

SCOMM

131:5

COOK INLET												
SPECIES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SALMON												
Upper Cook Inlet												
chinook							Gillnet					
coho							Gillnet					
pink/chum							Gillnet					
sockeye							Gillnet					
Lower Cook Inlet												
pink							Gillnet or Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet or Seine					
chum							Gillnet or Seine					
HERRING												
Upper Cook Inlet												
sac roe and food/bait							Gillnet					
Lower Cook Inlet												
sac roe							Gillnet					
SHELLFISH												
clam							Shovel					
scallop												
GROUNDFISH												
cod							State waters Pot and Jig Fishery					
rockfish/lingcod												
sablefish							Long line	Pots				

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND/COPPER RIVER												
SPECIES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SALMON												
chinook							Gillnet					
coho												
pink							Gillnet or Seine					
sockeye							Gillnet					
chum							Gillnet					
HERRING												
food/bait												
sac roe							Seine					
sac roe							Gillnet					
roe on kelp							Pound					
SHELLFISH												
shrimp							Trawl					
scallop												
GROUNDFISH												
Pacific cod							Longline, Pot, or Jig (pot and jig only during state waters fishery)					
rockfish							Bycatch fishery only that is not an offshoot					
pollock							Trawl					
sablefish							Longline, Pot or Trawl					
ling cod							Jig (all legal gear)					



Commercial Fishing Seasons In Alaska



This summary is intended as a general guide only and is non-binding.
For detailed regulatory information refer to official codes.

Season lengths indicated in this summary are subject to closure by
emergency order as guideline harvest objectives are met or as deemed
necessary by conservation concerns.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
PO 25526

Juneau, AK 99802
Doug Mecum, director
(907)465-4160

www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us

SPECIES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SALMON												
coho								Set Gillnet				
sockeye							Set Gillnet					
SHELLFISH												
red/blue king crab												
shrimp		Pot						Pot				
shrimp		Trawl						Other Trawl				
scallop		Dredge						Dredge				

Tanner and Dungeness crab fisheries are closed until further notice

SOUTHEAST ALASKA												
SPECIES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SALMON												
chinook		Winter Trawl					Summer Trawl			Winter Trawl		
coho							Seine, Gillnet or Trawl					
pink							Seine					
sockeye							Seine, Gillnet or Trawl					
chum							Seine or Gillnet					
HERRING												
food/bait		Seine								Seine		
sac roe							Seine or Gillnet					
roe on kelp							Pound					
SHELLFISH												
red/blue king crab		Pot									Pot	
golden king crab						Pot						
Dungeness		Pot (D1,2,13B)					Pot (must gear)			Pot (all)	Pot	
Tanner							Pot					
shrimp		Beam Trawl						Beam Trawl				
shrimp		Pot					Pot			Pot		
geoducks							Trawl					
red urchins							Churn					
sea cucumber		Dive								Dive		
GROUNDFISH												
rockfish		Longline									Longline	
sablefish							Longline/NSE			Longline or Pot		
lingcod										Dredge/Beam Trawl		



Commercial Fishing Seasons in Alaska

CHIGNIK												
SPECIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
SALMON												
chinook							Purse Seine					
coho								Purse Seine				
pink								Purse Seine				
sockeye							Purse Seine					
chum								Purse Seine				
HERRING												
sac roe					Purse Seine							
GROUND FISH												
cod						Pot and jig						
rockfish						Jig						

KODIAK												
SPECIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
SALMON												
coho								Seine or Gillnet				
pink								Seine or Gillnet				
sockeye								Seine or Gillnet				
chum								Seine or Gillnet				
HERRING												
food/bait	Trawl Seine Gillnet									Trawl Seine Gillnet		
sac roe							Seine or Gillnet					
SHELLFISH												
Dungeness								Pot				
Tanner			Pot									
shrimp		Trawl							Trawl			
shrimp							Pot					
scallops		Dredge								Dredge		
sea urchins		Dredge									Dredge	
sea cucumber			Dredge								Dredge	
GROUND FISH												
cod							Pot Jig					
rockfish							Jig					

ALASKA PENINSULA												
SPECIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
SALMON												
South Peninsula												
coho								Gill net or Seine				
pink								Seine				
sockeye								Gillnet or Seine				
chum								Gillnet or Seine				
North Peninsula												
coho								Gillnet or Seine				
sockeye								Gillnet or Seine				
HERRING												
North/South Peninsula												
sac roe							Seine					
Dutch Harbor												
food/bait								Gillnet or Seine				
SHELLFISH												
Dungeness									Pot			
Tanner			Pot									
shrimp							Pot					
shrimp		Trawl							Trawl			
scallops		Dredge							Dredge			
Groundfish												
cod							Pot and Jig					
rockfish							Jig					

BRISTOL BAY/BERING SEA												
SPECIES	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
SALMON												
chinook						Gillnet						
coho								Gillnet				
sockeye								Gillnet				
chum							Gillnet					
HERRING												
sac roe					Gillnet or Seine		Bait					
roe on kelp					Hand							
SHELLFISH												
red king crab									Pot	Pot		
band Tanner		Pot									Pot	
opilio Tanner			Pot									
blue king crab									Pot			
brown king crab												



ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM												
SPECIES	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
SALMON												
Kuskokwim River												
coho								Gillnet				
chum							Gillnet					
Yukon River												
chinook						Gillnet or Fishwhale		pot				
summer chum						Gillnet or Fishwhale		el				
fall chum							Gillnet or Fishwhale		el			
Norton Sound												
chinook						Gillnet						
coho								Gillnet				
pink							Gillnet					
chum						Gillnet						
Kotzebue Sound												
chum							Gillnet					
HERRING												
Kuskokwim Bay												
sac roe					Gillnet							
Cape Romanzof												
sac roe					Gillnet							
Norton Sound												
sac roe					Gillnet	Seine						
roe on kelp					Pound							
SHELLFISH												
Norton Sound												
red king crab												

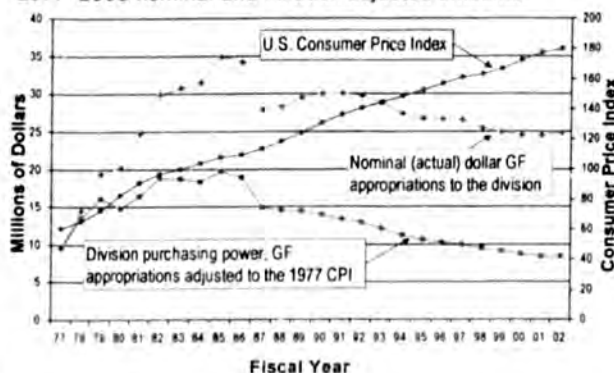


FY 2004 BUDGET REQUEST

The FY2004 Governor's budget request has not been completed. The division faces a challenge during this period of declining general fund revenues to not only maintain, but improve, its ability to ensure optimum sustained yield of the state's fisheries, as well as address increasing demands by the public for expanded services and improved management precision. Efforts are being made to promote efficiencies, including centralized services and utilization of attrition to reprogram resources toward the highest priority issues. The division has also worked with the public to fund cooperative assessment projects.

GENERAL FUND BUDGET

1977-2003 nominal and inflation-adjusted amounts.



PROGRAM GOALS

1. Provide for healthy, sustainable, and economically viable commercial fisheries. Help the fishing industry respond to changing market conditions. Develop new fishing and mariculture opportunities that will strengthen and broaden the economic base of Alaska's commercial fisheries. Conduct research to help understand and anticipate major changes in salmon production.
2. Provide for subsistence harvest of fish, shellfish, and aquatic plants as the priority use consistent with the sustained yield principle.
3. Manage Alaska's fish, shellfish, and aquatic plant resources based on sound science, good management principles, and a fair and open public process. Manage for sustained yield following objectives set by the division and the Board of Fisheries. Utilize the best available scientific information and technology to ensure well-informed, sustainable fisheries management.

Fisheries that allocate fishery resources to commercial, personal use, and subsistence uses. Fishery resources include shellfish (crab, shrimp, clams, scallops), herring, five species of salmon, and some groundfish populations.

The fisheries management components contain the division's regional and statewide resource management and administrative programs, including resource assessment, fisheries monitoring, inseason regulation, vessel support, administrative support, fiscal and program planning, data processing and project review. The fisheries development component contains the division's fisheries rehabilitation, enhancement and development programs, including oversight and technical support to the state's private and public salmon hatcheries and mariculture industry. This component is also responsible for developing techniques for rehabilitating depressed or less productive fish populations, and support for developing new fisheries. The special projects component contains authority to allow the division to receive funds from various contracts and grants to further our mission. The Capital Improvement Project (CIP) positions costs component contains authority to document personal services costs for employees working on CIP projects.

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is accomplished by researching the status of exploited fish stocks, establishing biological guidelines to protect reproductive biomasses, rehabilitating or enhancing where possible, and managing harvests within acceptable limits. The division implements decisions of the Board of

DIVISION FUNDING AND STAFFING (in thousands \$)

	FY 2004 Governor	FY 2003 Management
General Fund	n/a	\$24,803.1
Statutory Program Receipts	n/a	\$1,597.7
Test Fish Receipts	n/a	\$4,032.5
Federal Receipts	n/a	\$12,299.3
Fish and Game Fund	n/a	\$1,494.4
Interagency Receipts	n/a	\$1,010.2
CIP	n/a	\$1,898.0
Exxon Valdez Settlement	n/a	\$247.0
Receipt Services	n/a	\$1,694.9
TOTALS	n/a	\$49,077.1

Personnel

Full Time	n/a	325
Seasonal	n/a	524
Temporary	n/a	21

COMMERCIAL HARVEST & EXVESSEL VALUE (in millions \$, 2002 is preliminary)

	2002	2001
Salmon	\$141	\$229
Herring	\$10	\$14
Halibut	\$121	\$112
Groundfish	\$553	\$632
Shellfish	\$130	\$129
TOTALS	\$955	\$1,115

TAX REVENUES GENERATED BY THE FISHING INDUSTRY (in thousands \$)

	FY02	FY01
Fish Processing Taxes	\$25,292.4	\$30,494.6
Salmon Enhancement Tax	\$3,701.8	\$3,643.9
Seafood Marketing Assessment	\$2,698.5	\$3,156.8
Salmon Marketing Tax	\$1,986.7	\$2,554.6
Fishery Resource Landing Tax	\$7,223.8	\$7,348.7
Processor Corporate Tax	\$2,077.5	\$3,039.4
CFEC License Fees	\$3,824.5	\$4,359.6
TOTALS	\$46,805.2	\$54,597.6

FISHING INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT (numbers of persons)

	2002	2001
CFEC Permits	21,625	23,670
Vessel Licenses	14,243	15,177
Crewmember Licenses	17,574	20,658
Processors and Buyers	826	862



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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

2003 OVERVIEW

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

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MISSION

Fisheries Overview and Key Accomplishments

Fish and shellfish harvests in the waters off Alaska totaled 5.0 billion pounds in 2002 with an estimated exvessel value of \$955 million. Preliminary exvessel values of the fisheries were \$141 million for salmon, \$553 million for groundfish, \$10 million for herring, \$121 million for halibut, and \$130 million for shellfish.



