Alaska's fisheries resources (AS 16.05.092).

Coordinate the rehabilitation and enhancement activities of the department and regional aquaculture associations (AS 16.10.380).

Process fish transport permits and applications for private nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries (AS 16.10.400).

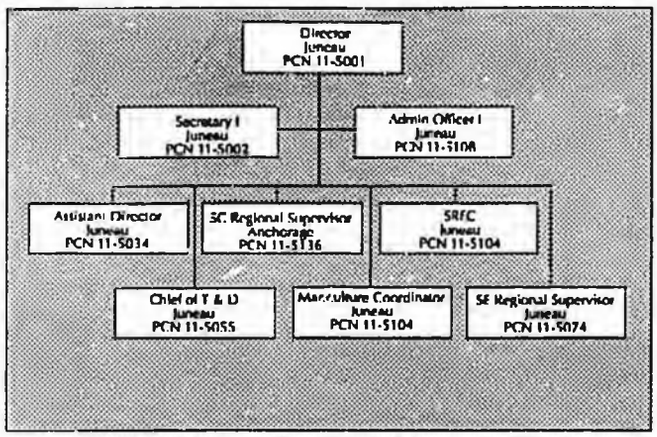
Technically assist the PNP hatcheries to the extent possible (AS 16.10.443) and cooperate in the development of regional salmon plans (AS 16.10.375).

Develop a disease management and control program for aquatic farms and hatcheries (AS 16.40.150), and review suitability of proposed aquatic farms or hatcheries to traditional fisheries, fish, wildlife, or their habitats (AS 16.40.105).

STAFFING

An organizational chart which depicts the division's structure to the regional level and number of full-time and seasonal staff are shown in the following figures.

Location	PFT	PSEA	Location	PFT	PSEA
Anchorage	20	5	Kotzebue	3	8
Clear	3	3	L Pt Walter	1	2
Cordova	1	1	Nome	1	1
Crystal Lake	5	3	Petersburg	1	6
Homer	1	8	Snettisham	4	10
Juneau	44	27	Soldotna	4	7
Ketchikan	8	8			
Kodiak	1	7	**TOTAL**	97	96



Organizational structure to the regional level

BUDGET OVERVIEW

In FY93, the division's general operating budget was increased by $813.1 in program receipt authority to cover costs necessary to operate the Gulkana, Kitoi, and Pillar Creek Hatcheries. The FRED Division also accepted a $200.5 reduction in personal services as well as a $350.0 miscellaneous reductions targeted toward hatchery operations. These losses resulted in closure of the Russell Creek Hatchery in FY93 and a downsizing of staff in the division's two regional offices and the Headquarters Office.

The FY93 general fund budget was further reduced through an exchange of $500.0 in general funds for federal funds. The final FY93 budget did provide funding for the operation of the Big Lake Hatchery, which had not been included in the division's original FY93 request.

Overall, the FRED Division's FY94 operating appropriation has been reduced by 31% in general funds and 64% in federal funds from FY93 levels. A reduction in general funds totaling $3,359.0 results in the closure or transfer of operations of 10 production hatcheries throughout Alaska: Deer Mountain, Klawock, Big Lake, Crooked Creek, Gulkana, Kitoi, and Pillar Creek Hatcheries are targeted for transfer or closures and the Fort Richardson, Elmendorf, and Broodstock Development Center will be transferred to the Division of Sport Fish. These hatchery transfers or closures will be accompanied by a decrease in staff at each region who have responsibilities in facility oversight and support.

In FY94, the FRED Division will expand the mariculture program and the present Coded Wire Tag Processing Laboratory. The expanded lab will include otolith mark evaluation. The division will expand its efforts to stimulate rural economies through fisheries development and wild stock restoration projects.

CURRENT PROGRAMS

Technology and Development

The genetic program's research into possible oil spill related chromosome damage to pink salmon in **Prince William Sound** holds promise of being an extraordinary discovery. The chromosome damage could be inheritable.

Division limnologists continue to investigate fish survivals in the **Kenai River** lakes. Large overescapements of sockeye salmon have led to very poor overwinter survivals of juvenile fish in **Kenai** and **Skilak** lakes. The dramatic reduction in smolts heading to sea questions the sustainability of both commercial and sport sockeye salmon fisheries.

The in-hatchery thermal marking of sockeye salmon otoliths (ear bones) is proving up. Marked otoliths were recovered from adults returning to Sweetheart Lake located south of **Juneau**. FRED limnologists are also pioneering image analysis of sockeye otoliths as a means of wild stock identification.

The genetics laboratory continues its exciting work with cryopreservation to both simplify aspects of hatchery production and to preserve, or bank, sperm of wild salmon, such as the Chilkat River chinook stock near **Haines**.

FRED Pathology staff continue to work on the prevalence of Bitter Crab disease in **Southeast**, **Kodiak**, and **Bering Sea** Tanner Crabs. Fishermen did not crab in **Upper Lynn Canal** due to the very

high prevalence of the disease, but the disease does not appear to be seriously impacting the fishery elsewhere.

Real time coded-wire-tag processing by FRED's tag lab has allowed fishery managers to adjust inseason catches of pink salmon in **Prince William Sound** and chinook salmon in southeast for hatchery and wild stocks.

Hatchery Contracts

A total of 10 state hatcheries are now being operated or funded by regional aquaculture associations under the state's privatization program. At existing levels, over $5.5 million in annual operating costs are now user-generated.

The FY94 budget requires that 7 additional hatcheries either be operated, as well as funded, by the private sector or closed. If none are closed, this would bring the total to 14 state hatcheries that have been privatized.

Comprehensive Salmon Planning

The PNP Program is administered by the FRED Division. PNP Program staff organize and oversee the regional salmon planning teams which are comprised of ADF&G and regional aquaculture association member. Staff also coordinates the review of PNP hatchery applications, coordinates management of statewide enhancement data and reporting, annual facility management plans (38 facilities), and the permitting process for hatchery, fish transport, and scientific/educational permits. More than 230 fish transport and 85 scientific/educational permits were reviewed.

In conjunction with the **Kodiak** Regional Planning Team, FRED staff prepared a complete revision of the Kodiak Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan, Phase II, 1982-2002. The document was approved by the commissioner in March 1992.

A public review draft of the **Chignik** Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plan was distributed in August 1992. The document will be completed in February 1993.

A planning core group comprised of ADF&G representatives, the **Northwest Arctic Borough**, and the National Park Service completed a plan entitled, "Sikusuilaq Springs Hatchery Development Alternatives" for the Kotzebue Region. The document was approved by the commissioner in October 1992.

A primary goal of a new salmon management and stock restoration planning process will be to assist **Yukon River** salmon users and resource managers in making informed decisions regarding management and stock restoration activities. The result will be a comprehensive salmon plan for the Yukon River.

A draft regional comprehensive salmon plan for Area M (**Aleutian Islands**) was prepared for review by the regional planning team in September 1992. A draft should be available for public review and comment in February 1993.

FRED staff chaired public information sessions and discussions regarding chinook salmon production and harvest in **Ketchikan, Petersburg, Wrangell, Sitka** and **Juneau** prior to Board of Fisheries deliberations.

U.S. Treaties

In the fall of 1992, the Northern Panel and Alaska Commissioners to the Pacific Salmon Treaty developed **Southeast Alaska** positions for treaty annex arrangements for negotiation between the U.S. and Canada during the 1992/1993 Pacific Salmon Commission cycle.

FRED Division staff coordinated and chaired a U.S./Canada treaty negotiating session to develop criteria and guidelines for restoration and development on the **Yukon River**.

Mariculture

The Aquatic Farm Act of 1988 authorizes ADF&G to issue permits for the construction and operation of aquatic farms or hatcheries for shellfish and aquatic plants.

In 1992, 24 aquatic farm permit applications were received and processed and 16 farm operation permits issued. A total of 68 farms and one hatchery are currently permitted which range from **Ketchikan** to **Kodiak**, including **Yakutat**, **Prince William Sound**, and **Lower Cook Inlet**.

Aquatic farm sales in 1992 approached $197,000, and current inventory indicates almost $5 million in future sales.

Hatchery Enhancement

In 1992, out of 127 million fish caught in the commercial salmon fisheries, the **statewide fisheries enhancement** program contributed 9%, and 18% of the total chum catch. Over 400,000 enhancement-produced fish were caught in 1992 sport fisheries.

Chinook salmon produced by hatcheries in **Southeast Alaska** contributed nearly 34,000, or 16%, of the total 1992 southeast chinook salmon catch.

In **Northwest Alaska**, Sikusuilaq Springs Hatchery contributed a record 35,000 chum salmon to the 1992 **Kotzebue** gillnet fishery.

Approximately 66% of the sport fish harvested in the **Tanana Valley** were hatchery produced, keeping fishing pressure off of natural stocks and allowing them to rebuild.

In 1992, enhancement projects accounted for approximately 79% of the $2.7 million ex-vessel value of the **Lower Cook Inlet** sockeye salmon harvest.

1992 Alaska salmon hatchery production

	Eggs taken	Fish released	Fish returned
Northwest	15,275,000	11,069,000	155,557
Cook Inlet	107,732,000	69,166,771	1,298,280
Kodiak	228,740,000	191,829,000	3,373,313
PWS	844,760,000	631,304,200	9,981,528
Southeast	550,557,800	438,129,230	8,739,412
	1,747,065,700	1,341,498,489	23,548,090

Education

In 1992, 56 permits were issued for classroom fish incubators in 41 different cities, towns or villages from **Ketchikan** to **Nome** to **Cold Bay**. FRED biologists frequently assisted with such projects, and provided teacher in-service workshops and classroom assistance. Tests of fisheries biological knowledge among rural school students along the **Yukon River** indicated a significant increase.

Economic Development

FRED Division staff from conducted fisheries development and restoration projects in the areas surrounding **St. George**, **Nome**, **Kotzebue**, **Nelson Island**, and **Elim**. These projects included experimental in-stream incubation boxes and site evaluations.

The Toklat River fall chum salmon have been targeted by the **Yukon River** Drainage Fisheries Association for a rebuilding and restoration pilot study. In 1992 the Clear Hatchery began incubating the first Toklat River eggs taken. Funding was received from the 17th legislature to begin a comprehensive regional fisheries restoration planning process on the Yukon River.

ISSUES

Reduction of Program Receipts

A reduction of program receipt authority will result in the **Kodiak** Regional Aquaculture Associations having to operate existing state facilities within their own limited infrastructure.

Increased Economic Diversification

The need for increased economic diversification in rural **North/Northwest Alaska** will require identification of new project opportunities to meet the demand for fisheries development in these areas and funding to implement such programs. Working with the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, the FRED Division has recently developed a Western Alaska Salmon Restoration Initiative.

St. George Island is an example of a community that is looking toward fisheries development as a tool for economic diversification. Currently no wild stocks of salmon return to the island. Feasibility studies for salmon development began in 1991 are continuing.

Increases in Mariculture

The demand for oyster seed stock for the mariculture industry in Alaska currently exceeds the capability of out-of-state suppliers. The FRED Division needs to supply a consistent and sufficient in-state supply of oyster and other shellfish seed stock, as well as meeting other requirements of the burgeoning Alaskan mariculture industry.

Development of Mark Analysis

To respond to harvest management of fish, PNP hatchery operators are requesting that the division establish a capability to process otoliths. Thermally marked otloliths will identify hatchery fish contributions to fisheries and facilitate wild stock management.

Regional Comprehensive Planning

FRED is the lead agency within the ADF&G responsible for implementation of comprehensive salmon planning. With two international salmon fishing treaties, the increasing involvement with salmon enhancement and restoration activities in the Yukon and Northwest Alaska, and the maintenance of current regional salmon plans, the magnitude of the division's planning effort is a major issue.

Fishery Resource Economics

There is a pressing need to establish within state government a group of economists to work on issues related to international demand for salmon, price expectations, and the cost/benefits associated with salmon management and enhancement. Like with crude oil, issues surrounding salmon harvest, processing, and sale are nowadays so complex that in order to provide answers to salmon policy questions which repeatedly confront the state, it is necessary to have analyses ongoing at all times.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENTS

In FY94, the FRED and Commercial Fisheries divisions will be combined. This possibility was discussed with the 17th legislature during the FY93 budget process. The department identified a potential $300.0 in savings that could result from the potential merger. In anticipation of the department's plans, the legislature reduced the FRED Division's FY94 budget by $90.0. Another $210.0 was taken from the Commercial Fisheries Division's budget.

The process of consolidating FRED and Commercial Fisheries functions has precedent in the combination of the department's fisheries genetics capability. Two years ago, the two divisions began a joint approach to expanding the fisheries genetics program out of Anchorage. The program has already outgrown existing laboratory space. Consequently, the department's FY93 CIP request includes funding for increased laboratory space for the joint program.

In a similar manner, the two divisions have planned to combine their individual programs in coded wire tag and otolith processing into a single laboratory that will be located in the Juneau/Douglas area. The department, again, has included funding for a new laboratory in a FY94 CIP request which seeks to establish a Fisheries Mark/Tag Laboratory.

In the future, the consolidated division will be looking at, for example, establishing a resource economics capability. FRED currently has a fisheries economist on staff who is concentrating on salmon supply/demand questions which are of critical importance to the state. The Commercial Fisheries Division has two years of funding for an economist to work on ground fish questions. Within the new division, both economists will serve as a focus for a consistent resource economics thrust within the ADF&G.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

HANDOUT

January 21, 1993

MISSIONS AND PRIORITIES

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1. To manage and protect existing fish and wildlife resources and their habitat.

    a. Quantify the harvest.
    b. Quantify the reproductive potential.
    c. Quantify individual stocks and age structure.
    d. Protect resource habitat.

2. To optimize public use and benefits of existing fish and wildlife resources.

    a. Optimize harvest.
    b. Optimize public service.

3. To rehabilitate depressed stocks and damaged habitat.

4. To enhance natural production and promote additional beneficial uses.

The priorities listed above are not mutually exclusive; all of these activities are important to the department. Rather, the emphasis placed on each will depend upon funding levels, with lower priority activities suffering a larger proportional share of any impending budget cuts.

In addition, the priorities incorporate the administrative and research support necessary even though these activities are not explicitly stated. Regardless of funding level, some administrative framework and research projects are required to support the department's management activities. These will, however, be scaled appropriately to maintain emphasis on the conduct of priority resource management and protection programs.

GOALS

Department of Fish and Game

Managing on sustained yield principle for fish and game resources.

Protect state management authority.

Promote diversification of Alaskan economy.

Maximize Alaskan benefits from renewable resources such as fish and wildlife.

Emphasize and promote economic diversification and expansion in rural Alaska.

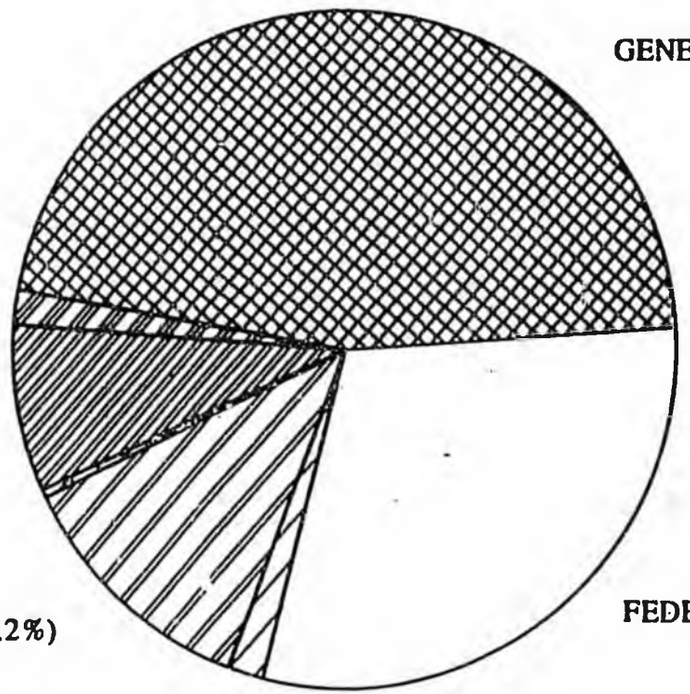
Provide technical research and technology development assistance to seafood industry and private sector.

Promote "user pay" philosophy through greater royalty assessments for uses of renewable resources.

Provide basic services at reduced costs.

Peduce mid-level management.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
FY93 FUNDING SOURCES
Total Budget: 91198.4



GENERAL FUND 42031.8 (46.1%)

GF MATCH MATCH 1516.5 (1.7%)

PROGRAM RECEIPTS 7320.1 (8.0%)

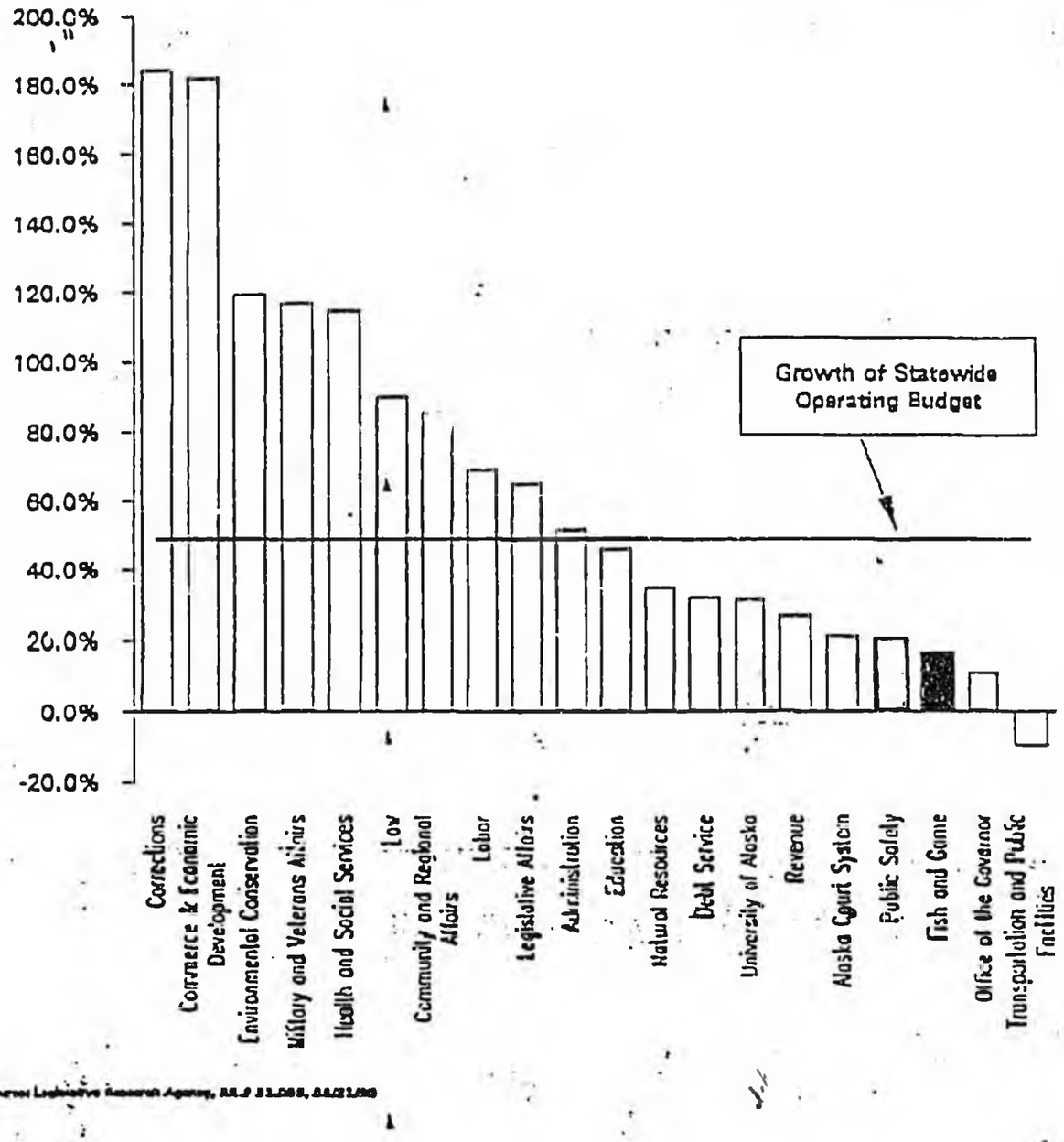
CIP RECEIPTS 352.5 (0.4%)

FISH & GAME FUND 11112.9 (12.2%)

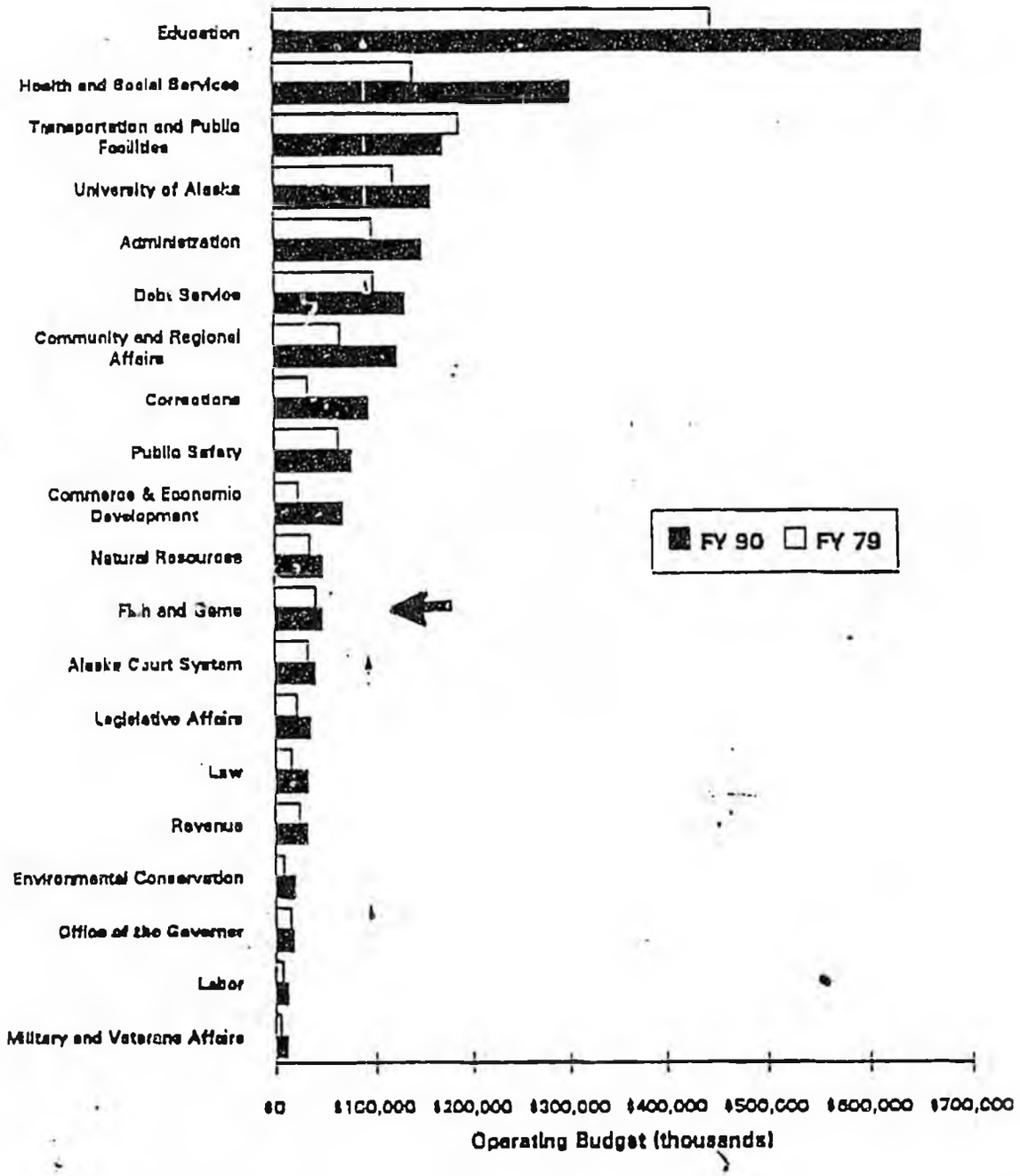
INTERAGENCY RECEIPTS 1550.6 (1.7%)

