HB 409

:OUSE COMMITTEE REPOI

(9)

Date Referred to Committee: February 18, 2004 **FURTHER REFERRALS:**

Date of Committee Action: 18 Feb 2004

The RESOURCES Committee considered: **HB 409**

HOUSE BILL NO. 409 **SEINE VESSEL LENGTH**

"An Act relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels; and providing for an effective date."

Recommends it be replaced with [ ] HCS *or* [X] CS *for* HB409 (FSIt)
For Senate Bills with new title: [ ] Technical Title [ ] New Title: HCR_____ **[ ] Same Title [ ] New Title**

[ ] attach amendments
[ ] add new referral to _____Committee
[ ] Letter of Intent_____Committee

List of Abbrev for Depts.:
ADM
CED
COR
CRT
EED
DEC
DFG
GOV
HSS
LEG
LAW
LWF
MVA
DNR
DPS
REV
DOT
UA

NEW **FISCAL NOTES** *Assigned by Chief Clerk's Office				
List by Dept(s):	***FN#**	**Fiscal**	**Indet.**	**Zero**

PREVIOUS **FISCAL NOTES**				
List by Dept(s):	**FN#**	**Fiscal**	**Indet.**	**Zero**
DFG	1			X

Signing with recommendations	**Printed Last Name**	**DP**	**DNP**	**NR**	**AM**
	LYNN			X	
	Gatto			X	
	Stepovich	X			
	HEINZE	X			
	Wolf		✓		
	Kerttula	X			
	[illegible]	✓			
Chair: Beverly Masek	Masek	✓			
Chair:					

Alaska State Legislature

Co-Chair
House Finance Committee
Subcommittee Chair
Environmental Conservation
Courts

Representative William K. Williams

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Fax (907) 465-3793

In Ketchikan:
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Ketchikan, AK 99901
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SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Fisheries Committee Substitute for House Bill 409

"An Act relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels; and providing for an effective date."

House Bill 409 removes the statutory prohibition for the length of salmon seine vessels and leaves the authority to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. The bill **does not** remove the 58-foot length limit; it simply gives the Board of Fisheries the authority to go through its normal public process to consider such a change.

This bill will put salmon seine vessels on the same footing as all other commercial fishing boats in the state. At present, the 58-foot limit on salmon seiners is the only length limit for salmon fisheries that is enshrined in statute. The length and size of all other fishing boats can be changed by the Board of Fisheries.

LEGAL SERVICES

DIVISION OF LEGAL AND RESEARCH SERVICES
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
STATE OF ALASKA

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

State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Deliveries to: 129 6th St., Rm. 329

MEMORANDUM February 17, 2004

SUBJECT: Sectional Summary of CSHB 409(FSH); An Act relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels
(Work Order No. 23-LS1328\Q)

TO: Representative Bill Williams
Attn: Tim Barry

FROM: George Utermohle
Legislative Counsel

You have requested a sectional summary of CSHB 409(FSH); an Act relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels.

As a preliminary matter, note that a sectional summary of a bill is not an authoritative interpretation of the bill. The bill itself is the best statement of its contents.

Section 1 of the bill amends AS 16.05.835(a) to provide that the maximum length of a vessel that may be used in a salmon seine fishery in the state is 58 feet overall length (except for certain grandfathered vessels that fished in the state prior to January 1, 1962) unless the Board of Fisheries has authorized by regulation the use of a larger vessel in the fishery.

Section 2 of the bill provides that the bill takes effect January 1, 2005.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:mdr
04-050.mdr

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MEMORANDUM December 3, 2003

SUBJECT: Approval of commercial fishing regulations by affected commercial fishermen

TO: Representative Bill Williams
Chair, Production Subcommittee
Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force

FROM: George Utermohle
Legislative Counsel

The purpose of this memorandum is to inform you of a potential constitutional issue of unknown significance associated with certain legislation that is being considered by the Production Subcommittee of the Joint Legislative Salmon Industry Task Force.

The Production Subcommittee is considering a number of draft bills relating to the regulation of commercial fishing that contain a requirement for approval of proposed or adopted regulations of the Board of Fisheries by the permit holders in the affected fishery before the regulations could take effect.

The legislature may delegate quasi-legislative regulation-making powers to the Board of Fisheries, because the board is an agency of the state consisting of public officers appointed by the governor and confirmed by the legislature. However, allowing the permit holders in a fishery to vote to approve a proposed regulation raises the issue of improper delegation of legislative power to private parties in violation of the nondelegation doctrine. The nondelegation doctrine basically holds that the legislature may not delegate its lawmaking powers to a private organization.

Although the nondelegation doctrine is virtually dead in the federal courts, state courts adhere to this doctrine, although not uniformly. See, Northern Lights Motel, Inc. v. Sweaney, 561 P.2d 1176, 1181 (1977). At issue in the Northern Lights Motel case was a statute that adopted the uniform building code, and future amendments to the code, as drafted by a private association of building officials as the official building code in Alaska. The adoption of future versions of the building code raised an issue under the non-delegation doctrine. The primary reason for the prohibition against delegation of regulation-making authority to private groups is that the public does not necessarily receive notice of, or have an opportunity to comment on the regulations, as it does when regulations are adopted by the legislature or a state agency. Id. However, due to the

particular fact situation in the case, the court did not explain whether and to what extent the nondelegation doctrine applies in this state. Id.

The source of concern for the court in the Northern Lights Motel case, lack of notice and opportunity to comment on a proposed regulation, would be less of an issue when the parties affected by the regulation are given the opportunity to vote on the proposed regulation.