Crab fishing. Photo by Susan Strand © ADF&G

The 2002 Alaska commercial salmon catch of 130.4 million fish exceeded the forecasted harvest of 128 million fish. This harvest ranked 15th highest in the last 125 years. The exvessel value of \$141 million was the lowest value

since 1976 and was only about half of the recent 5-year average value of \$289 million. Exvessel value in the salmon fishery continued to decrease as it has over the last 10 years.

The 2002 salmon season was characterized by low prices, reduced numbers of tenders on the fishing grounds, and reduced numbers of participating permit holders. The Bristol Bay run of sockeye salmon was the smallest inshore run in over 20 years. The Naknek/Kvichak and Nushagak District sockeye salmon runs were below forecasted levels. Norton Sound had its poorest season on record with weak chinook and chum salmon runs and lost its only fish buyer due to mechanical problems with its tenders. Under a new purse seine cooperative fishery management plan for Chignik, 77 permit holders participated in the cooperative fleet and harvested the co-op's allocation of 30.7% of the sockeye run.

The division is developing federally-funded research plans that will assist in understanding and anticipating major changes in salmon production in the AYK Region where salmon returns have been poor in recent years. These research plans will be coordinated with other divisions, agencies, and local organizations.

New federal and private funds have been obtained to continue the division's ongoing efforts to develop new fishing opportunities that will strengthen and broaden the economic base of Alaska's commercial fisheries.

The state manages groundfish in the 0 to 3 mile territorial sea in concert with federal groundfish management actions. The department, in concert with local communities, the industry, and the Board of Fisheries, has developed some small, slower-paced fisheries that will benefit Alaskan coastal communities.

Efforts continue to promote efficiencies and achieve cost savings by reprogramming resources toward the highest priority issues, consolidating or eliminating programs, utilizing staff attrition to downsize the workforce, and developing cooperative resource assessment projects with private entities.

Issues

SALMON MARKETS

Salmon prices are depressed primarily because of the abundance of farmed fish. To survive, the fishing industry must find ways to reduce costs and consistently produce high quality products. Division staff will be assisting in the process of identifying the most useful and appropriate specific tasks that can be undertaken to address the challenges facing the Alaskan salmon industry.



Photo by Kurt Savikko

STATE-FEDERAL SUBSISTENCE

The division is increasingly involved in new tasks related to dual State-Federal management of subsistence fisheries in the general categories of management coordination, regulatory coordination, and cooperative research and monitoring.

DEVELOPING FISHERIES

In recent years there has been a growth in the exploitation of previously underutilized species, such as sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and clams. These growing industries, however, are exploiting stocks not normally assessed or managed by the division. In order to take advantage of these development opportunities, more assessment and management planning will be required. The division, in cooperation with the industry, the Board of Fisheries, and the Legislature, is developing policies that will guide the development of new fisheries. These policies will address sustainable harvest strategies, funding, markets, product quality, resident employment, and distribution of benefits.

FISHERIES ALLOCATIONS

The allocation of fisheries resources among various users continues to be one of the most significant issues facing state policy makers and natural resource managers. The number of allocation issues is increasing in complexity and scope. In many cases, the division does not have adequate funding to gather and analyze the data needed by the policy makers to address these more complex issues, nor does it have the funds needed to carry out allocative management decisions that require new or expanded programs for implementation.



Seine fishing in Neets Bay © 2002 ADF&G

MARICULTURE

The division is responsible for reviewing and approving requests for aquatic farms under the Aquatic Farm Act. The division also inspects all farming operations to prevent disease and ensure the health of farmed populations. Last year the Alaska Legislature passed legislation directing the Department of Natural Resources and Department of Fish & Game to offer a minimum of 90 aquatic farm sites for auction in 2004, including 60 suspended culture sites, 20 intertidal areas for littleneck clams, and 10 intertidal or subtidal sites for geoduck clams. To date, almost 190 farm sites have been nominated by communities, groups, individuals, and the state agencies.



Biologist Christine Schmale ages otoliths with a microscope © ADF&G

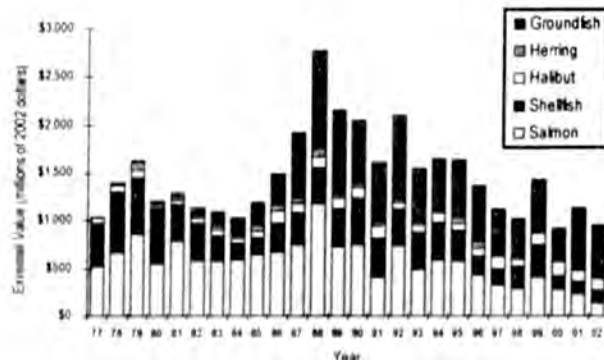
RECRUITMENT/RETENTION DIFFICULTIES

The division is experiencing acute difficulties in recruiting, retaining, and promoting well-qualified and experienced staff members in the biological science positions. Substantial competition currently exists for available applicants, and insufficient lists of applicants during in-state recruitment require managers to recruit out of state for nearly all positions. In

the last three years, more than 20 division staff have retired or resigned and accepted positions with the federal government, other state agencies, or private firms.

EXVESSEL VALUE

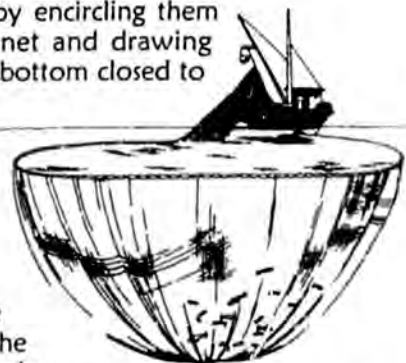
(inflation adjusted to 2002 \$) of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries.



What kind of fishing boat is that?

Purse Seiner

Purse seiners catch salmon (primarily pink salmon) and herring by encircling them with a long net and drawing (purse) the bottom closed to capture the fish. The net is first stacked on the stern of the boat and then paid 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.



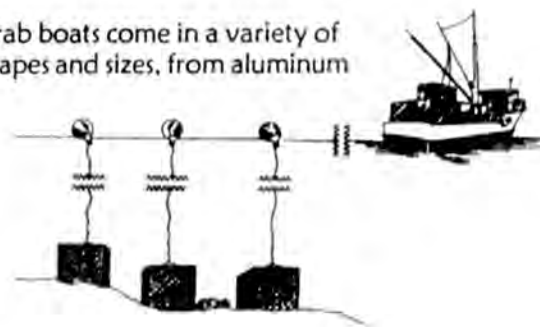
Sometimes referred to as "limit seiners," purse seiners are sleek, cabin-forward vessels that are limited by Alaska law to 58' in order to more precisely manage their fishing effort. They are recognized by their long, clean decks, the boom with its power block, the net stacked on the back, and the power 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 and the crab fisheries. Salted herring roe, called "kazunoko," is shipped to Japan where it is a high-priced delicacy.

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



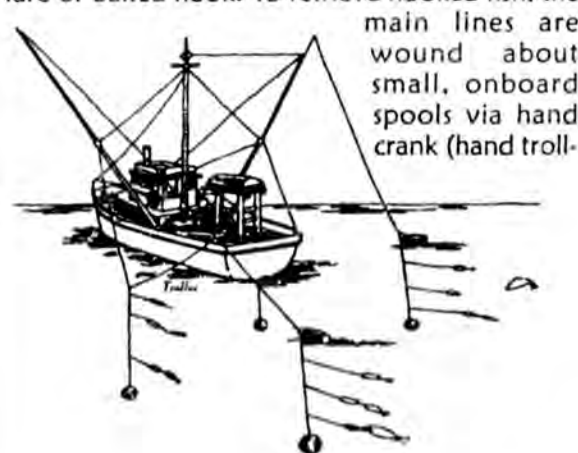
skiffs with outboard motors that fish the inside waters for Dungeness, to seagoing vessels of 100' or more that ply the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska for king crab. Unless one happens to see a crabber headed for the fishing grounds with its decks stacked with pots, identification of a vessel as a 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



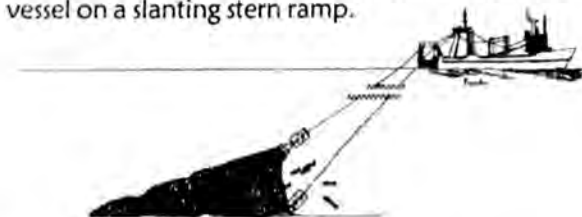
ers) or with hydraulic power (power trollers), and the fish are gaffed when alongside the vessel. The leaders are then rebaited and let back down to the desired depth(s).

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.

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.

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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.



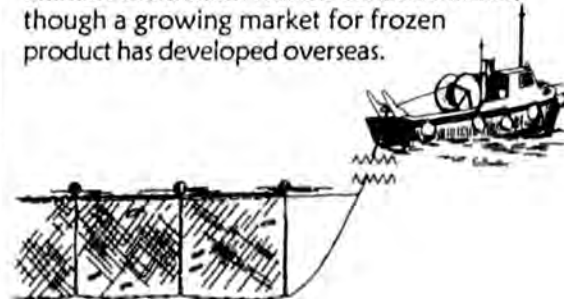
This fishery delivers its catch whole and bled (rockfish), or whole and gutted (halibut), or headed and gutted (blackcod and lingcod) for subsequent sale to fresh and frozen markets.

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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House Special Committee on Fisheries

AGENDA-February 12th, 2003
Rm#124; 8:00—10:00 a.m.

****Note** that we are starting the Committee at 8:00 a.m. rather than the usual 8:30 a.m. to provide enough time for this important overview of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

- 1) What does ADF&G do and how do they do it?
- 2) What is the structure of commercial fisheries management in Alaska? What jurisdiction and responsibilities does ADF&G have? What jurisdictions and responsibilities do other state and federal agencies have. For example, what are the general differences between The Board of Fish, ADF&G, and Fish and Wildlife Protection?
- 3) A description of the regional/district management scheme, such as the different salmon management districts.
- 4) A list of the different fisheries and gear types managed by ADF&G in order of importance (i.e. salmon/herring, halibut, black cod, P-cod, crab, dive fisheries, etc.).
- 5) Statistics of the past values and participation rates in the different fisheries, emphasizing the importance of the fishing industry in terms of state employment.