FEDERAL 27314.0 (30.0%)

Percentage Growth in Operating Budgets by Department FY 79 to FY 90



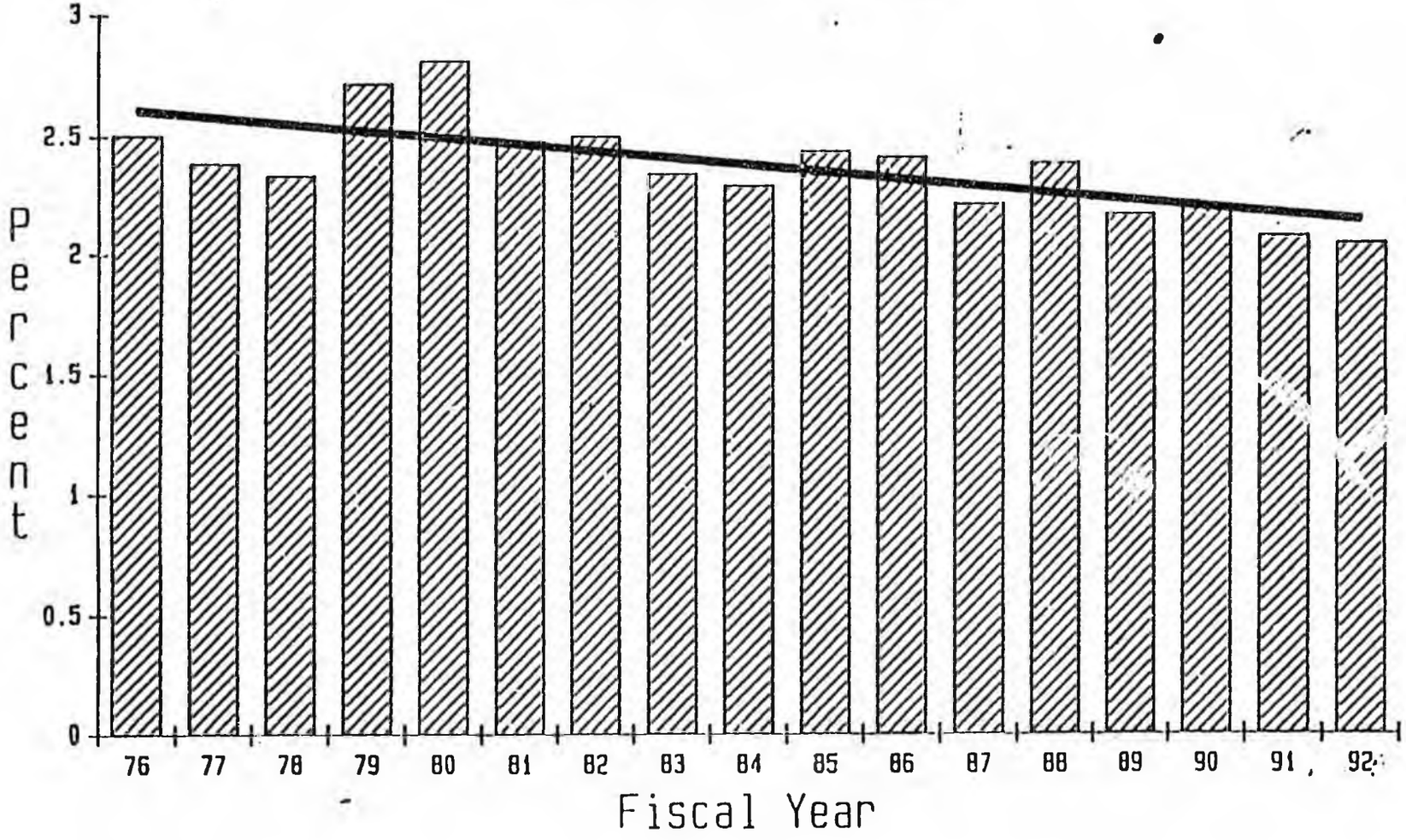
Operating Budgets by Department
FY 79 and FY 90



Source: Legislative Research Agency, FN # 91.006, 08/21/90

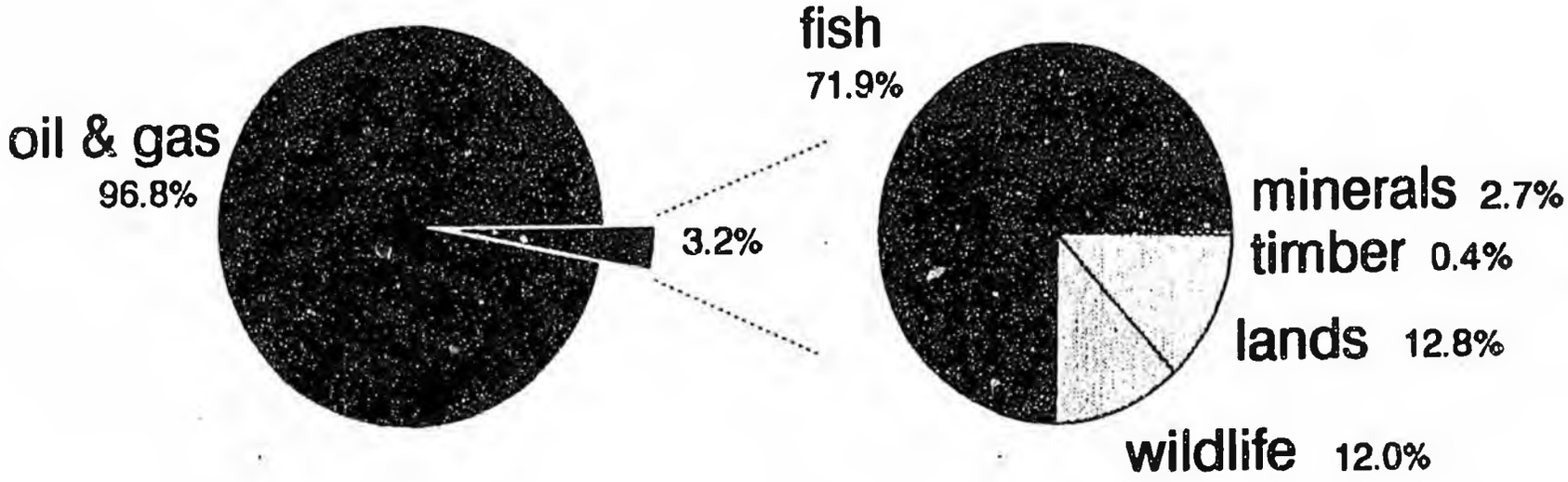
Percentage of State General Operating Funds Spent by ADF&G

(Exludes Program Receipts)



Alaska revenue from natural resources

Gross revenues in FY88

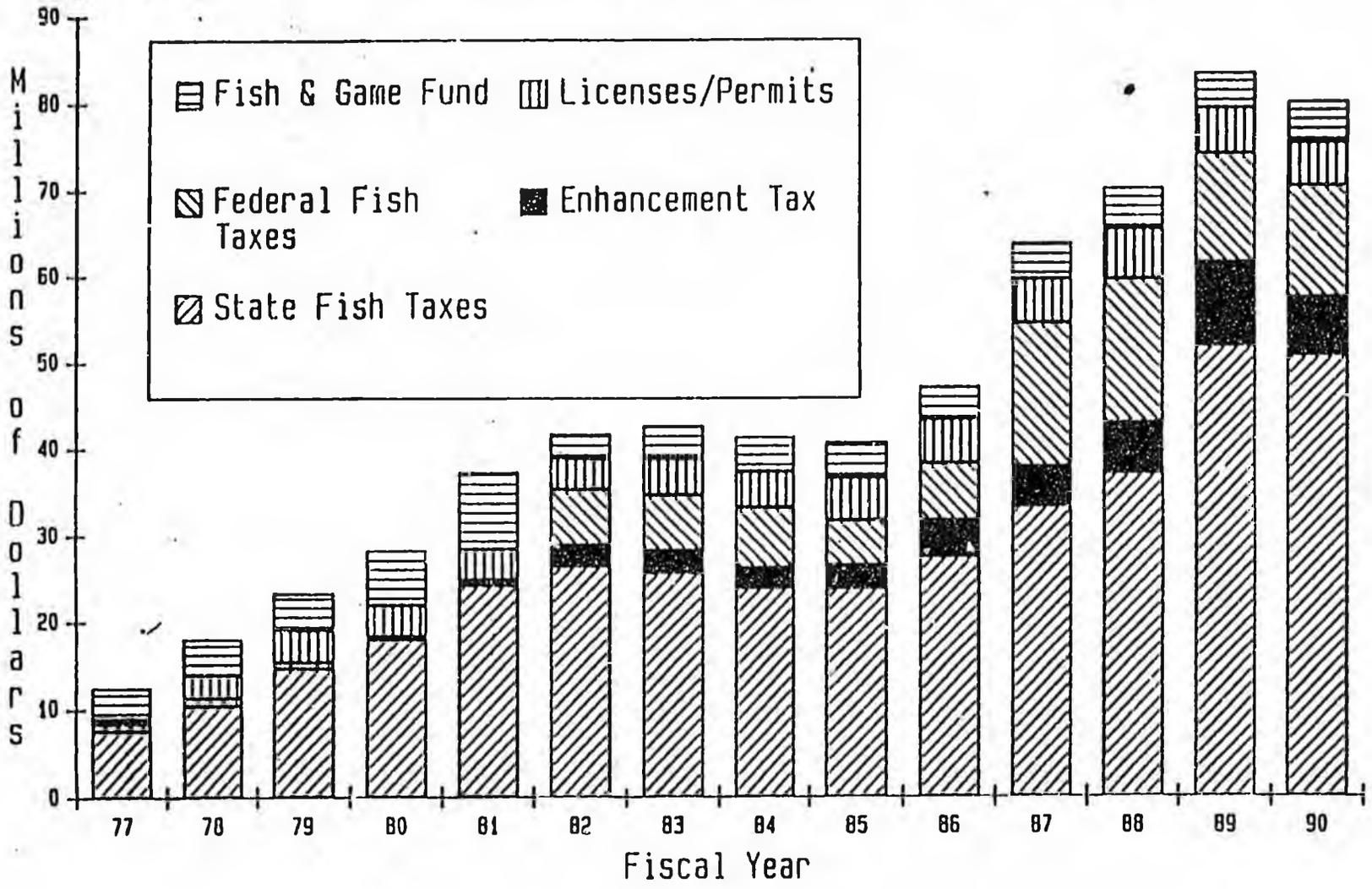


Revenues

Revenues excluding oil and gas

prepared by House Research Agency

Alaska Fisheries Revenues



ECONOMIC ACTIVITY ASSOCIATED WITH ALASKA'S FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Economic Activity	Gross Sales	Average Annual Employment	State Tax Revenue[1] FY 91 (in thousands)	State Funding[2] FY 91 (in thousands)
Commercial Fishing	$1.36 Billion[3]	11,340 Harvesting[4]	$2,500 Permit Fees $471 License Fees $6,149 Enhancement Tax	$20,872.2 ComFish Division $11,596.5 FRED Division $2,583 CFEC
Fish Processing	$2.546 Billion[5]	10,900 Processing[6]	$41,365 Raw Fish Tax $3,275 Marketing Tax	$1,378.8 Boards
Hunting	$78.5 Million[7]	1,300[8]	$9,788 License Fees	$6490.8 Wildlife
Trapping	Not Available	Not Available	Included in Hunting	Included under Hunting
Sport Fishing	$204.7 Million[9]	3,033[10]	Included in Hunting	$3896.8 Sport Fish
Subsistence	35-45 million lbs of wild food consumed annually[11]	118,000 people participate in the subsistence economy[12]	None	$2031.1 Subsistence
Wildlife Viewing				
Totals	$4.9 Billion		$63,548	$43,849.2[13]

Prepared by Geron Bruce
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
September 1, 1992

1.Alaska Department of Revenue, Historical Fish and Game Revenues, 1/29/92

2.State of Alaska, Alaska State Legislature, Fiscal Year 93 Budget

3.Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy Performance Report, 1990-91, page 11, exvessel value

4.Ibid. page 11, Mid-range of average annual employment, or 21% of total harvesting participation

5.Institute of Social and Economic Research, University of Alaska, Executive Summary, Seafood Sector Report, 1992, page 7, first wholesale value

6.Alaska Department of Labor, personal communication from Chris Miller

7.International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, The Economic Impacts of Hunting in Alaska, 1987

8.Ibid. page 2, fulltime and part-time jobs

9.Sport Fishing Institute, The Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in Alaska

10.Ibid.

11.Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Subsistence Division

12.Ibid.

13.Other state funds appropriated to the Department of Fish and Game in FY 91 were: Division of Administration, $5,723,900; and Habitat Division $3,462,100

PRIVATE INDUSTRIES IN ALASKA:
GROSS SALES, EMPLOYMENT, TAXES AND GOVERNMENT SPENDING

INDUSTRY	GROSS VALUE OF SALES	FULLTIME EQUIVALENT JOBS	STATE TAX REVENUES Fiscal Year 1991	STATE FUNDING Fiscal Year 1991
CONSTRUCTION	$.717 Billion[1]	10,500[2]	Not Available	$52.5 Million[3]
COMMERCIAL FISHING	$2.54 Billion[4]	22,240[5]	$47.3 Million[6]	$32.1 Million[7]
SPORT FISHING	$.200 Billion[8]	3,033[9]	$10.6 Million[10]	$7.3 Million[11]
WILDLIFE CONSERVATION	$.080 Billion[12]	1,300[13]	Included in total under Sport Fish	$6.5 Million[14]
MINING	$.554 Billion[15]	3,638[16]	$3 Million[17]	$1.5 Million[18]
TIMBER	$.563 Billion[19]	3,500[20]	$.431 Million[21]	$9.8 Million[22]
TOURISM	$1.1 Billion[23]	13,500[24]	$7.6 Million[25]	$11.0 Million[26]
OIL & GAS	$10.6 Billion[27]	10,600[28]	$2.571 Billion[29]	$3.9 Million[30]

Prepared by Geron Bruce
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

1.Associated General Contractors, List of Apparent Low Bidders 1991 Projects

2.Alaska Department of Labor, personal communication from Chris Miller

3.Legislative Finance Division, FY93 Operating Budget, DOT/PF, Design and Construction Components, FY91 Actuals

4.University of Alaska, Institute of Social and Economic Research, Executive Summary, Alaska Seafood Industry, Seafood Sector Report, First wholesale value (in draft)

5.Alaska Department of Labor, personal communication from Chris Miller for estimate of processing workers. Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy Performance Report, 1990-91 for harvesting employment. 21% of total harvesting employment for fulltime equivalents.

6.Alaska Department of Revenue, Historical Fish and Game Revenues, Selected components: Fisheries Business Tax, Commercial fishing license and permit fees, test fishing receipts. (Salmon enhancement tax [$6.1 million], seafood marketing tax [$3.3 million], marine fuel tax [$10 million] and federal funds [$7.4 million] are not included.)

7.Ibid., ADF&G Commercial Fish, CFEC and FRED Components, FY91 actuals. (In addition, $7.2 million in federal funds were received and expended).

8.Sport Fishing Institute, The Economic Impact of Sport Fishing in Alaska

9.Ibid.

10.Alaska Department of Revenue, Historical Fish and Game Revenues, FY91 Fish and Game Fund Receipts

11.Legislative Finance Division, FY93 Operating Budget, ADF&G, Sport Fish and FRED Components, FY91 Actuals. (In addition, $7.4 million in Federal funds were received and expended).

12.International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies, The Economic Impacts of Hunting in Alaska in 1987

13.Ibid.

14.Legislative Finance Division, FY93 Operating Budget, ADF&G, Wildlife Conservation Components, FY91 Actuals. (In addition, $5.2 million in Federal funds were received and expended).

15.Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Alaska Economy Performance Report 190-91, page 8.

16.Ibid. page 8.

17.Alaska Department of Revenue and Department of Natural Resources, personal communication from Paul Dick and Kerwin Krause

18.Legislative Finance Division, DNR, Mining components FY91 Actuals. (In addition, $.4 million in Federal funds were received and expended).

19.ADCED, The Alaska Economy Performance Report 1990-91, page 12.

20.Ibid. page 13.

21.Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry. (In addition, $9.3 million dollars in federal funds were received and expended.)

22.Legislative Finance Division, FY93 Operating Budget, DNR, Forest Management Component, FY91 Actuals. (In addition $.4 million in federal funds were received and expended.)

23. Alaska Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy Performance Report 1990-91, Total includes sales for transportation, lodging, services and retail. $670 million of the total is for transportation to and from Alaska, primarily cruise ship and airline fares.

24.Ibid.

25.Alaska Visitors Association, Year End Review, Prepared by the McDowell Group

26.Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Tourism, expenditures by Division of Tourism and Alaska Tourism Marketing Council, personal communication from Pete Carlson

27.Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, The Alaska Economy Performance Report, 1990-91

28.Alaska Department of Labor, personal communication from Chris Miller, total includes extraction and services employment

29.Alaska Department of Revenue, Revenue Sources Book, FY 91 acutal

30.Legislative Finance Division, FY93 Operating Budget, DNR, Petroleum Management Component, FY91 Actuals.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
FY94 BUDGET REQUEST

GENERAL FUNDS AND PROGRAM RECEIPTS

DIVISION	FY92 ACTUAL	FY93 AUTHORIZED	FY94 REQUEST	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY92/FY93	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY92/FY94	INCREASE/ DECREASE FY93/FY94
COMMERCIAL FISH	21224.5	21897.9	22084.7	3.2%	4.1%	0.9%
SPORT FISH	0.0	17.9	17.9	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
FRED	12077.2	10777.5	7417.9	-10.8%	-38.6%	-31.2%
WILDLIFE CONS.	2161.0	1774.0	1707.5	-17.9%	-21.0%	-3.7%
COMMISSIONER	2506.4	945.8	945.8	-62.3%	-62.3%	0.0%
PCS	417.4	358.4	358.4	-14.1%	-14.1%	0.0%
ADMINISTRATION	3531.9	2183.7	2340.0	-38.2%	-33.7%	7.2%
FACILITY MAINT.	169.8	0.0	0.0	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
BOARDS	1408.2	1410.3	1902.3	0.1%	35.1%	34.9%
SUBSISTENCE	1941.7	1809.8	1767.8	-6.8%	-9.0%	-2.3%
HABITAT	3370.7	3074.8	3074.8	-8.8%	-8.8%	-0.0%
CFEC	2517.6	2638.9	2638.9	4.8%	4.8%	0.0%
TOTAL F&G	51326.4	46889.0	44256.0	-8.6%	-13.8%	-5.6%

TOTAL FUNDS

COMMERCIAL FISH	26236.7	28888.5	29075.3	10.1%	10.8%	0.6%
SPORT FISH	11259.1	12450.5	16401.0	10.6%	45.7%	31.7%
FRED	22805.8	24891.1	13194.9	9.1%	-42.1%	-47.0%
WILDLIFE CONS.	13979.7	14234.0	15227.8	1.8%	8.9%	7.0%
COMMISSIONER	2921.8	1075.0	1075.0	-63.2%	-63.2%	0.0%
PCS	633.1	566.2	566.2	-10.6%	-10.6%	0.0%
ADMINISTRATION	4337.7	4072.3	4348.2	-6.1%	0.2%	6.8%
BOARDS	1523.0	1809.4	2002.3	18.8%	31.5%	10.7%
SUBSISTENCE	2987.6	3360.4	3096.5	12.5%	3.6%	-7.9%
HABITAT	4606.5	4365.1	4398.3	-5.2%	-4.5%	0.8%
CFEC	2578.7	2747.2	2747.2	6.5%	6.5%	0.0%
TOTAL F&G	93869.7	98459.7	92132.7	4.9%	-1.9%	-6.4%

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

FY94 BUDGET REQUEST

	GENERAL FUND	PROGRAM RECEIPTS	FEDERAL FUNDS	FISH & GAME FUND	OTHER FUNDS	TOTAL
COMM FISH	19807.2	2120.5	669.5	0.0	0.0	22597.2
CF SPEC PROJ	0.0	157.0	5619.4	431.4	270.3	6478.1
SUBTOTAL	19807.2	2277.5	6288.9	431.4	270.3	29075.3
SPORT FISH	17.9	0.0	7621.2	7662.8	0.0	15301.9
SF SPEC PROJ	0.0	0.0	500.0	0.0	100.0	600.0
SF CIP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	499.1	499.1
SUBTOTAL	17.9	0.0	8121.2	7662.8	599.1	16401.0
FRED	7181.6	236.3	1077.5	662.5	319.9	9477.8
FRED SPEC PROJ	0.0	0.0	3487.3	0.0	200.9	3688.2
FRED CIP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	28.9	28.9
SUBTOTAL	7181.6	236.3	4564.8	662.5	549.7	13194.9
WILDLIFE CONS.	1294.5	113.0	6000.0	5100.0	0.0	12507.5
WC SPEC PROJ	0.0	300.0	2300.0	0.0	50.0	2650.0
WC CIP	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	70.3
SUBTOTAL	1294.5	413.0	8300.0	5100.0	120.3	15227.8
COMMISSIONER	935.2	10.6	114.2	0.0	15.0	1075.0
PCS	213.8	144.6	0.0	0.0	207.8	566.2
ADMIN	2094.6	245.4	1312.2	585.6	110.4	4348.2
SUBTOTAL	2308.4	390.0	1312.2	585.6	318.2	4914.4
BOARDS	1125.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1125.1
AC/RC	777.2	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	877.2
SUBTOTAL	1902.3	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	2002.3
SUBSISTENCE	1767.8	0.0	200.0	0.0	0.0	1967.8
SUBS SPEC PROJ	0.0	0.0	1128.7	0.0	0.0	1128.7
SUBTOTAL	1767.8	0.0	1328.7	0.0	0.0	3096.5
HABITAT	2852.9	0.0	169.3	125.0	0.0	3147.2
HAB SPEC PROJ	0.0	221.9	15.0	0.0	1014.2	1251.1
SUBTOTAL	2852.9	221.9	184.3	125.0	1014.2	4398.3
CFEC	0.0	2638.9	108.3	0.0	0.0	2747.2
TOTAL	38067.8	6188.2	30422.6	14567.3	2886.8	92132.7