The delegation of agency authority to a private person is an invalid use of agency authority, if the agency does not have the authority to make the delegation. For example, without statutory or constitutional authorization, an agency may not make the issuance of a boat-mooring permit contingent upon the written approval of an adjacent upland landowner. Anderson v. Grand River Dam Authority, 446 P.2d 814 (Ok. 1968). Likewise, an agency may not make the granting of a radio-operator's license contingent upon the written approval of the operator of the local airport, unless the legislature has authorized such a scheme. New Jersey Dept. of Transportation, Division of Aeronautics v. Brzoska, 354 A.2d 650 (N.J. 1976). Such standardless delegations of authority to private persons or groups are not subject to public accountability and are fundamentally suspect. However, delegations of authority such as those struck down in these two cases appear to be possible, if the legislature authorizes the delegation and appropriate standards for the exercise of the delegated authority are established by statute.

Though the delegation of authority to affected individuals to approve regulations adopted by a state agency may be inherently unsettling, there are no cases in this state, or in other states that I could find, that have addressed the validity of delegating authority to affected persons to control whether certain regulations may take effect. It is far from clear whether an Alaska court would find such a delegation to private parties to be an improper delegation of legislative power and thus invalid.[1]

Consultation with the Department of Law on this issue would be advisable.

If I may be of further assistance, please advise.

GU:mdr
03-214.mdr

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[1] However, the delegation of the legislative taxing power to private parties by allowing them to approve the imposition of taxes is clearly prohibited by the Alaska Constitution under art. IX, sec. 1. See, Alex v. State, 646 P.2d 203 (Alaska 1982).

Alaska State Legislature

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SPONSOR STATEMENT

House Bill 409

"An Act relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels; and providing for an effective date."

House Bill 409 removes the statutory prohibition for the length of salmon seine vessels and leaves the authority to the Alaska Board of Fisheries. It requires that a regulation of the Board of Fisheries to change salmon seine vessel length must be approved by at least 66 percent of the entry permit holders in the affected fishery. If the board adopts a new regulation, and in subsequent years they amend this regulation, fishermen who registered vessels under the previous rule will be grandfathered into the fishery.

This bill will put salmon seine vessels on the same footing as all other commercial fishing boats in the state. At present, the 58-foot limit on salmon seiners is the only length limit enshrined in statute. The length and size of all other fishing boats can be changed by the Board of Fisheries.

If the Board of Fisheries amends the regulation and lengthens the overall seine vessel length, owners of 58-foot vessels would not be required to purchase larger boats. The upgrade to a larger vessel would be optional.

SPONSOR STATEMENT

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2004 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number:
Bill Version: H.B. 409
() Publish Date:

Revision Date/Time (Note if correction):
Dept. Affected: Fish and Game
Title: Relating to the Maximum Length of Salmon Seine Vessels
RDU: Commercial Fisheries
Component:
Sponsor: Representative Williams
Requester: House Fisheries
Component No.:

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below.

OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2005	FY 2006	FY 2007	FY 2008	FY 2009	FY 2010
Personal Services						
Travel						
Contractual						
Supplies						
Equipment						
Land & Structures						
Grants & Claims						
Miscellaneous						
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
CAPITAL EXPENDITURES						
CHANGE IN REVENUES ( )						

FUND SOURCE (Thousands of Dollars)

1002 Federal Receipts						
1003 GF Match						
1004 GF						
1005 GF/Program Receipts						
1037 GF/Mental Health						
Other (Specify Type--Do not abbreviate)						
TOTAL	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Estimate of any current year (FY2004) cost: 0.0
Mark this box (X) if funding for this bill is included in the Governor's FY 2005 budget proposal:

POSITIONS

Full-time						
Part-time						
Temporary						

ANALYSIS: *(Attach a separate page if necessary)*

Passage of this legislation would have no fiscal impact.

Prepared by: Sarah Gilbertson
Phone 465-6137
Division: Legislative Liaison
Date/Time 2/5/04 1:26 PM
Approved by: Commissioner Kevin Duffy
Date 2/5/2004
Agency: Alaska Department of Fish & Game

(Revised 12/2003 OMB)

Cordova District Fishermen United

P.O. Box 939
Cordova, Alaska 99574
(907) 424-3447 FAX (907) 424-3430

Feb. 11th, 2004

House Special Committee on Fisheries
Representative Paul Seaton, Chair
Cc: Representative Bill Williams

RE: HB 409, "relating to the maximum length of salmon seine vessels"

Dear Representative Seaton,

My name is John Paul Wiese; I am Chair of the Seine Division of Cordova District Fishermen United. I am writing to state our **opposition** to HB 409. The seine fleet of Prince William Sound does not need bigger vessels; we need a consistent stable market for our product. We feel this bill will not help in the revitalization of the salmon industry but could actually be a detriment to the Prince William Sound Seine fishery by encouraging fishermen to over capitalize.

Respectfully,

John Paul Wiese
Chair, Seine Division
Cordova District Fishermen United

Subject: HB 409
Date: Thu, 5 Feb 2004 18:21:24 EST
From: Scooski@aol.com
To: Rep_Paul_Seaton@legis.state.ak.us
CC: Rep_Bill_Williams@legis.state.ak.us

Dear Represe Seaton:

I support **HB, 409.** Meeting the challenges of today's markets requires modernizing our seine fleets. For the following reasons **HB, 409** the **58 foot limit bill** is good legislation at the right time.

Abstract:
Alaska's salmon net fisheries were tooled for a canned salmon industry that developed at the turn of the last century. Due to complex market conditions beyond the control of fishermen, old regulations such as the 58 foot seine boat limit, limits the potential of Alaska's seine fishermen to maximize the earning power of their operations. Providing for larger vessels will increase individual capacities for volume and improve quality.

