

SCOMM

95:31



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Special Committee on Fisheries
committee name

committee on HB 390-King Salmon Tag, dated 1/5/96

^{I am a 30 year resident of Sitka}
My name is Ben Mitchell from Sitka. I wish to give strong support
to passage of HB 390 King Salmon Tag Bill as proposed by ~~Rep. Mitchell~~ ^{Rep. [unclear]}
It's about time the issue of over catch of King Salmon mostly by the
bureaucratic guided Sport fishing Charter industry ^{in the Sitka area} be brought up
I see ^{an awful lot of frozen} ~~lots of~~ fish moving through the Sitka airport each
day during the summer. I see massive amounts of fish brought to the
Sitka docks each evening by guided sports fishing charters.
~~At present there is no "ven fish tax" or similar royalty such as on commercial~~
~~caught fish that comes to the State and local communities on this fish~~
Conceivably it is possible that some of this fish that is
shipped south as Sport Caught ^{many} enters the commercial market elsewhere.
The day and age of the philosophy of "Come one come all, ^{please} take all
you want and then hang back for more" is no longer valid in this
age of dwindling resources.

I urge swift passage of HB 390.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

103 Dewar

Address

Sitka

Phone No.

7-5909

F/V Dry Pass

Attention Amy

RECEIVED
MAR 06 1996
Ans'd.....

To: Representative Alan Austerman
From: Michael Ferguson - 907-735-2249
Date/Time: Wednesday, March 06, 1996 / 12:31AM
Subject: HB390
Pages: 1, including this

Sir, I have been a commercial fisherman in Southeast since 1972. I am in favor of HB390, but I think it is too lenient. Please consider the following:

The purpose and intent of the limited entry act is to conserve the fisheries resources and to prevent economic distress among the commercial fishermen. This action by the State of Alaska was effected by an amendment to the Constitution, and was upheld by a Supreme Court decision that turned on the fact the State proved that the salmon resources are fully utilized by the user groups that were in existence at that time.

Since then I have seen my career as a commercial fisherman eroded by the "sport fishery", the "guided sport fishery", the "charter fishery", the "Treaty", and ignorant Federal judges, all in contravention of the purpose and intention of the limited entry act.

If the purpose of the "sport fisherman" is recreational, his needs should not offset or null the limited entry act. "Sport fishing", to the extent that it conflicts with the State Constitution's limited entry amendment by inflicting economic distress on the commercial fishermen, is a blight, and needs to be severely curtailed.

As to the psychological value of the commercial fishery to me, I reckon it to be about thirty million dollars, the amount that I would have earned if my investment of time and assets in the fishing industry had been made in Microsoft or Intel or the bull stock market.

Please support the State's number one private employer by forming policy in accordance with the limited entry act. Please pass HB390.

Thanks for listening,

Michael Ferguson

Alaska State Legislature

Interim:

145 Main Street Loop #223
Kenai, Alaska 99611
(907) 283-7095
(907) 283-3075 (fax)
(907) 262-7574 (h)



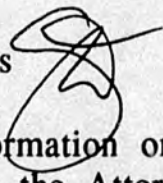
Session:

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 465-2693
(fax) (907) 465-3835

Representative Gary L. Davis

MEMORANDUM

TO: Rep. Scott Ogan
Rep. Kim Elton

FROM: Rep. Gary Davis 

RE: Supporting information on HB 390 received from Steven Daugherty with the Attorney General's office during the House Special Committee on Fisheries Sub-committee meeting on Wednesday, March 6, 1996.

DATE: March 6, 1996

Differential fees for nonresidents are defensible if a good record is established showing legitimate purposes and a rational basis for discrimination such as;

- 1). allowing residents to harvest for consumption.
- 2). resident's needs are primarily for consumption while nonresidents fish primarily for experience and trophies.
- 3). encourage fishing by nonresidents while discouraging retention in order to expand the number of nonresidents that can fish for trophy purposes.
- 4). nonresidents need to pay their share of fishery management and enhancement costs. (state residents have opportunity costs for habitat protection, foregone development opportunities, hatchery programs, enforcement, etc.)
- 5). encouraging state residents to support fishery enhancement and habitat protection efforts.

Representing House District 8
Soldotna, Sterling, Funny River, Cooper Landing, Hope, Moose Pass, Seward

6). purpose of raising funds for habitat protection and enhancement of stocks should be stressed. Fees are weakest point - need an argument as to why other methods of discrimination such as direct allocations or shorter seasons would not accomplish purpose (this is a way to avoid a decrease in revenue for the tourist industry).

7). prevent violation of law against sale of sport caught fish. Prevent visitors from harvesting kings and selling them in their home state to pay for trip.

8) there is a limited supply of king salmon and therefore, there is a need to protect the resource. Examples for this would be; a) the cap on king salmon in the Southeast based on the Pacific Salmon Treaty and the Endangered Species Act and b) a high concentration of fisherman on certain waters in the state, like the Kenai River.

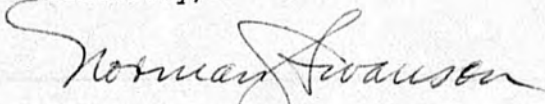
2 April 1996

Alaska Representative A. Austerman
Room 434 Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Representative Austerman,

It has been brought to my attention that the Alaska Board of Fisheries has requested a change in the tag costs for king salmon taken by non-resident sports fisherman. I think the proposed change is preposterous. The costs for an ordinary person to enjoy sports fishing in Alaska are already significant. Additional costs for tags will make fishing trips to your beautiful state so exorbitant that the overall costs will become unreasonable. The rich people may continue to fish without much affect, but the ordinary person, especially retirees and those with young children, will be eliminated from the scene. If Alaska wishes to discourage tourism, then the change could be justified. Otherwise, I'd strongly recommend that your bill HB390 not be passed.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Norman J. Swanson". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name.

Norman J. Swanson

18319 NW 61st Ave.
Ridgefield, WA 98642

HB
390

VIRGINIA
MASON

Hospital

Director of Medical Education
James W. Benson, Jr., M.D.

Program Directors
Judith L. Bowen, M.D. - Medicine
Michael F. Mulroy, M.D. - Anesthesiology
Brian D. Owens, M.D. - Anesthesiology
Lucy Glenn, M.D. - Radiology
Ingrid M. Peterson, M.D. - Radiology
Norman Rosenthal, M.D. - Transitional
Lucy R. Sutphen, M.D. - Student Affairs
John A. Ryan, Jr., M.D. - Surgery
Richard C. Thirlby, M.D. - Surgery

Rep. Hustermon —

I was appalled to hear of the proposed
salmon tag fees that would essentially
make Alaskan fishing unaffordable, even for
affluent fans. I have come to Alaska
several times, bringing my son and father-in-law,
and enjoyed the trip despite the expense, and
especially enjoyed taking home some fish! It's
for cheaper to buy salmon at the Pike Place
Market, and your proposed legislation would
simply force me to stay home or visit
Canada.

I hope you reconsider!

Mike Mulroy

925 Seneca Street
P.O. Box 1930
Seattle, WA 98111
Telephone (206) 583-6079
Extension 6010

RECEIVED 24 Mar 96

MAR 29 1996

Ans'd.....

29 Dear sirs -

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I spent a total of \$3500 on a 5-day Salmon-Halibut fishing trip in Alaska last July (1995). The prospects of successful King SALMON fishing was a large part of the appeal, in terms of the original motivation for booking the trip. I caught 5 King salmon and had so much fun doing it (as did the other ~~3~~ members of my party - all non-residents), I (we) decided it would become an annual event (we have booked again w/ the same guide for July '96).

I tell you without hesitation, the current proposal i.e. HB390 is a real severe 'slap-in-the-face' to your loyal tourist sport fishing industry. It's short-sighted, counter-productive, and even 'smells' like a 'scam'.

at any rate, I can
guarantee that if this
ridiculous legislation becomes
reality, the next time (if
ever) I travel to Alaska it
will be for some reason
other than fishing.

Yours truly,

Kielhofer

36600 PALMDALE RD
RANCHO MIRAGE, CA.
92270

HB390

Honorable A Austerman
Room 434 Capitol Building
Juneau Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Austerman

It has come to my attention that "HB 390"
will limit non resident fishermen regarding
King salmon.

I believe in limits however I feel that
HB 390 is too restrictive. I have visited
Alaska twice for the purpose of sport fishing,
investing several thousand dollars - and I feel
this bill as presented is a discouragement
to the sport fishing industry.

Please vote No on HB 390

Thason Griffin
38 Court Lane
Old Lyme Ct 06371



Alaska State Legislature

Special

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House ~~Sub~~ Committee on Fisheries
committee name

committee on HB 390, dated 3-8-96
bill/subject

I strongly urge passage of HB 390. Over the past few years there has been an upward trend in the percentage of King salmon and halibut taken by non resident sport fishermen. This trend has been concurrent with an explosion in the charter fishing industry. In 1995 non resident anglers took over 70% of the sport catch of King salmon and halibut. If no remedial steps are taken, this trend will continue until our residents are shut out of recreational fishing opportunities, which is nearly the case in Sitka now.

H.B. 390 is a step in the right direction. However, it does not get at the root of the problem, which is the fact that there are no controls or restrictions on the number of persons in the charter industry. In Sitka, the number of charter fishing operators increased from about 36 in 1988 to about 200 in 1995. In addition to the 200 operators registered with the Dept of Fish & Game, there are a number of persons who provide fishing charters who operate with little regard for City, State or federal rules and/or regulations. Many of the new comers to the S.E. charter industry are from the Pacific Northwest, where fishing opportunities are declining. These operators increase annually and will continue to do so ~~until~~ so long as there are no restrictions. HELP!

Signed: Loyal J. Johnson
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

4320 Vallhalla Drive, Sitka

Address

907-747-3664

Phone No.

The Honorable Kim Elton
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska

March 7, 1996

Dear Mr. Elton,

I am quite a surprise to hear of your bill H.B.390. The effect of this legislation is stifling on the guided sportfishing industry. The words "nonresident" and "guided" are synonymous. By placing a prohibitive fee scale (\$100.00 to \$500.00) for all but one King Salmon caught by nonresidents you are punishing those of us who live here in Alaska and make our living in the in the guided sportfishing industry. The Bill will substantially curtail the industry as it exists today and not allow for growth in the future. Who would spend thousands to come to Alaska for a week to catch one fish, and then, be increasingly fined for catching more? A \$100.00 fine for the second offense--catch three and be fined \$300.00--at what point do you intend to impose a life sentence? Ironically, your bill will drive visitors away from a State that spends millions to attract visitors.

This issue is not about the local who fishes for his family's groceries as you might lead us to believe. There are more than enough fish to feed the locals, 260,000 or so under the treaty. The problem is that only 20% are allocated by the Board of Fisheries for all sport fishing while the remaining 80% are reserved for commercial fishing.

While you are quick to point out that a large percentage of sport caught King Salmon are taken by nonresidents, you neglect to say is that an even larger percentage of commercially caught King Salmon are exported and consumed by nonresidents also. The fact is Alaska produces more King Salmon than can be consumed by residents. It is only a matter of preference as to how the fish are exported. They can be exported by those who travel to Alaska spending thousands for a chance to catch a few fish or they can be shipped out by processors for the world markets. What this legislation proposes is an export tax on one industry and not the other.

Furthermore, the bill ignores the fact that the highest dollar return per King Salmon is guided sportfishing. Airline tickets, hotels, restaurants, gift shops, small local fish processors, tackle sales, fuel sales, taxis, local sales tax, wages from charter operators, lodges, deck hands, virtually every segment of the visitor industry will feel the effect of your legislation. When I compare the dollars pumped into the Juneau economy from one guided nonresident King Salmon to the dollars from one commercially exported King Salmon, I have to wonder why a Juneau legislator is proposing a bill that is so detrimental to his own community.

Sincerely,

Rick Bierman
P.O.Box 210166
Auke Bay, Ak. 99821

cc.

Senator Jim Dunkin

Representative Karen Robinson

Representative Allen Austerman

My Turn

Treaty quotas, growth of nonresident catches make HB390 necessary

By REP. KIM ELTON

Here's a king salmon news update: treaty obligations limited the sport fish harvest of kings to 40,000 in Southeast last year; this year, treaty negotiators may keep the sport catch to 30,000 or less; and nonresident anglers now catch two of every three kings in Southeast.

Here's what that news means for Alaskans: the international treaty quotas, coupled with the failure of king salmon runs down south, precipitous growth in nonresident catches in Alaska, and federal court decisions are squeezing locals out of the king salmon fishery.