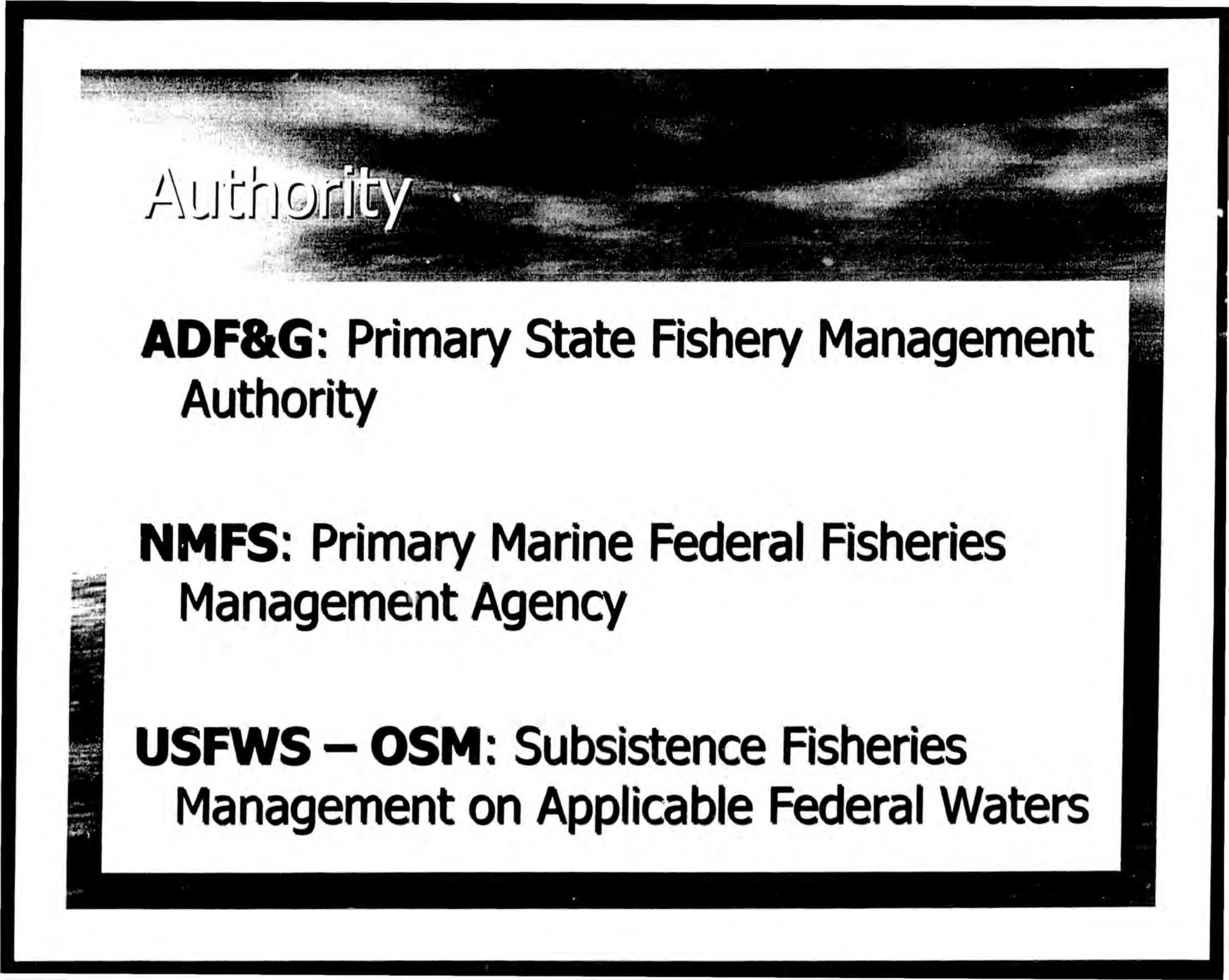
Thank you. If you have any questions you can contact my committee staff person, Cameron Yourkowski, at 465-3306

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Overview of the Alaska Commercial Fishing Industry

Doug Mecum, Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries,
ADF&G



Authority

ADF&G: Primary State Fishery Management Authority

NMFS: Primary Marine Federal Fisheries Management Agency

USFWS – OSM: Subsistence Fisheries Management on Applicable Federal Waters

State Regulatory Regime

BOF

- Fishery Management Plans
- Allocation Decisions
- Promulgating Regulations

CFEC

- Authority to establish moratoria or limited entry systems for state-managed fisheries

DPS-FWP

- Enforcement of Fish and Game regulations

Federal Regulatory Regime

MFCMA (1976)

- Exclusive Economic Zone within 200 miles of U.S. Coasts
- NPFMC – Presidentially appointed 11-member committee develops FMP's for 3-200 miles
 - BSAI Crab and Groundfish, GOA Groundfish, Salmon, Scallops

IPHC (1953)

- Canada and U.S. jointly regulate harvest and conduct research on halibut. Within nation allocations through NPFMC

PST (1985)

- Rebuilding stocks, harvest regimes, equity



Mission

The mission of the Division of Commercial Fisheries is to manage, protect, rehabilitate, enhance, and develop the fisheries and aquatic plant resources in the interest of the economy and general well being of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle and subject to allocations established through public regulatory processes.

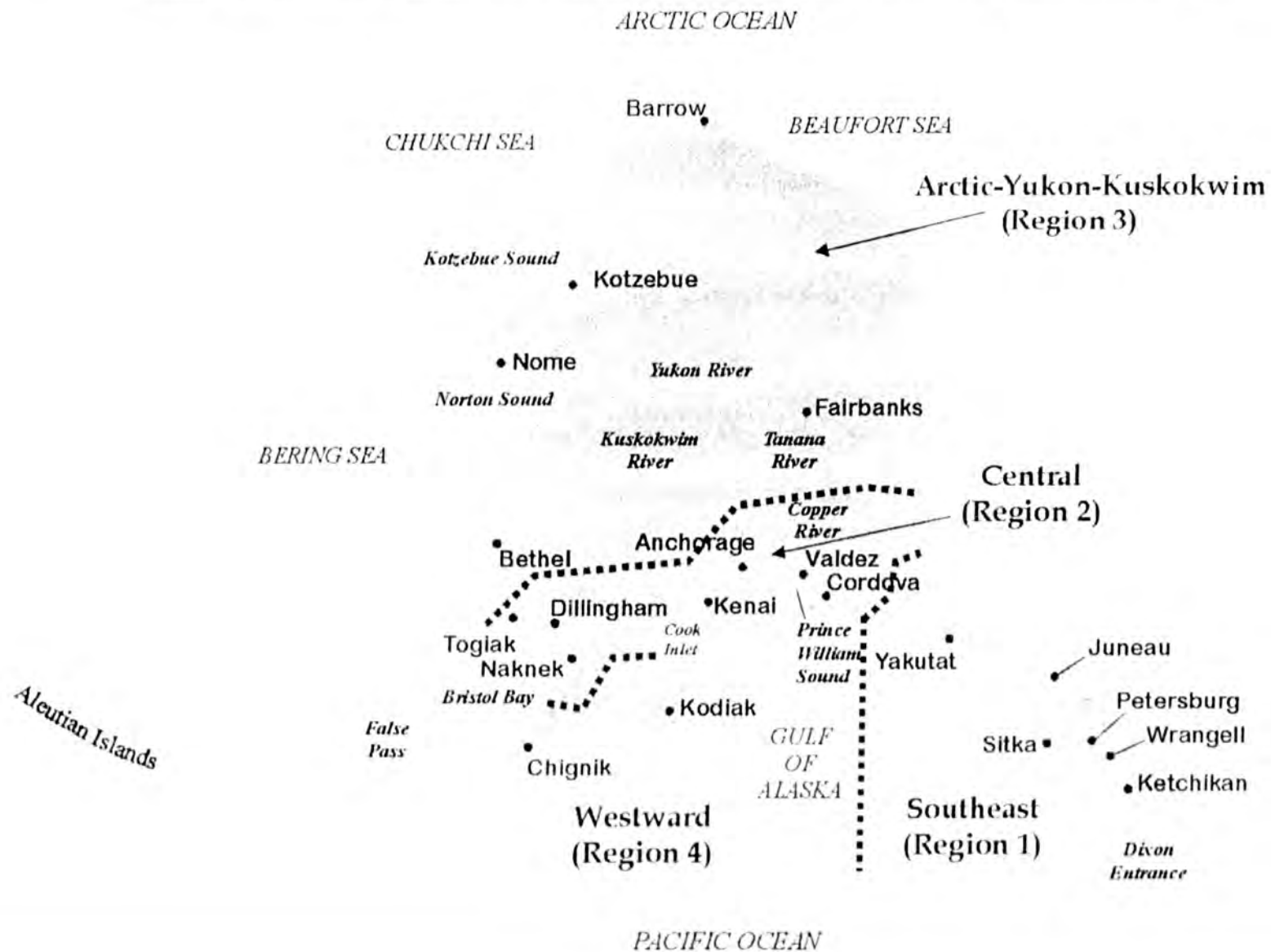
Responsibilities

- Commercial, Personal Use, and Subsistence Fisheries Management and Research
- Planning and Permitting of Fish Hatcheries and Mariculture operations
- Board of Fisheries
- Pacific Salmon Treaty and Alaska/Yukon Treaty Negotiations
- North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Organizational Structure

- Currently about 300 Fulltime and 550 Seasonal employees.
- Organized into a Headquarters Office in Juneau and 4 Regional Offices:
 - The Southeast Region (SEAK and Yakutat).
 - Central Region (Cook Inlet, Prince William Sound and Bristol Bay).
 - AYK Region (Western Alaska, Interior and North Slope).
 - Westward Region (Kodiak area, Bering Sea and Alaska Peninsula).
- Roughly 40 area offices around the state.