Specifically:
HB, 409 will provide fishemen enough deck space for primary processing -- sorting, grading and bleeding to improve quality for fresh and frozen salmon products. As seiners harvest the majority of Alaska's pink salmon, this bill will help move Alaska's pink salmon production out of cans and into other more modern product forms.

Thank you for your considerations in this matter.

Scott McAllister.
Alaskan purseiner.
316 Ave.
Juneau, Alaska, 99801

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

October 9, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	% Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Perm Val
S 01A Salmon, Purse Seine, Southeast		Resident	187	128	59	31.6			
		Nonresident	228	145	83	36.4			
	2002	Year Totals	415	273	142	34.2	171,333,401	$14,801,459	$22,80
		Resident	188	148	40	21.3			
		Nonresident	227	197	30	13.2			
	2001	Year Totals	415	345	70	16.9	251,156,915	$48,762,119	$34,70
		Resident	189	161	28	14.8			
		Nonresident	227	195	32	14.1			
	2000	Year Totals	416	356	60	14.4	141,311,987	$38,060,724	$39,30
		Resident	191	165	26	13.6			
		Nonresident	225	194	31	13.8			
	1999	Year Totals	416	359	57	13.7	295,817,046	$58,401,967	$40,40
		Resident	189	163	26	13.8			
		Nonresident	227	214	13	5.7			
	1998	Year Totals	416	377	39	9.4	221,502,353	$45,509,746	$49,50
		Resident	188	160	28	14.9			
		Nonresident	228	191	37	16.2			
	1997	Year Totals	416	351	65	15.6	157,593,151	$40,819,353	$50,000
		Resident	183	154	29	15.8			
		Nonresident	234	203	31	13.2			
	1996	Year Totals	417	357	60	14.4	278,605,774	$42,813,455	$61,200
		Resident	182	169	13	7.1			
		Nonresident	236	204	32	13.6			
	1995	Year Totals	418	373	45	10.8	197,982,775	$55,806,812	$75,900
		Resident	180	168	12	6.7			
		Nonresident	238	222	16	6.7			
	1994	Year Totals	418	390	28	6.7	217,313,218	$61,164,454	$73,600
		Resident	178	167	11	6.2			
		Nonresident	241	215	26	10.8			
	1993	Year Totals	419	382	37	8.8	203,684,672	$52,893,456	$79,600
S 01E Salmon, Purse Seine, Prince William Sound		Resident	198	89	109	55.1			
		Nonresident	69	31	38	55.1			
	2002	Year Totals	267	120	147	55.1	44,257,033	$5,137,401	$20,000
		Resident	196	106	90	45.9			
		Nonresident	72	41	31	43.1			
	2001	Year Totals	268	147	121	45.1	83,790,245	$12,862,182	$21,400
		Resident	198	95	103	52			
		Nonresident	70	35	35	50			
	2000	Year Totals	268	130	138	51.5	107,917,787	$18,003,064	$22,000
		Resident	195	99	96	49.2			
		Nonresident	72	39	33	45.8			
	1999	Year Totals	267	138	129	48.3	107,365,300	$16,942,605	$23,100
		Resident	192	106	86	44.8			
		Nonresident	75	42	33	44			
	1998	Year Totals	267	148	119	44.6	74,839,276	$11,334,626	$36,600

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

October 9, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	% Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01E Salmon, Purse Seine, Prince Wm Sound (cont.)		Resident	195	84	111	56.9			
		Nonresident	74	30	44	59.5			
	1997	Year Totals	269	114	155	57.6	63,022,226	$9,841,935	$36,400
		Resident	190	66	124	65.3			
		Nonresident	77	24	53	68.8			
	1996	Year Totals	267	90	177	66.3	67,529,747	$5,188,891	$33,800
		Resident	191	137	54	28.3			
		Nonresident	77	50	27	35.1			
	1995	Year Totals	268	187	81	30.2	39,047,930	$7,832,685	$64,300
		Resident	198	129	69	34.8			
		Nonresident	72	42	30	41.7			
	1994	Year Totals	270	171	99	36.7	79,927,295	$14,752,481	$35,300
		Resident	196	106	90	45.9			
		Nonresident	74	38	36	48.6			
	1993	Year Totals	270	144	126	46.7	9,490,558	$1,706,858	$88,900
S 01H Salmon, Purse Seine, Cook Inlet		Resident	75	23	52	69.3			
		Nonresident	7	2	5	71.4			
	2002	Year Totals	82	25	57	69.5	4,800,042	$715,976	$11,500
		Resident	75	21	54	72			
		Nonresident	8	4	4	50			
	2001	Year Totals	83	25	58	69.9	1,896,155	$721,111	$15,800
		Resident	76	32	44	57.9			
		Nonresident	7	4	3	42.9			
	2000	Year Totals	83	36	47	56.6	2,384,579	$1,029,272	$15,800
		Resident	75	40	35	46.7			
		Nonresident	8	3	5	62.5			
	1999	Year Totals	83	43	40	48.2	2,272,370	$1,912,728	$17,200
		Resident	78	37	41	52.6			
		Nonresident	5	2	3	60			
	1998	Year Totals	83	39	44	53	2,851,252	$1,069,729	$24,100
		Resident	78	23	55	70.5			
		Nonresident	7	0	7	100			
	1997	Year Totals	85	23	62	72.9	1,619,433	$768,043	$32,000
		Resident	78	33	45	57.7			
		Nonresident	7	1	6	85.7			
	1996	Year Totals	85	34	51	60	1,798,149	$1,740,062	$37,400
		Resident	76	44	32	42.1			
		Nonresident	8	2	6	75			
	1995	Year Totals	84	46	38	45.2	5,875,726	$1,982,432	$90,800
		Resident	78	29	49	62.8			
		Nonresident	6	1	5	83.3			
	1994	Year Totals	84	30	54	64.3	2,506,111	$768,850	$134,500
		Resident	79	49	30	38			
		Nonresident	5	2	3	60			
	1993	Year Totals	84	51	33	39.3	2,109,936	$842,496	$134,500