Meanwhile, in the Kenai and Mat-Su river systems, Alaskans and nonresidents compete voraciously for the thrill of landing a king salmon. But, year-by-year, expectations of a successful and quality king salmon experience on crowded rivers sink lower and lower — especially for Alaskans who can't afford or don't want a guided fishing experience.

I've introduced HB390 to bring balance to the needs of Alaskans and non-Alaskans in the sport king salmon fishery. The bill adopts a straight-forward trophy game principle, the nonresident harvest tag, by creating a nonresident king salmon tag program.

On the game side, tags for nonresident hunters sell for as little as \$150 for a deer tag and as high as \$1,100 for a musk ox tag. The tags accomplish four purposes: they provide valuable harvest information; they tend to relieve harvest pressure — reserving more of the limited wild resources for residents and other visitors; they create a trophy mentality by establishing that limited Alaska wildlife resources have value; and tag fees pay for management and enhancement of our wild resources.

While the king salmon tag system created by HB390 is similar to the game tag system, it does allow each nonresident one "free" king salmon tag. A second tag, though, costs \$100, a third costs \$200, the fourth costs \$300, and the fifth costs \$400. Sixth and subsequent tags cost \$500 each.

This "first king salmon for free harvest tag system for nonresidents" allows us to take

visiting relatives and friends fishing so they can experience the ultimate thrill of catching a king salmon. But if nonresidents want additional thrills, if they want to take two or more king salmon and further deplete the quote "pool" available to other resident and nonresident anglers, there is a cost associated that reflects the true value of this trophy fish.

This system begins to address the explosive growth in the fishing lodge and charter boat sector. Standing in airports, we see freezer boxes of king salmon flying south. HB390 doesn't tell nonresidents or guides to stop catching king salmon, it just says if a nonresident wants more than one then he or she must pay. The cost of the additional king salmon tags, in part, recognizes they are denying those additional kings to an Alaskan, my neighbor's brother-in-law, or a future lodge client.

I first fished for kings in 1961. Back then, Alaskans held 74 percent of the sport fish licenses and we defined tourists as visiting uncles and aunts. Combat fishing meant fighting to keep fish off the hook, not fighting to get through the crowds to the Kenai River banks. We couldn't conceive of fishing lodge clients paying \$3,000 for a quickie four day guided fishing experience. Times have changed since then. Now Alaska king salmon harvest levels are artificially capped by an international treaty, Alaska management principles are second-guessed by judges in Washington State, and the collapse of chinook resources from California to Washington is funneling anglers north to Alaska.

Last year, with a 40,000 king salmon sport fish limit in Southeast, nonresidents caught about 27,000 of those kings. That left 13,000 for Alaskans. We need to make sure that a potential cap of 30,000 in Southeast this year does not leave just 3,000 king salmon for Alaskans. HB390 is a way to reduce nonresident angling effort without "just saying no" to an important component of the visitor industry.

♦♦♦♦

Rep. Kim Elton represents Juneau's House District 3 in the Alaska Legislature. He still dreams of catching a 50-pound plus king on sport tackle.

Some Outsiders pay for vacations by canning salmon, sending it home

Daily News staff and wire reports

KENAI — Ever heard the one about the tourists from Outside who drive their motor homes to the Kenai Peninsula and pay for their vacations by canning salmon to sell back home?

It's no myth, according to some state Fish and Wildlife Protection officers.

"You can go to the post office during the summer and see case after case of canned salmon leaving for the Lower 48. You can go to flea markets in Arizona and find canned Kenai reds with homemade

labels," said Sgt. Jim Cockrell of the Alaska Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection in Soldotna. "A lot of out-of-staters purchase resident licenses and pay for their vacations that way."

Cockrell said the state has no idea how big the problem is because enforcement officers can't measure it.

Kevin Delaney, director of the state Division of Sport Fisheries, doubts the problem is as big as Cockrell makes it out to be, however.

All Alaska anglers combined — both

resident and nonresident — annually account for only a half of 1 percent of the salmon caught in the state, Delaney said. Even if it were assumed that all of those fish were caught by nonresidents, he added, their catch would amount to an average of fewer than five salmon per licensed nonresident angler each year.

Localized problems with nonresidents setting up fish-processing operations and sending canned or frozen fish back to the states or Europe have arisen on occasion,

Delaney said, but they do not appear widespread.

They also are illegal. He noted that it is against the law to use sportfishing gear to catch salmon for sale, and it is against the law to sell Alaska sport-caught salmon.

State fish and wildlife enforcement officers are overworked because of budget cuts, Delaney said, but if they know of sport-caught salmon showing up for sale, they should prosecute the offenders.

Please see Page B-3, **TOURISTS**

1/4/96

Continued from Page B-1

"We know it's happening," Cockrell said. "We just can't prove it. The only information we get is from people in the campgrounds or people out of state."

Ed Krohn, chairman of the Kenai/Soldotna Fish and Game Advisory Committee, thinks the problem is serious.

"If people want to steal a fish, they'll find a way," Krohn said. "Some guy will come in with a big canner mounted on the back of his motor home and say, 'Give me your fish and I'll give you half of it back canned.' Once it is processed, it no longer counts against the possession limit."

Some European visitors have been known to freeze their fish for shipment home, where they are reportedly getting \$35 to \$50 a pound for smoked wild salmon, Cockrell said.

The big worry, Cockrell said, is that home-canners may process fish improperly and accidentally poison customers. He said that could amount to a public relations problem, justified or not, for the Alaska commercial salmon industry.

Some have called for restrictions on nonresidents shipping fish out of the state.

"Unless the state of Alaska puts limits on the amount of fish that can be transported out of state, there's not much we can do," Cockrell said. "The Board of

Power was restored once the engines cooled off and a tugboat escorted the ship to Homer, where the Coast Guard investigated the incident before allowing the Crystal River to continue its voyage.

Fisheries looked at limiting the amount of fish that can be exported in the past, but the tourism industry doesn't like that idea."

But, Delaney said, federal laws govern interstate commerce.

"We don't get to do it just to nonresidents," he said.

Any new laws restricting out-of-state shipment of sport-caught salmon must apply to Alaskans as well as non-Alaskans, he said, and that idea doesn't sit well with residents wishing to ship fish to friends or family out of state.

South peninsula anglers may face restrictions

By TONY LEWIS
Peninsula Clarion

Anglers who fish for kings on Deep Creek and the Anchor River could face shorter fishing times and smaller bag limits this summer because not enough of the salmon are making it to their spawning beds.

A cap also could be put on kings caught in the southern Kenai Peninsula's offshore fishery,

although saltwater anglers wouldn't likely see any changes for at least a year.

Less than half of the kings biologists say are needed to keep the Deep Creek run healthy returned to their spawning grounds last year. Deep Creek is located near Ninilchik.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game counted 374 kings during an aerial survey of the clear-

water stream last July. Biologists say 970 or more of the fish should be in the river at that time to ensure enough eggs are laid.

In the past six years, the escapement goal has been reached only twice, although one year the water was too murky for the survey.

The Anchor River, which runs through Anchor Point, is having similar problems with its king run.

At the same time, fishing pres-

sure on the Deep Creek and Anchor River has increased dramatically.

Between 1991 and 1994, Deep Creek anglers caught an annual average of 1,896 kings, more than triple the yearly average from 1978 to 1990.

Catches on the Anchor doubled during those same time periods. Last summer's harvests are not yet known, but biologists fear that if nothing is done to limit bank

anglers, the runs could be in jeopardy.

In an effort to preserve the king runs, Fish and Game is proposing fishing restrictions intended to allow more salmon to swim past the gauntlet of bank anglers. The Alaska Board of Fisheries, which manages the state's salmon stocks, is scheduled to review the proposed restrictions this week.

See ANGLERS, back page

12 Peninsula Clarion, February 23, 1996

...Anglers

Continued from page 1

Under the department's recommendations:

■ Seasonal bag limits would be reduced from five kings to a total of two for both rivers.

■ Anglers would have to put away their poles for the day once they catch a king. Biologists estimate anglers kill 10 percent of the fish hooked from catch-and-release fishing.

■ Fishing time would be cut on Deep Creek, from five weekends to three.

■ Fishing would be prohibited during July above the two-mile mark in Deep Creek and Anchor River.

No restrictions are posed for the nearby Ninilchik River, whose stocks appear to be healthy.

Local Fish and Game advisory committees have backed the restrictions. Ninilchik residents also appear to support the conservation efforts.

"I think a few people are

opposed," said Duane Giarratana, owner of the Ninilchik General Store. "But if there's a biological problem, we need to take care of those fish, period."

Some think that bank anglers are shouldering too much of the blame for the decreased runs. While river fishing has increased dramatically in recent years, so has fishing in the saltwater.

Boats trolling with herring and plugs offshore in May and June are catching double what they did in 1987. Harvests have leveled off at around 8,000 kings during the last

few years, but the number of boats increased 40 percent from 1993 to 1995.

Biologists don't know where the kings caught in the saltwater are headed. While some undoubtedly are making their way back to Deep Creek and Anchor River, others are likely heading to the Ninilchik River, Kasilof River and Kenai River, where runs are healthy.

Fish and Game is conducting a study to determine the make-up of the marine harvest. Results won't be available until after the 1997 fishing season.

In the meantime, the department is recommending that a "guideline" harvest limit of 8,000 kings be placed on the Deep Creek marine fishery. That guideline wouldn't mean much until 1997 though, because Fish and Game has no way of knowing how many fish are caught until after the season is over.

If more than 8,000 kings are caught this summer, restrictions could be put in place in 1997.

"We just want to slow the growth in the fishery until" the study is completed, said Tim McKinley, fisheries biologist with Fish and Game's

Soldotna office. "We feel we can address the problems (on the Anchor River and Deep Creek) with restricting the in-river harvest."

Overfishing isn't the only problem facing the Deep Creek and Anchor River king runs. Increased logging in the area has many worried that erosion and dirty water could harm the fish.

McKinley said biologists are keeping their eye on timber cutting. But loggers have only been working in the area for a couple years, not long enough to have had an impact on the recent king returns, he said.



Dr. Gordon Hawk

100 N. Mullan Rd., Suite 204
Spokane, WA 99206
(509) 928-8400

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Sir:

I have heard of much boneheaded government legislation but from a business sense, the "HB 390" proposal takes the cake! The tag fees are not going to add much to Alaska's coffers but they will cost Alaska her charter fishing industry and the derived state revenue as well as putting the individual charter providers out of business. More welfare! Sound good to you??

Neither will the proposal save the fish. Sports fisherman are not the problem! Learn how to manage your resources by controlling pollution, logging, commercial fishing, and hydroelectric facilities before you start hitting on the sports fisherman. Heck, they are the only people that care about preserving the runs. It seems to me that if HB 390 passes, the industrialists whose environmentally unsound practices made them wealthy but caused the depletion of our natural resources, will be the only ones that will be able to afford to fish. Good thinking, Alaska Board of Fisheries. Shape up and earn your keep.

Yours truly,

Gordon E. Hawk

GEH/dlh

cc-Mr. Wayne Sanger

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

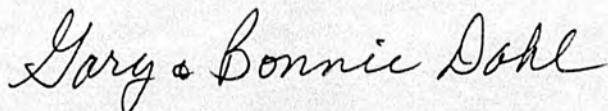
Dear Mr. Austerman,

It has been brought to our attention that there is legislation in the process to discourage out of state fishing, "HB390".

We saved very hard for a visit to Alaska to fish and the only way you can fish successfully in Alaska is to hire a charter. We are more than willing to pay license fees and charter fees. There is already a limit to the number we can catch. If you impose the suggested fees it will not discourage the fishing it will just make it impossible for middle income people to participate.

We were looking forward to our next trip to Alaska so I hope you do not decide to make it impossible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary & Bonnie Dahl".

Gary and Bonnie Dahl
1792 Road 6 South
Huntley, MT 59037

March 17, 1996

Rep. Alan Austerman
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Rep. Austerman:

I am writing you in regard to proposed bill HB 390 - King. As a non-resident angler I see this bill as highly discriminatory and a way to extort additional money from non-residents. I have fished with a guide out of Craig, on Prince of Wales Island and live in Omaha NE.

I would like to remind you that all visitors to Alaska are not wealthy people that have their trips paid for by corporations, entertaining their clients. Your solution of buying every fish reminds me of a trout farm in the lower 48 states. I don't see how you can justify this law as a conservation measure when there are plenty of wealthy individuals and corporations that would not see that "fish by the pound" even as an inconvenience.

I have read that many of the Kings caught in SE Alaska are from rivers in Canada, Washington, Oregon and California. I see them as an International Resource, and Alaska is trying to charge people to catch fish that were spawned in waters outside Alaska. I feel I have as much right to King salmon as any Alaskan because my federal taxes are paying, directly or indirectly for many of the programs that affect the fishing, timber and mining interest in Alaska.