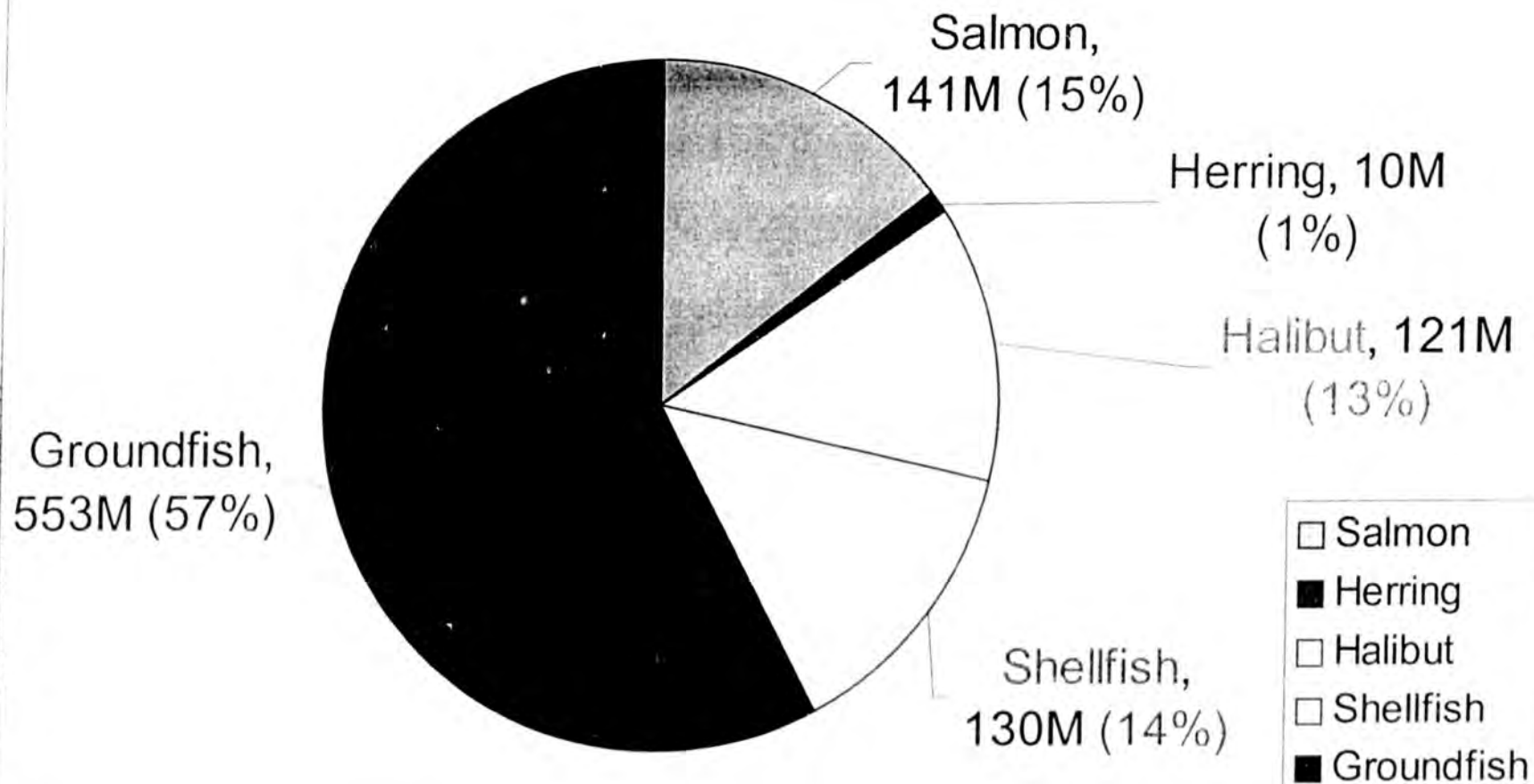
Commercial Fishery Management



Statewide Fisheries

2002 Alaska Commercial Fisheries Exvessel Values

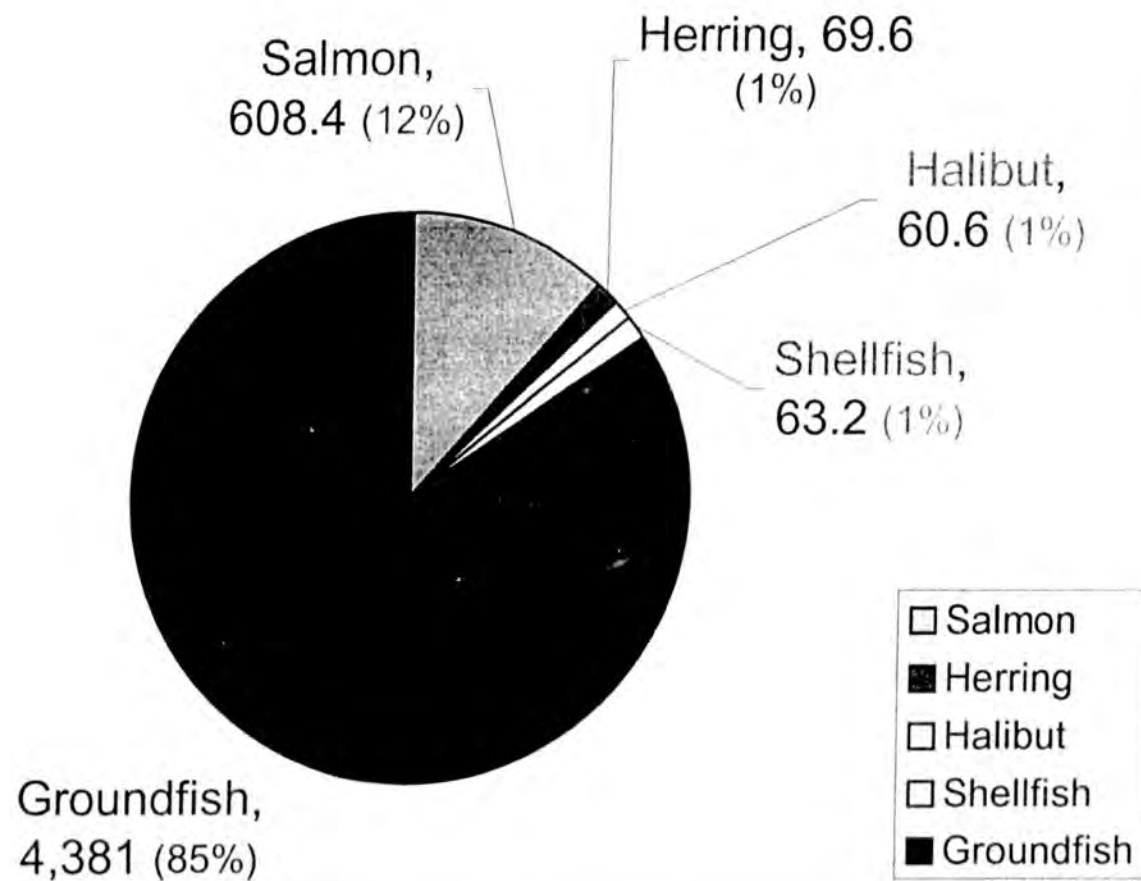
(M=millions of dollars & percentage of total)



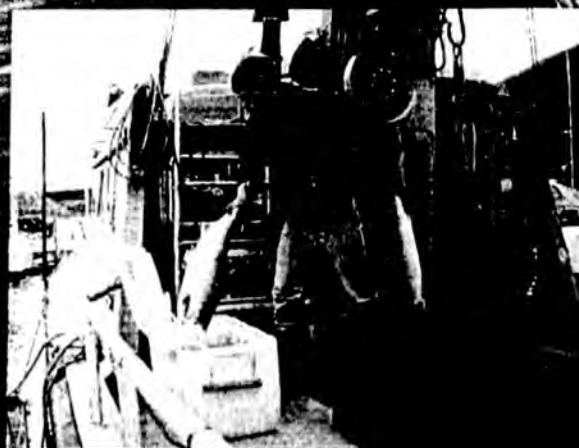
Statewide Fisheries

2002 Alaska Commercial Fisheries Harvest

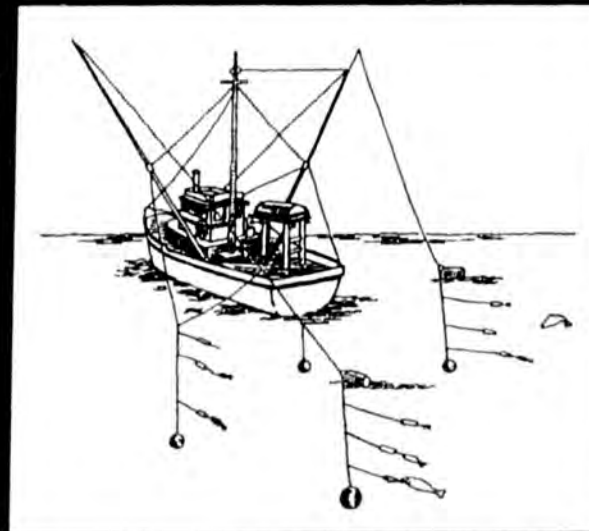
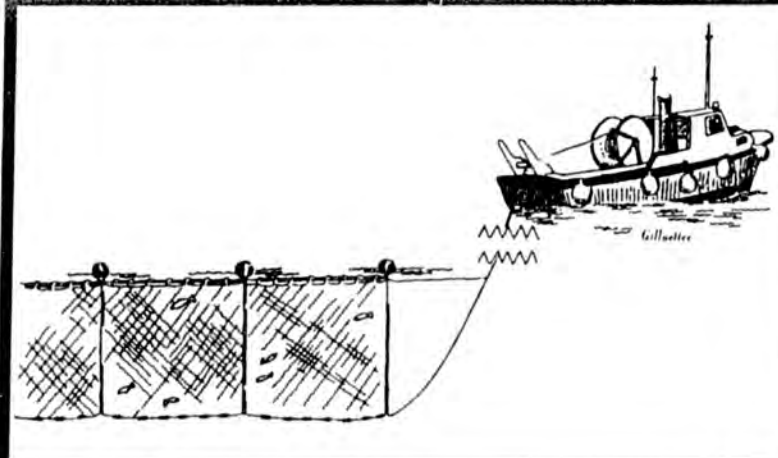
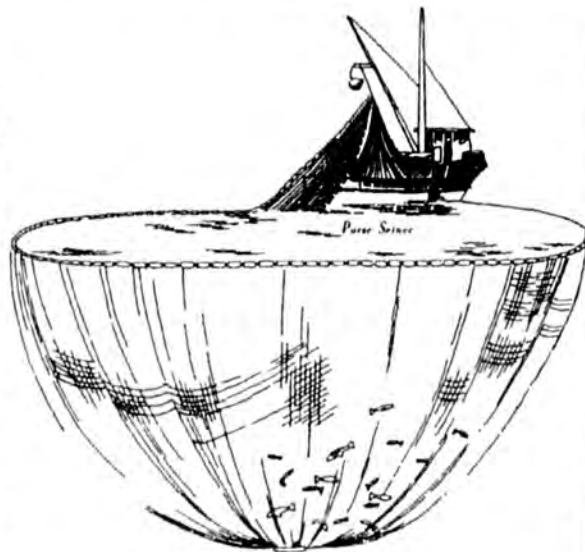
(millions of pounds & percentage of total)