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

October 9, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	% Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01K Salmon, Purse Seine, Kodiak		Resident	288	115	171	59.8			
		Nonresident	96	34	62	64.6			
	2002	Year Totals	382	149	233	61	74,367,756	$9,851,159	$9,900
		Resident	289	139	150	51.9			
		Nonresident	95	43	52	54.7			
	2001	Year Totals	384	182	202	52.6	81,678,742	$17,058,329	$17,100
		Resident	292	163	124	42.5			
		Nonresident	91	55	36	39.6			
	2000	Year Totals	383	223	160	41.8	49,917,005	$16,714,285	$20,400
		Resident	286	163	123	43			
		Nonresident	97	57	40	41.2			
	1999	Year Totals	383	220	163	42.6	57,076,457	$23,969,293	$29,800
		Resident	285	160	125	43.9			
		Nonresident	99	57	42	42.4			
	1998	Year Totals	384	217	167	43.5	86,375,226	$25,898,030	$33,000
		Resident	286	188	98	34.3			
		Nonresident	98	73	25	25.5			
	1997	Year Totals	384	261	123	32	45,375,982	$14,339,237	$41,700
		Resident	290	196	94	32.4			
		Nonresident	94	65	29	30.9			
	1996	Year Totals	384	261	123	32	32,962,614	$18,551,849	$46,900
		Resident	291	228	63	21.6			
		Nonresident	95	84	11	11.6			
	1995	Year Totals	386	312	74	19.2	160,194,850	$42,359,845	$50,400
		Resident	288	213	75	26			
		Nonresident	99	72	27	27.3			
	1994	Year Totals	387	285	102	26.4	42,502,786	$19,250,419	$45,400
		Resident	285	240	45	15.8			
		Nonresident	102	84	18	17.6			
	1993	Year Totals	387	324	63	16.3	117,723,913	$30,756,361	$61,600
S 01L Salmon, Purse Seine, Chignik		Resident	84	38	46	54.8			
		Nonresident	16	3	13	81.3			
	2002	Year Totals	100	41	59	59	8,163,535	$4,611,512	$186,600
		Resident	83	78	5	6			
		Nonresident	15	14	1	6.7			
	2001	Year Totals	98	92	6	6.1	17,710,986	$8,411,090	$185,800
		Resident	84	84	0	0			
		Nonresident	15	15	0	0			
	2000	Year Totals	99	99	0	0	16,772,396	$12,629,695	$200,000
		Resident	83	78	5	6			
		Nonresident	16	12	4	25			
	1999	Year Totals	99	90	9	9.1	27,111,731	$22,966,602	$158,800
		Resident	84	73	11	13.1			
		Nonresident	16	12	4	25			
	1998	Year Totals	100	85	15	15	10,987,587	$8,617,756	$185,500

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

October 9, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	% Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Permit Value
S 01L Salmon, Purse Seine, Chignik (cont.)		Resident	83	82	1	1.2			
		Nonresident	17	16	1	5.9			
	1997	Year Totals	100	98	2	2	9,567,631	$5,125,222	$188,300
		Resident	81	80	1	1.2			
		Nonresident	20	20	0	0			
	1996	Year Totals	101	100	1	1	17,730,842	$13,150,294	$194,500
		Resident	80	80	0	0			
		Nonresident	20	20	0	0			
	1995	Year Totals	100	100	0	0	23,797,500	$14,961,281	$228,300
		Resident	82	82	0	0			
		Nonresident	18	17	1	5.6			
	1994	Year Totals	100	99	1	1	15,216,337	$10,944,066	$238,300
		Resident	83	83	0	0			
		Nonresident	19	19	0	0			
	1993	Year Totals	102	102	0	0	17,974,603	$9,952,323	$349,800
S 01M Salmon, Purse Seine, AK Peninsula/Aleutian Islands		Resident	90	42	48	53.3			
		Nonresident	31	0	31	100			
	2002	Year Totals	121	42	79	65.3	15,050,720	$1,884,225	$39,600
		Resident	90	60	30	33.3			
		Nonresident	31	4	27	87.1			
	2001	Year Totals	121	64	57	47.1	22,030,942	$2,942,906	$48,800
		Resident	91	64	27	29.7			
		Nonresident	30	12	18	60			
	2000	Year Totals	121	76	45	37.2	21,479,610	$5,988,400	$48,800
		Resident	92	66	26	28.3			
		Nonresident	29	8	21	72.4			
	1999	Year Totals	121	74	47	38.8	35,289,133	$11,325,415	$74,300
		Resident	91	70	21	23.1			
		Nonresident	31	9	22	71			
	1998	Year Totals	122	79	43	35.2	32,819,068	$8,448,356	$166,000
		Resident	92	69	23	25			
		Nonresident	30	13	17	56.7			
	1997	Year Totals	122	82	40	32.8	14,157,801	$4,677,464	$166,000
		Resident	94	80	14	14.9			
		Nonresident	30	21	9	30			
	1996	Year Totals	124	101	23	18.5	15,358,080	$4,139,174	$166,000
		Resident	97	93	4	4.1			
		Nonresident	27	25	2	7.4			
	1995	Year Totals	124	118	6	4.8	75,301,389	$20,927,345	$182,800
		Resident	96	93	3	3.1			
		Nonresident	28	26	2	7.1			
	1994	Year Totals	124	119	5	4	52,663,227	$13,522,327	$193,400
		Resident	97	93	4	4.1			
		Nonresident	29	29	0	0			
	1993	Year Totals	126	122	4	3.2	51,649,673	$16,155,304	$197,500