I feel bill HB 390 does nothing to solve the dwindling king salmon resource in the Pacific Ocean. I do not have a solution, but feel every one should share in the reduced federal quota, this includes resident sport fishermen, subsistence fishing and commercial fishermen. Personally I don't understand how you can administer a trophy king fishery when 80% of the king salmon caught in Alaska are by commercial fishermen. Please consider the difference in revenue and jobs that are derived from a sport caught fish versus a troll caught king.

Please keep me informed on your views on this bill and I am looking forward to hearing from you. I am looking forward to another trip to the best state in the nation this June for some great salmon fishing.

Sincerely,

Bill Russell
Bill Russell

William E. Russell
2863 S. 93rd Plaza Apt. 11
Omaha NE 68124

March 19, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Austerman:

I would like to go on record as opposed to HB 390. As a non-resident fisherman of Alaska, I think it is very unfair to be singled out as the problem of the decline of the king salmon population. As you know there are other major contributing factors such as clear cut logging and commercial salmon harvesting.

You need to find a more effective way to manage your fisheries than by discouraging your tourism industry.

Sincerely,


Alfred E. Carlson

ALFRED E. CARLSON
5000 Jewel Street
Capitola, CA 95010

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear sir,

As a non-resident fisherman I strongly oppose HB 390. My first experience in 1994, salmon fishing in Craig, was the highlight in over 60 years of sports fishing. I deliberately went in August to catch Coho because of my bad back.

For those fishermen who want to make catching a King salmon the highlight of their experience, to put an economic barrier on their once in a lifetime trip to Alaska for several days of fishing is discriminatory, and will only hurt tourism to Alaska. If saving the King salmon is truly the purpose of this legislation, the residents of Alaska should also be punished.

Sincerely

Leonard Friedman

Representative A. Austerman

113390
March 15, 1996

Room 434, Capitl Building

Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Austerman,

I am appalled at the people who have introduced HB390. I believe that it is an example of proposed legislation that is detrimental to sport fisherman, and to the tourism industry of Alaska. I currently have a fishing trip scheduled for June of this year. In conjunction with the three days of fishing, I had planned to go sight seeing for a week. In the event that HB390 were to pass, I would not go fishing and not be traveling to Alaska for sight seeing. Talk about people who have not thought through the ramifications of raising fees to an unbearable level, the proposed bill is a prime example. Has anybody really thought through what might happen in other states in retaliation, maybe Washington might impose taxes for off season storage of fishing boats or start taxing every fish that is brought out of Alaska

I am opposed, opposed, opposed to HB390

Richard F. Shontz



P.O. Box 1212

Redwood City, Ca 94064

TO: Representative A. Aosterman

From: David Baldwin

Date 3-17-96

Subject "HB 390"

Dear Mr. Aosterman as a nonresident

Fisherman I am opposed to HB 390. The fees
you want to charge would put many nonresident
fishermen out. Please try to find a better way to raise
funds.

Sincerely

David Baldwin

David Baldwin

1410 Jamaica

Mohave Valley AZ

86440



March 2, 1996

House Fisheries and Judiciary Committee Members
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative:

I attended the teleconference of the House Special Committee on Fisheries, on February 29, 1996, and offer my comments on HJR 51 and HB 390.

HJR 51 - Constitutional Amendment to Limit Sport Fish Guides

The move by politicians, and fisheries boards and councils, appointed by politicians, to privatize public resources through limited entry or IFQs is contrary to capitalism and free enterprise. I can justify a restriction on access to a public resource because of conservation issues, but have strong reservations on restricting public access to a public resource when the result will be a defacto allocation to commercial fisheries.

I was dismayed by the comments of Rep. Green and other committee members discussing the redefinition of commercial fishers to include charter operators, thereby removing the need for a constitutional amendment. Neither the Internal Revenue Service nor the U.S. Coast Guard nor our ubiquitous insurance companies considers guides/charter operators as commercial fishers.

I do not deny that there may be too many fishing guides/charterboats in some areas, but I believe the supply and demand market should determine who succeeds or does not succeed. Fish and Game already has at its disposal the ability to regulate time and area closures, and bag limits.

HB 390 - Nonresident Anadromous King Salmon Tags

I support the concept of this bill, but not the proposed fee structure. On one hand, Rep. Elton wants to charge a nonresident recreational angler \$1,500 to catch and retain six king salmon (the first is "free"), and call them trophy fish. On the other hand, a nonresident commercial fisher can catch as many of these trophy fish as possible during an open season with no fee. I was encouraged by Deputy Sport Fish Director Burkes comments in recognizing this as a potential reallocation, again, to commercial fishers. Mr. Elton's argument that reallocation would not occur because those wanting more fish would merely have to pay for them, is wrong. Only the filthy rich would pay \$1,500 for six fish and not mind being treated that way in another state or country.

If king salmon are worth that much money as a trophy fish, maybe they should be treated like our bears, sheep, goats, bison and muskox, and not have a commercial harvest of them. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Beverly P. Minn Kent F. Hall
500 Lincoln Street No.641 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-5089

HB 390 - King

Post-it* Fax Note	7671	Date	3/7/96	Page	1
To	Bob Anderson	From	Kevin Sitt		
Cell/Dept	Alaska Wildlife	Cell			
Phone #		Phone #	465-499		
Fax #	55-2936	Fax #	465-2108		

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 390 creates a non-resident king salmon tag program based on the trophy game principle, similar to Alaska's existing big-game tag program. Under the proposed trophy fish system, the first king salmon for non-resident anglers is free; the second costs \$100, the third costs \$200, the fourth costs \$300, the fifth costs \$400, and the sixth and subsequent kings cost \$500 each. Non-resident alien anglers must use a professional guide when sport fishing for kings. Revenue from king salmon tags goes to the fish and game fund, and is used for the protection, propagation and restoration of sport fish and game resources.

The purpose of this management system is to help restore balance to the needs of Alaskans in the sport king salmon fishery. Thirty years ago, 75 percent of sport anglers were Alaskans. Today, 68% of sport caught kings are taken by non-residents; Alaskans are left with only a third of this premium resource. The explosive growth in the fishing lodge and sport charter industry is partly a result of failing king salmon runs on the west coast. Anglers have moved north in search of the wild king and compete avidly for this trophy fish in Alaska.

In recent years, an international treaty has capped the number of sport caught kings. In Southeast Alaska, the harvest of sport kings last year was limited to 40,000 fish, 27,000 of which were taken by non-residents. This year, treaty negotiators may lower the cap to 30,000 kings and Alaskans will have an even more difficult time catching a fair share of the resource.

The salmon trophy tag system aims to help Alaskans preserve their share of this declining resource without resorting to reduced bag and possession limits, without more restrictive size limits, and without Draconian season or area closures. It recognizes that other changes (like limited entry for sport fish guides or lodge operators) cannot be implemented in time to avert the impact of treaty limitations in Southeast or further degradation of river fishing

experiences up north. It is also an admission that a very low possession limit (sometimes known as a freezer limit) will not work because it is unenforceable with the current number of fish and wildlife enforcement officers in the state.

The fishing lodge and sport charter industry has given a mixed response to HB 390. The industry recognizes the problem created by the declining king salmon resource but expresses no unanimity of opinion as to a solution. It is unlikely, however, that the 3%-16% increase in cost to non-resident anglers will persuade them to cancel their Alaska fishing trips entirely. More likely, non-residents fishing for king salmon will value the experience more highly and limit their catch--- preserving a king salmon opportunity for an Alaskan or for another visitor.

HB 390 - King Salmon Tags

SPONSOR STATEMENT

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HB 390 - King Salmon Tags

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. Purpose. To implement a management system for king salmon which recognizes the limited availability of the species and promotes it as a "trophy" fish.

Section 2. Anadromous King Salmon Tag. Prohibits a non-resident from engaging in sport fishing for king salmon without a tag. One salmon tag received at no charge with the purchase of a king salmon stamp. Procedures for handling king salmon tags and for refunds of unused tags.

Section 3. Composition of Fund. Requires money generated by the sale of king salmon tags to be deposited into the fish and game fund.

Section 4. Use of Revenues. Prohibits revenues accruing from the sale of king salmon tags to be used for anything other than protection, propagation, investigation, and restoration of sport fish and game resources.

Section 5. Use of Funds. The Dept. of Fish and Game shall use revenue from the sale of tags for programs directly benefiting license holders.

Section 6. Prohibition of Activities. Prohibits sport fishing without the appropriate stamp.

Sections 6-11, 13-20, and 25 are housekeeping sections to incorporate the addition of the king salmon tag requirement and to rename the former king salmon "tag" a "stamp."

Section 7. Residency. Must show proof of residency when purchasing a stamp.

Section 8. Eligibility for Purchase. A person whose fishing license is revoked or suspended in another state is not eligible to purchase a salmon stamp.

Section 9. Complimentary Licenses. The governor shall receive annually 50 complimentary sport fish stamps and tags for distribution to distinguished visitors to the state.

Section 10. Criteria for Resident Purchase. Criteria for determining residency for king salmon stamp.

Section 11. Price of Non-resident King Salmon Stamp.

Section 12. Price of Non-resident King Salmon Tag.

First tag = no charge
Second tag = \$100
Third tag = \$200
Fourth tag = \$300
Fifth tag = \$400
sixth and subsequent tags = \$500.

Section 13. Replacement Tags. Duplicate stamps may be issued with payment of replacement fees.

Section 14. Expiration of Stamps and Tags. Salmon stamps and tags expire at the close of December 31 following issuance.

Section 15. Commission to Appoint Agents. Commission of Fish and Game may appoint agents to sell salmon stamps and tags.

Section 16. Compensation for Agents. An agent appointed to sell salmon stamps and tags may retain a fee and other compensation for each stamp or tag sold.

Section 17. Procedures for Agents. Proceeds from sale of stamps to be transmitted to the department.

Section 18. Payment of Agents. The commissioner may calculate and pay to agents their appropriate share of stamp fees and compensation.

Section 19. State Employees Are Not Agents. No compensation shall be paid to state employees who sell stamps and tags.

Section 20. Reporting Date. Reports and proceeds shall be transmitted to the commissioner on the last day of the month in which tags and stamps sold.

Section 21. Proxy Fishing. Clarifies that a resident may take a fish on behalf of a blind, aged or disabled resident person if appropriate licenses and stamps are in the angler's possession.

Section 22. Restrictions on Proxy Fishing. A resident may not fish on behalf of more than one person at a time.

Section 23. Procedures for Proxy Fishing. A resident fishing on behalf of another reside must retain the person's license and stamp until the fish is delivered.

Section 24. Restrictions on Non-resident Aliens: Non-resident aliens may not fish for king salmon without a professional guide.

Section 25. License, Stamp, Tag, and Permit Violations. False statements on an application for a salmon stamp or tag will void the stamp/tag and constitute the offense of unsworn falsification. May not transfer, alter, change or loan a stamp or tag to another person, or use a stamp/tag issued to another person.

10/31/95

Southeast king fishery may face limits

By BOB TKACZ

The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The king salmon sport harvest in Southeast Alaska next summer may be managed as a trophy fishery in which only fish 40 inches or longer could legally be kept, state managers told the Board of Fisheries.

Managers also said that large early season catches could force a complete shutdown of the fishery.

In an informal update requested by the board, Department of Fish and Game managers said the sport fishery could be limited to 16,000 to 26,000 kings in 1996 under the troubled Pacific Salmon Treaty or federal Endangered Species Act mandates. The treaty gave the sport fishery about 40,000 of the largest salmon species this year.

The region's commercial Fish Division.

king fishery was shut down and the sport fishery was scaled back this summer because of litigation over Alaska's salmon quotas, which Canada, Washington and Oregon said were too high.

Potential cutbacks next year could devastate the multimillion-dollar guided sport industry in Southeast, which gets much of its business from cruise ship passengers visiting Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan.

About two-thirds of almost 120,000 sport fishermen chasing king salmon each of the past two summers were non-Alaskans, according to department statistics. The actual sport harvest of kings "is probably closer to 50-50 because residents fish a lot more," said Rocky Holmes, southeast director of the Sport

"Our best sources are saying we're looking at somewhere between 100,000 and 150,000 treaty fish next year for Southeast," said Rob Bentz, Southeast sport fishing management coordinator for the Department of Fish and Game.

Under the existing allocation plan, commercial net fisheries get 20,000 kings, the sport fisheries get 20 percent of the rest, and the commercial troll fleet gets what's left.

The Southeast commercial king fishery could be abolished as a directed fishery in which harvesters specifically target the species, according to Doug Meacum, department Southeast commercial fisheries management coordinator. Instead, the available king salmon quota

would be taken as incidental catch to the region's commercial silver salmon fishery.