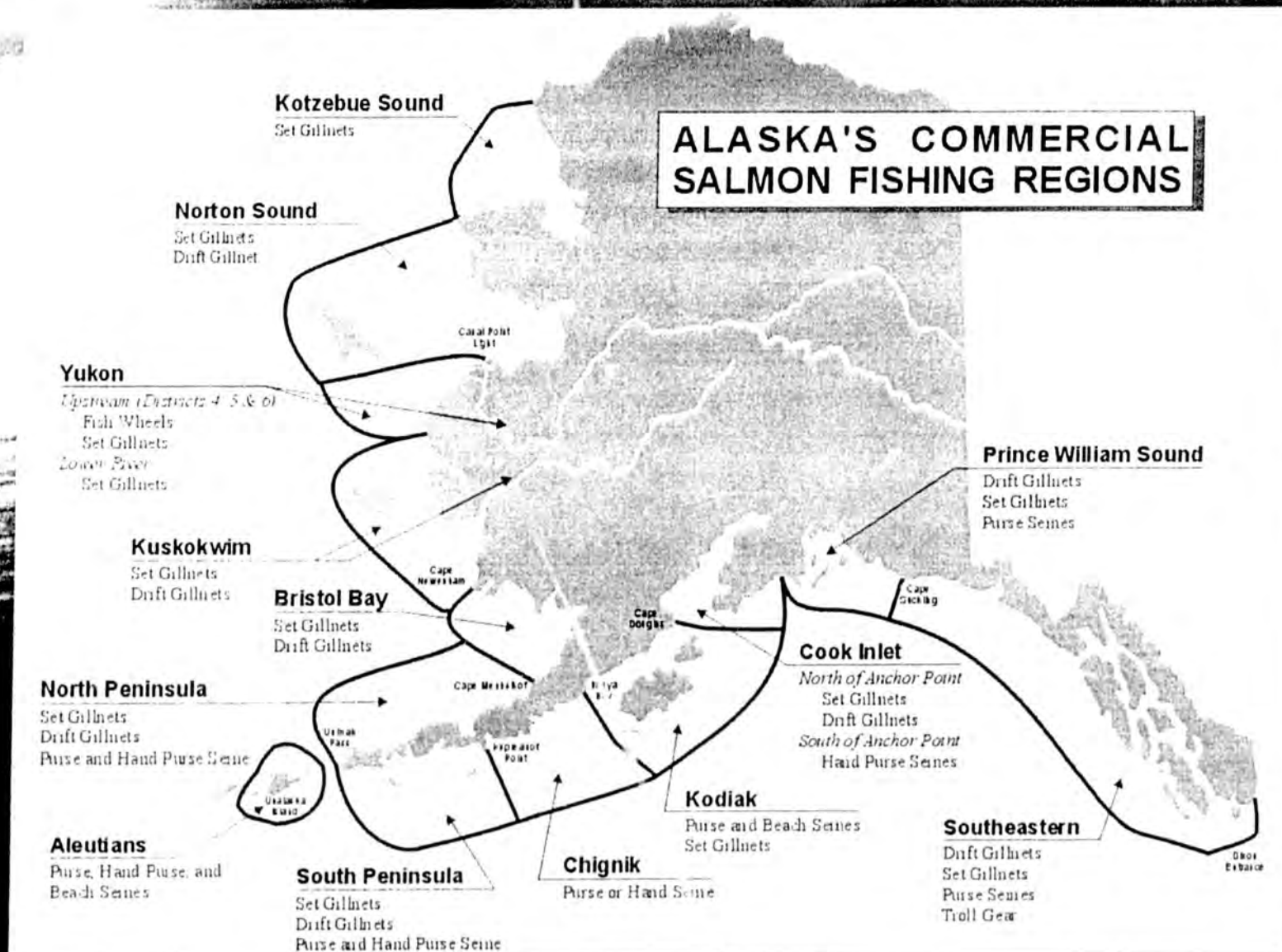
Salmon Fisheries



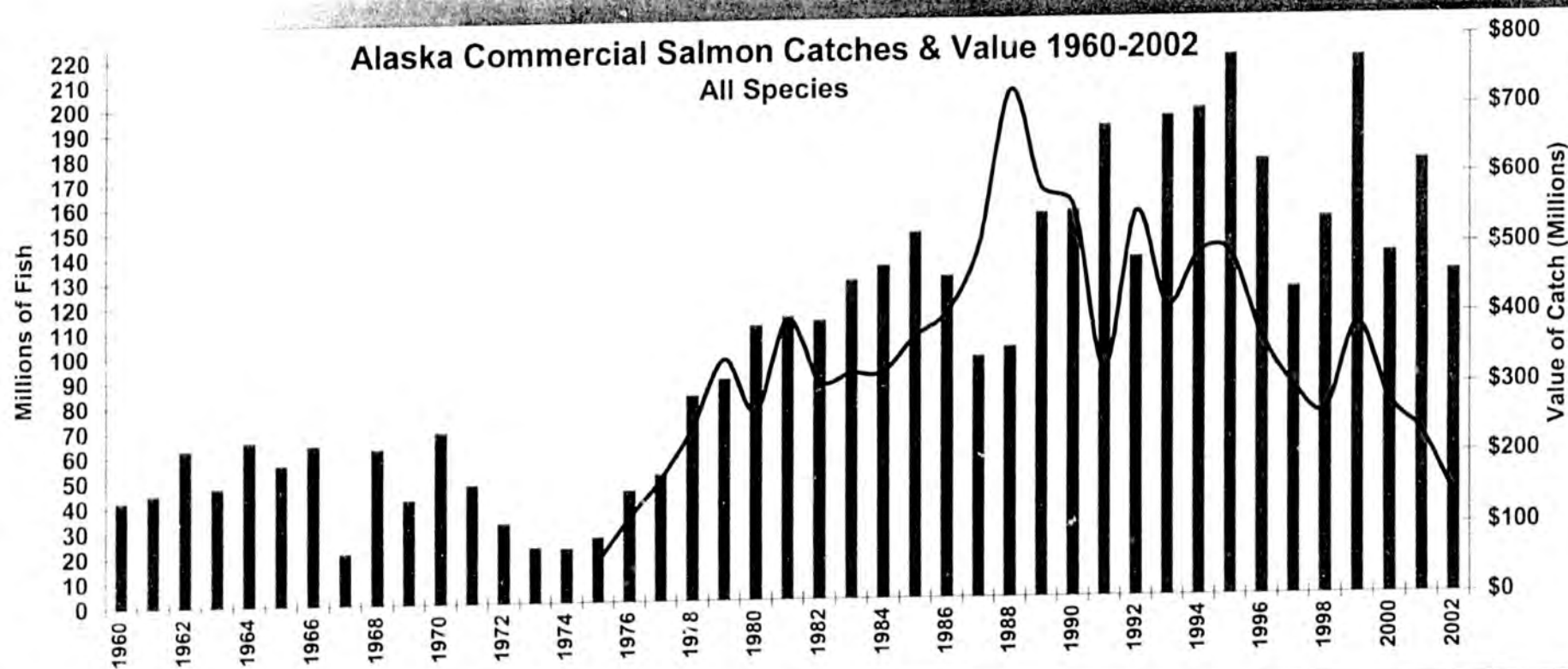
Salmon Fisheries



Salmon Fisheries



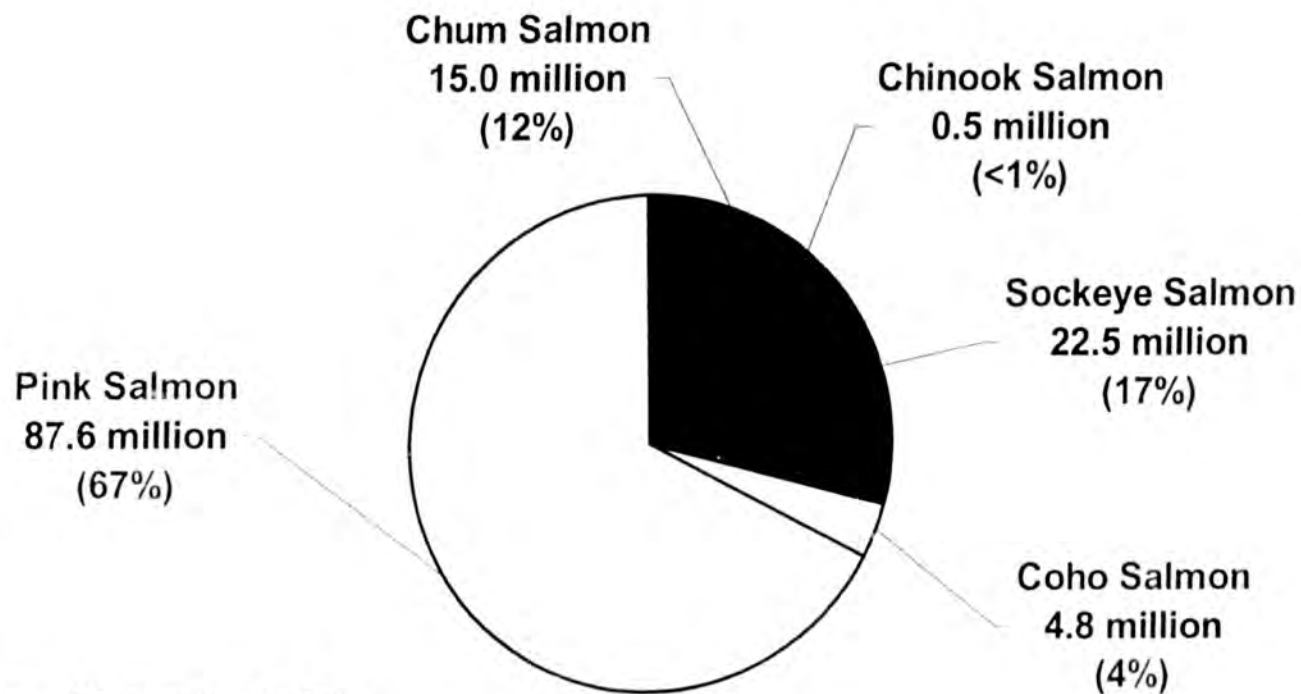
Salmon Fisheries



Salmon Fisheries



2002 Alaska Salmon Harvest Statewide (in millions of fish)

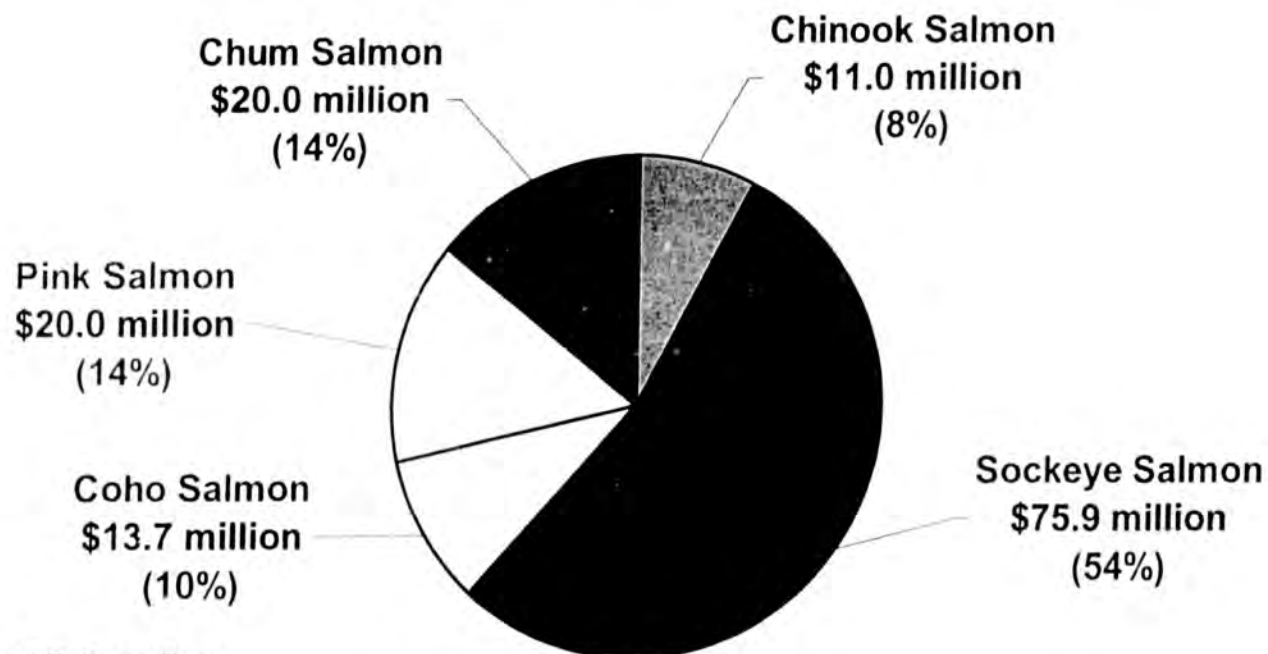


Total harvest = 130.4 million fish

Salmon Fisheries



2002 Alaska Salmon Harvest - Preliminary Exvessel Value Statewide (millions of dollars)