State of Alaska
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Permit Statistics For Alaska's Limited Entry Salmon Fisheries: 1993 - 2002

October 9, 2003

Fishery Description	Year	Permit Residency	Permits Issued	Permits Fished	Permits Not Fished	% Not Fished	Total Pounds Harvested	Estimated Gross Earnings	Perm Val
S 02K Salmon, Beach Seine, Kodiak		Resident	28	0	28	100			
		Nonresident	6	0	6	100			
	2002	Year Totals	34	0	34	100	0	$0	$16,40
		Resident	29	0	29	100			
		Nonresident	5	0	5	100			
	2001	Year Totals	34	0	34	100	0	$0	$16,40
		Resident	29	2	27	93.1			
		Nonresident	5	0	5	100			
	2000	Year Totals	34	2	32	94.1	47,159	$30,502	$16,40
		Resident	31	4	27	87.1			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1999	Year Totals	34	4	30	88.2	34,807	$29,367	$16,40
		Resident	30	2	28	93.3			
		Nonresident	4	0	4	100			
	1998	Year Totals	34	2	32	94.1	47,454	$7,297	$16,400
		Resident	31	5	26	83.9			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1997	Year Totals	34	5	29	85.3	188,750	$42,093	$16,400
		Resident	31	6	25	80.6			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1996	Year Totals	34	6	28	82.4	20,881	$17,723	$16,400
		Resident	31	8	23	74.2			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1995	Year Totals	34	8	26	76.5	576,637	$115,100	$18,000
		Resident	31	5	26	83.9			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1994	Year Totals	34	5	29	85.3	91,507	$46,961	$20,300
		Resident	31	9	22	71			
		Nonresident	3	0	3	100			
	1993	Year Totals	34	9	25	73.5	427,759	$74,073	$39,000
S 03A Salmon, Drift Gillnet, Southeast		Resident	359	295	64	17.8			
		Nonresident	123	96	27	22			
	2002	Year Totals	482	391	91	18.9	23,660,931	$7,638,394	$27,900
		Resident	359	327	32	8.9			
		Nonresident	123	106	17	13.8			
	2001	Year Totals	482	433	49	10.2	27,397,365	$12,489,834	$41,300
		Resident	344	302	42	12.2			
		Nonresident	136	120	16	11.8			
	2000	Year Totals	480	422	58	12.1	31,170,137	$11,738,149	$33,000
		Resident	346	309	37	10.7			
		Nonresident	135	121	14	10.4			
	1999	Year Totals	481	430	51	10.6	31,868,683	$11,489,118	$33,900
		Resident	338	297	41	12.1			
		Nonresident	141	125	16	11.3			
	1998	Year Totals	479	422	57	11.9	30,431,908	$11,345,286	$35,400

Purse Seiner

Purse seiners catch salmon (primarily pink salmon) and herring by encircling them with a long net and drawing (pursing) the bottom closed to capture the fish. The net is first stacked on the stern of the boat and then payed into the water while the boat travels in a large circle around the fish. The far end of the net is attached to a "power skiff," which helps the operation by holding the net while the seiner completes the circle. The top of the net stays on the surface of the water because of its "float line" that runs through thousands of colorful floats, and the bottom of the net falls vertically because of its weighted "lead line." As a result, the net hangs like a curtain around the school of fish. The vessel crew then purses its bottom with a "purse line." The lines, and thus the net, are retrieved through a hydraulic power block (winch). Once most of the net has been retrieved, with the remainder of it lying in a "bag" alongside the vessel, the fish are dipped from the bag and into the vessel's hold. For large catches of herring, a buying vessel or "tender" comes alongside the fishing vessel and lowers the end of a fish pump into the bagged purse seine. The herring are then pumped aboard the tender and into its hold without ever going aboard the seiner. Sometimes referred to as "limit seiners," purse seiners are sleek, cabin-forward vessels that are limited by Alaska law to 58' in order to more precisely manage their fishing effort. They are recognized by their long, clean decks, the boom with its power block, the net stacked on the back, and the power skiff that is often seen riding "piggyback" aboard the vessel's stern while it is traveling. When fishing, of course, the circle of floats on the surface of the water, and the power skiff assisting with the operation, are sure giveaways.

Seine-caught salmon are delivered "in-the-round" (whole) to buying stations and canneries where they end up as canned and frozen products. Herring are delivered to processing plants where they are either stripped of their roe (eggs), or packaged as bait for other commercial fisheries; e.g., the longline fisheries