The sport fishery management plan requires the department to use controls such as bag limits, gear restrictions or area closures to make sure the sport fishery remains open year round.

A large part of their difficulty is that managers may not know the sport harvest quota before the season opens in late April.

Based on recent sport harvest rates, if the bag limit was set at one fish per day at the current minimum size of 28 inches, the reduced quota could be reached in early June and the department would be forced to raise the limit to 40 inches or even shut down the sport fishery entirely, Bentz said.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 390

Revision Date: 2/16/96 Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien BRU: Sport Fish
Component: Sport Fish
Sponsor: Representative Elton
Requester: House State Affairs COMPONENT SERIAL NO. 464

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 100	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
SUPPLIES	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Fish and Game Fund 1024)	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6
TOTAL	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$ 0.0

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Expenditures included in this bill result from purchase of necessary tags, postage, and personnel costs.

The Licensing staff would be required to administer the issue, vendor collection receipts, return of unused stock for reconciliation of a vendor's account of king salmon locking tags, and administer the process to replace lost stock by licensees or grant or deny refunds. This additional work load would be covered by five months of salary for an Administrative Clerk I. This would be a new position.

See attached pages for assumptions made in revenue and operational expenditure calculations.

Prepared by: Kevin Delaney by ERB
Division: Sport Fish
Approved by Commissioner: Geron Buer
Agency: Fish and Game

Phone: 465-4180
Date: 2/16/96
Date: 2/17/96

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FISCAL NOTE Continuation

Page 2 of 3

Bill Number HB 390 (revised 2/16/96)

Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien

1.) Operational Expenditures:

- Personal Services (Admin Clerk I for 5 months) **\$13.1**
- Contractual (Postage, etc.) **\$1.3**
- Supplies (Purchase of 500,000 locking tags) **\$50.0**

2.) Assumptions used for license and king salmon stamp revenue calculations:

- Revenue calculations are based on 1995 sales statistics.
- Approximately 25% of sport fish license sales occur in the first half of a given calendar year (based on 3 year average 1993-1995) With this in mind, FY 97 revenues are only 25% of calculated total for calendar year.
- Annual license and king salmon stamp sales growth is estimated at 2% for revenue projections.
- There will be an initial 5% reduction in all nonresident license sales and king salmon stamp sales.
- Purchase of annual king salmon stamps will be reduced an additional 70% from 1995 levels. Equal numbers of that 70% will purchase 3-day and 1-day king salmon stamps.
- Purchase of 3-day king salmon stamps will be reduced an additional 25% from 1995 levels. That 25% will purchase a 1-day king salmon stamp.
- There will be no additional reduction in the number of 1-day king salmon stamps purchased.
- Baseline revenue from 1995 will be used for 1997 and projected assuming a 2% increase per year.
- Net revenue calculations will be based on a comparison between baseline revenue (expanded from 1995) and revenue projections calculated assuming HB390 is enacted January 1, 1997.

Sport Fish License and King Salmon Stamp Sales Comparison

DESCRIPTION	# SOLD 1995	REVENUE 1995	# SOLD 1997	REVENUE 1997	REVENUE NET (+/-)
Nonresident Sport Fish	22497	1124.8	21372	1068.6	(56.2)
Nonresident 14 day Sport Fish	80377	2411.3	76358	2290.7	(120.6)
Nonresident 3 day Sport Fish	58083	871.2	55179	827.7	(43.5)
Nonresident 1 day Sport Fish	61704	617.0	58619	586.2	(30.8)
Nonresident Hunt and Sport Fish	1050	52.5	998	49.9	(2.6)
Nonresident Hunt and 14 day SF	1702	51.1	1617	48.5	(2.6)
Nonresident Military Sport Fish	4809	72.1	4569	68.5	(3.6)
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	32994	1154.8	9403	329.1	(825.7)
Nonresident 3 day KS Stamp	27230	408.4	30371	455.6	47.2
Nonresident 1 day KS Stamp	31832	318.3	47677	476.8	158.5
Totals		7081.5		6201.6	(879.9)

FISCAL NOTE Continuation

Page 3 of 3

Bill Number HB 390 (revised 2/16/96)**Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien****3.) Assumptions used for king salmon tag revenue calculations:**

- Calculations based on 1994 harvest statistics.
- Annual sales of king salmon tags will increase at a rate of 1% after 1997.
- A total of 100406 king salmon were caught by nonresident anglers in 1994.
- There were 42240 nonresidents who caught 1 or more kings in 1994.
- Of the nonresidents who caught at least one king salmon, 20% would purchase a tag for a second king salmon. In S.E. Alaska this would constitute one days limit, in S.C. Alaska this would be two days of fishing.
- Only 10% of those who purchased the second tag would purchase a third tag. (assuming that majority of people are satisfied fishing for one day in S.E. from cruise ships, or are happy with two charter trips in S.C.)
- Of those who purchased a third tag, 50% will purchase a fourth. This percentage (50%) will remain constant for all further tag purchases. (To people who have purchased a third tag, money is probably less a concern than catching additional fish.)
- Everyone who purchases a tag will catch a fish to fill that tag (100% catch success).
- Approximately 25% of sport fish license sales occur in the first half of a given calendar year (based on 3 year average 1993-1995) With this in mind, FY 97 revenues are only 25% of calculated total for calendar year.

Actual Numbers of King Salmon Caught by Nonresident Anglers in 1994

King salmon harvested per angler	Number of anglers harvesting the king salmon	Total king salmon harvested
1	17606	17606
2	10598	21196
3	5403	16209
4	4445	17780
5	1565	7825
6+	2623	19790
Totals	42240	100406

Nonresident King Salmon Tag Revenue Calculations

Number of People	Number of Fish Caught	% Who Will Purchase Tag for an Additional Fish	Number of Tags Purchased	Tag Revenue (\$)
42240	1	20	8448	844.8
8448	2	10	845	169.0
845	3	50	423	126.9
423	4	50	212	84.8
212	5	50	106	53.0
106	6	50	53	26.5
53	7	50	27	13.5
27	8	50	14	7.0
Total Revenue				1325.5

Net Revenue Calculations by Fiscal Year

Description		FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
w/ HB 390	license	1550.4	6325.6	6452.1	6581.2	6712.8	6847.1
w/ HB 390	tags	331.4	1338.8	1352.1	1365.7	1379.3	1393.1
w/o HB 390	license	1770.4	7223.1	7367.6	7514.9	7665.2	7818.6
Net (+/-)		111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6



March 11, 1996

Representative Alan Austerman
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: House Bill No. 390

Dear Representative Austerman:

I apologize for not responding sooner to the above mentioned bill. I was hoping it would go away. Unfortunately, it hasn't, yet. The proposal could accomplish its goal as written, however, the resulting decrease in king salmon catch would be in direct correlation to the decrease in non-resident anglers visiting our state.

King salmon is the directed fishery for sport anglers from the beginning of the season through the middle of July in southern S.E. Alaska. In other words, the reason anglers are willing to pay rates as high as \$795 per day (Waterfall Resort's current rack rate) is to go fishing for King Salmon between May 21 (our opening date) through the middle of July. After that date, the silver salmon have arrived and the directed fishery changes to silvers. Consequently, if sport anglers are further discouraged to fish for king salmon, it will be very difficult to attract clientele during this time period. A time period that covers over one-third of the season. Without good sales during this time frame, it would be impossible to maintain a profitable season.

House Bill No. 390 proposes a way to specially allocate fish to resident anglers. I was under the impression that this was the job of the Board of Fish. I also believe that the proposal may violate provisions of Interstate trade. One of the main things the proposal would do is to give Canada another large marketing advantage.

The most important issue to understand is that anglers are dreamers. Anglers dream of catching trophy fish. Anglers dream of catching their limit. If we can keep them dreaming, we can keep them coming back. If we tell them that to realize their dream over a four day fishing trip it is going to cost them an additional \$2,500 in king salmon tags (assuming a two king per day bag limit), I guarantee you that they are going to take their dream somewhere else. Anglers do not constantly catch their limits, however, they want to believe that they can, without penalties.

Two things will be accomplished by this bill. The first will be to give Canada a fantastic marketing tool which they will use to their fullest advantage. The second will be to discourage new and repeat customers to Alaska. In other words, this bill could easily destroy anyone in the sport fishing industry that has a substantial investment and needs a four month season to reach profitability.

Please, don't let this happen. The degree of harm that could be caused by this bill cannot be overstated. If you need any additional comment, please let me know. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Ken Dole', written in a cursive style.

Ken Dole
President and
Managing Partner

— Ventures North —
PO Box 21362; Juneau, Alaska 99802-1362
(907) 780-8669

Date: March 4, 1996
From: Linda Erickson
Please deliver to: Representative Kim Elton
RE: HB 390

***BRAVO** for HB 390! Last summer I spent a great deal of time in Hoonah and the abuse I witnessed by non-residents was enough to make a person mad as hell. Igloo coolers full of undersized king salmon and ping-pong-paddle halibut filled many a Canadian fisherman's van (not to mention those of our brothers and sisters down south).*

Regarding the Juneau Empire article (Fish charter owners fret... March 4, 1996), Mike Dobson fears he will lose customers to Canada; Mike, there are no "Alaska" king salmon in Canadian waters. Just as it is with our "Alaska" brown bears and non-resident hunters, visitors come to Alaska to fish the "Alaska" king salmon. There is a great deal of magic and mystique in that one word, "Alaska," and non-residents want to be a part of it. Our fish and game are a precious renewable resource (unlike timber) that deserve our consideration and protection.

I wish Mr. Dobson could have been in Hoonah this last derby weekend to observe the 20-25 Canadian boats in the harbor, packing thier coolers with undersize king salmon and halibut the size of a ping pong paddle (Hoonah had no local law enforcement last summer, though a few locals did take it upon themselves to inform and educate these particular offenders).

On the subject of fairness in fishing, my father-in-law just returned from a tour of the lower 48, and, while in Vancouver, B.C., picked up some fishing charter brochures touting "Winter kings, all you can catch, 5 to 15 pounds." Our sport catch counts, thiers doesn't - is that fair?

I would like to see the charter boat operators get their heads out of their pocket books (?) and take a good look at this bill. Being married to a charter boat operator/commercial fisherman big game guide provides me an insight into what people will pay for certain services, and they will pay to come to Alaska for big game, fish or bears (a true sportsman is more interested in the quality of the experience, not liberal bag limits). I believe your pricing structure would deter a great deal of the abuse, and would greatly benefit a financially strapped Fish & Game (that is where the proceeds would go, right?).

Bill of Rights, Amendment II

A well regulated Militia, being necessary to the security of a free State,
the Right of the People to Keep and Bear Arms, shall not be infringed.

Dear Rep. Kurn Elton;

MAR 05 1996

2-26-96

I just read your article regarding House Bill No. 390 & found it very uplifting that someone has finally decided to take action against the greediness of a lot of tourists.

I have lived on the Kenai Penn. for over 20 years & it seems that last year a lot of locals (a lot of them) were pushed out of their fishing holes from the tourists trying to fill their canning jars for their winter use. I don't mind that very much, but what I do mind is them snagging not one but several & keeping them. (Without videotaping them fish & home cannot do anything about it unless they can catch them in the act.) Or commenting on the amount of fish they caught (most past their limit for the day) and seeing them go on to a different place fishing.

It often makes me wonder if the money spent by the tourists really is worth all the destruction left behind them. My two year old is constantly telling them to pick up their trash & ended picking it up for them after they laughed at him and left. So many places where we use to pick berries are now closed due to destruction caused by careless fishermen.

Our family depends on having fish to put up for the winter to see us thru & are having a difficult time in even getting half of what the five of us need to get by.

It used to be fun & enjoyable to spend an evening fishing, but my children are no longer interested in having their lines cut, people fishing over the top of them moving in front of us so that we can no longer fish safely. And in many cases not at all. What a sad thing for our young people to witness.

We tried to do Personal Use fishing, but even then we had very little luck finding a spot on the beach because so many other locals had been going through the same thing.

I love your idea on the coast for Non Residents second tags on Kings, but wish it was for all species of salmon. Would it be possible to have a two fish limit a day on their licenses also? Most are up here on vacation & have other resources to get their winter food, which we do not.

Another thing to consider is the Guides that are not Alaskan Residents. Several friends of ours are fishing guides & so far everyone I have talked to regarding this matter feels the same way. If you want to be a Guide fishing in Alaskan waters you should:

1. Be a Resident of the State of Alaska & qualify for Ak. Perm. Fund Dividend.
2. If they choose not to do No. 1 then they should pay a Guide fee to the State

This may seem like alot, but most of the Guides charge \$100.00 per person. Many of them take two groups a day. Minimum of four in group.