DECEMBER 11, 1992

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

1/19/93

BRU	ACTUAL 1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	AUTHORIZED 1993	REQUEST 1994
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES										
FEDERAL	1213.7	2429.0	3575.9	4040.9	3819.4	3746.3	3879.0	4500.1	6288.9	6288.9
GENERAL FUND	18412.0	17977.6	16031.0	16889.6	18490.9	18627.8	19839.0	19220.0	19805.7	19807.2
FISH AND GAME FUND			194.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	167.2	201.3	431.4	431.4
PROGRAM RECEIPTS	158.2	257.3	317.6	913.2	1288.5	798.0	866.0	1704.5	2092.2	2277.5
OTHER	1627.8	1933.4	130.4	97.2	92.7	201.2	214.0	310.8	270.3	270.3
TOTAL	21411.7	22597.3	20249.1	21940.9	23691.5	23373.3	24965.2	26236.7	28888.5	29075.3
DIVISION OF SPORT FISH										
FEDERAL	1797.0	2875.8	3871.9	4328.1	4867.2	5247.0	6094.4	6886.1	7055.4	8121.2
GENERAL FUND	1999.4	214.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	17.6	17.6
FISH AND GAME FUND	3777.4	3475.0	3447.4	3795.2	4147.2	4247.9	3792.0	4017.5	5089.9	7762.8
PROGRAM RECEIPTS				0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0
OTHER	3328.1	99.3	0.0	0.0	45.4	25.0		356.0	287.3	499.1
TOTAL	9904.2	6964.3	7319.3	8123.3	9059.8	9519.9	9886.4	11259.1	12450.5	16401.0
DIVISION OF F.R.E.D.										
FEDERAL	248.1	1251.8	2482.4	2656.9	4437.7	5895.3	4559.0	10114.7	13341.2	4564.8
GENERAL FUND	14706.9	14271.1	11751.3	11228.8	11052.6	11327.4	10136.0	10283.6	9501.2	7181.6
FISH AND GAME FUND		500.0	270.0	367.0	502.2	367.0	138.0	487.8	506.2	506.2
PROGRAM RECEIPTS		18.2	248.0	670.8	680.0	670.0	383.8	380.2	599.8	992.3
OTHER	186.9	113.5	592.8	260.9	59.0	187.8	157.9	227.0	385.8	549.7
TOTAL	15141.9	16126.0	15163.9	15143.5	16760.6	18405.8	16313.4	22805.8	24891.1	13194.9
DIVISION OF WILDLIFE CONSERVATION										
FEDERAL	3893.5	4375.0	4300.0	4627.6	4846.3	4882.7	5215.6	6757.7	7474.9	8300.0
GENERAL FUND	2538.7	2826.3	1922.8	1562.7	1562.7	1817.4	1863.4	1660.6	1339.8	1302.5
FISH AND GAME FUND	4428.2	3900.0	4450.0	3737.0	4248.0	4296.0	4283.3	4770.2	4826.5	5100.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS	33.3	21.9	60.0	138.8	139.9	119.0	135.1	330.8	438.5	413.9
OTHER	1656.6	1209.2	31.4	25.9	84.9	35.7	28.7	290.6	108.7	120.3
TOTAL	12590.3	12332.1	10764.3	10123.2	10879.2	11170.8	11736.0	13979.7	14234.0	15227.8
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER										
FEDERAL	25.0	25.0	25.0	93.6	97.5	80.0	63.4	175.7	114.2	114.2
GENERAL FUND	1030.2	959.2	731.1	722.8	826.5	1020.0	1150.7	852.1	935.2	935.2
FISH & GAME FUND				5.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS				0.1	8.7	0.2	0.0	165.3	10.6	10.6
OTHER	0.0			0.0	69.4	171.6	0.0	239.7	15.0	15.0
TOTAL	1055.2	984.2	756.1	824.2	1002.1	1280.8	1214.1	2921.8	1075.0	1075.0
PUBLIC COMMUNICATIONS SECTION										
GENERAL FUND	454.0	342.4	241.0	170.3	143.6	172.8	155.1	288.2	217.8	213.8
PROGRAM RECEIPTS	71.1	85.8	80.1	88.2	122.8	150.0	138.7	129.2	144.8	144.8
OTHER	150.0	137.8	220.6	193.3	208.5	200.4	204.3	215.7	207.8	207.8
TOTAL	675.1	566.0	541.7	451.8	474.7	523.2	498.1	633.1	566.2	566.2
DIVISION OF ADMINISTRATION										
FEDERAL					0.0	38.6	72.8	78.6	1312.2	1312.2
GENERAL FUND	3378.1	3676.8	3283.8	2904.7	3279.9	3282.1	3538.0	3693.7	2088.3	2092.6
FISH & GAME FUND						390.7	461.4	537.7	536.2	582.6
PROGRAM RECEIPTS						67.0	91.8	78.0	95.4	242.2
OTHER	57.5	20.0			742.6	159.3	0.0	19.7	40.2	110.2
TOTAL	3435.6	3696.8	3283.8	2904.7	4022.5	3949.7	4165.0	4337.7	4072.3	4348.2

FY85-FY92 = Actual Expenditures
FY93 = Authorized Level
FY94 = Requested Level

Continued on Page 2

BRU		<-----ACTUAL----->								AUTHORIZED	REQUEST
		1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994
BOARDS OF FISH AND GAME											
FEDERAL		498.8	498.8	466.0	487.0	467.5	487.0	272.9	114.8	390.1	100.0
GENERAL FUND		816.9	682.2	466.4	484.1	636.8	1165.0	1378.8	1408.2	1410.3	1902.3
FISH AND GAME FUND											0.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS											0.0
OTHER											0.0
	TOTAL	1315.7	1181.0	932.4	971.1	1104.3	1652.0	1651.7	1523.0	1809.4	2002.3
VESSELS SECTION											
FEDERAL											
GENERAL FUND		1785.7	1624.8	SEE COMM FISH							
FISH AND GAME FUND											
PROGRAM RECEIPTS											
OTHER											
	TOTAL	1785.7	1624.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE											
FEDERAL		521.8	508.8	571.4	603.7	487.0	615.8	354.7	1045.9	1550.6	1328.7
GENERAL FUND		2288.0	2534.0	1821.0	1643.4	1709.7	1741.9	2016.0	1941.7	1809.8	1767.8
FISH AND GAME FUND						0.0					0.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS						0.0		15.1			0.0
OTHER		242.3	46.7			136.4					0.0
	TOTAL	3052.1	3089.6	2392.4	2246.7	2333.1	2357.8	2385.8	2987.6	3360.4	3096.5
DIVISION OF HABITAT AND RESTORATION											
FEDERAL				84.1	149.3	199.0	196.8	188.1	276.4	253.6	184.3
GENERAL FUND		2965.8	3289.0	2637.6	2531.7	2701.3	2763.5	3278.1	3131.8	2852.8	2852.8
FISH AND GAME FUND				0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0		125.0	125.0	
PROGRAM RECEIPTS				8.7	0.0	47.5	72.4	61.0	238.9	221.9	221.9
OTHER		536.8	541.0	462.4	405.0	339.2	237.1	498.3	959.4	911.7	1014.2
	TOTAL	3502.6	3830.0	3193.8	3089.0	3307.0	3269.8	4025.7	4606.5	4365.1	4398.3
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION											
FEDERAL		33.5	24.5	41.4	43.3	41.2	15.1	10.0	13.1	108.3	108.3
GENERAL FUND		2021.6	2382.4	2008.2	1041.3	0.0	0.0				0.0
FISH AND GAME FUND						0.0					0.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS		13.2		41.1	977.0	2378.9	2585.6	2583.8	2517.6	2638.9	2638.9
OTHER		25.8	141.0	7.7		76.6			48.0		0.0
	TOTAL	2094.1	2547.9	2098.4	2061.6	2496.7	2600.7	2593.8	2578.7	2747.2	2747.2
RETIREMENT											
FEDERAL											
GENERAL FUND					191.6	189.6	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FISH AND GAME FUND					35.8	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
PROGRAM RECEIPTS											
OTHER											
	TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	227.4	191.7	14.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
TOTALS											
FEDERAL		8231.4	11988.8	15418.1	17030.0	19262.8	21213.7	20709.9	29963.1	37898.4	30422.6
GENERAL FUND		51776.2	51050.0	40892.3	36601.1	40527.9	41620.7	43358.3	43278.7	36272.3	38025.8
FISH AND GAME FUND		8398.9	7875.0	8340.6	7845.9	8883.3	9184.6	9368.7	8613.3	11670.5	10967.8
PROGRAM RECEIPTS		278.8	382.3	297.1	2648.4	4931.7	4560.8	4967.4	8606.7	7212.7	6188.2
OTHER		7811.8	4241.9	1445.1	982.3	1874.7	1218.1	1103.2	2668.9	2228.8	2786.8
	TOTAL	75964.2	75540.0	66695.2	68107.4	75323.2	78117.9	79435.2	93869.7	98459.7	92132.7

ECONOMIC FACTS (Relating to fish and wildlife)

Commercial Fisheries industry: largest private industry employer in the state with annual employment of 70,000 fulltime and parttime commercial fishermen and processing employees (representing 22,240 fulltime equivalent jobs).

Subsistence economies are still one of the most important in major portions of rural Alaska. Over 118,000 residents participate in the subsistence economy annually.

A significant portion of the tourist industry is dependent on the attractions of Alaska's fish and wildlife.

The gross sales or substitute values of fish and wildlife harvested are estimated at approximately $3.5 billion annually and increasing. Benefits are very high while management costs are very low -- ADF&G allocations represent only 2% of the state's general fund budget.

The gross 1991 annual sales value of our nonrenewable oil and gas was $10.6 billion and declining.

The next closest industry (after oil/gas and fish/game) is the tourist industry, with a gross sales value of $1.1 billion and increasing. However, only $416 million are actually spent in-state, whereas $670 million is spent on travel to and from Alaska (primarily airlines and cruise ships).

EXPLANATION OF GENERAL FUND/PROGRAM RECEIPT CHANGES

FY94 - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

F.R.E.D.: Taking full proposed reductions relating to proposed hatchery closures and transfers. Reduction of $3,359.6 GF and Program Receipts. Transfer of three sport fish hatchery operations to the Division of Sport Fish.

WILDLIFE: Reducing $45.3 GF relating to restructuring of regional offices. Reducing $21.3 of Program Receipts which will not be realized in FY94. NOTE: Internally reprogramming $109.7 to be applied to implementation of wolf management program.

ADMIN: Increase of $156.3 is for $150.0 increased authority for program receipts (indirect assessment), $84.3 supplemental increase for King Salmon Tag vendor compensation, and $78.0 GF base reduction relating to personnel consolidation to Division of Personnel.

BOARDS: $492.0 GF for subsistence implementation is placed in the Division of Boards. NOTE: The Division of Boards is also reducing $299.1 of unrealized federal receipts in order to bring their budget base closer to current funding reality.

SUBSISTENCE: $8.0 GF for subsistence implementation is placed in the Division of Subsistence. A decrease of $50.0 GF is being made for FY94 in the Division of Subsistence, relating to restructuring some provision of services. (Total reduction: $42.8)

(continued)

COMMFISH: Increase in Program Receipt authority of $185.3 relating to crab buoy pot stickers. NOTE: Internally, however, $350.0 of GF and program receipts is to be reprogrammed to projects relating specifically to improved in-river forecasting in Bristol Bay, CDQs, Onshore/Offshore issue, and groundfish programs.

SPORT FISH: No change in GF. NOTE: Increased usage of DJ/WB federal funds, and Fish and Game Fund, for application to three hatchery operations transferred to Division of Sport Fish from FRED Division.

HABITAT AND RESTORATION: No change in GF/Prog.Rcpt. levels for FY94.

CFEC: No change in GF/Prog. Rcpt. levels for FY94.

The total reduction of GF and Program Receipts for FY94 is $2,633.0 .

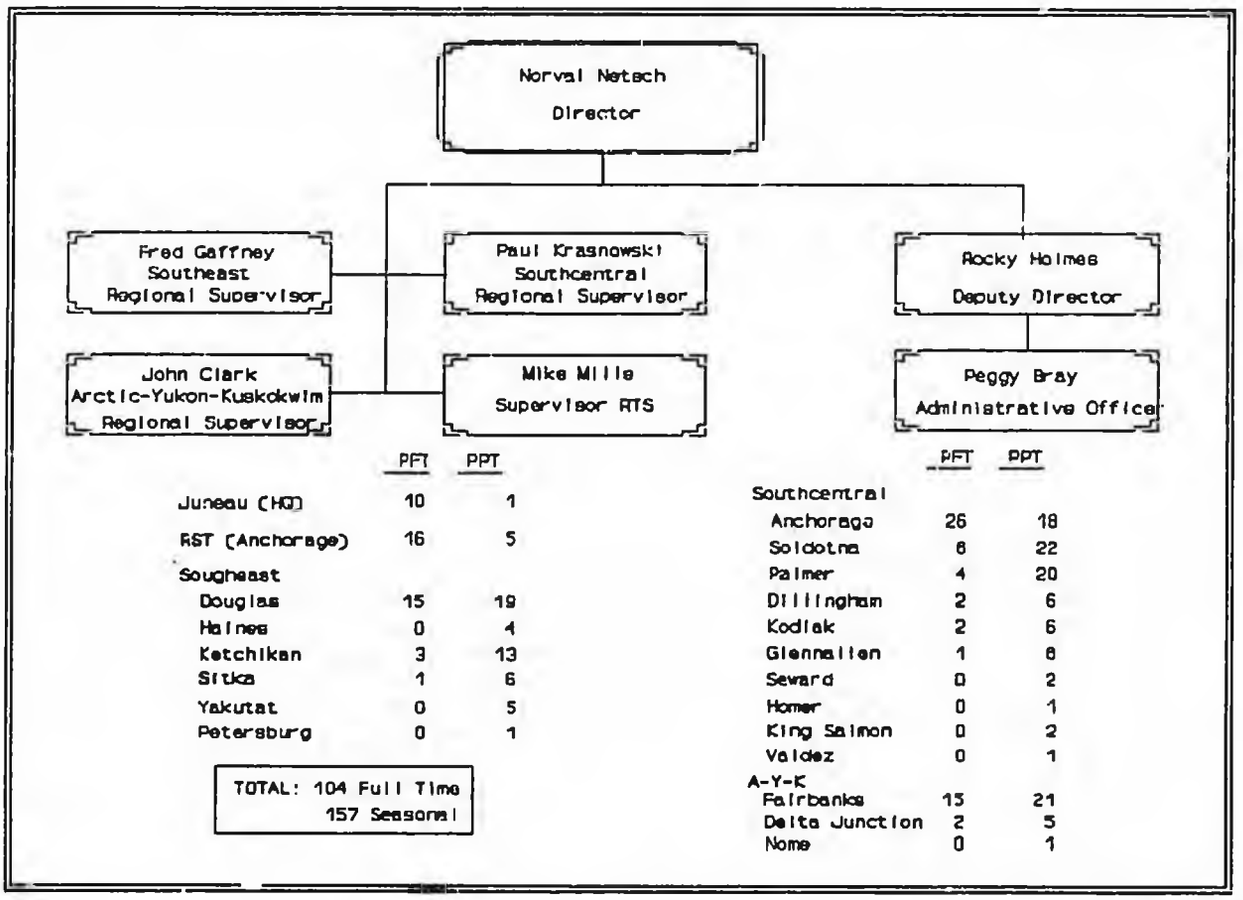
[DOC: 94syn]

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH: A "user-pay" program

The operations of the Division of Sport Fish are financed by dedicated receipts from the sale of sport fishing licenses (the Fish and Game Fund) and from a national tax on fishing equipment and marine fuels (the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Program, referred to as the Wallop-Breaux (W-B) Program). The major duties of the division are to manage, improve, protect, and extend the state's sport fishery resources to in order to provide the optimum diversity of sport fishing opportunities and optimum social and economic benefits to the state.

ORGANIZATION

The Division of Sport Fish is organized into three regions: Southeast, Southcentral, and Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (A-Y-K). In addition, statewide functions are performed by the Headquarters office, located in Juneau, and the Research and Technical Services section (RTS), located in Anchorage. Staff (104 permanent full-time and 157 seasonal) are stationed in 19 offices located throughout the state.



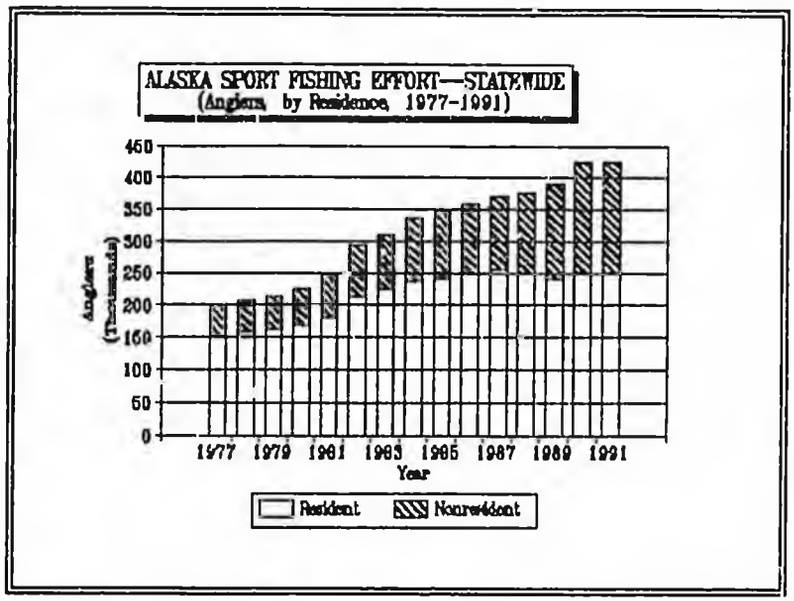
	PFT	PPT
Juneau (HQ)	10	1
RST (Anchorage)	16	5
Southeast		
Douglas	15	19
Haines	0	4
Ketchikan	3	13
Sitka	1	6
Yakutat	0	5
Petersburg	0	1

TOTAL: 104 Full Time
157 Seasonal

	PFT	PPT
Southcentral		
Anchorage	26	18
Soldotna	6	22
Palmer	4	20
Dillingham	2	6
Kodiak	2	6
Glennallen	1	8
Seward	0	2
Homer	0	1
King Salmon	0	2
Valdez	0	1
A-Y-K		
Fairbanks	13	21
Delta Junction	2	5
Nome	0	1

SPORT FISHING BENEFITS PEOPLE

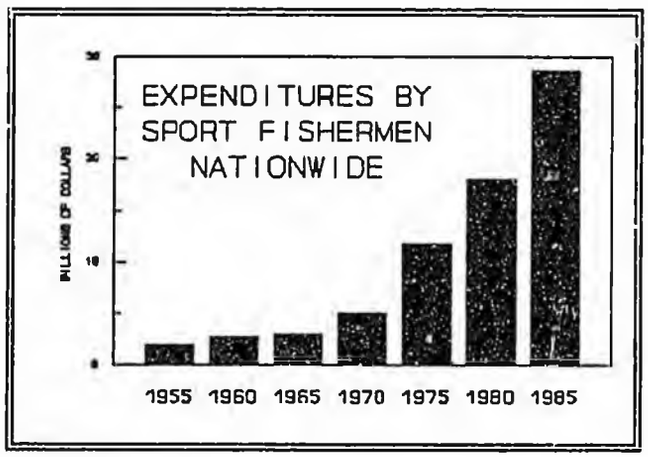
Fishing Effort and Harvest



In 1977 the Division of Sport Fish began compiling harvest and participation statistics on a statewide basis. In that year approximately 201,000 people sport fished in Alaska. In 1991 over 425,000 people participated in Alaska's sport fisheries. The number of anglers is increasing by about 5.5 percent per year.

Yet, even with the significant increases in fishing effort, the total harvest by sport fishermen remains small. Of the total Alaskan harvest of salmon in 1991 (189 million), only five tenths of one percent were harvested by sport fishermen. Harvest of all fish species (salmon, trout, pike, grayling, char, whitefish, burbot, rockfish, and halibut) by sport fishermen in Alaska was about two million fish. More and more people are sport fishing just for enjoyment and relaxation. Over fifty percent of all fish caught by sport fishermen are released to live, grow, and perhaps be enjoyed by other anglers.

Economic Value



Sport fishing is not only a very popular recreational activity, it is also important to the economy. The sport fishing industry consists of manufacturers that produce boats, tackle, and motors; retail stores, hotels, restaurants, lodges, air taxi operators who transport fishermen to offroad areas, guides, and a host of other services, goods and activities. Nationwide, spending by sport fishermen has undergone a dramatic increase from only $2 billion in 1955 to almost $30 billion dollars in 1985.

The total value of sport fishing to Alaska's economy was estimated in studies conducted in 1973 and again in 1985. In 1973, the total estimated expenditures by sport anglers in Alaska was $52 million. BY 1985, total expenditures related to sport fishing in Alaska had risen to approximately **$204.7 million**. These studies also revealed that sport fishing was a significant source of jobs for Alaskans. In 1985, an estimated 3,033 jobs were generated due to sport fishing activities, with a total of $60.4 million in wages and salaries.

More detailed evaluations of the economic impact of sport fishing have been conducted in several specific areas of Alaska. Some of the findings of interest were that in 1986 anglers spent more than $127 million on sport fishing in southcentral Alaska and supported over 2,000 jobs. In 1988, anglers spent $83.1 million on sport fishing in southeast Alaska and supported the equivalent of 1,113 full-time jobs. Southeast anglers spent an average of $923 for each king salmon harvested, $255 for each coho salmon, and $245 for each halibut harvested in 1988. Angler spending associated with sport fishing in southeast Alaska also resulted in over $3 million in license fees and tax revenues to local and state governments.

SPORT FISH PROGRAM SUMMARY

Since the 1960s, the activities of the Division of Sport Fish have evolved from the basic task of finding out what species of fish inhabit our lakes and streams to the complex task of understanding the total impact of man's activities on fish populations and managing complex multi-user group fisheries. The overall program of the Division of Sport Fish is now organized under four major categories: Research, Management, Public Access, and Hatcheries.

Research

In FY94, approximately 40 percent of the operating budget request is dedicated to performing research and data collecting projects. These projects are designed to answer specific questions about how to better manage the resource. Through our research program, we are striving to determine the carrying capacity of specific lakes and streams, the timing and movement patterns of fish as they migrate through heavily fished waters, the optimum number of spawners needed to perpetuate fish populations, sport fishing effort and harvest, the effects of hooking and releasing fish, and the minimum amount of water needed to support fish populations. This information is vital in the day to day management of sport fisheries in Alaska.

Management

Management biologists apply the results of research to conserve stocks of fish and to meet the diverse needs of the angling public. Increasing numbers of fishermen, conflicts between user groups, subsistence issues, federal management, and more detailed resource allocations and management plans have made fisheries management more complex than ever before. One of the primary tasks of the sport fish management staff will be to develop detailed plans for major recreational fisheries. These plans will guide fishery managers in their efforts to meet the division's three major goals: sustained yield, diverse fishing opportunities, and optimum social and economic value from sport fisheries. As management complexity increases, sport fishing regulations become more difficult to understand. Through a strong information and aquatic education program, the division works closely with the angling public to identify their desires and promote the understanding, appreciation, and educated use of Alaskan aquatic resources and the ecosystems that support them.

Public Access

Although Alaska has thousands of lakes and thousands of miles of rivers and marine coastline, access to fishery resources is severely restricted by a limited road system and private landholdings. With over 252,000 resident and about 173,000 nonresident sport anglers participating in the fisheries each year, available access sites quickly become overcrowded, and the quality of the fishing experience is degraded. For this reason, the Division of Sport Fish has established an aggressive public access program. The goal of this program is to increase recreational boating and sport fishing opportunities within the state.

In FY94, the division is requesting two million dollars to build sport fishing access facilities. Included are projects in all regions of the state involving boat launch improvements, trail development, parking areas for fishermen, and access site acquisitions. Rules governing the use of federal monies require that at least 12.5 percent of the W-B funds received must be used for boating access projects. Since the start of the access program in FY86, the Division of Sport Fish has committed an average of 17 percent of its W-B funds to access projects. The facilities provided by the access program currently accommodate over 500,000 user-days of recreational boating and sport fishing activities annually.