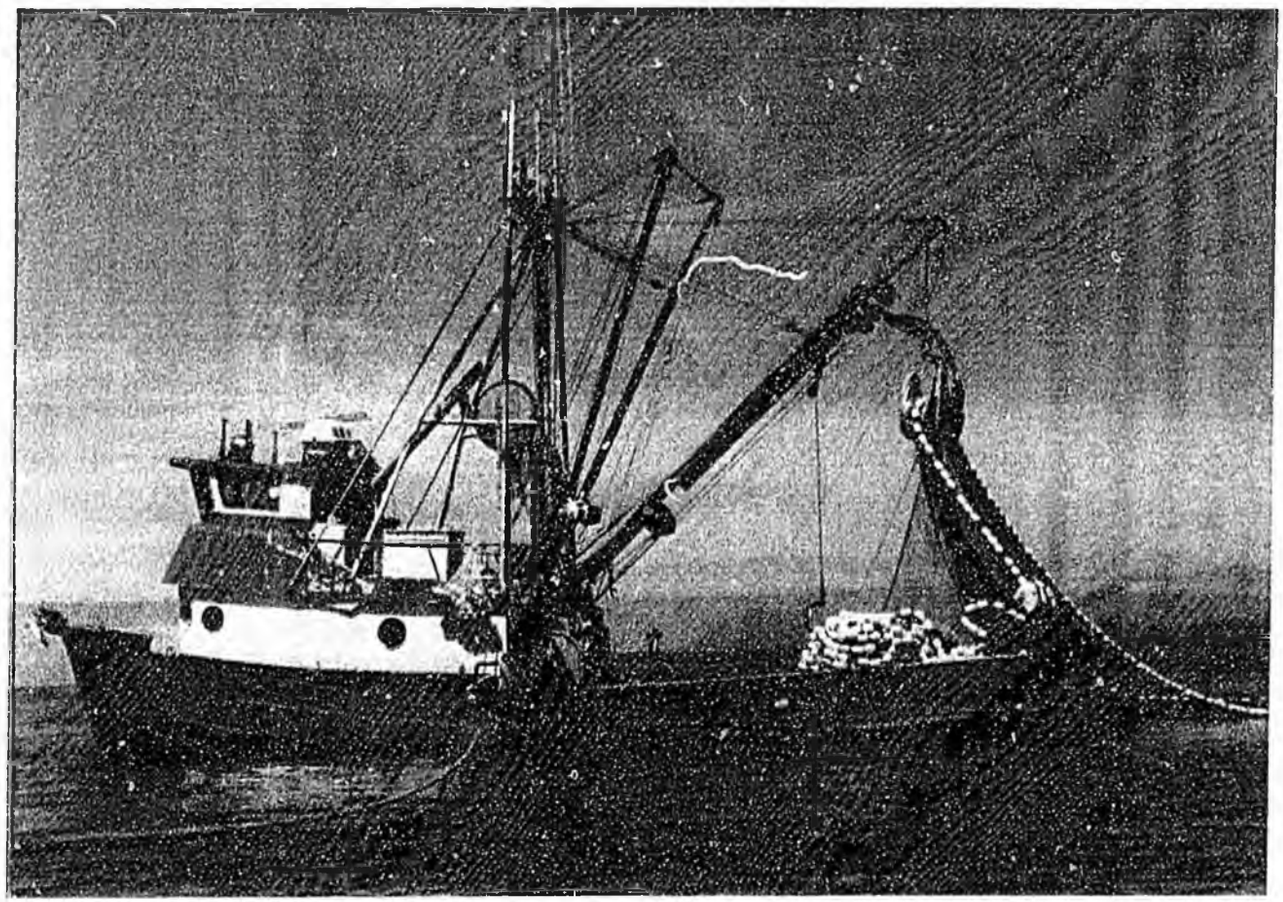
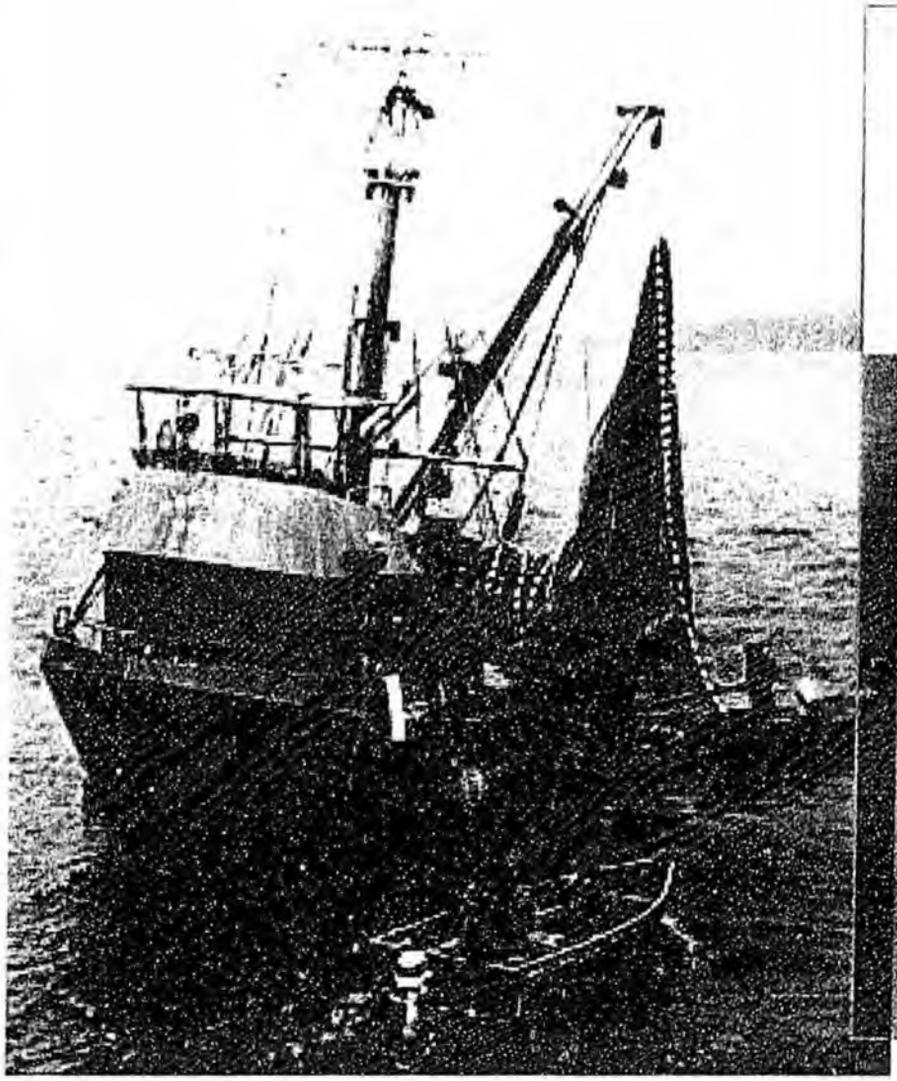
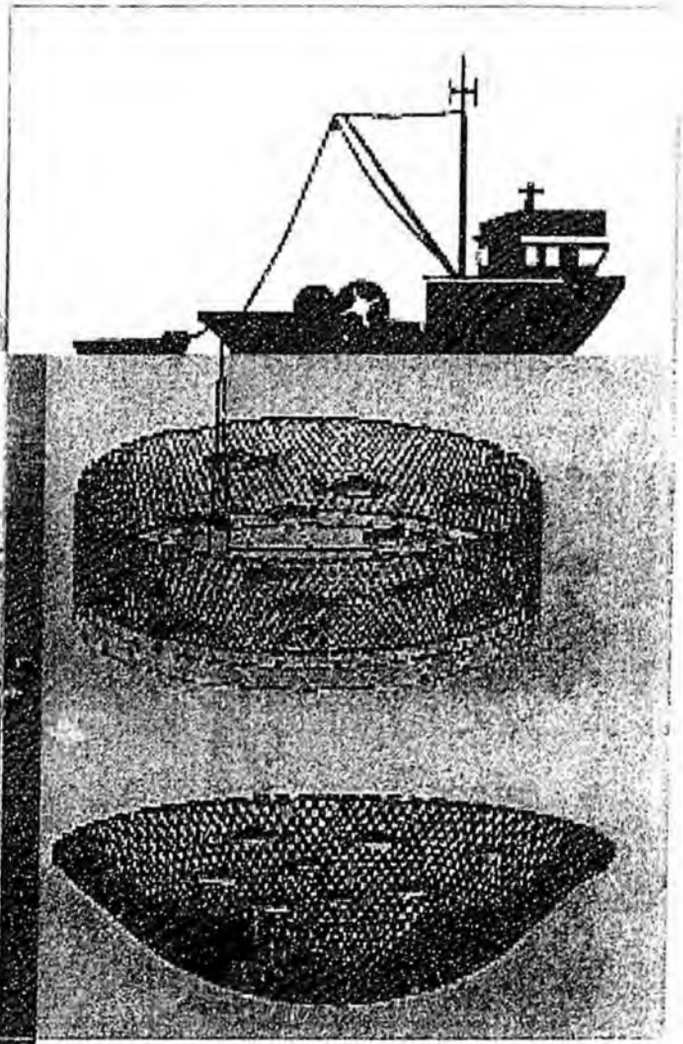