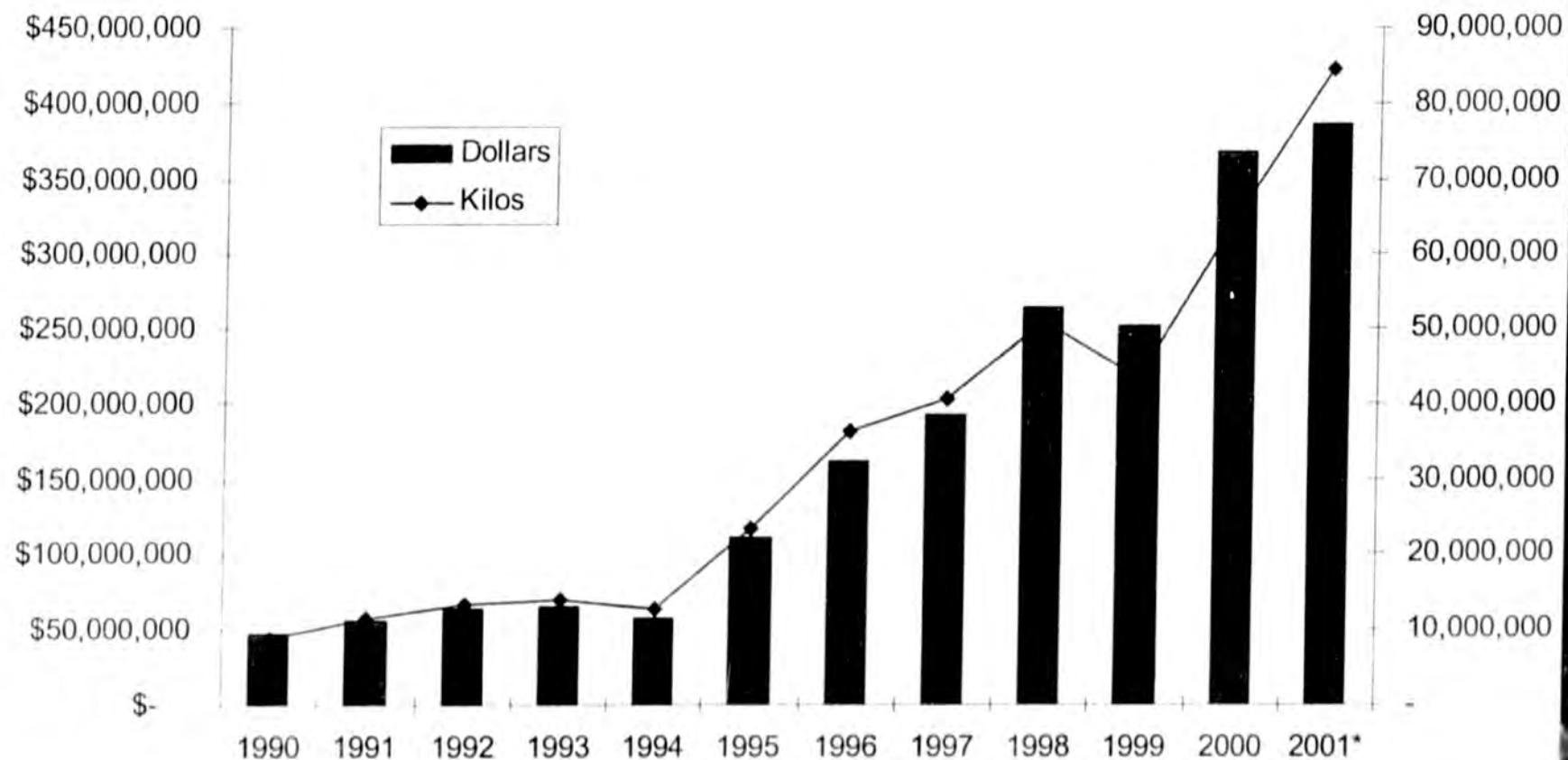


Total value = \$140.6 million

Salmon Fisheries



Chilean Imports
1990 - 2001 Kilos and Value

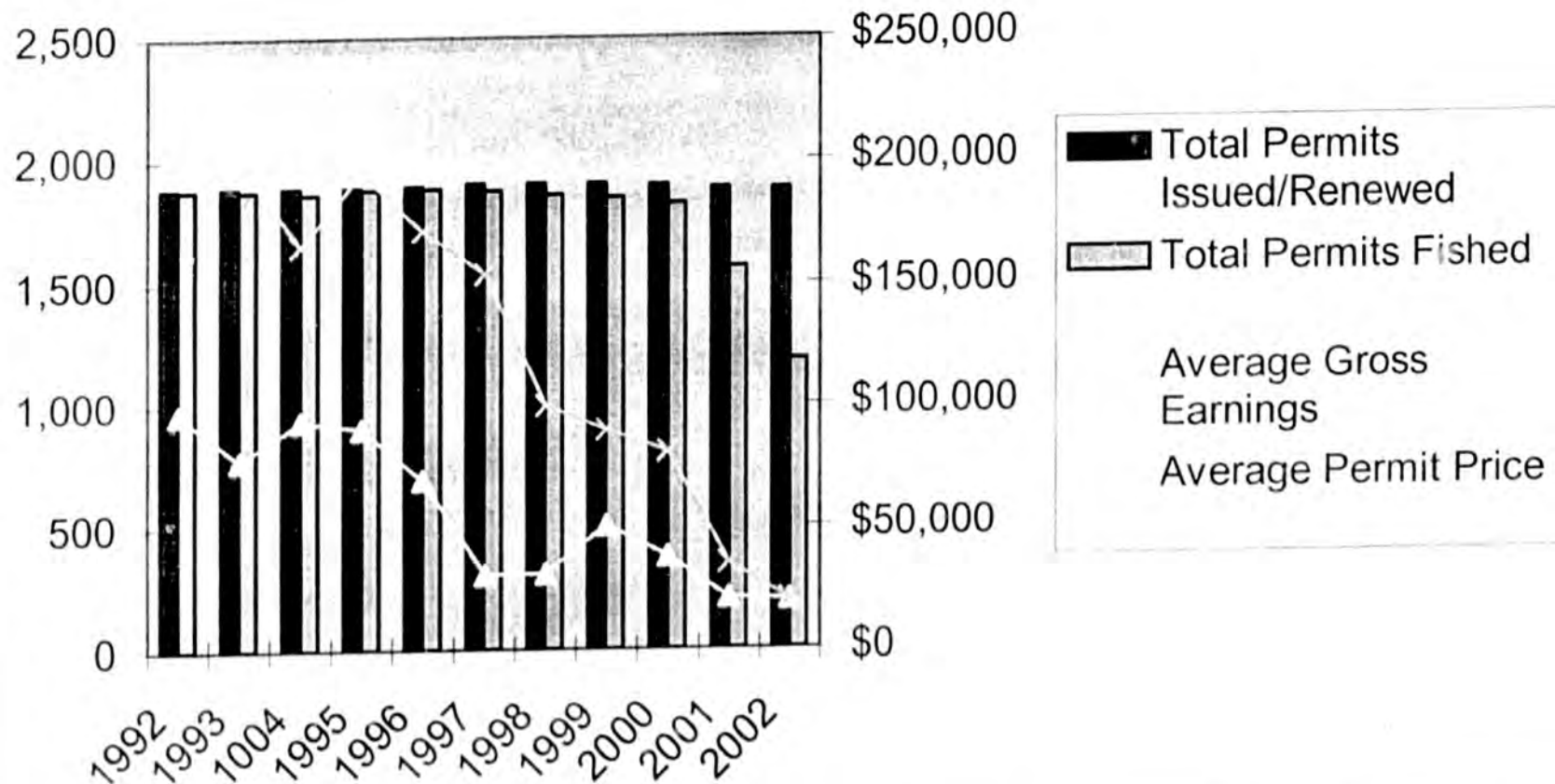


Salmon Fisheries



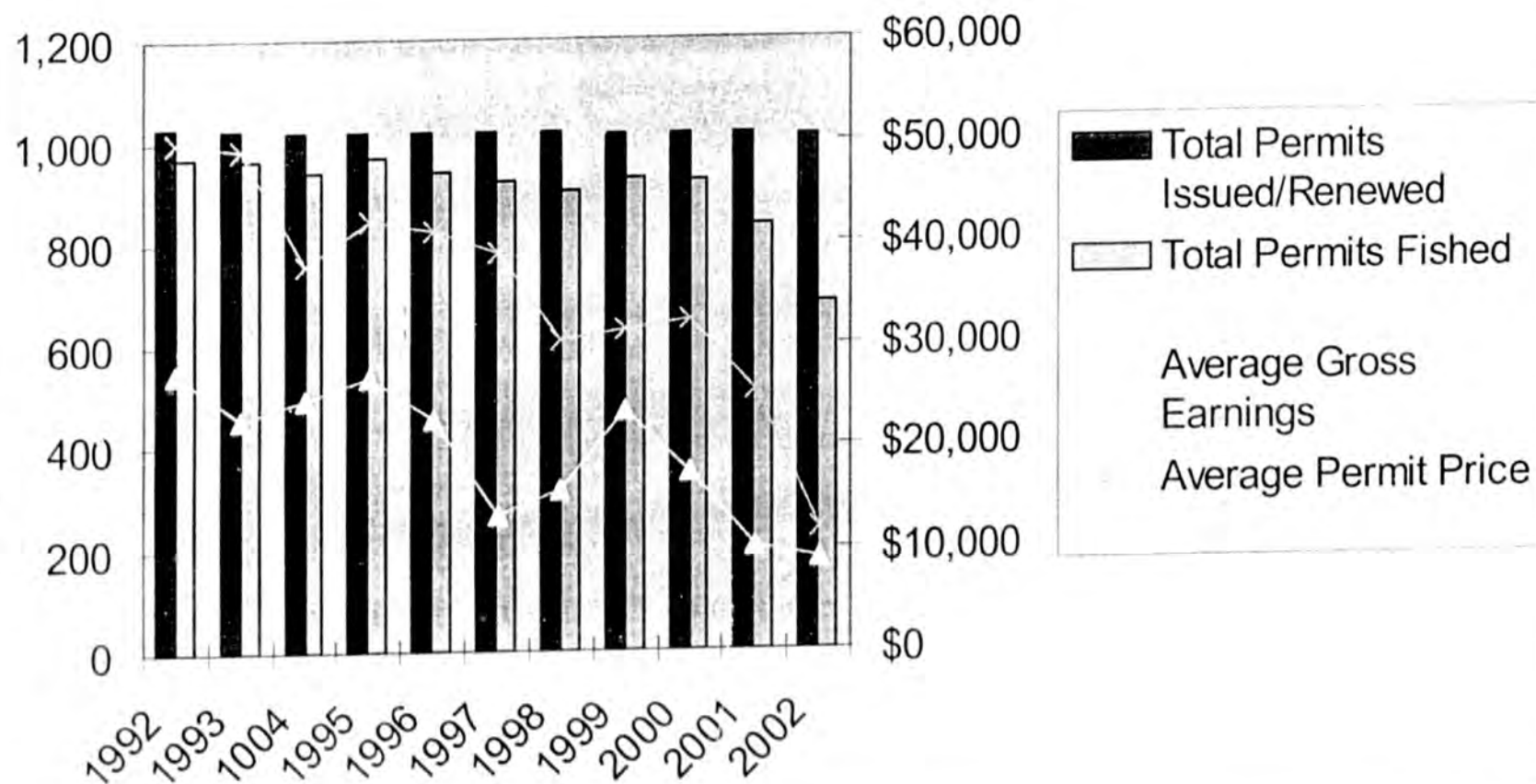
Limited Entry Permits (Numbers and Value)

Bristol Bay Salmon Drift Gillnet Permits



Limited Entry Permits (Numbers and Value)

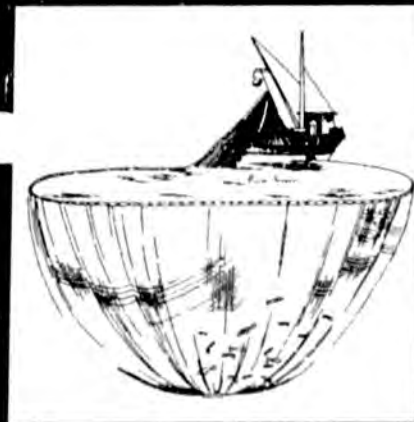
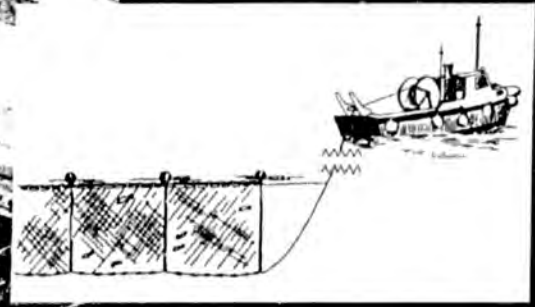
Bristol Bay Salmon Set Gillnet Permits