Also, last I heard the Nonresident Commercial Fisherman do not pay the State of Alaska any money for fishing in our waters either. Why not have them pay at least \$15,000.00 a year per boat to fish in this State.

Why should the Residents of Alaska have to pay for non residents to take our resources away. wouldn't it make more sense to try & help the Alaskans who spend their money year around in this State rather than non residents who choose to fish here & spend their money "Outside." After all how many Alaskan Residents go to other States & fish their resources away?!

Plus with the money collected it could be used to decrease the State Deficit. what could it hurt if you give it a try?!

I would like my children to experience the joy that our beautiful State has to offer, but not at the expense of depleting our fishing. I hope that this State of ours does not end up in the same position as the East Coast and North West Coasts.

Thank you for taking the time in reading my letter. I do hope that some of my suggestions will encourage the State to take notice of what could be done, before its too late.

Regards,

Maria Brooks
HC3 Box 904B
Soldotna AK 99669



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Fisheries Committee
committee name
committee on HB 390, dated 3-9-96
bill/subject

I am a resident of Sitka for 21 years and a citizen of Alaska for 27 years. Throughout this time I have fished and hunted the waters from Adak to Metlakatla and Sitka. I was a commercial fisherman for two year and decided that the rod and reel was more to my liking. For the last 21 years in Sitka I have fished the king salmon when a couple of bites was considered a good fishing day and a limit was really special. During the last 8 years My father who is retired had joined me to catch someeking salmon. A few relatives has visited me and of course have taken some salmon. House Bill 390 will make it very difficult for my father to come up and catch salmon that HB 390 proposes. On a retired income its difficult for him to travel to Alaska let alone pay a \$100 to \$500 a king. I oppose this bill on the basis of the inequity that salmon in Alaska are for the rich. I can understand the reason for trying to control some type of limit but this bill does not consider Sr. citizen who's income cannot afford the price for salmon on a non-resident basis.

I oppose it as it written.
Signed: Michael G. Hironaka

Testifier

Sports Fisherman with non-resident parents

Representing (Optional)

707 Sirstad Sitka, Ak 99835

Address

907-742-3071

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

House Fisheries Comm.

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____
committee name
committee on HB 390, dated March 9, 1996
bill/subject

I feel that HB 390 is not the solution to the to the King Salmon crisis that is developing.

The sale of these stamps is not going to raise the revenue that is needed to solve the market ills that pen raised fish and decreased treaty fished have brought the various groups in Alaska. This bill in effect penalizes charters and our of town tourists. The tourists are the ones that make a \$60 King (sold as trolled caught) into a revenue bearing fish that is hard to value accurately but certainly worth 15 times the troll caught fish. The times have changed in Alaska, the world can raise a King Salmon in a pen and deliver it to market quickly, in top shape, and more cheaply than a troller can possibly do. The state must move forward and develop the resource that the Chileans and Norwegians can't that is sport caught fish. It's time to change the allocations and allow the market to seek its own level. Besides it such a shame to think of a beautiful king drug to boat under hydraulic power and clubbed without so much a chance to fight an angler on rod and reel.

If the state really wants to limit the number of kings taken just change the possession limit and do the patrolling it takes. The law must be changed to keep tourist and locals from possessing freezer fulls of Kings.

House Bill 390 is not the answer!

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.

March 10, 1996
Sitka, AK 99835

Representative Auserman
House Fisheries Committee
Juneau AK 99835

Dear Representative Auserman,

I am writing in regard to the house bill which would impose graduated fees on non resident salmon fisherman. I have been a resident of Alaska since 1979 and am an avid sport fisherman. It is difficult for me to believe that it would even be considered for several reasons:

- 1) We presently have a glut on the salmon market, and the dilemma of the commercial fisherman has nothing to do with sport fishing.
- 2) Non resident visitors have a much greater positive impact on our economy than the fish they take with them. Such a user fee for non-residents will probably reach and go beyond the point of diminishing returns. All but the wealthy will avoid this state like the plague. It will hurt motels, restaurants, airlines, charter operators and beyond.
- 3) People such as my 82 year old father may come to visit, but they won't go fishing.
- 4) If this user fee is intended to reduce sport salmon catch, it surely will accomplish that. I fear for the backlash and serious economic loss to other industries in the State of Alaska.
- 5) You need to be looking at ways to enhance the salmon fisheries rather than to restrict them. Alaska has had its head in the sand long enough on salmon farming. If we want to compete it is time to look in other directions.

A fish fee for non-residents creates more problems than it solves. Let's get this bill off the floor and get on to more productive matters.

Sincerely,



Walt Clark
611 Monastery
Sitka, AK 99835

March 9, 1996

House Fisheries Committee
Representative Austerman, Chairman
Alaska State House of Representatives
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Representative Austerman,

I am writing to you on behalf of HB 390. As a life-long resident of Alaska, commercial fisherman, and sport fishing enthusiast, I find this bill seriously out of line, misdirected, and discriminatory. Superficially, this bill appears to benefit Alaskans by protecting our king salmon resource. However, deeper consideration reveals the true cost-- and motivation-- of HB 390.

First of all, I support only Alaskan use of Alaska's public resources. As a commercial fisherman the past 15 years, I have witnessed a marked increase of out-of-state fishermen coming to Alaska. These fishermen make money off of Alaskan fish and then return to their home state with their earnings intact. From Bristol Bay to Dutch Harbor to Southeast Alaska, their only investment in our state is fuel, grub, and moorage fees. This is also true of Alaska's charter fishery. More and more charter operators are coming from "down south" to Alaska for the summer season to make money off of our state's resources-- then promptly leave with most of their earnings. This is wrong.

People who live in Alaska year-round should be given first consideration to use an Alaskan resource. On the surface, HB 390 attempts to do this, but the proposed king salmon fee for out-of-state anglers would hurt the Alaskan's who make a living through chartering. Alaskan-owned charter operators depend on clientele who are not Alaskans-- people who would be hard pressed to afford extreme fees on king salmon, and thus could not come up and fish.

Alaskan-owned charter operations are run by (and employ) people who contribute to Alaskan communities by paying local and state taxes, support local businesses by their purchases, raising families, and being positive and helpful citizens. This is a positive effect on Alaska that would be seriously affected by HB 390.

I would like to close this statement with the suggestion that only out-of-state charter operators be penalized. Perhaps a yearly fee that would be paid to the state of Alaska of \$10,000 per non- Alaskan-owned charter vessel, or a percentage of their earnings would be taxed, or have the fish tag system apply only to the clients out-of-state charter operators. This would be most beneficial to Alaska and the management of our public resources.

Sincerely,

Tom Henshaw
Tom and Sarah Henshaw
Sitka, Alaska



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Fishery Com.
committee name
committee on HB 390, dated March 10
bill/subject

I am a resident of Alaska - 18 years -
I am very concerned about this new
bill that is proposed. I have many
family members from the lower
48 states. This bill will cause
many of my family not to come
and visit Sitka to fish. It does
not cost to trophy fish as much
in any other state/Canada as proposed
in this bill. Economic impact of
this bill needs to be considered. It
will cut the tourism economy
significantly.

Signed: Vicki Van Horn

Testifier

Myself & Family

Representing (Optional)

515 Verstovia Sitka, AK 99835

Address

907-747-6056

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Fisheries Committee
committee name
committee on 390, dated March 10
bill/subject

TO Whom It May Concern; - I am a resident sport angler and teacher in Sitka, AK.

I am opposed to House Bill 390. ~~By~~

~~This~~ This bill, if passed will devastate the King Salmon fishery in SouthEast Alaska. It will make this fishery into a "Rich Person's" fishery, cause hardships, closure to lodges and charters, ~~HOUS~~ I have two children who live in Washington State. I cannot afford to pay for their fishing tags!!

It seems extremely suspicious that very few people that I know, have even heard about this bill. Now it's up for hearing? Let's face facts, lay all the ~~big~~ facts on the table and make a decision that will benefit us all, not just the rich, and the commercial trawler.

Signed: Carol K. Hayashi
Testifier

Myself and my children
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 1003 Sitka, AK 99835
Address

907-747-8883

Phone No.

TO ALASKA ST. LEGISLATURE
HOUSE FISHERIES COMMITTEE
SUBJECT: ADDENDUM TO MY COMMENTS
ON HB 390 DATED MAR. 7, 1996

ONE THING THAT TROUBLES ME VERY MUCH IS THAT IT'S A KNOWN FACT THAT SPORT FISHERMEN CONTRIBUTE MUCH MORE TO THE ECONOMY, THAN COMMERCIAL, WHILE BEING ALLOWED A VERY SMALL PERCENTAGE OF THE TOTAL CATCH. THIS BILL IS NOTHING MORE THAN A BIG FAT PENALTY FOR THE SPORTSMAN'S WILLINGNESS TO TAKE FEWER & FEWER FISH AND PAY MORE & MORE & MORE! LET'S BE FAIR, LAWMAKERS; WHERE'S THE COMMERCIAL IN THIS?

AGAIN... THE ONLY ANSWER TO EVERYONE'S PROBLEM IS SHOW THE LOWER STATES HOW TO MANAGE THEIR FISHERIES BEFORE IT'S TOO LATE. I FIRMLY BELIEVE THAT IF IT COMES DOWN TO FEDERAL INTERVENTION, EVERYBODY LOSES. "REFUSE TO LOSE".

Ron Bugh
p. 3

3-6-96

TO:
House of Representatives Fisheries Committee

THROUGH:
Representative Alan Austerman
Chair, House Fisheries committee
Alaska State Capitol
Capitol Room 434
Juneau AK

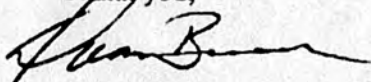
FROM:
Duane Buell
Outdoor Headquarters
9131 Glacier Hwy #2
Juneau AK 99801

As the owner and operator of a local Juneau sporting goods business I am concerned that HB390 by Representative Elton exceeds what can be considered prudent and proper. I understand the concept of utilizing dollars from non-residents to fund the major portion of Fish and Game activities, but I also believe a commodity can be priced to where it no longer will be attractive to consumers.

I believe the fees proposed by HB390 are extremely excessive and will be sufficient to cause people to rethink, and in many cases abort, their Alaskan adventure trip. If this happens, everyone involved in the outdoors or tourism as an industry will be losers. Charter businesses will lose, my store will lose, and so will gift shops, markets and nearly every other business in town.

I also question how this regulation will be enforced. Certainly the charter skippers will be placed in a position to enforce what occurs on their boat, but who will oversee the shoreside anglers? In addition I see a tremendous potential to create a black market situation in the king salmon industry that will be very difficult to control.

Thank you,



Duane Buell



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the house fisheries committee
committee on HB #390, dated March 7, 1996
bill/subject

I am opposed to this bill because I don't think that non-residents should be treated any different ~~that~~ than residents. It's a public resource that should be every one's. Thank you. :)

Signed: Megan Pool
Testifier
Myself
Representing (Optional)
PO BOX 1349, SITKA, AK 99835
Address
(907) 747-4823
Phone No.

FAX COVER SHEET

DATE: March 7, 1996
TO: House Committee on Fisheries - Representative Austerman
FROM: Scott, Tish, and Alexandria Caddell
3313 Halibut Point Road (P.O. Box 1814) Sitka, Alaska 99835
RE: Opposition of HB390

Greetings from Sitka!

We are residents of Sitka and like to fish for king salmon. We do not have our own boat. The only way we can fish for king salmon is to go out with a friend who has a boat, and/or go out on a charter. We have done both. We think king salmon are special and we have seen many of them caught by both residents and non-residents. When talking to some of the non-residents we were grouped with on a charterboat about their travel costs, we were amazed at how much they were paying just to come to Sitka to catch a fish!

We are very opposed to HB390 because of several reasons:

1. We are all middle class american citizens. When any of our middle class american relatives and/or friends come to visit us in the future, we do not have room to house them. They most certainly could not afford the added cost of what HB390 proposes, to their existing expenses of travel, lodging, gear, license, and charter fees that they already pay.

2. King salmon are a public resource that belong to all of the citizens of the U.S. equally.

3. Commercial fishermen currently hold the majority of the allocation of this resource. Commercial fishermen are not spending the kind of money to catch these fish that the sport anglers does. Why should our non-resident relatives and friends be financially punished for catching a few fish when they come to Alaska to visit us?

4. HB390 would allow only the very wealthy to enjoy this resource in the future. Is that fair? We don't think so. That is not what Alaska represents to us.

We could not make it to the teleconference the other night. So, we wanted to add our written comments to the public record as opposing HB390.