Photo by Jana M. Suchy

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game



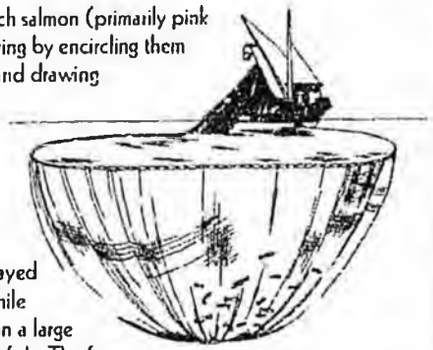


Purse Seine

A purse seine is a net which is set in the water and then pulled into a circle, as it surrounds the salmon. The bottom of the net is closed (pursed) and drawn towards the fishing vessel where the salmon are landed aboard the seine boat. Approximately 50% of all salmon commercially harvested are caught by means of purse seining.

What kind of fishing boat is that?

Purse Seiner



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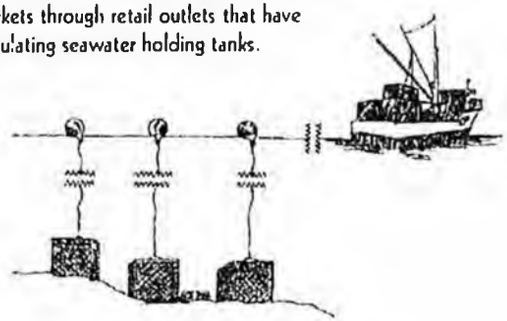
Crabber

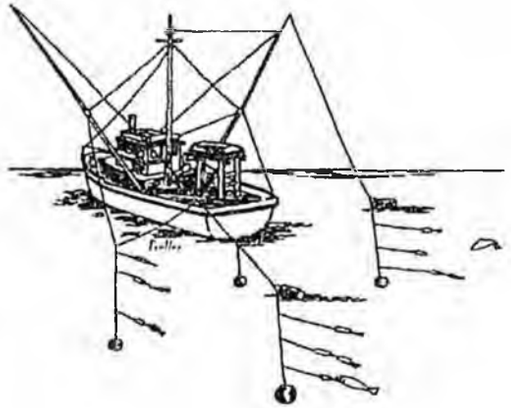
Crabbers target Dungeness, king, and Tanner crabs using twine or wire-meshed steel pots (traps). Baited with herring or other fresh bait, the pots are left to "soak" for several days. A line extends from each pot to a surface buoy that marks its location. There are several configurations for the pots, though in general, the smaller round pots are fished for Dungeness in shallow bays and estuaries, and the large, heavy, rectangular pots are fished in waters deeper than 100' for king and Tanner crab. A power winch is used to retrieve the pots. Once aboard, a pot is opened and the catch sorted. Females and undersized males are discarded (alive) over the side and legal-sized males are retained in aerated seawater tanks.

Crab boats come in a variety of shapes and sizes, from aluminum skiffs with outboard motors that fish the inside waters for Dungeness, to seagoing vessels of 100' or more that ply the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska for king crab. Unless one happens to see a crabber headed for the fishing grounds with its decks stacked with pots, identification of a vessel as a crabber might be difficult for the casual observer.

Crabs are delivered live to shore stations where they are cooked and then either canned or sold as a fresh or frozen product. A small number are sold live in local markets through retail outlets that have circulating seawater holding tanks.