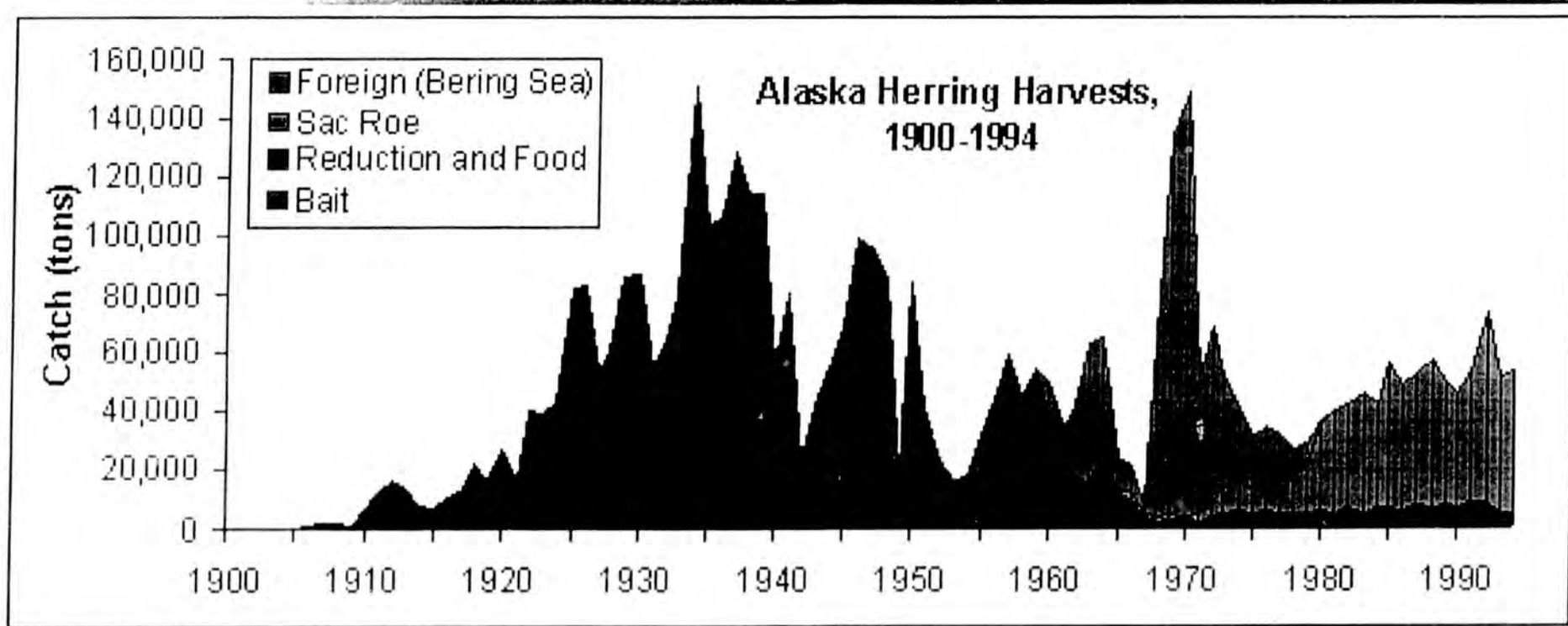
Herring Fisheries



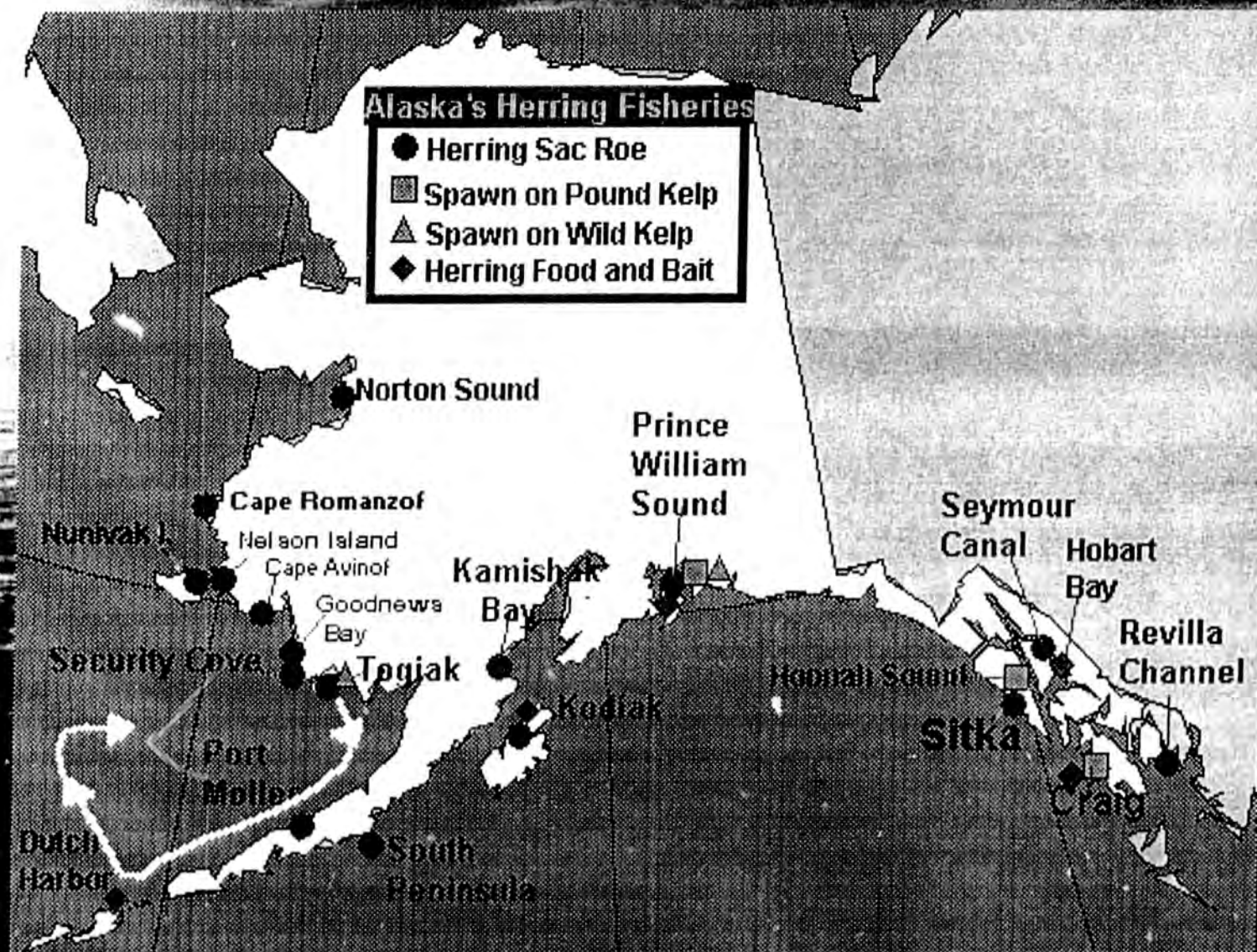
Herring Fisheries



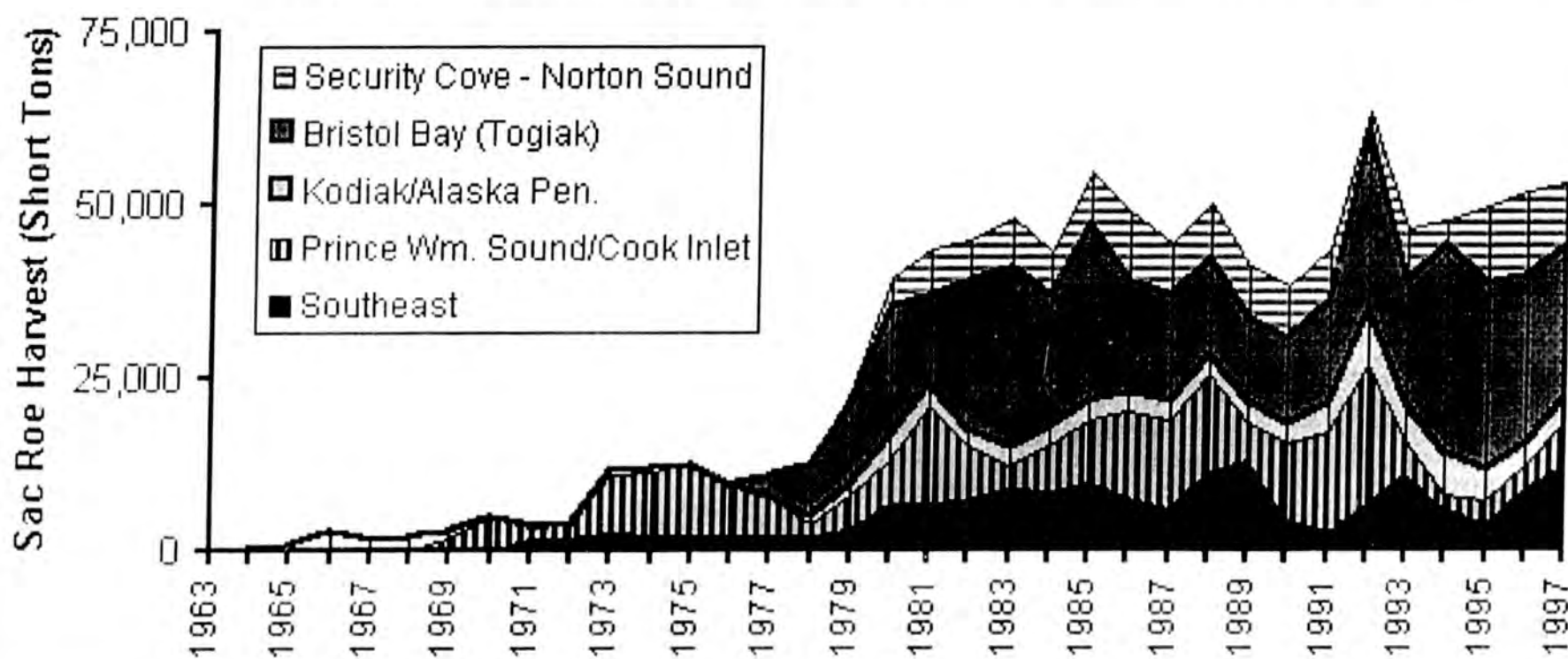
Herring Fisheries



Herring Fisheries



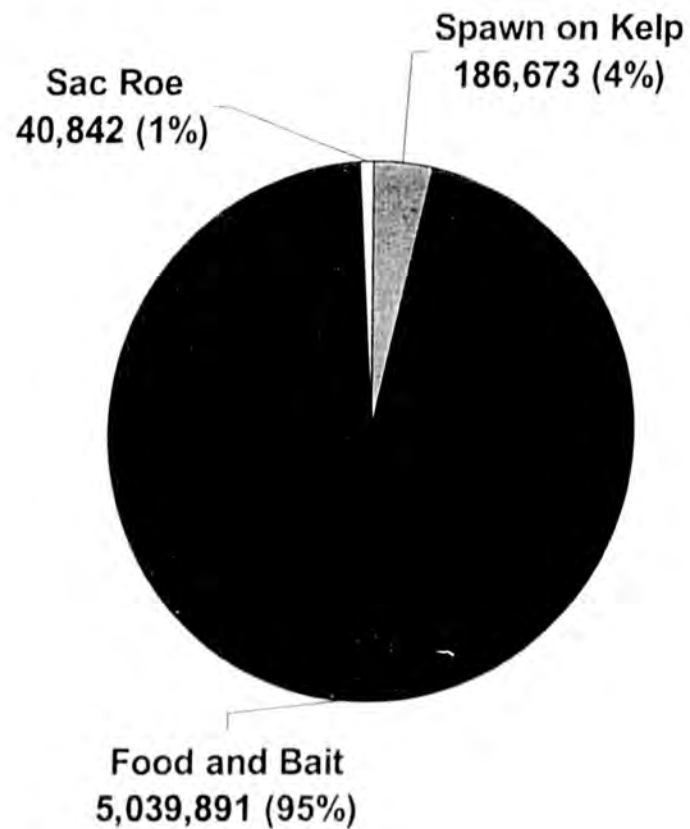