Sincerely,

Scott, Tish & Alexandria Caddell
Scott, Tish, & Alexandria Caddell

E. Budd Simpson
One Sealaska Plaza, Suite 300
Juneau, AK 99801
(907) 586-1400

March 8, 1996

Representative Kim Elton
State Capitol Building, Room 112
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Re: HB 390 -- Non-resident King Salmon Tags

Dear Representative Elton:

Please accept the following comment with respect to HB 390, an act relating to the non-resident anadromous king salmon tag and related matters, which you sponsored.

Most Alaskans would agree with the stated purpose of the bill: to recognize the limited availability of king salmon and to make that resource available for a larger number of people. To achieve that purpose, this bill would impose a \$100 to \$500 graduated fee on non-resident sport fishermen, essentially to manage the resource by discouraging participation in the sport by all but a few. The bill attempts to compare king salmon to other "big game" species and imposes punitive fees on individuals participating in a legitimate sport. This approach addresses only a small fraction of the total king salmon catch, and unfairly impacts a significant part of Alaska's visitor industry.

We should direct our efforts toward allocation issues between Alaska, Canada, and the other Pacific Northwest states. This silly idea of charging \$500 for the privilege of catching a fish if you happen to be from somewhere else is the worst type of knee-jerk protectionism.

In the March 4, 1996, *Juneau Empire*, you are quoted as comparing the \$500 fee for non-resident sport anglers to the fees paid by non-resident hunters to harvest a big game animal. The comparison is absurd, since there is no comparable commercial competition for the "big game" animal hunt. If we say that a single king salmon has a value of \$500 to a sportsman, what value does the same fish have to a commercial fisherman? Since the allocation of fisheries resources between sport and commercial is ultimately a political question, the commercial fish industry should be concerned with the precedent being established. This heavy-handed approach is the type of action that will lead to a backlash such as the so-called "FISH Initiative." This initiative is strongly opposed by the commercial fishermen because it makes a politically-determined allocation between sport and commercial fisheries.

Representative Kim Elton

March 8, 1996

Page 2

Also of concern is that this bill unjustly targets "non-resident" sport fishermen. By non-resident, we mean someone who spends a lot of money to come up here and have a good time. They stay in a lodge, purchase a fishing license, hire a guide or skipper, maybe charter a boat, and do other things that might actually be good for our economy. The value of a sport-caught salmon to our local economy obviously equals the amount that a sport fisherman is willing to spend to catch it. Placing a punitive price on the privilege of going fishing will keep many potential fishermen away and have an adverse impact on several sectors of the tourism industry. With about \$130 million spent in Juneau by tourists last year, it is hard to understand why your legislation targets this group in the name of protecting the resource.

This legislation is misguided. The goal of protecting the resource can be accomplished through bag and possession limits, and perhaps special regulation of problem areas such as the Kenai River. Placing a penalty on non-resident sport fishermen, however, will simply cause them to fish in Canada where their money is welcome and sport fishing is encouraged as an economic benefit.

I hope you and other legislators will reconsider this seriously flawed idea.

Sincerely,



E. Budd Simpson

cc: Gail Phillips, Speaker of the House
Senator Robin Taylor
Representative Caren Robinson
Representative Alan Austerman
Representative Carl Moses
Representative Scott Ogan
Representative Gary Davis
The Juneau Empire

FAX TO ALLEN AUSTEMAN AT 405-4956

DTD. 3/8/96

FROM: WILLIAM J. HOLMAN
P.O. 506
CRAIG AK 99921
RE: HB 390

THIS BILL SPONSORED BY KIM ELTON TO ESTABLISH A TAX OR FEE FOR NONRESIDENTS TO KEEP KING SALMON SEEMS TO BE EXCESSIVE. I CAN UNDERSTAND THE NOTION TO REDUCE THE NUMBER OF KINGS CAUGHT BY NONRESIDENT. BUT, THERE MUST BE A MORE SCIENTIFIC APPROACH TO SOLVING THE PROBLEM. NO ONE MINDS PAYING THEIR WAY. HOWEVER TO EXPECT TO SOLVE THE ENTIRE KING FISHERY PROBLEM ON THE BACKS OF THE NONRESIDENT WHO GENERALLY FISHES WITH A GUIDE IS UNREASONABLE.

THE PROBLEM WITH THE REDUCED NUMBER OF KINGS WAS CAUSED BY A NUMBER OF FACTORS WHICH INCLUDE; HIGH HEAD DAMS, NON POINT POLLUTION, PREDATION, HIGH SEA TRAWLERS, INCIDENTAL GILL NET AND SEINE TAKE AND THE TROLL FISHERY. IN ADDITION, IN ALASKA WE HAVE NOT HAD MANY PROGRAMS DEALING WITH KING HATCHERY PRODUCTION OR KING HABITAT IMPROVEMENT. WE HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATING ON PINKS AND CHUMS BECAUSE THE TURN AROUND TIME IS LESS.

THE WHOLE PICTURE MUST BE LOOKED AT TO SOLVE THE KING SITUATION. JUST PUTTING A TAX ON THE NON RESIDENT WILL NOT SOLVE THE PROBLEM. IT WILL PENALIZE A PART OF THE TOURISM INDUSTRY AND TO PICK ON THAT ONE SEGMENT IS UNFAIR!!!!

Ed and Linda Mills
1335 Fritz Cove Rd.
Juneau, AK 99801
March 5, 1996

Representative Alan Ausperman
Chairman Fisheries Committee

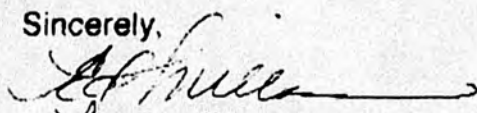
Dear Rep. Ausperman,

We are against Kim Elton's House Bill 390. Here again is a classic example where only the wealthy non-resident can buy what many other visitors can't afford. Controlling the salmon resource should be fair and equal to all non-residents.

Two of our very closest friends for years (one for 15 years) have vacationed annually to Juneau to fish for spring kings. They spend a lot of money in Juneau and to get here. Our guests enjoy returning home with fresh salmon. One salmon for their whole vacation would end their reason for coming.

Please scrap HB 390.

Sincerely,


Linda Mills
Ed and Linda Mills

March 6, 1996

Representative Austerman

Representative Elton

my relatives from out of state come to fish for King salmon. Bill 390 would place the fees fish they catch out of reach for them economically. I am opposed to

HB 390

Walter Bergman

11980 Mend. Lp Rd.

Juneau, AK 99801

TONY W. RIVERA
TEN-MILE LAKE
RR #1 BOX 230
DALTON, MN.
56324

March 8, 1996

Alaska State Legislature
Attn: Representative Austerman, Chairman
Fisheries Committee:

To be entered in the record on March 11, 1996 hearing for HB 390
Title: Setting Fee's for non-residents and Classifying King
Salmon as a trophy fish. (This title may not be completely
correct as I don't have a copy of the bill in front of me.)

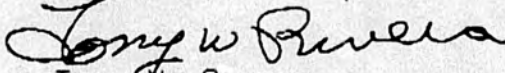
I lived with my family in Juneau for almost twenty years, before
I took early retirement from the Department of Commerce, Division
of Banking and Securities.

The State of Alaska, Division of Tourism every year budgets
millions of dollars to encourage tourist to come to Alaska and
enjoy it in the form that they desire. This bill that is
currently in committee appears to be sponsored by a group that
wants to discourage non-residents from enjoying what is
rightfully theirs. Every person that wants to participate in a
particular event, be it bird watching, camping, hiking, hunting
and fishing is willing to pay for it, however, the fee schedule
proposed for fishing for King Salmon whether one is caught or not
is totally not exceptable. As a non-resident with a relative
living in Juneau I will not be able to afford to fish for Kings.
We plan to visit our son from time to time and go fishing. This
proposed fee schedule prohibits me and many family members as
non-residents to visit our relatives and enjoy catching Kings.
If I'm not mistaken I can come to Alaska and my son can take me
brown bear hunting for only 500.00 tag fee on the same boat that
I would be on to catch King Salmon.

I recall the Alaska Department of Fish and Game defines a Trophy
King as one that weighs 50 pounds or more. We have pictures of
many kings weighing 30 to 40 pounds but never any that weighed
over 50 pounds, to reclassify a fish just because it is a King
salmon as a trophy is totally ridiculous. The size limit the
ADFG set for Kings when I still lived there was 28 inches long.
To even go out fishing your proposed bill requires me to spend
\$1,050.00 non refundable for tags with no guarantee of catching a
fish.

In closing, I understand a statement was put in the record that only Charter boat operators attended and testified at the last hearing. If I was still a resident with no connection to the charter boat operators and the tourism business I would not have attended this hearing either, as a sport fisherman it does not effect me. If your looking for more revenue for the state I suggest you don't penalize non-residents who save all their lives to come to Alaska to catch and take home two or three Kings and have a barbecue in the back yard with the neighbors and brag a little on the big fish they caught. As a sport fisherman I have fished all my life with one rod, one line and one hook and always paid license fees required, the fees proposed does not show total fiscal responsibility. Please review this bill in over all effect it has on tourism, jobs, gramma's and grampa's visiting their kids, brothers and sisters visiting with moderate incomes, not all non-residents visiting Alaska have incomes of 100M or more.

Sincerely,


Tony W. Rivera



P.O. Box 20761, Juneau, Alaska 99802

Phone/FAX (907) 789-2399

March 20, 1996

Representative Kim Elton
Alaska House of Representatives
State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RECEIVED
MAR 26 1996

Dear Representative Elton :

Ans'd.....

As a conservation group with over 2000 members living largely in Southeast Alaska, the Territorial Sportsmen (TS) support public use of public resources and public access to those resources. Our organization has been speaking out on fish and wildlife issues since 1945, and we are an active member of the statewide Alaska Outdoor Council. The T.S. Board is writing today to provide you with our comments on H.B. 390.

The bill explores one alternative to limit non-resident access to king salmon in our state and would in our view place a cap on the growth of recreational fisheries in many areas of the state. With perhaps the exception of certain Cook Inlet king stocks, we are not aware of any area in the state where resident sport fishermen do not have access through current regulation to the king salmon they need. While we cannot speak for all areas of the State, the Board of Fisheries has done a good job of insuring that Southeast residents have the opportunity to harvest king salmon 12 months of the year for their personal use. We believe that harvesting of king salmon by resident Alaskans for their tables must be the priority that drives the States allocation process. So long as the Board of Fisheries continues to operate under this policy it does not seem appropriate to begin separating resident and non-resident sportsmen through the legislative process.

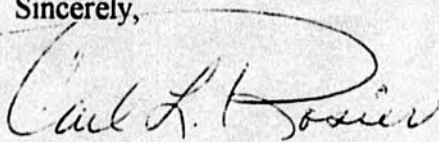
It is our view that HB 390 will negatively impact local anglers ability to fish for kings with non-resident relatives and friends. This area of catch is not a significant area of catch growth, and we see no need to impose further financial burden on these visitors to our state.

We agree that there are currently numerous uncertainties associated with king salmon harvesting in southeast and perhaps other areas of the state. As growth of non resident use occurs in specific areas, the Board of Fisheries has been willing to impose time, catch, and gear restrictions necessary to divide the king salmon pie equitably between the resident and non-resident angler. This may change in the not too distant future, but legislation is at best pre-mature until we have a better fix on what our problem is.

The Territorial Sportsmen have joined with other Southeast Alaska user groups and communities in forming the Alaska Salmon Coalition. This Coalition has been formed to aid in the legal defense of Alaska's fisheries under the U.S./Canada salmon treaty as well as our rights to manage our fisheries resources. Your support of one of the groups goals to protect Alaska's king salmon allocation under the treaty would be appreciated. Action in this arena would have a positive effect on both public access to a public resource as well as all communities in Southeast Alaska.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Carl L. Rosier".

Carl L. Rosier, Vice President

cc. Governor Knowles
Senator Duncan
Senator Taylor
Representative Green
Representative Finkelstein
Senator Leman
Representative Mackie
Representative Robinson
Representative Williams
Representative Austerman
Representative Mulder



Mar 30, 1996

Representative Austerman,

I am a nonresident
fisherman from Connecticut.

If you pass HB 390 it
will be ~~very~~ ^{very} difficult for
me and my friends to
continue to fish in Alaska.

My wife vacations in
Alaska and I fish.

Please reconsider I
oppose HB 390.

499 Chamberlain Hill Rd
Higganum, Ct. 06441

I thank you
Gustaf Dascono



Dr. Gordon Hawk

100 N. Mullan Rd., Suite 204
Spokane, WA 99206
(509) 928-8400

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Sir:

I have heard of much boneheaded government legislation but from a business sense, the "HB 390" proposal takes the cake!. The tag fees are not going to add much to Alaska's coffers but they will cost Alaska her charter fishing industry and the derived state revenue as well as putting the individual charter providers out of business. More welfare! Sound good to you??