Troller



Troll vessels catch salmon, principally chinook, coho, and pink salmon, by "trolling" bait or lures through feeding concentrations of fish. The word "troll" comes from a medieval German word, "trollen," and refers to the revolving motion of the bait or lures used in this type of fishing.

Typically, four main wire lines are fished, each of which has a large (40 lb), lead sinker ("cannon ball") on its terminal end, and 8–12 nylon leaders spaced out along its length, each of which ends in either a lure or baited hook. To retrieve hooked fish, the main lines are wound about small, onboard spools via hand crank (hand trollers) or with hydraulic power (power trollers), and the fish are gaffed when alongside the vessel. The leaders are then rebaited and let back down to the desired depth(s).

Troll vessels come in a variety of sizes and configurations, ranging from small, hand troll skiffs to large, ocean-going power troll vessels of 50' or more in length. Troll salmon fishermen operate throughout Southeast Alaska in both state and federal waters.

The troll salmon fishery produces a low-volume, high-quality product. Troll-caught salmon are dressed at sea and sold either as a fresh or frozen product. Public markets and fine restaurants are the final destination.

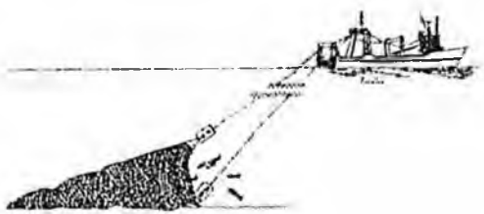
flip page for additional descriptions

Trawler

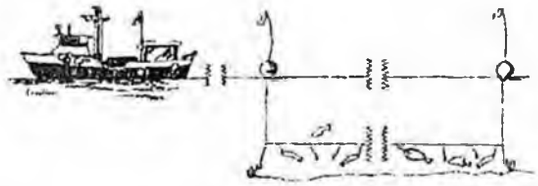
Trawlers are sometimes confused with trollers due to their similar sounding names, though there are few similarities. Trawlers typically catch large quantities of midwater species, such as pollock or pink shrimp, and bottomfish, such as flounder, by towing a large, cone-shaped net. Most trawl nets have "doors" on either side of the net's opening to help hold it open, and some, that are fished near the bottom, have a heavy chain strung along the bottom of the opening to hold it close to the sea floor. The net is retrieved via the use of huge winches and a power drum upon which the net is rolled as it is brought aboard. The end of the net, the "bag" or "cod end," holds the fish and is usually pulled right up into the back of the vessel on a slanting stern ramp.

Trawlers are generally large vessels; the largest in the ocean pollock fishery are factory trawlers that possess onboard processing facilities. These can be up to 600' in length. Catches are often enormous, with a 2-hour tow of the net yielding up to 100 tons or more, depending on the fishery, the size of the vessel, and the concentration of fish in the area.

The trawl fishery may process its catches into fillets, as in the case of flounder destined for the fresh and frozen market, or minced fish called "surimi," which is manufactured into fish sticks and similar products such as artificial king crab. Shrimp fishermen sort their catches by size and species and sell the product as either a whole, frozen product, or as a headed, frozen product.



Longliner



Longliners catch bottomfish (primarily halibut, blackcod, lingcod, and rockfish) via a long line that is laid on the bottom. Attached are leaders (called gangions) with baited hooks. Each longline can be up to a mile in length and have thousands of baited hooks. The lines are anchored at each end of each "set." Lines at the ends run to the surface and are marked with a buoy and flag. A longline vessel typically sets several lines for a 24-hour "soak." The lines are retrieved over a side roller with a power winch, and the fish caught are bled or dressed and then packed in ice in the vessel's hold.

Longliners are typically large vessels, 50' to 100' in length, with a weather cover on the stern to protect the crew. The longlines are coiled and stacked on deck in tubs when not in use. Most vessels in this fishery can pack 20 to 40 tons, or more, of iced product before returning to port. Longliners are readily identified by their weather cover and, when not fishing, by the numerous orange buoys and flags that are tied along their rails.

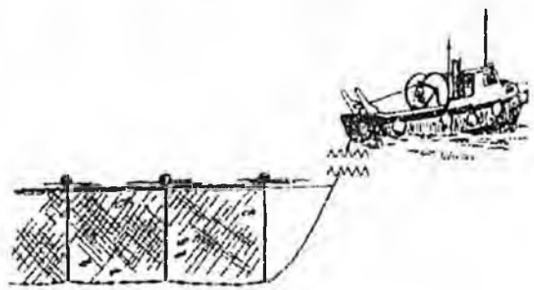
This fishery delivers its catch whole and bled (rockfish), or whole and gutted (halibut), or headed and gutted (blackcod and lingcod) for subsequent sale to fresh and frozen markets.

Gillnetter

Gillnetters catch salmon, primarily sockeye, chum, and coho, by setting curtain-like nets perpendicular to the direction in which the fish are travelling as they migrate along the coast toward their natal streams. The net has a float line on the top and a weighted lead line on the bottom. The mesh openings are designed to be just large enough to allow the male fish, which are usually larger, to get their heads stuck ("gilled") in the mesh. Much larger fish and the smaller females are not so readily gilled. Gillnets work best in silty or turbid water which makes them difficult for the fish to see.

Gillnet vessels are usually 30' to 40' long. They are easily recognized by the drum on either the front ("bow picker") or the stern ("stern picker"), on which the net is rolled. Net retrieval is by hydraulic power which turns the drum. Fish are removed from the net by hand "picking" them from the mesh as the net is reeled onboard.

Gillnet-caught salmon are usually iced and delivered to buyers and cold storages. Historically, their ultimate destination was the canned market, though a growing market for frozen product has developed overseas.



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