Sport Fish Hatcheries

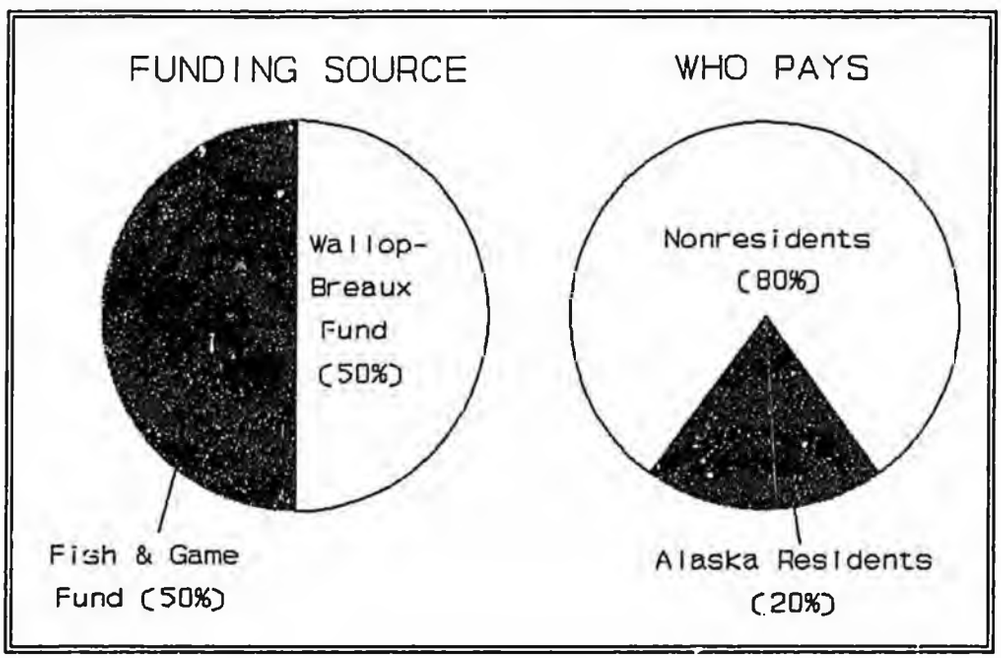
Since 1986, W-B and Fish and Game Funds have been used by FRED Division to raise and stock fish to benefit sport fisheries. As a part of the department's restructuring of FRED Division, three hatchery facilities (Elmendorf, Ft. Richardson, and the Broodstock Development Center) will be transferred to the Division of Sport Fish. These facilities have received the majority of their funding from sport fishermen and have mainly produced fish to enhance sport fisheries. The goals of the sport fish hatchery program will be to increase and diversify sport fishing opportunities and to shift fishing pressure away from overutilized wild stocks.

SPORT FISH DIVISION BUDGET SUMMARY

Who Pays?

The entire operational budget of the Division of Sport Fish is paid by the sport fishing public. About fifty percent comes from W-B funds which result from a national tax on sport fishing equipment and marine fuels. This revenue is distributed to states (based on the size of the state and the number of sport fishing licenses sold) to be used for sport fish research and management. The remaining fifty percent of the budget comes from the sale of fishing licenses in Alaska. In total, 80 percent of the division's operating budget is provided by nonresident sport fishermen.

In 1992, the legislature increased the cost of a resident sport fishing license by five dollars, and required that all anglers who fish for king salmon buy a tag which costs ten dollars for residents and twenty dollars for nonresidents. It is expected that these fee increases will generate an additional $2.7 million to fund sport fish related programs in FY94.

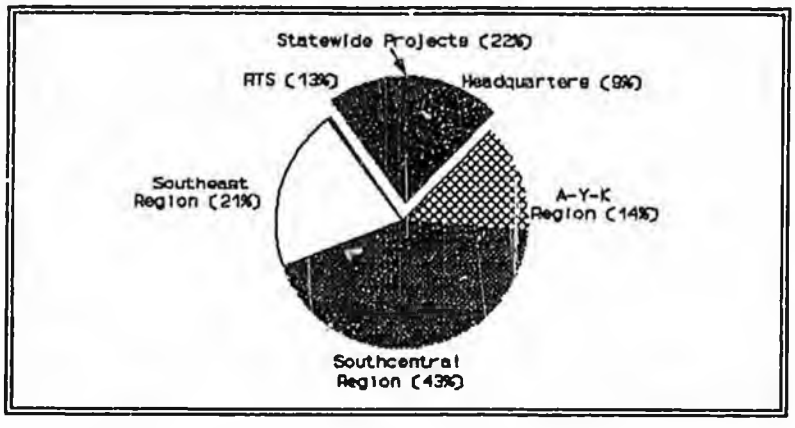


FY94 Budget

Between FY84 and FY94 the operating budget of the Division of Sport Fish increased from $5 million to $15.3 million. During this time period the level of federal funding increased five fold due to passage of the Wallop-Breaux Amendment to the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act. State funding declined for several years after FY84 due to the transfer of general funds and Fish and Game Funds from the Division of Sport Fish. However, in recent years Fish and Game Funds have increased due mainly to steadily increasing numbers of sport fishermen purchasing licenses, the new king salmon tag requirement, and increases in the cost of nonresident and resident sport fishing licenses that went into effect in 1991 and 1993.

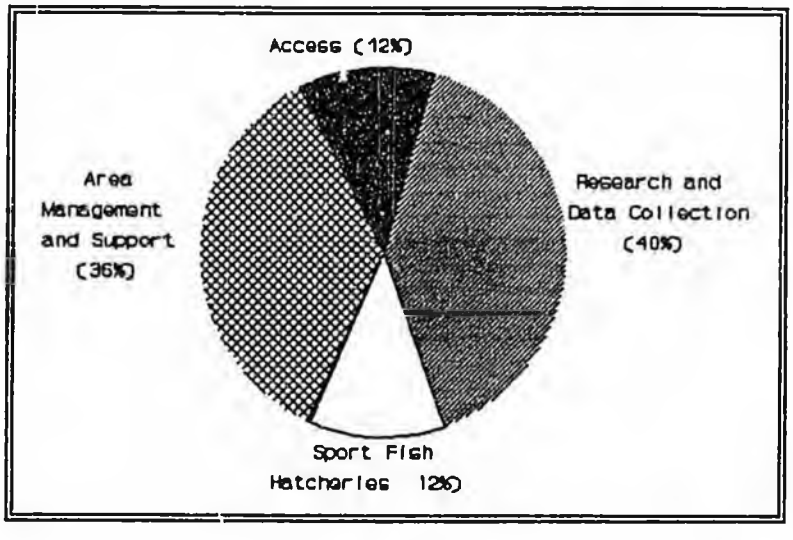
In FY94 it is estimated that the king salmon tag will generate $1.8 million in additional revenue. These funds will be dedicated to new projects to enhance and manage recreational king salmon fisheries. In total, $2.4 million will be spent by the department on new king salmon management and enhancement projects in FY94.

The Sport Fish operating budget request ($15.3 million) will be used to fund programs in three regions, the Research and Technical Services section, and Headquarters. The approximate breakdown of expenditures by region is:



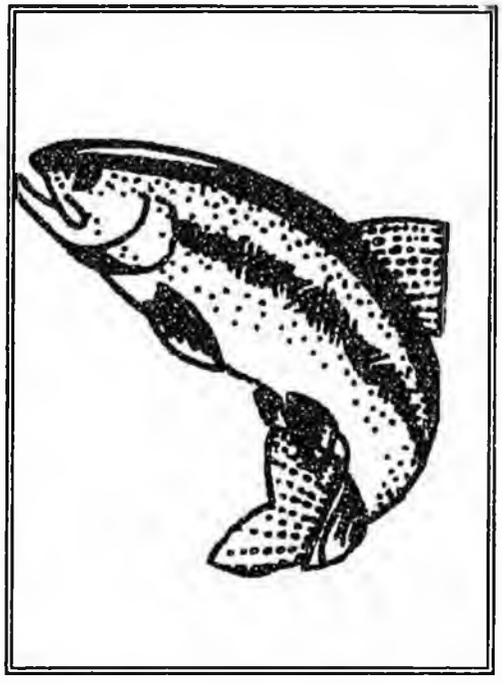
In addition to the $15.3 million in the operating budget, the Sport Fish Division has requested a Capital Improvements Project (CIP) budget for the sport fishing access program in the amount of $2.0 million. This program will be funded with 75 percent W-B funds and the required 25% match will be from the state General Fund.

The total FY94 funding request for the Division of Sport Fish will be split between its major program components as follows:



In addition to hatchery funds in the Sport Fish base, Fish and Game Funds and W-B monies totalling $1.6 million are carried in the FRED Division base to carry out sport fishery enhancement projects. Also in FY94, a $1.0 million CIP project request for a water recirculation system (50% Fish and Game Fund and 50% General Fund) will approximately double the production capacity of Crystal Lake hatchery.

THE FUTURE



Alaska has the best cold water sport fishing opportunities in the world. Our challenge will be to manage this unique resource to ensure that the qualities that make Alaska unique are perpetuated and, at the same time, maximize the opportunities for people to enjoy and benefit from their use. The state must be willing to compare the social and economic benefits of management options along with the resource costs of each; then be prepared to adopt policies, programs, and allocations that are in the best interests of the people. We must not allow potential short-term gains to endanger the long-term well being of the resources. Protection of habitat, maintenance of the diversity of wild stocks of fish, and careful limits on harvest are essential.

Hard work and dedication will be required by the Department of Fish and Game along with everyone interested in sport fishing to meet the challenges of the future. We must continue our management, research, hatchery, and public access programs. More emphasis will be placed on fisheries management plans developed by all interest groups and with public input to solve complex management and allocative issues. The division will become more involved in the education of the public at all age levels, and we will also accomplish new projects in partnership with the citizens and sportsmen of Alaska.

Sportsman's groups, conservation organizations and the public must become more involved in decisions related to sport fishing. Individuals and groups must emphasize to their legislators that sport fishing is important to most Alaskans, and that adequate funding for sport fish management is necessary and expected.

The department and sport fishing interests, along with elected officials and other decision makers, must work together to ensure that the world class sport fishing in Alaska can be enjoyed now and by future generations. Benefits are guaranteed to far exceed the costs.

POINTS TO REMEMBER

- Between 1977 and 1991, the number of sport fishermen in Alaska increased by 111 percent. Over 425,000 anglers now fish in Alaska each year.

- In 1985, over $200 million was spent on sport fishing in Alaska. In southeast Alaska during 1988, anglers spent $923 to harvest each king salmon, $255 for each coho salmon, and $245 for each halibut.

- Sport anglers harvest less than one percent of the total number of salmon harvested in Alaska.

- Operational costs of the Division of Sport Fish are paid with sport fishermen's money; a 100 percent user funded program. Nonresidents provide 80 percent of these funds.

- Hatchery programs intended to benefit sport fisheries are funded with W-B and Fish and Game Funds. A total of $3.7 million for sport fish hatcheries is requested in the Sport Fish and FRED Division operating budgets.

- Sport fishermen, the general public, and decision makers must work together to assure the long-term well being of Alaska's fishery resources and that maximum social and economic benefits are provided on a sustained yield basis.

FY 94 BUDGET AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

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Paul Larson, Deputy Director

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January 20, 1993

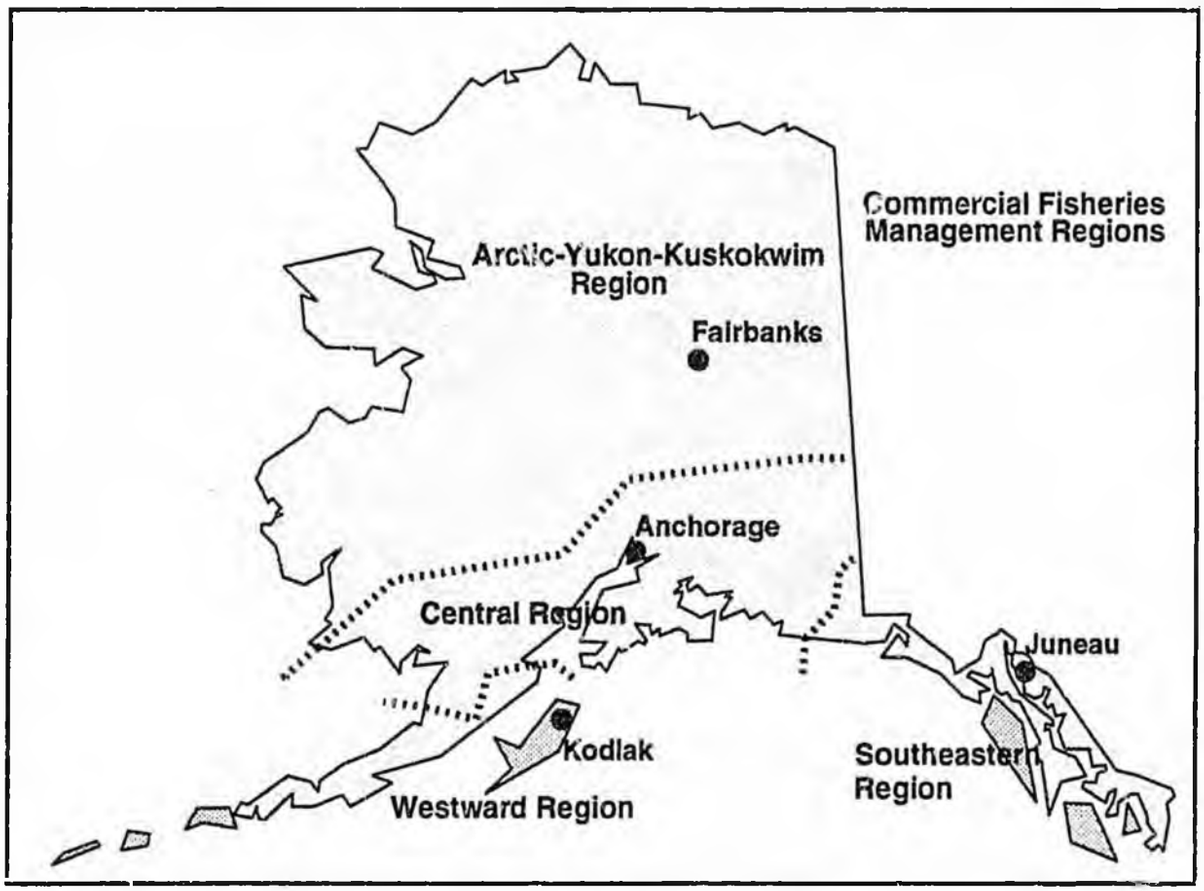
FY 94 BUDGET OVERVIEW

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

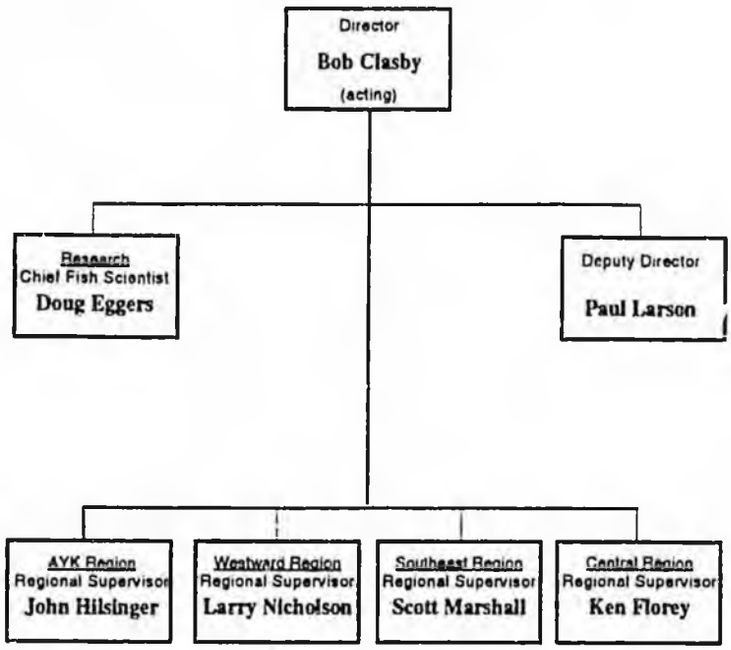
DIVISION FUNCTIONS and ORGANIZATION:

The Division of Commercial Fisheries is responsible for the management of the state's commercial, subsistence, and personal use fisheries. It also plays a major role in management of fisheries in the 200 mile Exclusive Economic Zone off Alaska and in international fisheries negotiations. The division carries out its mission by maintaining brood stock levels capable of producing optimum resource yield, preventing the overharvest of specific depressed stocks, identifying appropriate harvest methods, and minimizing incidental harvests of non-targeted species or stocks. The division also implements decisions of the Board of Fisheries that allocate fishery resources among various users. Data needed to make resource decisions are obtained by monitoring fishing effort and landing records, and by research studies of the distribution, species composition, availability, and reproductive requirements of fish populations.

The division is organized into a Headquarters Office located in Juneau and four regions: Southeastern, Central, Westward, and Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim.



COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ORGANIZATION



Southeastern Region and Headquarters

Location	PFT	PPT
Juneau Hq	31	3
Douglas Reg	37	27
Douglas Area	4	14
Craig	0	1
Haines	1	12
Hoonah	0	1
Hyder	0	1
Ketchikan	6	27
Klawock	0	2
Pelican	0	1
Petersburg	8	21
Port Alexander	0	1
Sitka	7	21
Snettisham	0	1
Wrangell	1	2
Yakutat	1	9
	—	—
	96	144

Central Region

Location	PFT	PPT
Anchorage Reg	17	7
Cordova	10	16
Dillingham	5	25
Homer	7	9
King Salmon	2	35
Soldotna	6	34
	—	—
	47	126

Arctic-Yukon Kuskokwim Region

Location	PFT	PPT
Anchorage	18	9
Anvik	0	2
Bethel	5	26
Emmonak	0	10
Fairbanks	4	12
Kotzebue	1	5
Nome	3	12
Saint Mary's	0	23
	—	—
	31	99

Division Totals

Comm Fish	178	337
Special Proj	34	129
	—	—
	212	466

Westward Region

Location	PFT	PPT
Kodiak	31	57
Belkofsky	0	1
Chignik	1	9
Cold Bay	1	0
Dutch Harbor	4	9
King Cove	0	3
Bear River	0	2
Sand Point	1	12
Port Moller	0	4
	—	—
	38	97

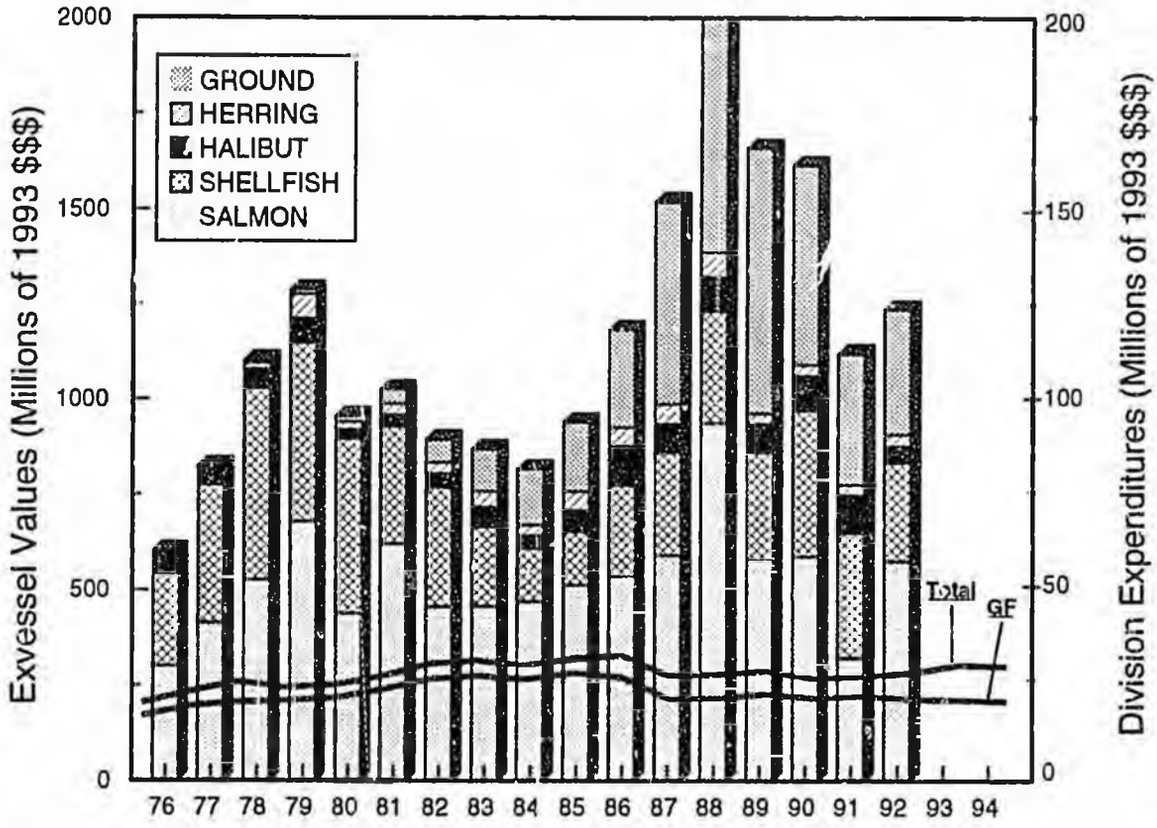
The above organizational chart shows key headquarters and region staff for FY 94, as well as office staffing levels. Note that temporary positions are included with permanent part time (PPT) positions in the above table.

FUNDING HISTORY AND FISHERY VALUES:

The preliminary exvessel value of Alaska's commercial fisheries for 1992 is estimated to be about $1.2 billion, a $150 million increase from the 1991 value. The 1992 exvessel value of the salmon fishery was $ 564 million, while the values for groundfish, herring, halibut and shellfish were, $322, $30, $42 and $252 million respectively.

Exvessel Values of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries and Expenditures by the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

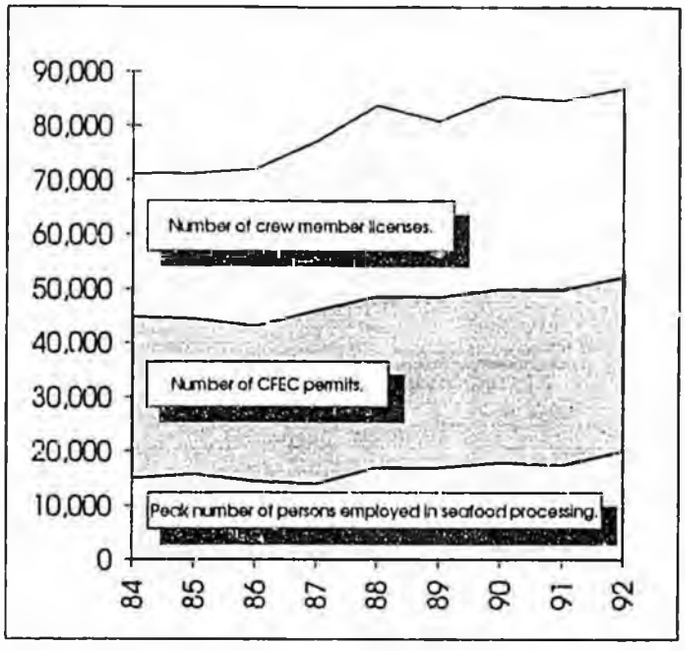
(All amounts shown as real dollar amounts, inflation adjusted to the 1993 U.S. Urban Consumer's Price Index.)



The division's budget has remained fairly stable during recent years, although there have been losses to the programs due to budget cuts in FY 90, FY 92, and FY 93, as well as the effects of inflation. In dollar amounts, the division's FY 94 GF Budget Request is close to the actual budgets of the last three fiscal years. However, when adjusted for inflation, the FY 94 request has only 73% of the purchasing power of the FY 85 spending level, and is actually just about equal to the FY 78 budget, (see graph on page 14).

Based on the number of fishing licenses issued and an estimate of jobs in the processing industry, more than 25 percent of the working age population of the state is directly involved in the fish processing and harvesting sectors of the industry. An even higher percentage are involved if one counts businesses indirectly associated with the fishing industry.