Neither will the proposal save the fish. Sports fisherman are not the problem! Learn how to manage your resources by controlling pollution, logging, commercial fishing, and hydroelectric facilities before you start hitting on the sports fisherman. Heck, they are the only people that care about preserving the runs. It seems to me that if HB 390 passes, the industrialists whose environmentally unsound practices made them wealthy but caused the depletion of our natural resources, will be the only ones that will be able to afford to fish. Good thinking, Alaska Board of Fisheries. Shape up and earn your keep.

Yours truly,

Gordon E. Hawk

GEH/dlh

cc-Mr. Wayne Sanger

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

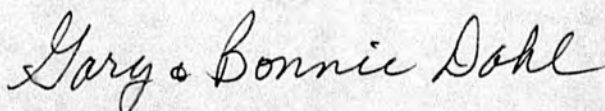
Dear Mr. Austerman,

It has been brought to our attention that there is legislation in the process to discourage out of state fishing, "HB390".

We saved very hard for a visit to Alaska to fish and the only way you can fish successfully in Alaska is to hire a charter. We are more than willing to pay license fees and charter fees. There is already a limit to the number we can catch. If you impose the suggested fees it will not discourage the fishing it will just make it impossible for middle income people to participate.

We were looking forward to our next trip to Alaska so I hope you do not decide to make it impossible.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Gary & Bonnie Dahl".

Gary and Bonnie Dahl
1792 Road 6 South
Huntley, MT 59037

March 17, 1996

Rep. Alan Austerman
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Rep. Austerman:

I am writing you in regard to proposed bill HB 390 - King. As a non-resident angler I see this bill as highly discriminatory and a way to extort additional money from non-residents. I have fished with a guide out of Craig, on Prince of Wales Island and live in Omaha NE.

I would like to remind you that all visitors to Alaska are not wealthy people that have their trips paid for by corporations, entertaining their clients. Your solution of buying every fish reminds me of a trout farm in the lower 48 states. I don't see how you can justify this law as a conservation measure when there are plenty of wealthy individuals and corporations that would not see that "fish by the pound" even as an inconvenience.

I have read that many of the Kings caught in SE Alaska are from rivers in Canada, Washington, Oregon and California. I see them as an International Resource, and Alaska is trying to charge people to catch fish that were spawned in waters outside Alaska. I feel I have as much right to King salmon as any Alaskan because my federal taxes are paying, directly or indirectly for many of the programs that affect the fishing, timber and mining interest in Alaska.

I feel bill HB 390 does nothing to solve the dwindling king salmon resource in the Pacific Ocean. I do not have a solution, but feel every one should share in the reduced federal quota, this includes resident sport fishermen, subsistence fishing and commercial fishermen. Personally I don't understand how you can administer a trophy king fishery when 80% of the king salmon caught in Alaska are by commercial fishermen. Please consider the difference in revenue and jobs that are derived from a sport caught fish versus a troll caught king.

Please keep me informed on your views on this bill and I am looking forward to hearing from you. I am looking forward to another trip to the best state in the nation this June for some great salmon fishing.

Sincerely,

Bill Russell
Bill Russell

William E. Russell
2863 S. 93rd Plaza Apt. 11
Omaha NE 68124



RED LION HOTELS & INNS

"as a nonresident fisherman and part of the consumer group that makes Alaska's tourism industry prosper, I am opposed to H.B. 390. The fees are exorbitant and will make fishing trips to Alaska unreasonable."

Robert G. Elliott



Robert G. Elliott
54 Sunset Dr
Watsonville, CA 95076-9654

RESERVATIONS: 800-RED - LION

too; Representative A Austerman

Dear Sir:

I have become aware of legislation being presented to the Alaska Board of Fisheries that is of concern to me.

This legislation "HB 322" puts an unfair burden financially on the nonresident fisherman for King Salmon. I've been fishing twice for King Salmon in Alaska and plan to go again. This attempt to discourage out of State fisherman seems excessive, in fact very unfair.

Rowland Halsey
Calif resident

March 19, 1996

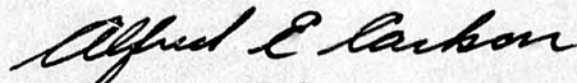
Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative Austerman:

I would like to go on record as opposed to HB 390. As a non-resident fisherman of Alaska, I think it is very unfair to be singled out as the problem of the decline of the king salmon population. As you know there are other major contributing factors such as clear cut logging and commercial salmon harvesting.

You need to find a more effective way to manage your fisheries than by discouraging your tourism industry.

Sincerely,


Alfred E. Carlson

ALFRED E. CARLSON
5000 Jewel Street
Capitola, CA 95010

March 21, 1996

Representative A. Austerman
Room 434, Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear sir,

As a non-resident fisherman I strongly oppose HB 390. My first experience in 1994, salmon fishing in Craig, was the highlight in over 60 years of sports fishing. I deliberately went in August to catch Coho because of my bad back.

For those fishermen who want to make catching a King salmon the highlight of their experience, to put an economic barrier on their once in a lifetime trip to Alaska for several days of fishing is discriminatory, and will only hurt tourism to Alaska. If saving the King salmon is truly the purpose of this legislation, the residents of Alaska should also be punished.

Sincerely

Leonard Friedman

HB 390

Representative A. Austerman

March 15, 1996

Room 434, Capitl Building

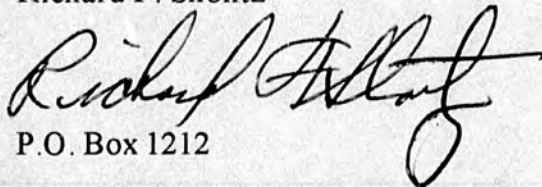
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Mr. Austerman,

I am appalled at the people who have introduced HB390. I believe that it is an example of proposed legislation that is detrimental to sport fisherman, and to the tourism industry of Alaska. I currently have a fishing trip scheduled for June of this year. In conjunction with the three days of fishing, I had planned to go sight seeing for a week. In the event that HB390 were to pass, I would not go fishing and not be traveling to Alaska for sight seeing. Talk about people who have not thought through the ramifications of raising fees to an unbearable level, the proposed bill is a prime example. Has anybody really thought through what might happen in other states in retaliation, maybe Washington might impose taxes for off season storage of fishing boats or start taxing every fish that is brought out of Alaska

I am opposed, opposed, opposed to HB390

Richard F. Shontz



P.O. Box 1212

Redwood City, Ca 94064

TO: Representative A. Aosterman

From: David Baldwin

Date 3-17-96

Subject "HB 390"

Dear Mr. Aosterman as a nonresident

Fisherman I am opposed to HB 390. The fees you want to charge would put many nonresident fishermen out. Please try to find a better way to raise funds.

Sincerely
David Baldwin

David Baldwin
1410 Jamaica
Mohave Valley AZ
86440



March 2, 1996

House Fisheries and Judiciary Committee Members
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Representative:

I attended the teleconference of the House Special Committee on Fisheries, on February 29, 1996, and offer my comments on HJR 51 and HB 390.

HJR 51 - Constitutional Amendment to Limit Sport Fish Guides

The move by politicians, and fisheries boards and councils, appointed by politicians, to privatize public resources through limited entry or IFQs is contrary to capitalism and free enterprise. I can justify a restriction on access to a public resource because of conservation issues, but have strong reservations on restricting public access to a public resource when the result will be a defacto allocation to commercial fisheries.

I was dismayed by the comments of Rep. Green and other committee members discussing the redefinition of commercial fishers to include charter operators, thereby removing the need for a constitutional amendment. Neither the Internal Revenue Service nor the U.S. Coast Guard nor our ubiquitous insurance companies considers guides/charter operators as commercial fishers.

I do not deny that there may be too many fishing guides/charterboats in some areas, but I believe the supply and demand market should determine who succeeds or does not succeed. Fish and Game already has at its disposal the ability to regulate time and area closures, and bag limits.

HB 390 - Nonresident Anadromous King Salmon Tags

I support the concept of this bill, but not the proposed fee structure. On one hand, Rep. Elton wants to charge a nonresident recreational angler \$1,500 to catch and retain six king salmon (the first is "free"), and call them trophy fish. On the other hand, a nonresident commercial fisher can catch as many of these trophy fish as possible during an open season with no fee. I was encouraged by Deputy Sport Fish Director Burkes comments in recognizing this as a potential reallocation, again, to commercial fishers. Mr. Elton's argument that reallocation would not occur because those wanting more fish would merely have to pay for them, is wrong. Only the filthy rich would pay \$1,500 for six fish and not mind being treated that way in another state or country.

If king salmon are worth that much money as a trophy fish, maybe they should be treated like our bears, sheep, goats, bison and muskox, and not have a commercial harvest of them. Thank you for your time and consideration.

Sincerely,

Beverly P. Minn Kent F. Hall

500 Lincoln Street No.641 Sitka, Alaska 99835 (907) 747-5089

25
pages**HB 390 - King**

Post-it* Fax Note	7671	Date 3/9/96	Page 2
To	Don Henderson	From	K. Elton
Co/Dept	Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game	City	
Phone #		Phone #	907-465-494
Fax #	907-55-2934	Fax #	907-465-2108

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 390 creates a non-resident king salmon tag program based on the trophy game principle, similar to Alaska's existing big-game tag program. Under the proposed trophy fish system, the first king salmon for non-resident anglers is free; the second costs \$100, the third costs \$200, the fourth costs \$300, the fifth costs \$400, and the sixth and subsequent kings cost \$500 each. Non-resident alien anglers must use a professional guide when sport fishing for kings. Revenue from king salmon tags goes to the fish and game fund, and is used for the protection, propagation and restoration of sport fish and game resources.

The purpose of this management system is to help restore balance to the needs of Alaskans in the sport king salmon fishery. Thirty years ago, 75 percent of sport anglers were Alaskans. Today, 68% of sport caught kings are taken by non-residents; Alaskans are left with only a third of this premium resource. The explosive growth in the fishing lodge and sport charter industry is partly a result of failing king salmon runs on the west coast. Anglers have moved north in search of the wild king and compete avidly for this trophy fish in Alaska.

In recent years, an international treaty has capped the number of sport caught kings. In Southeast Alaska, the harvest of sport kings last year was limited to 40,000 fish, 27,000 of which were taken by non-residents. This year, treaty negotiators may lower the cap to 30,000 kings and Alaskans will have an even more difficult time catching a fair share of the resource.

The salmon trophy tag system aims to help Alaskans preserve their share of this declining resource without resorting to reduced bag and possession limits, without more restrictive size limits, and without Draconian season or area closures. It recognizes that other changes (like limited entry for sport fish guides or lodge operators) cannot be implemented in time to avert the impact of treaty limitations in Southeast or further degradation of river fishing

experiences up north. It is also an admission that a very low possession limit (sometimes known as a freezer limit) will not work because it is unenforceable with the current number of fish and wildlife enforcement officers in the state.

The fishing lodge and sport charter industry has given a mixed response to HB 390. The industry recognizes the problem created by the declining king salmon resource but expresses no unanimity of opinion as to a solution. It is unlikely, however, that the 3%-16% increase in cost to non-resident anglers will persuade them to cancel their Alaska fishing trips entirely. More likely, non-residents fishing for king salmon will value the experience more highly and limit their catch--- preserving a king salmon opportunity for an Alaskan or for another visitor.

HB 390 - King Salmon Tags

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HB 390 - King Salmon Tags

Sectional Analysis

Section 1. Purpose. To implement a management system for king salmon which recognizes the limited availability of the species and promotes it as a "trophy" fish.

Section 2. Anadromous King Salmon Tag. Prohibits a non-resident from engaging in sport fishing for king salmon without a tag. One salmon tag received at no charge with the purchase of a king salmon stamp. Procedures for handling king salmon tags and for refunds of unused tags.

Section 3. Composition of Fund. Requires money generated by the sale of king salmon tags to be deposited into the fish and game fund.

Section 4. Use of Revenues. Prohibits revenues accruing from the sale of king salmon tags to be used for anything other than protection, propagation, investigation, and restoration of sport fish and game resources.

Section 5. Use of Funds. The Dept. of Fish and Game shall use revenue from the sale of tags for programs directly benefiting license holders.

Section 6. Prohibition of Activities. Prohibits sport fishing without the appropriate stamp.

Sections 6-11, 13-20, and 25 are housekeeping sections to incorporate the addition of the king salmon tag requirement and to rename the former king salmon "tag" a "stamp."

Section 7. Residency. Must show proof of residency when purchasing a stamp.