The number of people actively engaged in the commercial fishing industry has been gradually increasing. The graph on the right gives an indication of that growth expressed as number of Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission fishing permits issued, the number of people licensed to crew on fishing vessels and tenders, and the number of people employed in the fish processing sector.



The fishing industry is important to Alaskan communities. For many small coastal communities, commercial fishing is the major source of cash, whether it be direct or indirect. The boroughs and cities of the state receive a share, about one-half, of the state's fish tax. Their share of the FY 92 tax was $14.5 million. For many small communities, their share likely represents a significant portion of their tax base.

CHANGES TO FY 93 BUDGET:

The division has not made any substantive changes between the way the FY 93 budget was authorized and the way it is being spent. The division was required to reduce its General Fund service level by about $835 thousand below that provided in FY 92. The division did receive a $368.5 unallocated General Fund reduction in the FY 93 budget. That reduction resulted in reduced herring assessment projects statewide, as well as public service related functions in headquarters.

FY 94 BUDGET REQUEST:

The FY 94 Governor's budget request will allow the division to continue the level of services it provided in FY 93. Those programs and projects that are being operated during FY 93 will be operated again in FY 94. The Governor's FY 94 budget request contains funding for one new project, which will be supported by Program Receipts.

Bering Sea Crab	$185.3

During its spring 1992 meeting, the Board of Fisheries established a limit on the number of crab pots that could be used in the Bering Sea king and Tanner crab fisheries. For enforcement purposes, state laws require a buoy identification system be initiated whenever a pot limit is in effect and allows the department to charge for the cost of the system. The Governor's budget requests $185.3 in program receipt authority for the system. This

authority was requested and approved for FY 93 by the Legislative Budget and Audit Committee.

REORGANIZATION PLANS:

In FY 94, the division will be combined with the FRED division. This possibility was discussed with the legislature during the FY 93 budget process. The department identified $300.0 in savings which could result from the potential merger. In anticipation of the department's plans, the legislature reduced the Commercial Fisheries Division's budget by $210.0 in FY 93. Another $90.0 was cut from the FRED budget.

The first step in the merger was the issuance of Executive Order 86, transferring the statutory duties of the FRED Division to the department. A management team within the department will work out the details of the combination.

The following "flow chart" details the development of the FY 94 General Fund budget request starting with the FY 93 Governor's request:

FY 93 Governor's Request	Legislative Additions	Legislative Reductions	FY 93 Authorized	Adjustments	FY 94 Governor's Request
20,412.6	337.0	(943.9)	19,805.7	1.5	19,807.2

Legislative Additions	
Atka Salmon	67.0
GSI	270.0
Total	337.0

Legislative Reductions	
COLA	196.8
R/V Steller Crew	88.0
FRED Div. Merger	210.0
Travel	78.5
Media Center	2.1
Unallocated	368.5
Total	(943.9)

Adjustments	
Yetna Sonar Cabin (DOA Transfer)	1.5
Total	1.5

Component Request	
General Fund	19,370.0
General Fund Match	437.2
Federal Fund	669.5
Test Fish Fund	2,120.5
Total Request	22,597.2

MAJOR ISSUES:

The following are several major issues that confront the state's commercial, subsistence, and personal use fishery management programs for FY 94 and beyond.

Groundfish Management

Federal and cooperative management of groundfish in the Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) off Alaska (3-200 miles) is quickly becoming so complicated that the state is loosing the ability to protect its legitimate interests. Allocation of allowable harvests and limitation of impacts on state-managed resources are issues of great import to Alaska residents, yet which are not adequately addressed with current fiscal resources. There is also a growth of the groundfish fisheries that take place in state waters, particularly those for rockfish, lingcod, and sablefish. The division's ability to assess the size of these resources is severely limited.

Maximizing Sustained Yield

As oil revenues decrease, the economy of Alaska will become more dependent on renewable natural resources. To ensure that the greatest benefit is derived, management must be capable of maximizing yield over the long term. For fisheries, this will require a knowledge of the amount of spawning fish that is needed to achieve that goal and the ability to manage the harvests to ensure that the individual goals are met.

Shellfish Stock Assessment

Almost all of the king, Tanner, and Dungeness crab, as well as other shellfish, stocks in Alaska are managed on very rudimentary information about stock status, reproductive potential, and optimum exploitation rate. This has resulted in very conservative management in many areas and has allowed for some boom and bust cycles in the past. Given lower prices for salmon in recent years, shellfish fisheries hold substantial potential for increased income and revenue, but such expansion will require significant increases in assessment information and management precision. In addition, there is a likelihood that the National Marine Fisheries Service may discontinue its Bering Sea king and Tanner crab stock assessment program. If that occurs, the state will no longer have information upon which to base its harvest determinations for the richest shellfish fishery in the state (an exvessel value in excess of $300 million annually).

Vessel Maintenance

The division has five large research and support vessels, with a total replacement value in excess of $10 million, that require regular maintenance and periodic overhaul. These vessels are integral to a variety of finfish, shellfish, and groundfish stock assessment programs as well as provide platforms for inseason management of several specific fisheries. Maintenance must be provided to protect this capital investment and to assure safety and efficiency of the vessel support program.

Prince William Sound Pink Salmon Stock Identification

With the loss of oil spill related funding, the division no longer has a way of discriminating between hatchery and wild stocks of pink salmon in Prince William Sound. It is essential for management of the commercial fishery to be able to identify these stocks inseason in the fishery areas. Presently the wild stocks of pink salmon are very low, while hatchery production is high. Given the differences in magnitude between wild and hatchery returns, the history of under escapements for wild stocks in recent years, and the lack of an inseason stock identification tool, the division is faced with the task of severely restricting or closing the commercial fishery.

Developing Fisheries

In recent years there has been a growth in exploitation of previously underutilized species such as sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and clams. These growing industries, however, are exploiting stocks not normally assessed or managed by the division. In order to best take advantage of these development opportunities, more assessment and management planning will be required.

CAPITAL REQUESTS:

The Governor's FY 94 CIP request contains the following division project.

Vessels Major Maintenance and R/V Medeia Outfitting. $315.0

This CIP project will fund major maintenance needed on the division's five large vessels. These vessels support fishery monitoring efforts and are extensively involved in salmon, herring, and shellfish stock assessment programs. They are also used by the other divisions in the department, as well as the Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection, to carry out their operational responsibilities. The R/V Medeia was purchased this winter as a replacement for the R/V Steller, which had to be removed from service because of stability problems. The R/V Medeia was built in 1992 and used by the oil industry to conduct surveys in the Gulf of Mexico. The vessel is 110 feet in length and was purchased for $401 thousand. This CIP will fund retrofitting the vessel's heating system, insulation, refrigerated seawater tankage, and a bait freezer.

LEGISLATION:

The division did not request the introduction of any legislation this year.

DIVISION FUNDING
(Thousands of dollars)

Funding	FY94 Gov.	FY93 Auth.	FY92 Auth.	FY91 Auth.	FY90 Auth.	FY89 Auth.
Gen. Fund	$19807.2	$19805.7	$19435.2	$19804.9	$18473.2	$18569.6
GF/Prog. Rec.	2277.5	2092.2	2141.8	1504.0	1607.4	1487.4
Fed. Rec.	6288.9	6288.9	5076.5	4573.6	4302.7	4278.0
F&G Fund	431.4	431.4	381.4	181.4	0.0	0.0
I/A Rec	270.3	270.3	271.5	267.4	264.7	231.0
TOTAL	29075.3	28888.5	27306.4	26331.3	24648.0	24566.0
Personnel						
PFT	212	212	216	204	198	195
PPT	449	450	465	479	488	491
Temp.	16	16	16	16	16	16
Staff Months	4099	4090	3948	4102	4049	4049

COMMERCIAL HARVEST EX-VESSEL VALUES
(millions of dollars)

Fishery	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
Salmon	$564.4*	$309.3	$540.0	$505.0	$780.0	$473.0
Herring	30.5*	26.0	26.9	24.2	55.9	42.7
Halibut	42.0*	98.1	85.0	76.1	74.5	60.9
Groundfish	321.5*	330.1	479.4	606.8	673.9	423.5
DAP	321.5*	330.1	450.0	402.0	254.9	118.6
JVP	0.0*	0.0	29.4	204.8	419.0	304.9
Shellfish	252.2*	313.0	352.0	274.0	244.1	213.5
TOTAL	1,210.6	1,076.5	1,483.3	1,486.1	1,828.4	1,213.6

TAX REVENUES GENERATED BY THE FISHING INDUSTRY
(Thousands of dollars)

	FY 92	FY 91	FY 90	FY 89	FY 88	FY 87
Fish Proc. Taxes	$30,168.0	$41,365.2	$38,242.9	$41,338.0	$29,237.5	$26,605.1
Salmon Enhancement Tax	4,092.0	6,149.0	6,520.3	9,544.0	5,768.8	4,444.1
Seafood Marketing Tax	2,743.0	3,275.0	3,264.6	3,349.3	2,669.9	1,460.2
Marine Fuel Tax	9,360.0	10,073.5	9,235.1	7,208.0	5,294.4	5,372.9
CFEC License Fees	6,178.5	5,902.8	4,928.8	4,789.4	4,433.7	3,251.4
TOTAL	52,541.5	66,765.5	62,191.7	66,228.7	47,404.3	41,133.7

INDUSTRY & FISHERIES EMPLOYMENT

	1992	1991	1990	1989	1988	1987
CFEC Permits	32,417	32,594	32,215	32,416	32,669	32,540
Vessel Licenses	17,194	17,580	17,417	16,963	16,574	16,262
Crew Member Licenses	34,849	34,906	35,588	32,433	35,207	31,159
Processors & Buyers	629	559	541	517	526	502
Processing Employment	20,000	17,400	17,850	17,000	16,900	14,000

* Note: All 1992 value and industry figures are preliminary.

Distribution of the state's fish tax collected in FY 92 by borough and by city. A total of $30.1 million was collected, of which $14.5 was distributed to Alaska's boroughs and cities.

Distribution to Boroughs	
Aleutians East	$1,780,831.67
Anchorage	86,426.06
Bristol Bay	1,403,630.88
Haines	178,612.64
Juneau	32,139.76
Kenai	499,981.74
Ketchikan	242,817.76
Kodiak	1,005,663.88
Lake & Peninsula	391,237.54
NW Arctic	2.32
North Star	5.09
Sitka	440,237.54

Distribution to Cities	
Akutan	$588,202.55
Atka	851.25
Bethel	64,549.23
Chignik	145,636.73
Clark's Point	120,817.58
Cordova	334,651.50
Craig	29,279.50
Dillingham	186,761.89
Emmonak	35,051.16
False Pass	12,788.81
Homer	93,158.41
Hoonah	53,377.10
Kenai	132,875.73
Ketchikan	215,780.04
King Cove	341,478.44
Kodiak	616,602.39
Larson Bay	55,399.82
Old Harbor	1,121.21
Pelican	163,111.01
Petersburg	599,514.12
Saint George	116,408.96
Saint Mary's	1,274.58
Saint Paul	1,140,370.45
Sand Point	110,624.56
Seward	153,392.71
Togiak	99,567.78
Unalaska	2,475,196.65
Valdez	249,495.51
Whittier	38,066.16
Wrangell	53,102.42
Yakutat	170,979.38
All other cities	6,108,476.56

Division of Commercial Fisheries Budget by Management Region and Species, (Commercial Fisheries Component only, Special Projects are not included).

	FY 93 Authorized	FY 94 Incs/Decs	FY 94 Request
Southeastern Region			
Groundfish	465.6	0.6	466.2
Herring	534.4	-2.6	531.8
Salmon	3,381.6	-20.2	3,361.4
Shellfish	538.1	-0.7	537.4
Total	$4,919.7	$-22.9	$4,896.8
Central Region			
Groundfish	29.7	0.0	29.7
Herring	692.1	23.8	715.9
Salmon	3993.4	-17.0	3,976.4
Shellfish	600.2	-5.3	594.9
Total	$5,315.4	$1.5	$5,316.9
AYK Region			
Groundfish	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herring	537.6	12.0	549.6
Salmon	2,931.6	-18.5	2,913.1
Shellfish	63.1	6.5	69.6
Total	$3,532.3	$0.0	$3,532.3
Westward Region			
Groundfish	0.0	0.0	0.0
Herring	342.6	-2.6	340.0
Salmon	2,929.2	-2.2	2,927.0
Shellfish	2,441.1	190.1	2,631.2
Total	$5,712.9	$185.3	$5,898.2
Headquarters Office			
Groundfish	275.8	3.9	279.7
Herring	436.9	3.0	439.9
Salmon	1,762.7	10.4	1,773.1
Shellfish	454.7	5.6	460.3
Total	$2,930.1	$22.9	$2,953.0
Totals by Species			
Groundfish	771.1	4.5	775.6
Herring	2,543.6	33.6	2,577.2
Salmon	14,998.5	-47.5	14,951.0
Shellfish	4,097.2	196.2	4,293.4
Component Total	**$22,410.4**	**$186.8**	**$22,597.2**

Note: Halibut are included in "Groundfish" in these figures.

Exvessel Values of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries, and Expenditures by the Division of Commercial Fisheries, (in Millions of dollars).

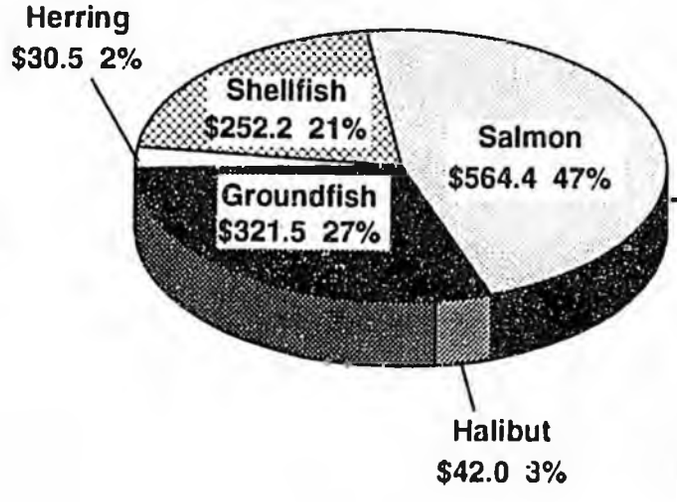
	Exvessel Values						Division Expenditures	
Year	Salmon	Shell Fish	Halibut	Herring	Ground Fish	Total Value	GF	Total
76	119.7	97.3	20.5	2.5	1.1	241.1	6.2	7.6
77	176.4	153.2	17.6	2.7	1.6	351.5	7.7	9.3
78	241.2	230.6	23.4	7.2	3.3	505.7	8.9	11.3
79	346.8	239.0	32.9	32.7	6.3	657.7	10.0	11.8
80	254.1	265.3	13.5	12.2	8.9	554.0	11.7	13.7
81	397.3	196.9	19.3	18.6	24.0	656.1	14.3	16.6
82	309.7	211.7	24.9	20.2	40.9	607.4	17.1	19.9
83	320.2	146.6	35.3	28.9	78.0	609.0	18.4	21.1
84	343.1	102.1	24.9	19.8	107.2	597.1	18.5	21.1
85	389.0	106.3	40.3	38.0	137.5	711.1	20.2	23.2
86	414.0	182.0	79.4	38.5	197.9	911.8	19.9	24.3
87	473.0	213.5	60.9	42.7	423.5	1,213.6	16.1	21.0
88	780.0	244.1	74.5	55.9	673.9	1,828.4	16.9	21.9
89	505.0	274.0	76.8	24.2	606.8	1,486.1	18.5	23.7
90	540.0	352.0	85.0	26.9	479.4	1,483.3	18.6	23.4
91	309.3	313.0	94.3	26.0	330.0	1,072.6	19.8	25.0
92	564.4	252.2	42.0	30.5	321.5	1,210.6	19.5	26.2
93	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.8	28.9
94	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	19.8	29.1

NOTES:

1) Nominal amounts displayed in the above table. Real (inflation adjusted nominal amounts) are shown on the graph on page 3.
2) Exvessel values do not include Washington landings or fish caught by foreign fleets.
3) Exvessel values are reported by calendar year, Division expenditures are by fiscal year. The Division authorized amount is shown for FY 93 and the Governor's request is shown for FY 94.
4) 1991 and 1992 exvessel values are considered preliminary, and may be subject to revision.

1992 Exvessel Values of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries

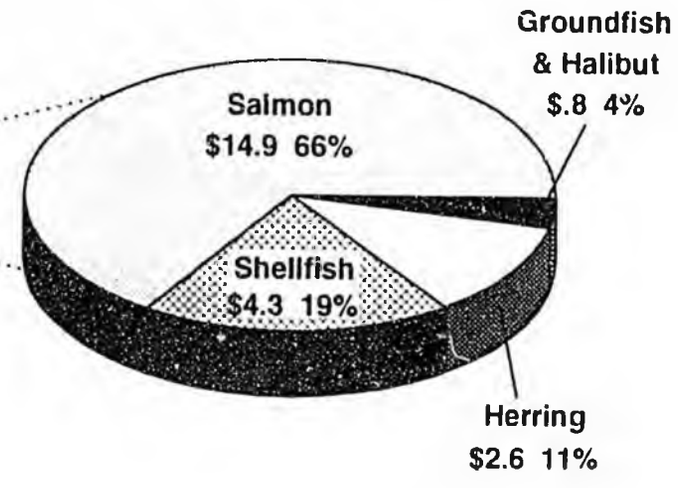
(Millions of dollars paid to fishers for catches in Alaskan waters.)



TOTAL
$1,210.6

FY 94 Commercial Fisheries Component Budget

(Millions of dollars spent to manage various Alaskan fisheries.)

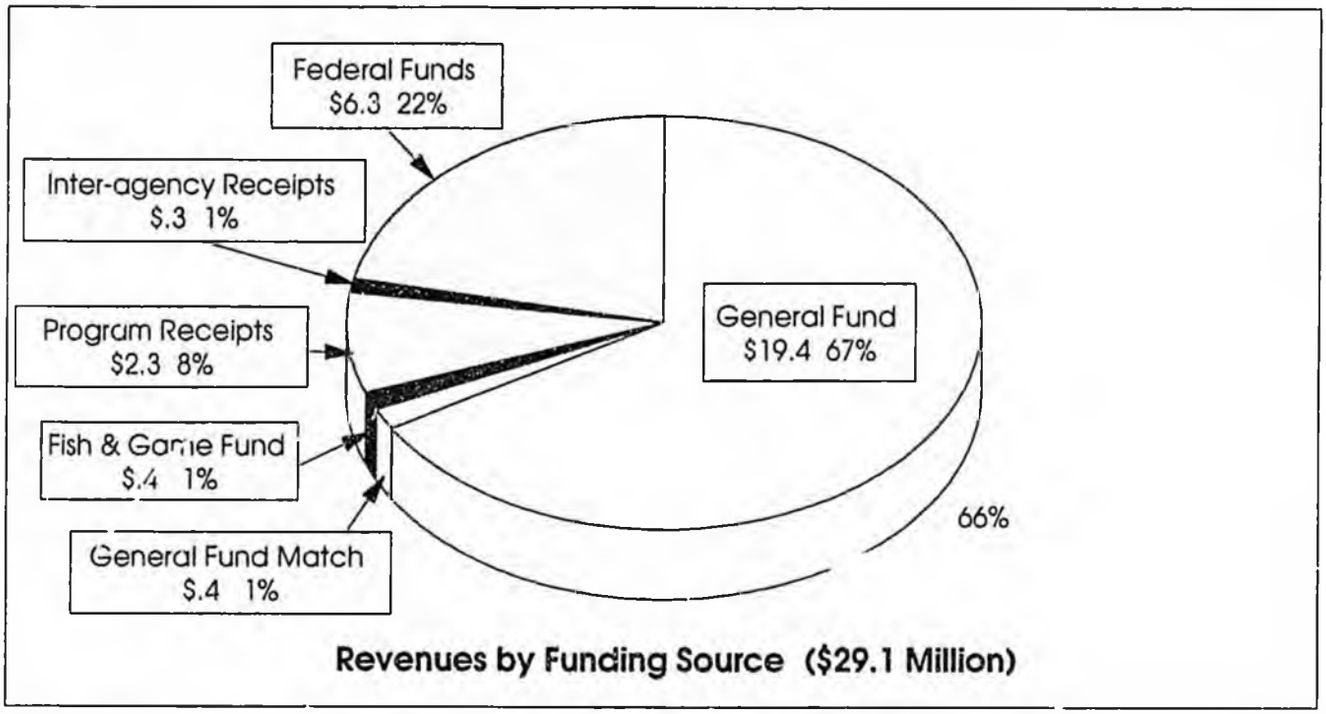


TOTAL
$22.6

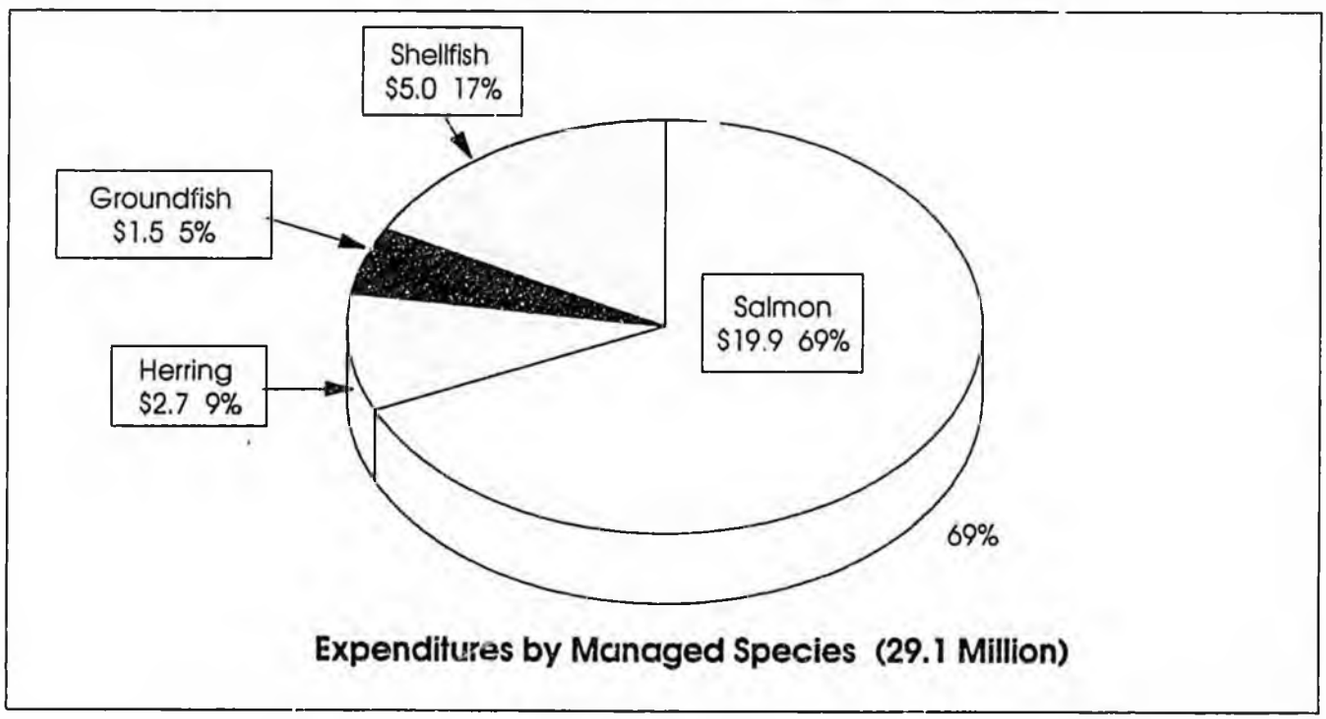
Commercial Fisheries budget if displayed to scale with the exvessel value.

FY 94 Budget by Revenue Source and by Species for the Division of Commercial Fisheries

(in millions of dollars)



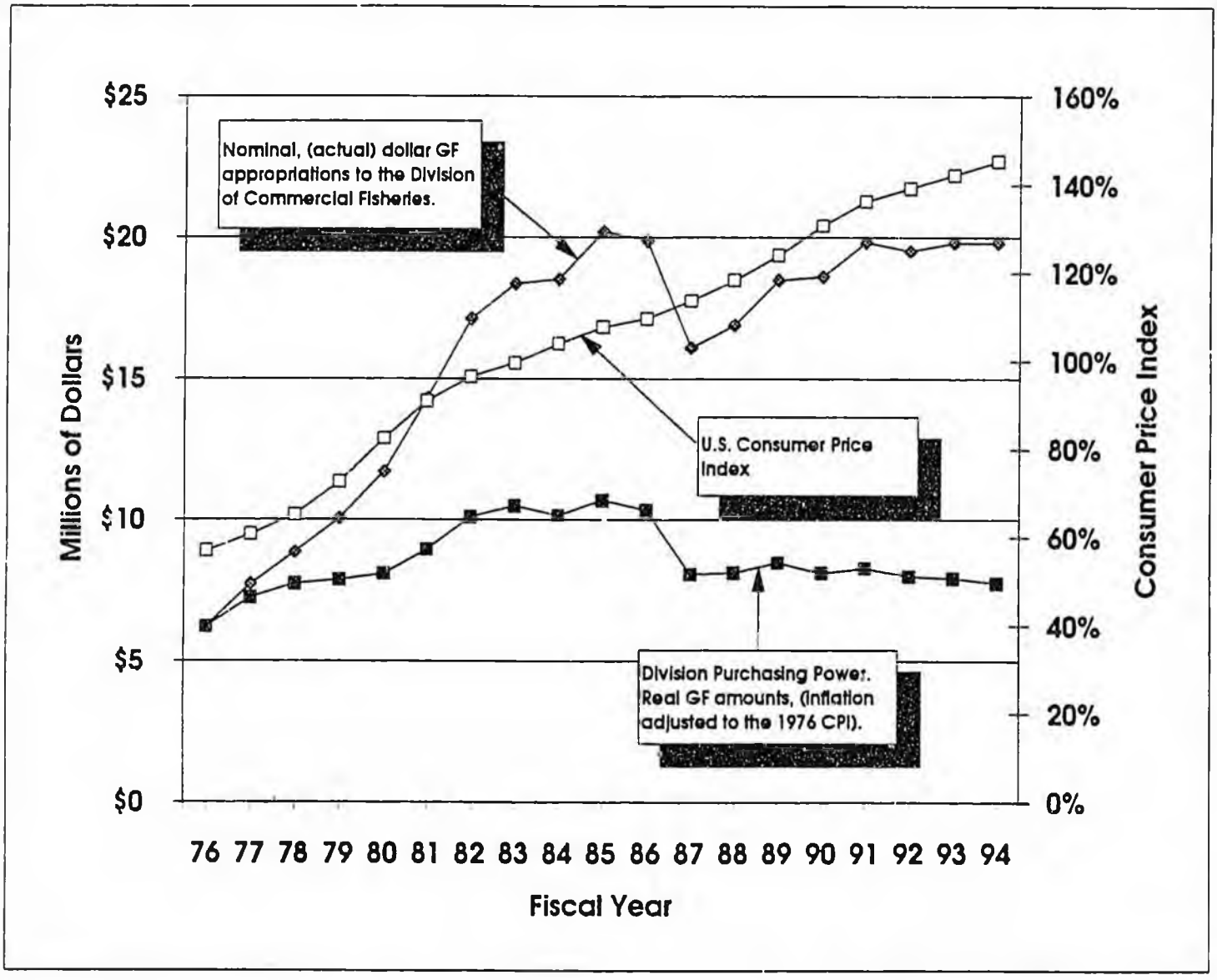
Revenues by Funding Source ($29.1 Million)



Expenditures by Managed Species (29.1 Million)

Division of Commercial Fisheries GF Budget

1976 - 1994 nominal amounts and inflation adjusted amounts shown



Executive Summary
Alaska Seafood Industry
Sector Report

by
Terrence Smith

Institute of Social and Economic Research
University of Alaska Anchorage

June 1992

This executive summary of the Alaska seafood industry sector report was funded by the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development and by the Natural Resources Fund of the University of Alaska. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game provided data and financial support for maintenance of the Alaska Fisheries Economics Database (AKFED), on which this report is based. The Division of Commercial Fisheries and the Alaska Seafood marketing Institute paid for the printing of the document. The seafood industry sector report is one in a series of industry sector reports commissioned by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority and Department of Commerce and Economic Development. Copies of the full report are available from DCED and ISER.

Table of Contents

Introduction

The 1980s saw rapid and remarkable change in the Alaska seafood industry. Salmon landings and revenues reached all-time highs. The crab and halibut fisheries rebounded. And in the biggest change of the decade, American fishermen and processors took over Alaska's offshore fisheries and the billions of pounds of groundfish harvests that had previously gone to foreign vessels.

As Figure 1 shows, the domestic catch of groundfish off Alaska increased from virtually nothing in 1980 to more than 4.5 billion pounds by the late 1980s. That huge increase in domestic groundfish harvests meant Alaska's overall domestic seafood harvest quadrupled between 1980 and 1990.

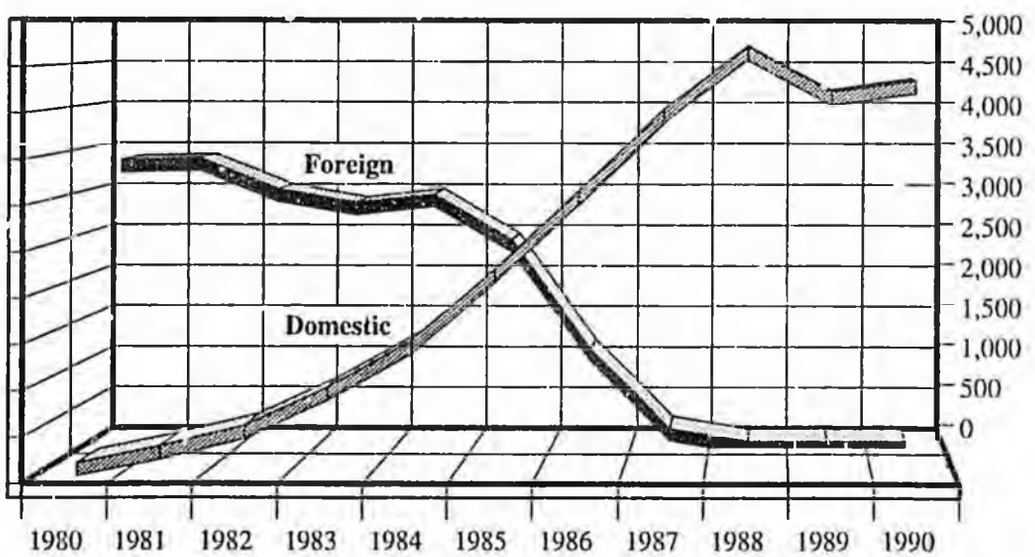
Alaska ranked among the top ten seafood producers in the world in the 1980s. Figure 2 shows Alaska harvests over the decade as compared with those of the entire U.S. and some other major fishing nations. Nearly 3 percent of world harvests, and half of U.S. harvests, came from Alaska waters in recent years.

The seafood industry has always been important to the state's economy, and in the 1980s it provided more jobs and a bigger payroll than any other resource industry. Close to one in ten Alaska adults spent at least some time commercial fishing in 1989, and throughout the 1980s Alaska residents bought about 80 percent of commercial fishing permits and around 65 percent of crew licenses for Alaska fisheries. (For brevity, thoughout this publication we use "fishermen" to refer to both men and women who fish.)

Table 1 shows that the seafood industry (including both harvesting and processing) contributed 7 percent of total personal income in Alaska in 1984, and much more than that in coastal regions with the richest fisheries. And if we consider just income from Alaska's private basic industries—those that drive the economy by producing goods or services for export—the seafood industry contributed more than one-quarter of Alaska's private basic income in 1984, and much bigger shares in the Southwest, Gulf Coast, and Southeast regions.

Alaska's commercial fisheries stretch from the southeast panhandle along the Gulf of Alaska and the Aleutian chain and up the southwest and northern coasts. Figure 3 shows locations of major Alaska fisheries.

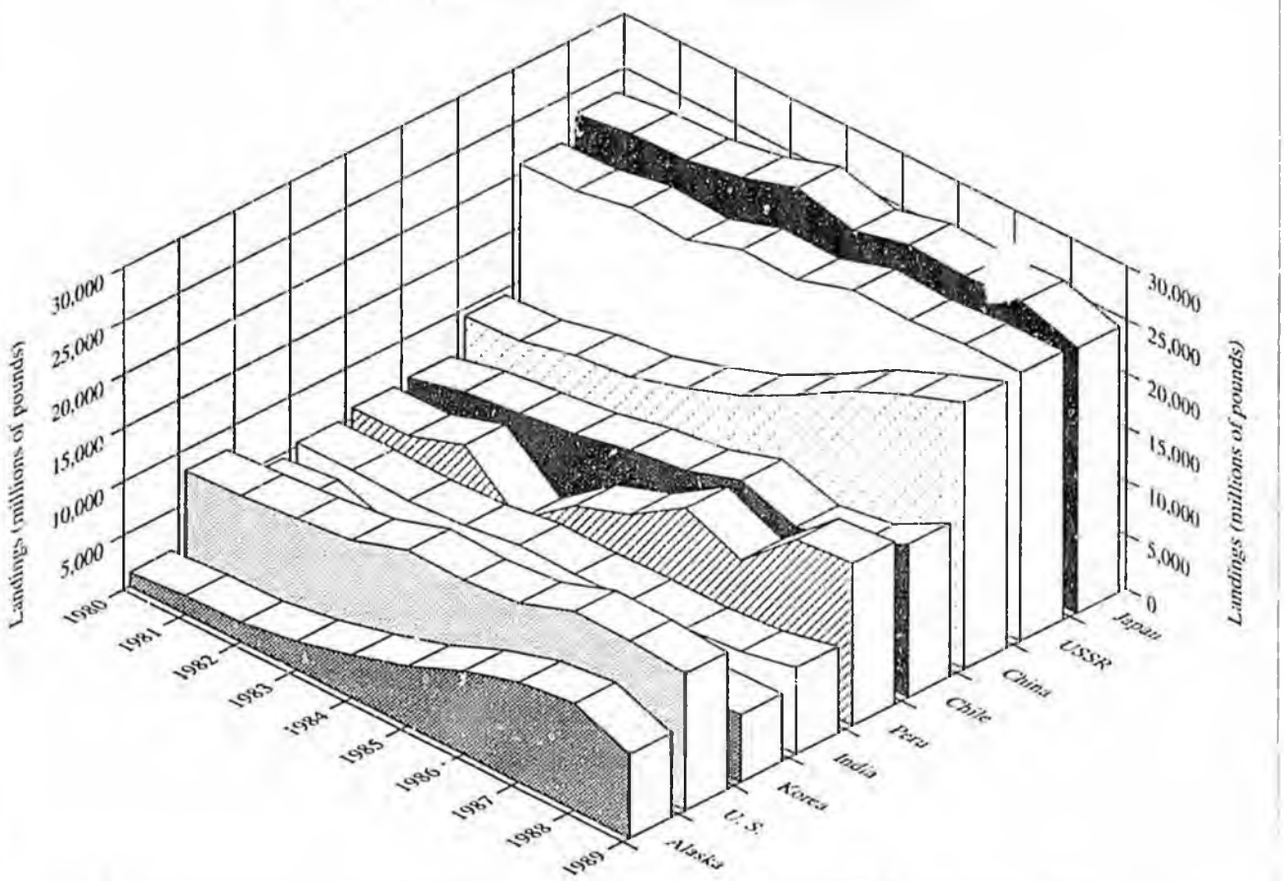
Figure 1. Domestic* and Foreign Groundfish Harvests Off Alaska, 1980-1990
(In Millions of Pounds)



**Domestic harvests here include joint venture harvests—harvests made by American fishermen but processed by foreign trawlers. Such joint ventures ended in 1990.*

Source: Alaska Fisheries Economic Database (ISER)

Figure 2. Seafood Harvests of Selected Major Fishing Nations and Alaska, 1980-1989



Source: World Fisheries and Agricultural Organization, yearbooks; National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries of the United States, *1985-1989.*

What we refer to broadly as the Alaska seafood "industry" is in fact a diverse collection of individuals and businesses that handle seafood products. It includes the fishermen who harvest the catch; processors and shippers who deliver a variety of processed products to the next market level; other shippers, producers, or exporters who resell the products; and ultimately, seafood markets, grocery stores, and restaurants that bring a myriad of seafood products to the consumer.

This publication examines the industry's performance over the past decade. It both updates and summarizes "The Alaska Seafood Industry: Seafood Sector Report," published in May 1991 by the Alaska Industrial Development and Export Authority (AIDEA) and the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development (DCED). Both the full report and this summary are based largely on data from ISER's Alaska Fisheries Economic Database (AKFED).

Table 1. Importance of Seafood Industry* to Alaska Personal Income, 1984

Seafood Income	Anchorage/ Mat-Su	Southwest	Gulf Coast	Interior	Northern	Southeast	Alaska
As Percentage of Regional and Statewide Personal Income	2	47	19	-	2	10	7
As Percentage of Private Basic Income	9	98	44	1	5	40	27

**Includes harvesting and processing income. Regions are Alaska Department of Labor regions.*

Source: Berman and Hull, 1987

Figure 3. Major Alaska Fisheries Locations

Performance of the Seafood Industry, 1980-1990

Figures 4 through 7 show how harvests, ex-vessel values, production, and wholesale values of Alaska seafood changed during the 1980s. *Harvests* are simply the total weight of seafood fishermen haul in. *Ex-vessel* value is the total money processors and others pay fishermen for unprocessed seafood. *Production* is the weight of processed seafood and *wholesale value* is money paid to seafood processors.

Harvests and Ex-Vessel Value

Commercial fishermen use a variety of vessels and gear types to harvest Alaska seafood, and are regulated by several agencies under different management systems. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages the salmon, crab, and herring fisheries. The International Pacific Halibut Commission (a joint treaty organization of the U.S. and Canada) manages halibut, and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council manages groundfish off Alaska.

Five types of salmon (chinook, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum) are harvested commercially in Alaska waters. Tanner, king, and dungeness crab make up most of the shellfish harvest, but shrimp and other shellfish also contribute. Herring are harvested for roe (eggs), food, and bait. Pacific halibut from Alaska waters make up most of the world's halibut supply.

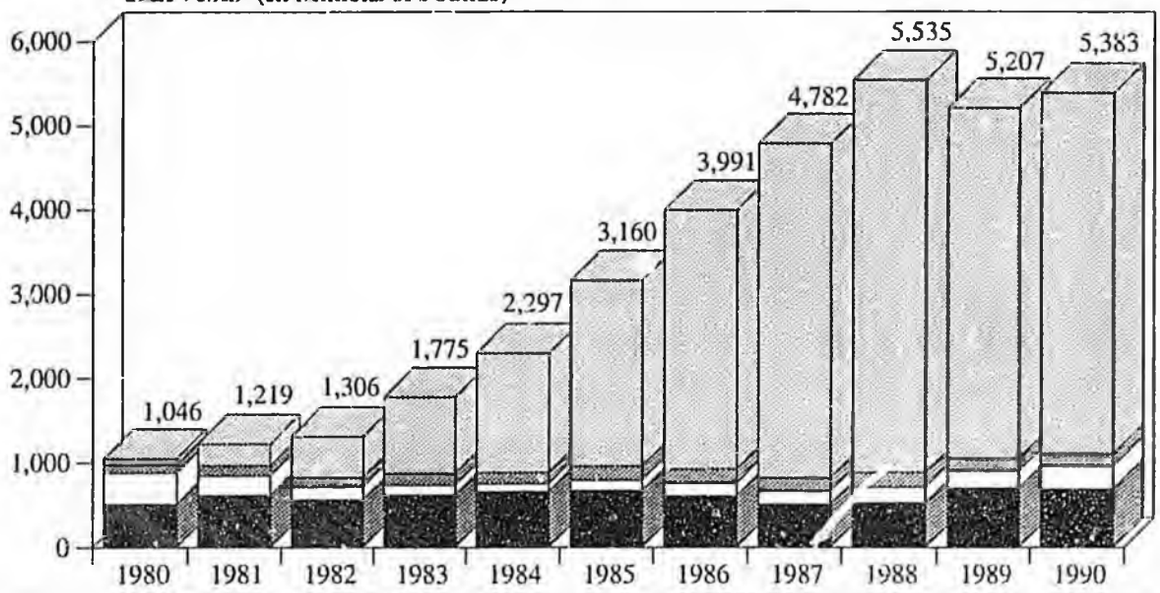
Many kinds of groundfish are harvested in the waters off Alaska, but the most common species groups are Alaska pollock, Pacific cod, flatfish, rockfish, and sablefish. At the beginning of the decade foreign trawlers took 98 percent of the groundfish catch in Alaska's offshore fisheries. But because of the preference to domestic processors written into the federal Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976, the foreign fishery was phased out. At first domestic vessels began replacing foreign trawlers and delivering to foreign processors ("joint ventures"). Finally domestic processing capacity increased to the point where U.S. processors were able to handle the entire catch. Foreign harvests off Alaska ended in 1987 and joint ventures in 1990.

Changes in the offshore fisheries and in other fisheries meant big changes in harvest and ex-vessel values in the 1980s:

- ***Domestic harvests soared 500 percent between 1980 and 1990***—increasing from 1.05 billion pounds to 5.4 billion pounds. The 1990 harvest was made up of 4.3 billion pounds of groundfish, 692 million pounds of salmon, 267 million pounds of shellfish, 91 million pounds of herring, and 53 million pounds of halibut. (Figure 4.)
- ***Tremendous growth in the domestic groundfish catch*** accounted for most of the increase in Alaska seafood harvests. Domestic groundfish harvests increased from 69 million pounds to 4.3 billion pounds as American fishermen and processors took over the offshore fisheries. (Figure 1.)
- ***Harvests of other seafood were more volatile but also trended up.*** The combined catch of non-groundfish species was about 13 percent larger in 1990 than in 1980. (Figures 4 and 6.)
- ***Salmon harvests generally increased,*** with record landings of nearly 700 million pounds in 1989.
- ***The shellfish catch peaked in 1980 at 367 million pounds,*** crashed to 92 million pounds in 1984 (mostly because of a sharp drop in harvests of king crab and shrimp), and steadily recovered to 267 million pounds in 1990, largely because of growth in Tanner crab harvests.
- ***Herring catches moved up and down with no apparent trend*** over the decade and stood at about 91 million pounds in 1990.
- ***Halibut harvests increased through 1988,*** peaking at 61 million pounds. Since then halibut harvests have declined due to lower catch quotas established by the International Pacific Halibut Commission.
- ***Groundfish made up nearly 80 percent of the weight of seafood harvested*** in Alaska in the second half of the 1980s, with salmon making up about 15 percent, shellfish 4 percent, herring 2 percent and halibut 1 percent. (Figure 7.)
- ***American fishermen were paid 230 percent more for their catches*** in 1990 than in 1981—$1.5 billion as compared with $665 million. Ex-vessel values in 1990 were higher than in 1980 for all species groups. Values for shellfish, halibut, and groundfish reached record highs in 1990 while salmon and herring values peaked in 1988. (Figure 4.)
- ***Salmon fishermen saw ex-vessel values rise 175 percent between 1980 and 1988,*** then fall 32 percent between 1988 and 1989 as salmon prices plummeted. Prices continued to drop through 1991 (Knapp, 1992). The ex-vessel value recovered somewhat in 1990—not because prices went up, but because harvests of sockeye salmon increased. (Figure 4.)
- ***Ups and downs marked shellfish, herring, and halibut ex-vessel values.*** (Figures 4 and 6.) Halibut values went from about $13 million in 1980 to nearly $96 million in 1990. Herring values ranged from $15 million in 1980 to $61 million in 1988 with large variations from year to year. Shellfish values fell to a low of $103 million when stocks crashed in 1984, but by 1990 had rebounded to a peak of $365 million.
- ***Salmon brought fishermen more money*** than any other seafood sector in the 1980s. But as the size of the groundfish harvest grew ever larger and salmon prices dropped in the late 1980s, the ex-vessel value of groundfish moved closer to that of salmon. (Figure 4.) On average during the last half of the decade salmon made up 45 percent of value paid domestic fishermen, followed by groundfish at 27 percent, shellfish at 19 percent, halibut at 6 percent, and herring at 3 percent. (Figure 7.)

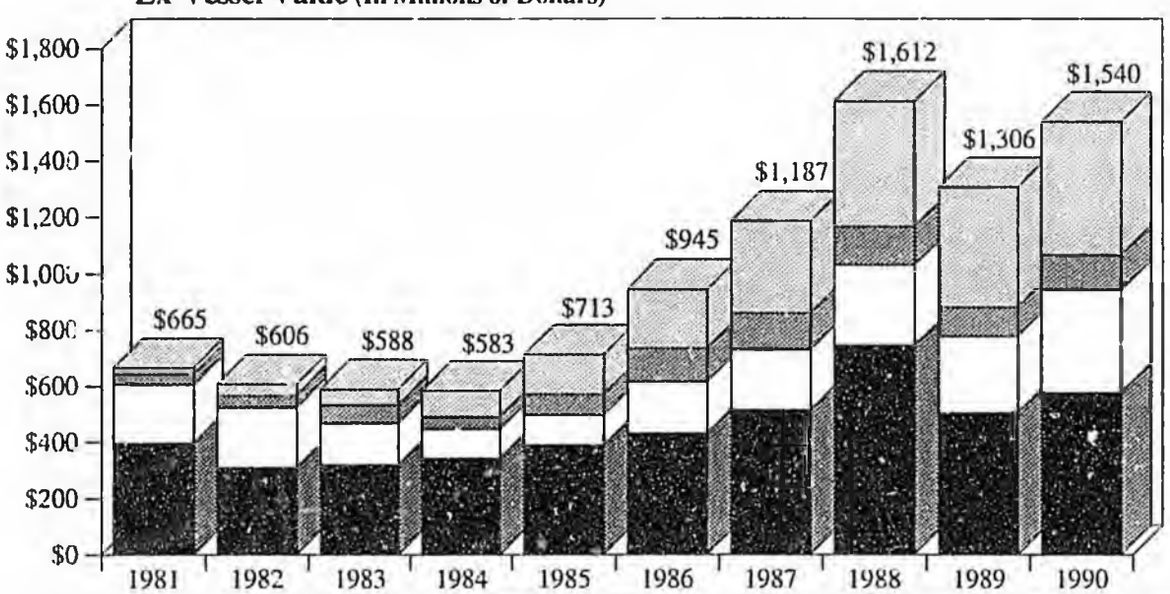
Figure 4. Alaska Domestic Seafood Harvests and Ex-Vessel Value, 1980-1990

Harvests (In Millions of Pounds)



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Groundfish	69	252	476	901	1,412	2,201	3,063	3,958	**4,648***	4,153	4,280
Halibut	14	20	23	33	35	45	58	57	**61***	56	53
Herring	84	100	95	108	98	**121***	113	102	115	97	91
Shellfish	**367***	235	148	112	92	120	150	157	185	203	267
Salmon	512	612	563	622	660	674	608	508	526	**699***	692

Ex-Vessel Value (In Millions of Dollars)



	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Groundfish	22	39	55	92	142	209	326	445	425	**474***
Halibut	19	25	35	25	38	83	89	75	86	**96***
Herring	20	19	30	20	37	38	42	**61***	18	29
Shellfish	206	213	147	103	106	182	214	287	272	**365***
Salmon	398	311	321	343	390	433	516	**745***	505	576

**Peak harvest and ex-vessel value for decade.*
Note: Excludes foreign groundfish harvests.

Source: Alaska Fisheries Economic Database, ISER

Production and Wholesale Value

Alaska's seafood harvests are processed into a myriad of wholesale products in a variety of ways—from simple operations such as bleeding the fish to high-technology operations that create products like surimi, a paste made from whitefish flesh. Multiple products, such as pollock fillets and fish meal, may also be produced from a single fish.