Section 8. Eligibility for Purchase. A person whose fishing license is revoked or suspended in another state is not eligible to purchase a salmon stamp.

Section 9. Complimentary Licenses. The governor shall receive annually 50 complimentary sport fish stamps and tags for distribution to distinguished visitors to the state.

Section 10. Criteria for Resident Purchase. Criteria for determining residency for king salmon stamp.

Section 11. Price of Non-resident King Salmon Stamp.

Section 12. Price of Non-resident King Salmon Tag.

First tag = no charge
Second tag = \$100
Third tag = \$200
Fourth tag = \$300
Fifth tag = \$400
sixth and subsequent tags = \$500.

Section 13. Replacement Tags. Duplicate stamps may be issued with payment of replacement fees.

Section 14. Expiration of Stamps and Tags. Salmon stamps and tags expire at the close of December 31 following issuance.

Section 15. Commission to Appoint Agents. Commission of Fish and Game may appoint agents to sell salmon stamps and tags.

Section 16. Compensation for Agents. An agent appointed to sell salmon stamps and tags may retain a fee and other compensation for each stamp or tag sold.

Section 17. Procedures for Agents. Proceeds from sale of stamps to be transmitted to the department.

Section 18. Payment of Agents. The commissioner may calculate and pay to agents their appropriate share of stamp fees and compensation.

Section 19. State Employees Are Not Agents. No compensation shall be paid to state employees who sell stamps and tags.

Section 20. Reporting Date. Reports and proceeds shall be transmitted to the commissioner on the last day of the month in which tags and stamps sold.

Section 21. Proxy Fishing. Clarifies that a resident may take a fish on behalf of a blind, aged or disabled resident person if appropriate licenses and stamps are in the angler's possession.

Section 22. Restrictions on Proxy Fishing. A resident may not fish on behalf of more than one person at a time.

Section 23. Procedures for Proxy Fishing. A resident fishing on behalf of another reside must retain the person's license and stamp until the fish is delivered.

Section 24. Restrictions on Non-resident Aliens: Non-resident aliens may not fish for king salmon without a professional guide.

Section 25. License, Stamp, Tag, and Permit Violations. False statements on an application for a salmon stamp or tag will void the stamp/tag and constitute the offense of unsworn falsification. May not transfer, alter, change or loan a stamp or tag to another person, or use a stamp/tag issued to another person.

10/31/95

Southeast king fishery may face limits

By BOB TKACZ
The Associated Press

JUNEAU — The king salmon sport harvest in Southeast Alaska next summer may be managed as a trophy fishery in which only fish 40 inches or longer could legally be kept, state managers told the Board of Fisheries.

Managers also said that large early season catches could force a complete shutdown of the fishery.

In an informal update requested by the board, Department of Fish and Game managers said the sport fishery could be limited to 16,000 to 26,000 kings in 1996 under the troubled Pacific Salmon Treaty or federal Endangered Species Act mandates. The treaty gave the sport fishery about 40,000 of the largest salmon species this year.

The region's commercial king fishery was shut down and the sport fishery was scaled back this summer because of litigation over Alaska's salmon quotas, which Canada, Washington and Oregon said were too high.

Potential cutbacks next year could devastate the multimillion-dollar guided sport industry in Southeast, which gets much of its business from cruise ship passengers visiting Juneau, Sitka and Ketchikan.

About two-thirds of almost 120,000 sport fishermen chasing king salmon each of the past two summers were non-Alaskans, according to department statistics. The actual sport harvest of kings "is probably closer to 50-50 because residents fish a lot more," said Rocky Holmes, southeast director of the Sport

Fish Division.

"Our best sources are saying we're looking at somewhere between 100,000 and 150,000 treaty fish next year for Southeast," said Rob Bentz, Southeast sport fishing management coordinator for the Department of Fish and Game.

Under the existing allocation plan, commercial net fisheries get 20,000 kings, the sport fisheries get 20 percent of the rest, and the commercial troll fleet gets what's left.

The Southeast commercial king fishery could be abolished as a directed fishery in which harvesters specifically target the species, according to Doug Meacum, department Southeast commercial fisheries management coordinator. Instead, the available king salmon quota

would be taken as incidental catch to the region's commercial silver salmon fishery.

The sport fishery management plan requires the department to use controls such as bag limits, gear restrictions or area closures to make sure the sport fishery remains open year round.

A large part of their difficulty is that managers may not know the sport harvest quota before the season opens in late April.

Based on recent sport harvest rates, if the bag limit was set at one fish per day at the current minimum size of 28 inches, the reduced quota could be reached in early June and the department would be forced to raise the limit to 40 inches or even shut down the sport fishery entirely, Bentz said.

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
1996 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

BILL NO. HB 390

Revision Date: 2/16/96

Dept. Affected: Fish and Game

Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien

BRU: Sport Fish

Component: Sport Fish

Sponsor: Representative Elton

Requester: House State Affairs

COMPONENT SERIAL NO.

464

Expenditures/Revenues

(Thousands of Dollars)

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 100	FY 01	FY 02
PERSONAL SERVICES	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1	13.1
TRAVEL						
CONTRACTUAL	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
SUPPLIES	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0	50.0
EQUIPMENT						
LAND & STRUCTURES						
GRANTS, CLAIMS						
MISCELLANEOUS						
TOTAL OPERATING	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4	64.4

CAPITAL EXPENDITURES	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
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CHANGE IN REVENUES (1024)	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6
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FUND SOURCE

(Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Fish and Game Fund 1024)	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6
TOTAL	111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6

Estimate of any current year (FY96) cost: \$

0.0

POSITIONS

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

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

Expenditures included in this bill result from purchase of necessary tags, postage, and personnel costs.

The Licensing staff would be required to administer the issue, vendor collection receipts, return of unused stock for reconciliation of a vendor's account of king salmon locking tags, and administer the process to replace lost stock by licensees or grant or deny refunds. This additional work load would be covered by five months of salary for an Administrative Clerk I. This would be a new position.

See attached pages for assumptions made in revenue and operational expenditure calculations.

Prepared by:

Kevin Delaney by JRB

Division:

Sport Fish

Phone: 465-4180

Date: 2/16/96

Approved by Commissioner:

Glen Bunn for
Fish and Game

Agency:

Date: 2/17/96

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FISCAL NOTE Continuation

Page 2 of 3

Bill Number HB 390 (revised 2/16/96)**Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien****1.) Operational Expenditures:**

- Personal Services (Admin Clerk I for 5 months) **\$13.1**
- Contractual (Postage, etc.) **\$1.3**
- Supplies (Purchase of 500,000 locking tags) **\$50.0**

2.) Assumptions used for license and king salmon stamp revenue calculations:

- Revenue calculations are based on 1995 sales statistics.
- Approximately 25% of sport fish license sales occur in the first half of a given calendar year (based on 3 year average 1993-1995) With this in mind, FY 97 revenues are only 25% of calculated total for calendar year.
- Annual license and king salmon stamp sales growth is estimated at 2% for revenue projections.
- There will be an initial 5% reduction in all nonresident license sales and king salmon stamp sales.
- Purchase of annual king salmon stamps will be reduced an additional 70% from 1995 levels. Equal numbers of that 70% will purchase 3-day and 1-day king salmon stamps.
- Purchase of 3-day king salmon stamps will be reduced an additional 25% from 1995 levels. That 25% will purchase a 1-day king salmon stamp.
- There will be no additional reduction in the number of 1-day king salmon stamps purchased.
- Baseline revenue from 1995 will be used for 1997 and projected assuming a 2% increase per year.
- Net revenue calculations will be based on a comparison between baseline revenue (expanded from 1995) and revenue projections calculated assuming HB390 is enacted January 1, 1997.

Sport Fish License and King Salmon Stamp Sales Comparison

DESCRIPTION	# SOLD 1995	REVENUE 1995	# SOLD 1997	REVENUE 1997	REVENUE NET (+/-)
Nonresident Sport Fish	22497	1124.8	21372	1068.6	(56.2)
Nonresident 14 day Sport Fish	80377	2411.3	76358	2290.7	(120.6)
Nonresident 3 day Sport Fish	58083	871.2	55179	827.7	(43.5)
Nonresident 1 day Sport Fish	61704	617.0	58619	586.2	(30.8)
Nonresident Hunt and Sport Fish	1050	52.5	998	49.9	(2.6)
Nonresident Hunt and 14 day SF	1702	51.1	1617	48.5	(2.6)
Nonresident Military Sport Fish	4809	72.1	4569	68.5	(3.6)
Nonresident King Salmon Stamp	32994	1154.8	9403	329.1	(825.7)
Nonresident 3 day KS Stamp	27230	408.4	30371	455.6	47.2
Nonresident 1 day KS Stamp	31832	318.3	47677	476.8	158.5
Totals		7081.5		6201.6	(879.9)

FISCAL NOTE Continuation

Page 3 of 3

Bill Number HB 390 (revised 2/16/96)**Title: King salmon tags and stamps / guide for alien****3.) Assumptions used for king salmon tag revenue calculations:**

- Calculations based on 1994 harvest statistics.
- Annual sales of king salmon tags will increase at a rate of 1% after 1997.
- A total of 100406 king salmon were caught by nonresident anglers in 1994.
- There were 42240 nonresidents who caught 1 or more kings in 1994.
- Of the nonresidents who caught at least one king salmon, 20% would purchase a tag for a second king salmon. In S.E. Alaska this would constitute one days limit, in S.C. Alaska this would be two days of fishing.
- Only 10% of those who purchased the second tag would purchase a third tag. (assuming that majority of people are satisfied fishing for one day in S.E. from cruise ships, or are happy with two charter trips in S.C.)
- Of those who purchased a third tag, 50% will purchase a fourth. This percentage (50%) will remain constant for all further tag purchases. (To people who have purchased a third tag, money is probably less a concern than catching additional fish.)
- Everyone who purchases a tag will catch a fish to fill that tag (100% catch success).
- Approximately 25% of sport fish license sales occur in the first half of a given calendar year (based on 3 year average 1993-1995) With this in mind, FY 97 revenues are only 25% of calculated total for calendar year.

Actual Numbers of King Salmon Caught by Nonresident Anglers in 1994

King salmon harvested per angler	Number of anglers harvesting the king salmon	Total king salmon harvested
1	17606	17606
2	10598	21196
3	5403	16209
4	4445	17780
5	1565	7825
6+	2623	19790
Totals	42240	100406

Nonresident King Salmon Tag Revenue Calculations

Number of People	Number of Fish Caught	% Who Will Purchase Tag for an Additional Fish	Number of Tags Purchased	Tag Revenue (\$)
42240	1	20	8448	844.8
8448	2	10	845	169.0
845	3	50	423	126.9
423	4	50	212	84.8
212	5	50	106	53.0
106	6	50	53	26.5
53	7	50	27	13.5
27	8	50	14	7.0
Total Revenue				1325.5

Net Revenue Calculations by Fiscal Year

Description		FY 97	FY 98	FY 99	FY 00	FY 01	FY 02
w/ HB 390	license	1550.4	6325.6	6452.1	6581.2	6712.8	6847.1
w/ HB 390	tags	331.4	1338.8	1352.1	1365.7	1379.3	1393.1
w/o HB 390	license	1770.4	7223.1	7367.6	7514.9	7665.2	7818.6
Net (+/-)		111.4	441.3	436.6	432.0	426.9	421.6



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Special Comm. Fisheries
committee name
committee on HB 390, dated March 11, 1996.
bill/subject

I have been a resident of Sitka, AK,
most of my life. Me & my family rely on
Salmon & Halibut for a healthy food source.
Because of all the unnatural ingredients
contained now in most meats, our way
to enjoy meat w/out unwanted chemicals
is by substituting it w/ healthy fish. This
Bill that is being considered would stop any
fishing done by my family and many others
because of the outrageous cost. Why shouldn't
non-residents deserve the same access to the resource

Signed: _____

Testifier

that my family & I currently enjoy ???

Representing (Optional)

Martin D. Welsh

Address

1614 DAVIDOFF ST. SITKA, AK, 99835

Phone No.

(907) 747-8705 / 6430



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House special committee on fisheries
 committee name
 committee on HB 390, dated Mar 11, 1996
 bill/subject

I have only lived in Sitka for one year, and I plan on staying forever. I am very opposed to House Bill 390, because it's very discriminatory. ^{fishing} Sport ^{not} should pertain to the wealthy only. The poor and middle class Americans should be able to equally enjoy Alaska's resources such as King Salmon as well.

Signed: Allysa Monique Weidenhof

Testifier

Myself

Representing (Optional)

(Allysa Monique Weidenhof)

Address

1614 Davidoff Street Sitka, AK 99835

(907) 747-6430

Phone No.