The percentage of total weight remaining after processing is known as the yield. Yields vary in different processing operations. For example, a heading and gutting operation may have a 75 to 80 percent yield, while surimi operations typically have yields in the 15 percent range.

In the groundfish and crab fisheries some processing is done offshore on vessels which also harvest (catcher/processors) or which take delivery from catcher vessels (mothership/processors). Otherwise, processing occurs at shoreside plants in Alaska, and to a certain extent, in the Pacific Northwest.

How the groundfish catch is split between offshore processors (which employ mostly non-residents) and onshore plants in Alaska (which create more local jobs) has become controversial in Alaska in recent years. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council in 1992 for the first time specifically allocated portions of future groundfish catches to onshore and offshore processors.

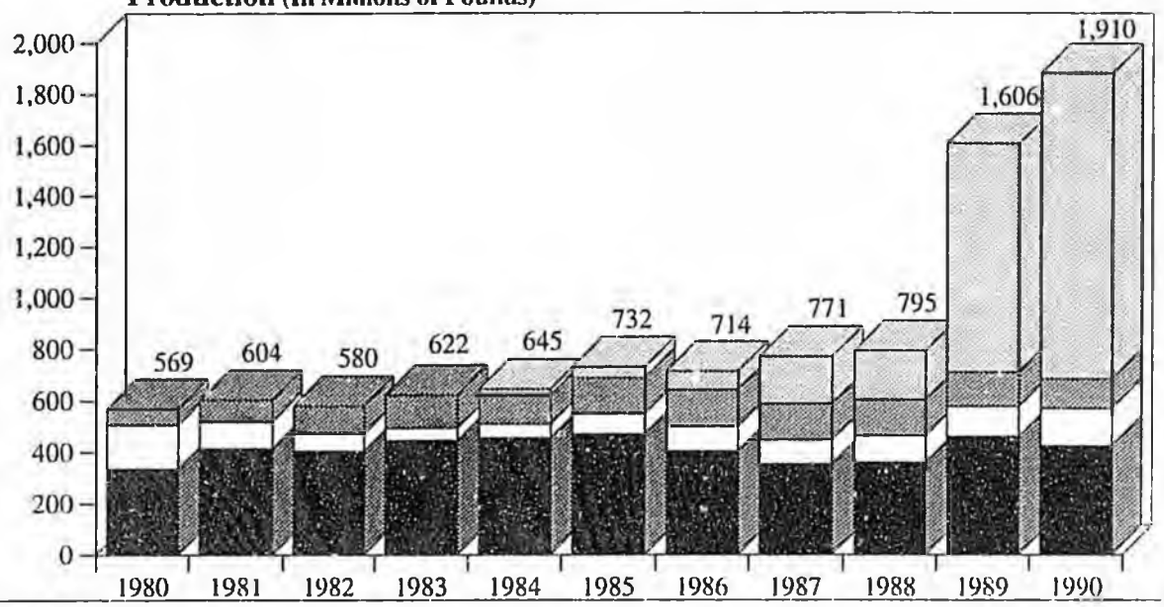
This summary and the full technical report represent the most comprehensive accounting to date of the Alaska seafood industry's wholesale sector. They use previously unpublished production data provided by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission and the National Marine Fisheries Service. Some of the reported production may have occurred at sea or at shoreside processing plants outside Alaska. However, the harvests came from Alaska waters.

Production and wholesale value of Alaska seafood changed dramatically in the 1980s:

- ***Domestic production skyrocketed,*** growing from about 569 million pounds in 1980 to nearly 2 billion pounds in 1990. (Figure 5.) That 1990 production was made up of 1.2 billion pounds of groundfish, 426 million pounds of salmon, 144 million pounds of shellfish, 75 million pounds of herring, and 41 million pounds of halibut.
- ***Groundfish led growth in production,*** increasing from about 22 million pounds in 1984 to 1.2 billion pounds in 1990—a nearly six-fold increase in six years.
- ***Production from other kinds of seafood was more volatile.*** (Figures 5 and 6.) Salmon production peaked in 1985 at 472 million pounds, shellfish in 1980 at 172 million pounds, herring in 1985 at 106 million pounds, and halibut in 1987 at 52 million pounds.
- ***Salmon contributed the most to seafood production*** in the last half of the 1980s, even though groundfish harvests were much larger. That's because a large portion of the salmon catch is exported with just minor processing, while much of the groundfish catch is used to produce relatively lower yield products (surimi, for instance). Between 1984 and 1990 salmon accounted for 42 percent of total seafood production, groundfish 37 percent, shellfish 10 percent, herring 7 percent and halibut 4 percent. (Figure 7.)
- ***By 1990 groundfish overtook salmon*** as the largest contributor to production. (Figure 5.) By that time groundfish harvests had grown so large that even with much lower processing yields, the resulting production outweighed salmon production. In 1990 groundfish accounted for 64 percent of total production, salmon 22 percent, shellfish 8 percent herring 4 percent, and halibut 2 percent.
- ***The wholesale value of Alaska production doubled*** over the decade, growing from just over $1 billion in 1980 to more than $2.5 billion in 1990. (Figure 5.) Leading that wholesale value in 1990 were groundfish products worth more than $1 billion, followed by salmon products at $893 million, shellfish products at $468 million, herring products at $65 million, and halibut products at $61 million.
- ***Wholesale value grew even more dramatically in the last half of the decade.*** Because data on the value of groundfish production aren't available for the early 1980s, and shellfish production and value were falling at the same time, the reported total wholesale value of Alaska products bottomed out at about $745 million in 1984. This means that in the six years from 1984 to 1990, the total wholesale value from production of Alaska seafood increased nearly 350 percent.

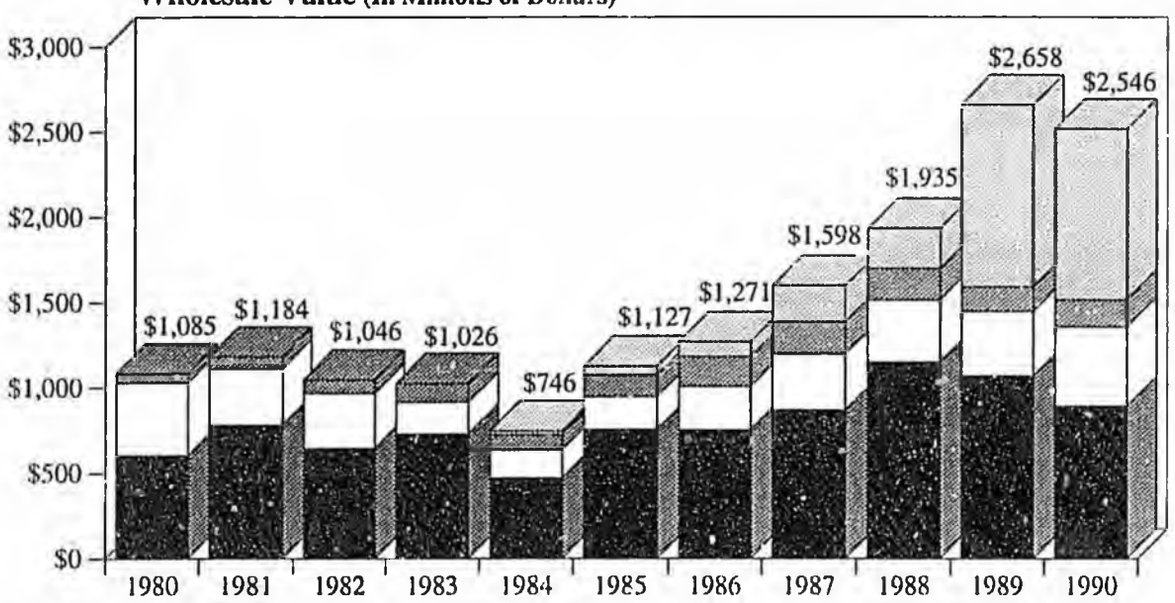
Figure 5. Alaska Domestic Seafood Production and Wholesale Value, 1980-1990

Production (In Millions of Pounds)



	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Groundfish	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	22	43	71	181	190	893	**1,224***
Halibut	11	16	17	28	30	34	49	**52***	50	48	41
Herring	52	70	92	101	83	**106***	94	90	91	87	75
Shellfish	**172***	106	68	48	54	77	96	93	104	116	144
Salmon	335	413	403	446	456	**472***	404	355	359	461	426

Wholesale Value (In Millions of Dollars)



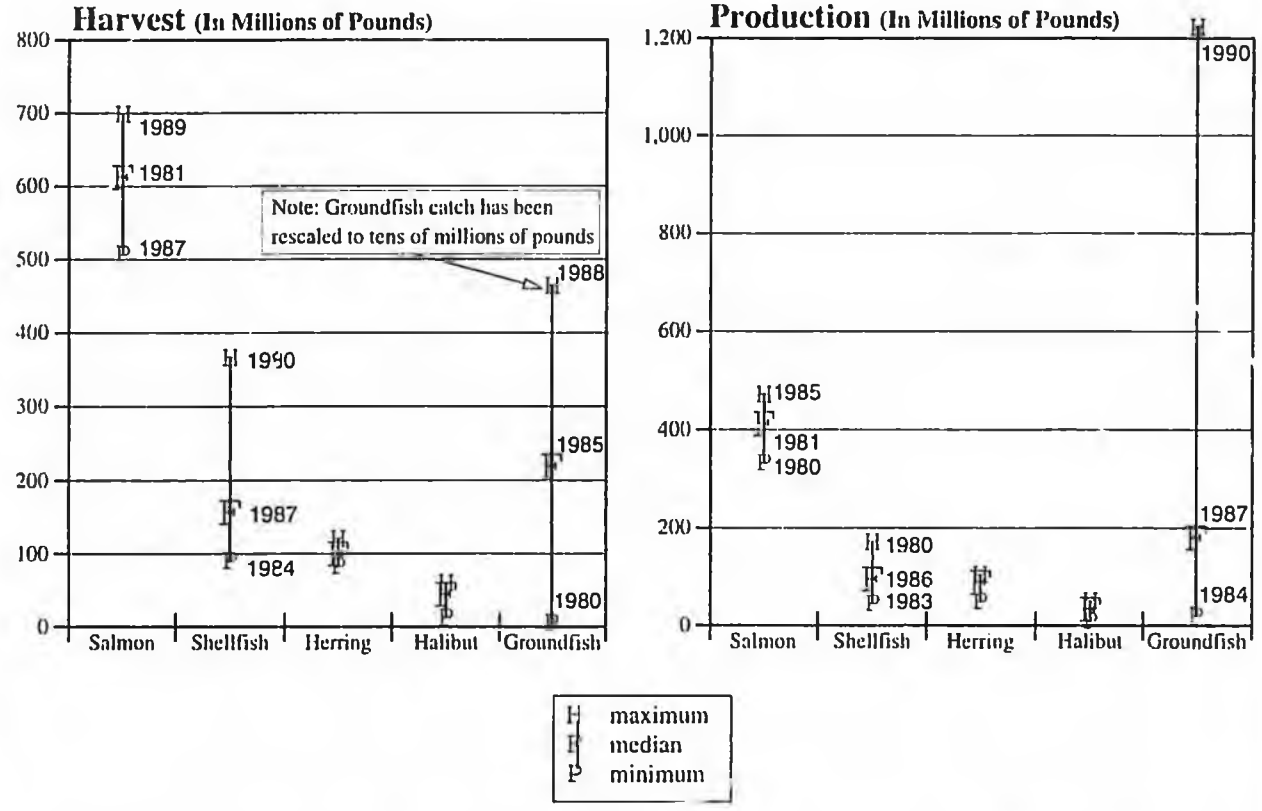
	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990
Groundfish	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20	50	87	211	235	**1,065***	1,026
Halibut	16	22	28	44	37	48	95	**103***	90	93	100
Herring	38	52	52	67	55	83	82	86	**93***	51	59
Shellfish	428	331	323	188	164	193	258	330	365	378	**468***
Salmon	602	780	644	726	470	753	750	869	**1,152***	1,071	893

**Peak for decade.*

Note: Excludes foreign groundfish production. 1989 groundfish production and wholesale value estimated using 1990 yield and price.

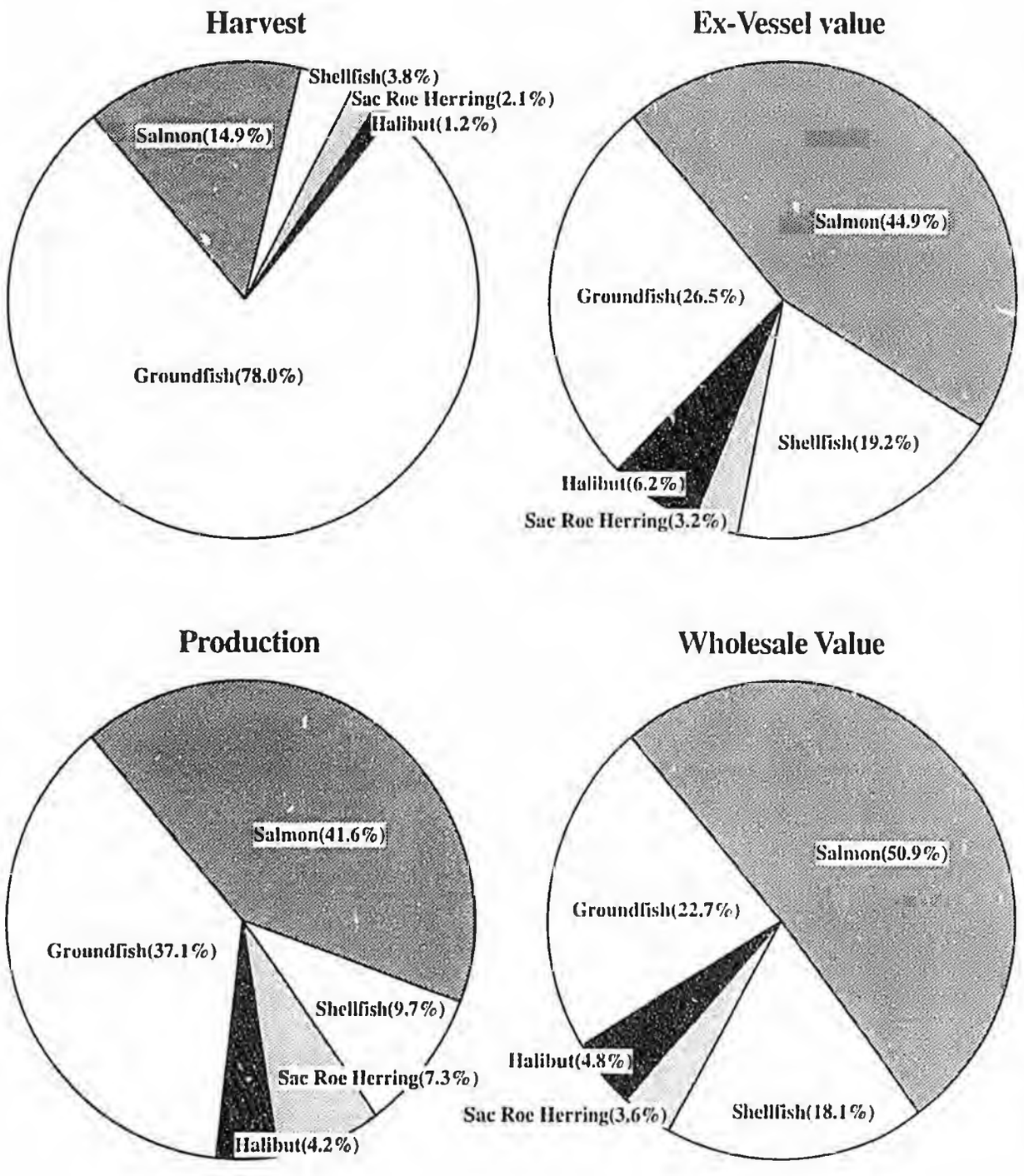
Sources: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1980-83, 1989-90; Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, 1984-88; National Marine Fisheries Service, 1990.

Figure 6. Range of Performance by Species Groups, 1980-1990 (Maximum, Median, Minimum)



Sources: See Figures 4 and 5.

Figure 7. Relative Contributions of Species Groups to Alaska Seafood Industry
(1984-1990 Average)



Sources: See Figures 4 and 5.

Alaska's Role in U.S. and World Seafood Markets

Alaska's seafood harvests are far and away the largest and most valuable of any state, and they are also significant worldwide. Here are some comparisons for recent years.

- ***Alaska contributed about 50 percent of total U.S. harvests*** and 40 percent of total ex-vessel value throughout the 1980s.
- ***The 1990 Alaska harvest was an all-time record for any state.*** The 5.4 billions pounds of seafood harvested off Alaska was more than five times the 1990 harvest off Louisiana, which had the second largest harvest.
- ***The 1990 ex-vessel value of Alaska seafood was five times greater*** than the ex-vessel value of harvests off Massachusetts, the state ranked second in 1990 ex-vessel value.
- ***Alaska's Dutch Harbor was first in U.S. landings*** in 1990, and Kodiak was third. Several other Alaska communities also ranked in the top 20 for landings in 1990—Naknek (13), Cordova (14), Petersburg (16), Ketchikan (17), Egegik (19), and Seward (20).
- ***Dutch Harbor was second in U.S. ex-vessel value in 1990,*** after New Bedford, Massachusetts—home port to many of the George's Bank scallopers. Kodiak ranked third in ex-vessel value. Naknek fourth, Egegik sixth, and Kenai eighth.
- ***Alaska pollock alone accounted for 33 percent*** of the total domestic catch in 1990. Sockeye salmon and Alaska pollock were the second and third most valuable species harvested in the U.S in 1990, just behind shrimp from the Gulf of Mexico.
- ***Alaska waters provide most of the world's*** harvests of sockeye salmon, Tanner crab, Pacific halibut, and sablefish. In 1987, the most recent year for which international harvest data are available, Alaska accounted for 80 percent of the world sockeye harvest, 84 percent of Tanner crab, 87 percent of Pacific halibut, and 67 percent of sablefish. Alaska harvests made up smaller but still substantial shares of the world harvests of Pacific cod (43 percent), pink salmon (34 percent), coho salmon (33 percent), dungeness crab (28 percent), and king crab (26 percent).

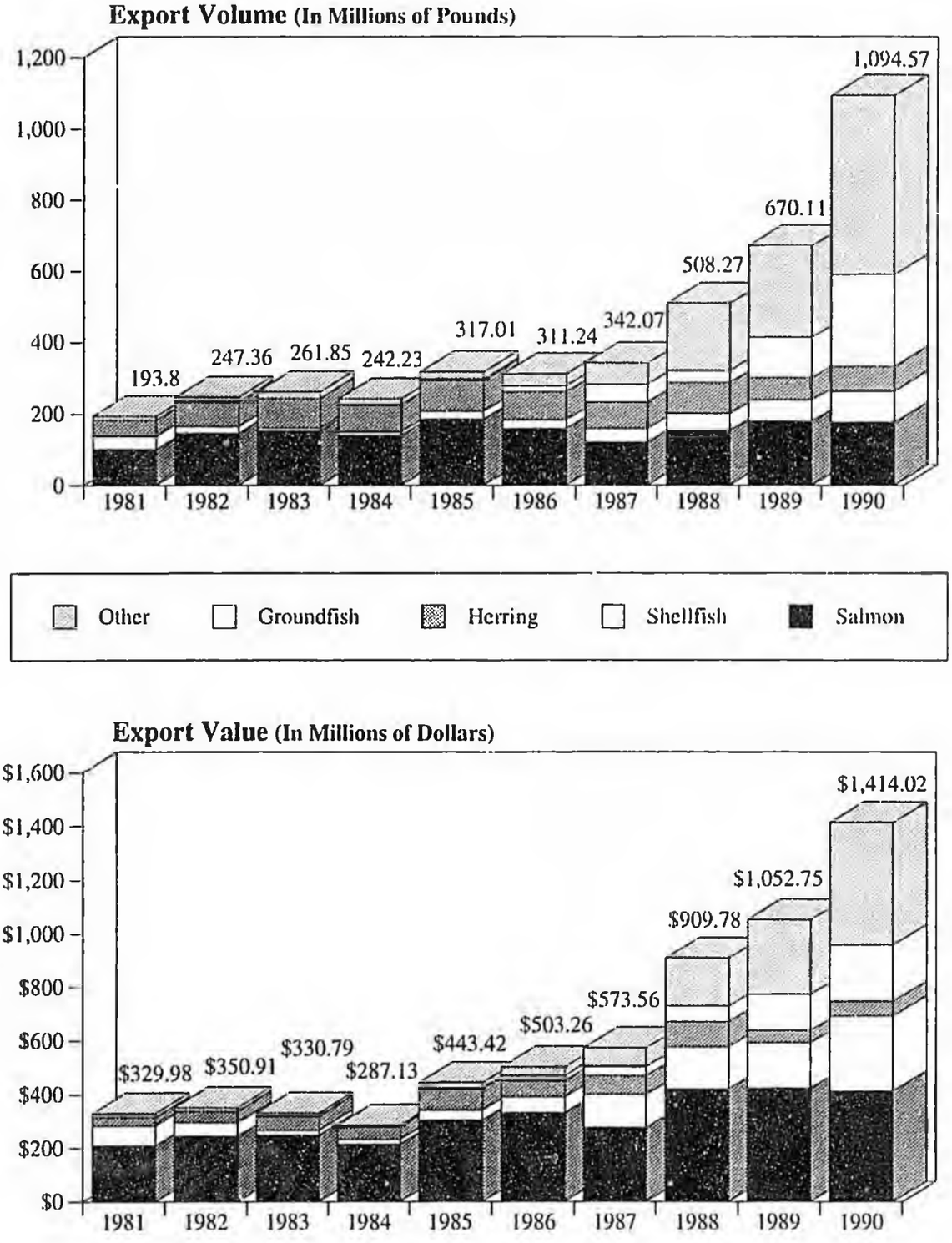
Exports of Alaska Seafood

Some of Alaska's seafood is exported directly from Alaska to other countries, some is exported indirectly (shipped first from Alaska to other states and then exported), and some is eaten in Alaska and other states.

For this study we estimated indirect exports.[1] As far as we know, no other recent studies have estimated indirect exports of Alaska fisheries production. What did Alaska exports look like in the 1980s?

- ***Direct exports of Alaska seafood grew five-fold*** in volume and four-fold in value over the 1980s. (Figure 8.) In 1980 direct exports totalled just under 2 million pounds worth about $330 million. By 1990 direct exports from Alaska exceeded 1 billion pounds worth more than $1.4 billion.
- ***Salmon dominated the export statistics*** both in weight and value for most of the decade, peaking at about 180 million pounds valued at $423 million in 1989. Herring have traditionally been the second most important Alaska seafood export, but as of 1989 groundfish exports exceeded herring exports both by weight and value.
- ***Salmon remained the most valuable export in 1990, followed by shellfish.*** But groundfish led in weight exported. That year about 176 million pounds of salmon products valued at $412 million were exported directly from Alaska, and 86 million pounds of shellfish valued at $280 million. By comparison, about 255 million pounds of groundfish valued at $210 million dollars were exported.[2]
- ***Japan was still the largest market*** for Alaska seafood exports at the end of the decade, but other countries were increasing their share. Tables 2 and 3 show that from 1988 through 1990, Japan bought more and more Alaska seafood but its overall share dropped from 95 to 87 percent. During the same period Korea and several European countries sharply increased their purchases of Alaska seafoods.

Figure 8. Direct Alaska Seafood Exports, 1981-1990



Sources: 1981-87: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Export Tapes; 1988-90: National Marine Fisheries Service, Alaska Fishery Science Center.

Table 2. Direct Seafood Exports from Alaska By Country of Destination, 1988-1990
(In Thousands of Pounds and Dollars)

	1988		1989		1990	
	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value	Pounds	Value
Japan	473,873	$865,372	591,910	$975,742	870,186	$1,227,253
Korea	18,464	$24,014	40,473	$44,893	103,618	$80,906
Germany	148	$231	249	$274	51,922	$44,764
Norway	-	-	2,525	$1,386	40,373	$28,907
Portugal	6,822	$8,929	12,522	$13,224	16,288	$18,629
Canada	5,47?	$6,273	20,368	$18,816	4,568	$7,461
United Kingdom	-	-	-	-	2,063	$1,709
Taiwan	2,065	$2,838	1,928	$1,193	1,835	$1,146
Spain	-	-	-	-	967	$854
France	-	$423	6	$71	943	$940
Thailand	1,169	$1,542	-	-	453	$672
All Other Countries	69	$157	125	$154	551	$779
Total	508,265	$909,799	670,105	$1,055,752	1,093,769	$1,414,020

Source: National Marine Fisheries Service, Fisheries of the United States.

- ***Most Alaska herring was exported directly*** from Alaska in the 1980s. (Table 4.)
- ***Roughly a third of processed salmon was exported directly*** and another third indirectly over the decade.
- ***Almost no processed halibut and little king crab was exported directly*** from Alaska in the 1980s, but about one-quarter of halibut and one-sixth of king crab were exported indirectly.
- ***About 18 percent of processed groundfish was exported directly*** and another 55 percent exported indirectly from Alaska in the last half of the 1980s.
- ***Total direct and indirect exports in the 1980s*** included about 60 percent of salmon products, 80 percent of herring, 25 percent of king crab and halibut, and 73 percent of groundfish.
- ***Markets for Alaska seafood include Asia, Europe, and Australia.*** Japan buys most exports of fresh and frozen salmon, herring, and crab. The United Kingdom, Canada, and Australia provide the biggest markets for canned salmon. Historically, most groundfish from Alaska waters and other areas of the North Pacific was processed as surimi and exported to Japan. But recently U.S. and European markets for Alaska groundfish blocks and fillets have developed.

Table 3. Top Importers of Alaska Seafood
(In Percentage of Direct Export Value)

	1988	1989	1990
Japan	95%	92%	87%
Korea	3	4	6
Portugal	1	1	1
Germany	-	-	3
Norway	-	-	2
Canada	<1	2	<1

Source: See Table 2.

Table 4. Estimated Alaska Seafood Exports in the 1980s*
(In Percentage of Alaska Production)

	Direct	Indirect	Total Exports
Salmon	31%	30%	61%
King Crab	14%	14%	28%
Herring	77%	2%	79%
Halibut	0%	25%	25%
Groundfish	18%	55%	73%

**Salmon and herring, 1980-88 average; king crab and halibut, 1984-87 average; groundfish, 1984-90 average.*

Source: ISER calculations, based on fisheries statistics sources.

Public Revenues and Expenditures

Alaska's fish are public resources. Fish within 3 miles offshore are managed by the State of Alaska. Fish within the federal Exclusive Economic Zone, from 3 to 200 miles offshore, are managed by the federal government under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act.

In return for their use of the resource, fishermen and processors pay various taxes and fees at the local, state, and federal levels. They also benefit from government expenditures for services such as research, management, and enforcement.

Taxes and Fees

- ***The fishing industry paid*** about $52 million in major taxes and fees in fiscal year 1989, the most recent year for which figures are available. In 1980 taxes and fees totalled about $21.5 million.
- ***The biggest source of revenue*** is the Fisheries Business Tax (also called the raw fish tax), which brought the state government $27 million in fiscal 1989.[3] The state refunds 50 percent of that tax to the communities and boroughs where it is collected. Other state taxes include the Salmon Enhancement Tax, used to help pay costs of hatchery operations; and the Seafood Marketing Assessment, which funds the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute. The state government also collected about $5.1 million from licenses and permits in fiscal 1989.
- ***The federal Marine Fuel Tax*** netted the government $7.2 million in 1989, but that figure includes not only taxes paid by commercial fishing vessels but also marine transportation and recreational vessels. The fishing industry also paid $6.8 million in fiscal 1991 for the observers the federal government requires on vessels in the groundfish fisheries.
- ***Cities received $8.1 million and boroughs $7.6 million*** in shared state fisheries business taxes in fiscal 1989. Shared revenues to cities were up from $4.7 million in fiscal 1987, and to boroughs up from $3.9 million.

Expenditures

- ***The federal government spent $4.2 million*** in managing fisheries in the Alaska region in fiscal 1989.
- ***The Alaska Department of Fish and Game spent about $49.5 million*** managing the commercial fisheries in fiscal 1989. (We reached that estimate by applying the same percentage of commercial management expenses to total ADFG expenses calculated by Kruse [1988] for fiscal 1987.)
- ***Together the federal and state governments spent about $54 million*** managing Alaska's fisheries in fiscal 1989 and collected about $42 million, if we net out revenues that went to salmon aquaculture associations. To give us some perspective on those revenues and expenditures, the total ex-vessel value of the fisheries off Alaska for 1989 was $1.3 billion and the wholesale value of seafood products was $2.7 billion.

Table 5. Fisheries Taxes and Fees, FY85-FY89
(In Thousands of Dollars)

	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
Marine Fuel Tax	$4,298	$5,290	$5,373	$5,294	$7,208
Licenses and Permits	4,847	5,073	4,939	5,821	5,162
Seafood Marketing Tax	964	1,122	1,460	2,670	3,349
Salmon Enhancement Tax	2,625	4,263	4,444	5,769	9,544
Fisheries Business Tax	18,663	21,105	26,605	22,523	26,690
TOTAL MAJOR SOURCES	**$31,397**	**$36,853**	**$42,821**	**$42,077**	**$51,953**

Notes: Marine fuel tax includes taxes paid by vessels other than commercial fishing vessels, such as marine transportation and sport fishing vessels.

Sources: Original data from Kruse, 1987. Updated using data provided by Bob Elliot, Alaska Department of Revenue, May 1990.

The Seafood Industry in Alaska's Economy

The seafood industry has historically been an important part of Alaska's economy. In several regions of the state it provides most of the private economic base. It generates jobs and income in a number of ways—through fishing itself; through seafood processing; through other sectors that supply goods and services to fishermen and processors; and through fishermen, processors, and others spending their money in the local economy. Adding all those sources of jobs and income together shows the overall economic contributions of the seafood industry.

Table 6 gives us an idea of participation in commercial fishing itself in the 1980s, by showing the number of fishing permits and crew licenses purchased annually. (Bear in mind that a single person may hold several fisheries permits.) The number of permits sold fluctuated around 18,000, and the number of crew licenses sold varied from 24,000 to 35,000. Alaska residents bought most of those permits and licenses, but non-residents bought about 20 percent of permits and 35 percent of crew licenses.The largest numbers of fishermen were in the salmon fisheries and in the Southeast, Southcentral, and Bristol Bay regions.

Fisheries jobs are mainly seasonal, and economists commonly assess the economic effects of fishing jobs by calculating how the large number of seasonal jobs would translate into the equivalent of year-round jobs. The most recent available estimates of average annual employment in fishing were done by McDowell (1989) for 1986, and are shown in Figure 9. McDowell's estimates are generally higher than those from previous studies, in part because they include not only time fishermen actually spent fishing but also time they spent before and after the fishing season in preparation, maintenance, and other work related to fishing. The figure shows there were the equivalent of about 10,600 year-round jobs in fishing in 1986, and that most of them were in the salmon fisheries.

Jobs and wages in seafood processing are also important parts of seafood's overall contribution to Alaska's economy. Table 7 shows how average annual employment and annual wages in processing looked in the 1980s. Average annual employment (excluding the groundfish fisheries) varied from about 5,600 to 8,400, and annual wages from $104 million to $163 million. Data on employment and wages in the rapidly expanding offshore

Table 6. Estimated Harvesting Participation

Permit Holders and Crew Members (Range, 1980-1989)

	Numbers	Percentage Alaska Resident
Permits Purchased	17,340-19,598	78% - 82%
Crew Licenses Purchased	24,228-35,207	63% - 67%
TOTAL	43,826-53,508	69% - 72%

Numbers of Permits and Crew Licenses By Region and By Fishery, 1986

	Salmon	Shellfish	Herring	Halibut	Percentage Participation by Region†
Southeast	6,069	617	651	2,601	22%
Southcentral	4,730	460	1,261	3,366	21
Kodiak	1,564	306	392	3,468	12
Aleutians	1,916	2,411	258	765	12
Bristol Bay	7,193	-	2,200	-	20
Northwest	3,777	-	2,082	-	13
TOTAL PARTICIPATION	**25,249**	**3,794**	**6,844**	**10,200**	
Percentage Participation† by Fishery	55%	8	15	22	

† *Totals and percentage participation apply to total permits and licenses, not numbers of fishermen, since one person may hold multiple permits.*

Sources: Kruse, 1988; Helgath and Rainery, 1987; McDowell, 1989.

groundfish fisheries are limited. Available estimates of processing and harvesting workers combined put total employment in the groundfish fisheries at anywhere from 3,000 to 5,400 in the late 1980s. (McDowell 1989; Coopers and Lybrand 1990; Northern Economics 1990.)

Table 7. Processing Employment and Wages
Range 1980-1988

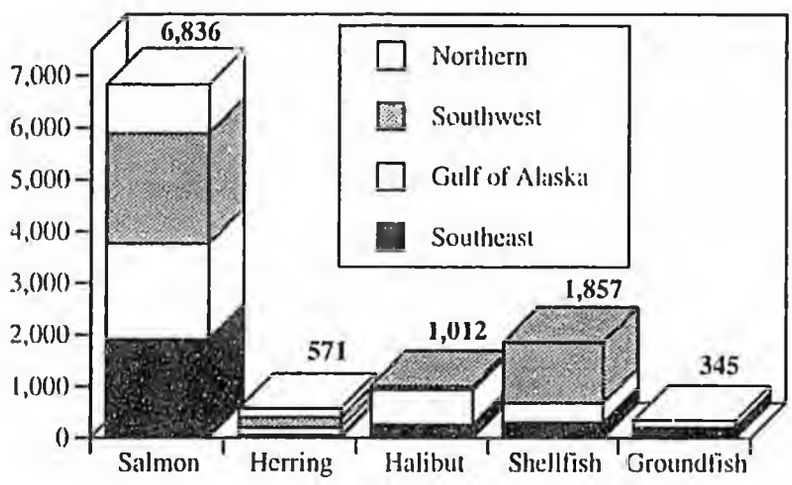
Average Annual Employment	5,650-8,388
Annual Wages	$104 million-$163 million

Source: Alaska Department of Labor

If we add together the jobs and income from fishing itself, from processing, and from all the other activities generated by fishing and processing, we get a total picture of seafood's contribution to the Alaska economy. Two estimates of the seafood industry's economic contributions were done in the 1980s. Berman and Hull (1987) estimated total income generated by the industry in 1984. McDowell (1989) estimated jobs and payroll the industry contributed in 1987. In the 1980s the seafood industry made valuable contributions to Alaska's economy:

- ***Total income attributable to the seafood industry in 1984 was $583 million.*** (Figure 10.) Alaskans earned $431 million, or nearly 75 percent, of that total. The Southwest region accounted for about 42 percent of all seafood income, followed by the Gulf of Alaska region (25 percent), the Southeast (17 percent) and the Anchorage/Matanuska-Susitna region (13 percent). The Northern and Interior regions accounted for the remaining 3 percent.
- ***Roughly 33,000 to 38,000 Alaska jobs were attributable to the seafood industry*** in 1987 (McDowell 1989). Looked at another way, harvesting and processing jobs accounted for roughly 50 to 60 percent of total jobs generated by the seafood industry, while the industry generated the other 40 percent or so of jobs in less direct ways.
- ***About 7 percent of all personal income in Alaska*** in 1984 was contributed by the seafood industry. (Table 1.)
- ***About 27 percent of private basic income*** in Alaska in 1984 was generated by the seafood industry. Basic industries are those that drive the economy by producing goods or services for export. Alaska's private basic industries include the seafood, petroleum, mining, forest products, and tourism industries. The federal government is also considered a basic industry, but it is not a *private* basic industry.
- ***The economies of several regions depend heavily*** on the seafood industry. In 1984 the southwest region's seafood industry generated 47 percent of total personal income and 98 percent of private basic income. The industry provided 19 percent of total income and 44 percent of private basic income in the Gulf of Alaska region, and 10 percent of total and 40 percent of private basic income in the southeast region.

Figure 9. Estimated Annual Average Harvesting Jobs,* By Species Group and Region, 1986

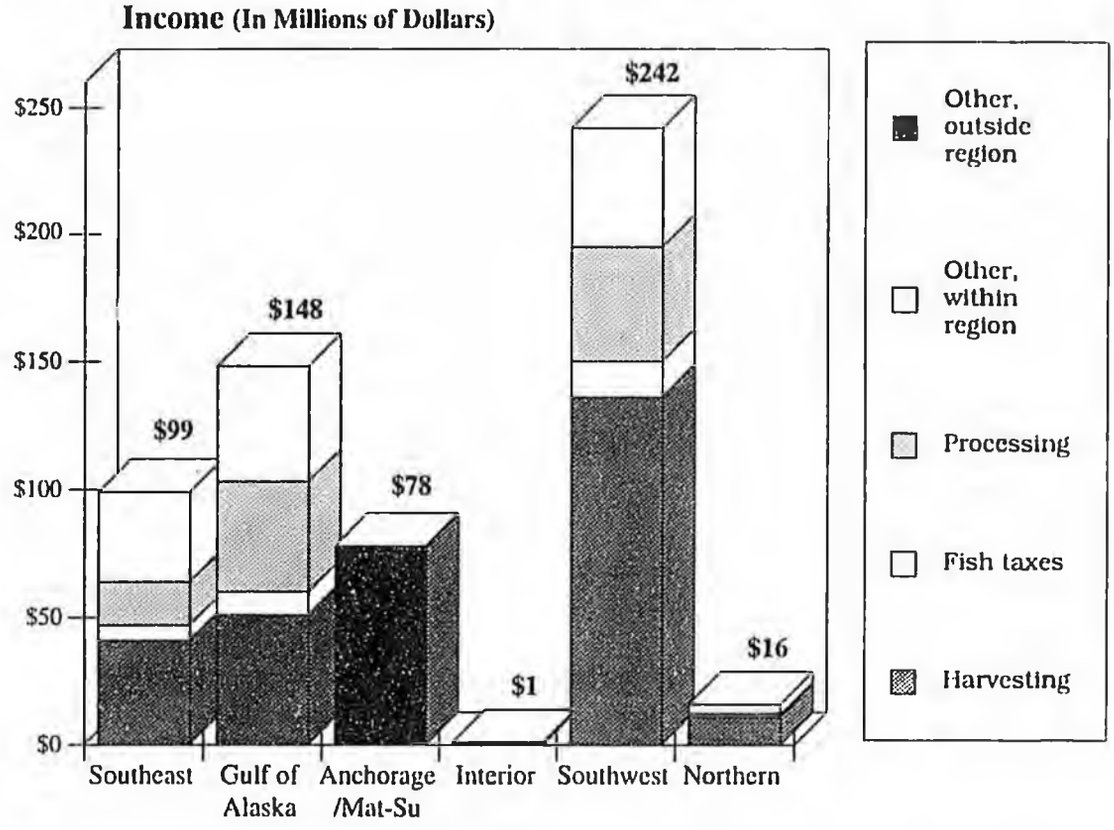


**Based on time spent in fishing-related activities before and after the fishing season as well as actual fishing time.*

Source: McDowell et al., 1989.

- ***The seafood industry had more workers and a bigger payroll*** than any other private basic industry in 1987. Including both the fishing and processing sectors, it accounted for 23 percent of total basic industry employment and 24 percent of basic industry payroll. (Figure 11.) Only the federal government employed more people and had a bigger payroll, and among private basic industries only oil and gas came close to matching seafood's payroll. However, the oil and gas industry didn't employ nearly as many people.
- ***Most private employment in Kodiak, the Aleutians, and Bristol Bay*** in 1987 was in the seafood industry, and that industry was the largest private employer in the southeast and northwest.

Figure 10. Total Income in the Alaska Seafood Industry By Region, 1984



Source: Berman and Hull, 1987.

The Alaska Seafood Industry in the 1990s

Profound and lasting changes in the harvesting, processing, and marketing sectors will likely transform the Alaska seafood industry in the 1990s.

Already at the end of the 1980s growing supplies of farmed salmon and other factors depressed prices for Alaska's wild salmon. Although 1992 prices may rebound slightly (Knapp 1992), long-term prospects are for increased substitution of foreign produced farmed salmon for wild salmon in Alaska's export markets. Fishermen will therefore be squeezed between higher costs and weakening prices.

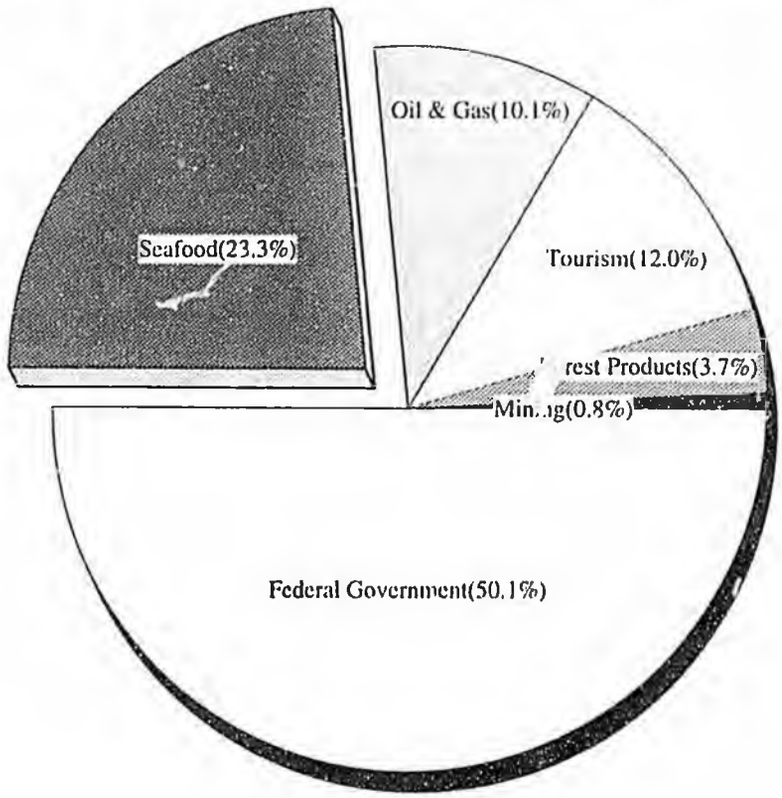
The groundfish fishery is also undergoing significant restructuring. First, the North Pacific Fishery Management Council recently approved, for the first time, a formal allocation of groundfish harvests between inshore and offshore processors. In the short run, this proposed allocation implies displacement of the large offshore fleet and expansion of shoreside processing capacity. In the longer run, overcapitalization of both types of processing and local preemption issues will force further division of the catch quotas by season and area.

Second, the council has approved a share quota limited access system for sablefish and halibut, and is considering a moratorium on further entry into the groundfish and crab fisheries and limited access systems for these fisheries. Privatizing the fisheries will result in a fleet structure considerably different from the current structure, and limited access systems will change the timing and type of production.

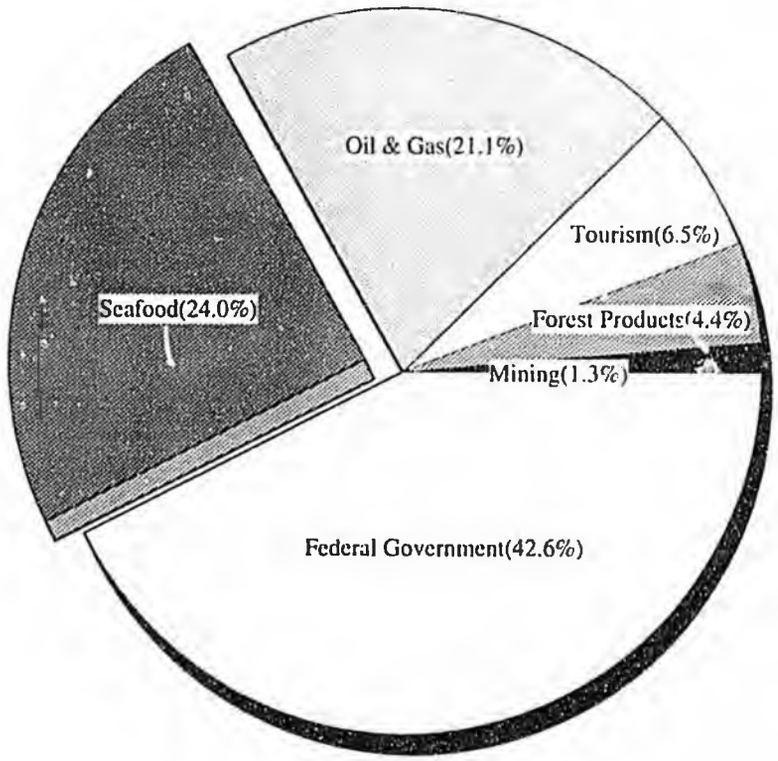
Included under both inshore versus offshore allocation and individual quota systems are programs that will allocate a share of the groundfish resource to Alaska coastal communities. Since these quotas may be fished, leased, or sold, substantial changes in who benefits from groundfish harvesting and processing can be expected.

In sum, Alaska seems likely to retain a prominent role in U.S. and world fisheries, but the complexion of the industry will be very different in the year 2000 from what it is today.

Figure 11. The Role of the Seafood Sector in Alaska's Basic Industries, 1987



Total Employment



Total Payroll

Includes industries that produce goods or services for export. Excludes state and local government, and portions of support, service, and infrastructure industries.

Source: McDowell et al., 1989.

Endnotes

1. Information on direct exports is available from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. We estimate indirect exports by assuming that for each species the share of the total Alaska exports (direct and indirect) in Alaska production is the same as the share of total U.S. exports in total U.S. production. We then estimate indirect exports as the difference between total Alaska exports and direct exports. Domestic consumption is estimated as the difference between total Alaska production and estimated total exports.

2. The precise distribution of 1990 exports is uncertain, because the data sources allocate 45 percent of exports to the category of "other fish." If the "other fish" category were more accurately allocated, substantial shares would shift to other specific categories.

3. Liability under the Fisheries Business Tax can be reduced by the Fisheries Business Education Credit which allows a fisheries business to credit up to 50 percent of cash contributions for direct instruction, research, and educational support purposes made to two- or four-year colleges and universities in Alaska. Until the end of 1991 liability could also be reduced through the Fisheries Business Tax Credit which allowed processors a credit of up to 50 percent of their annual Fisheries Business Tax liability for approved capital expenditures that (1) increased product diversity, production efficiency or capacity, or product quality at a shore-based fisheries business facility in Alaska; or (2) contributed to the development of a cooperative seafood industrial park in Alaska.

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