Herring Fisheries



Herring Fisheries



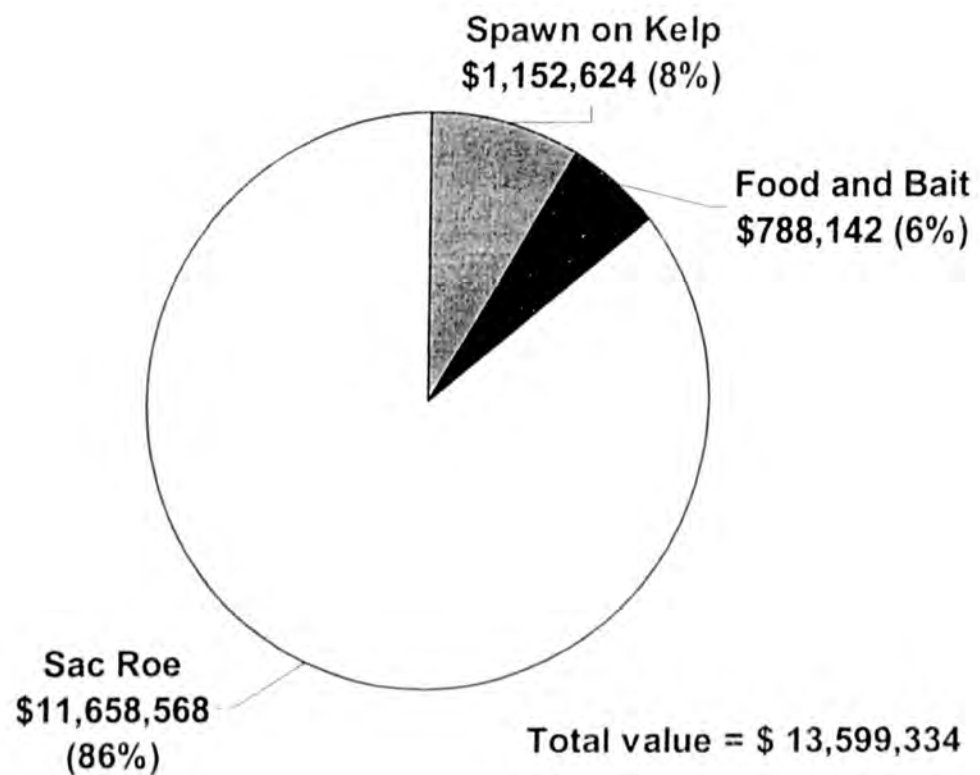
2001 Alaska Herring Fishery Harvests by Fishery Type
Statewide (weight in short tons -- 2000 lbs)



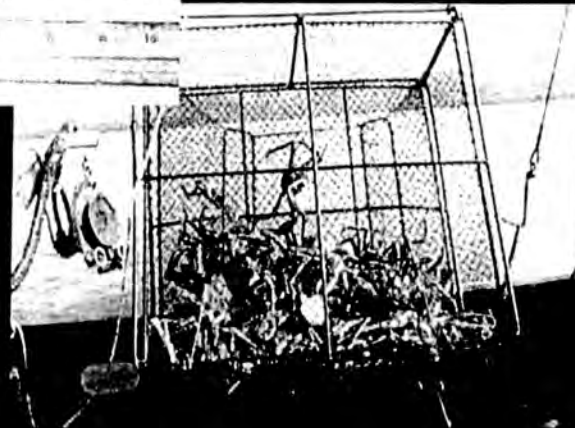
Herring Fisheries



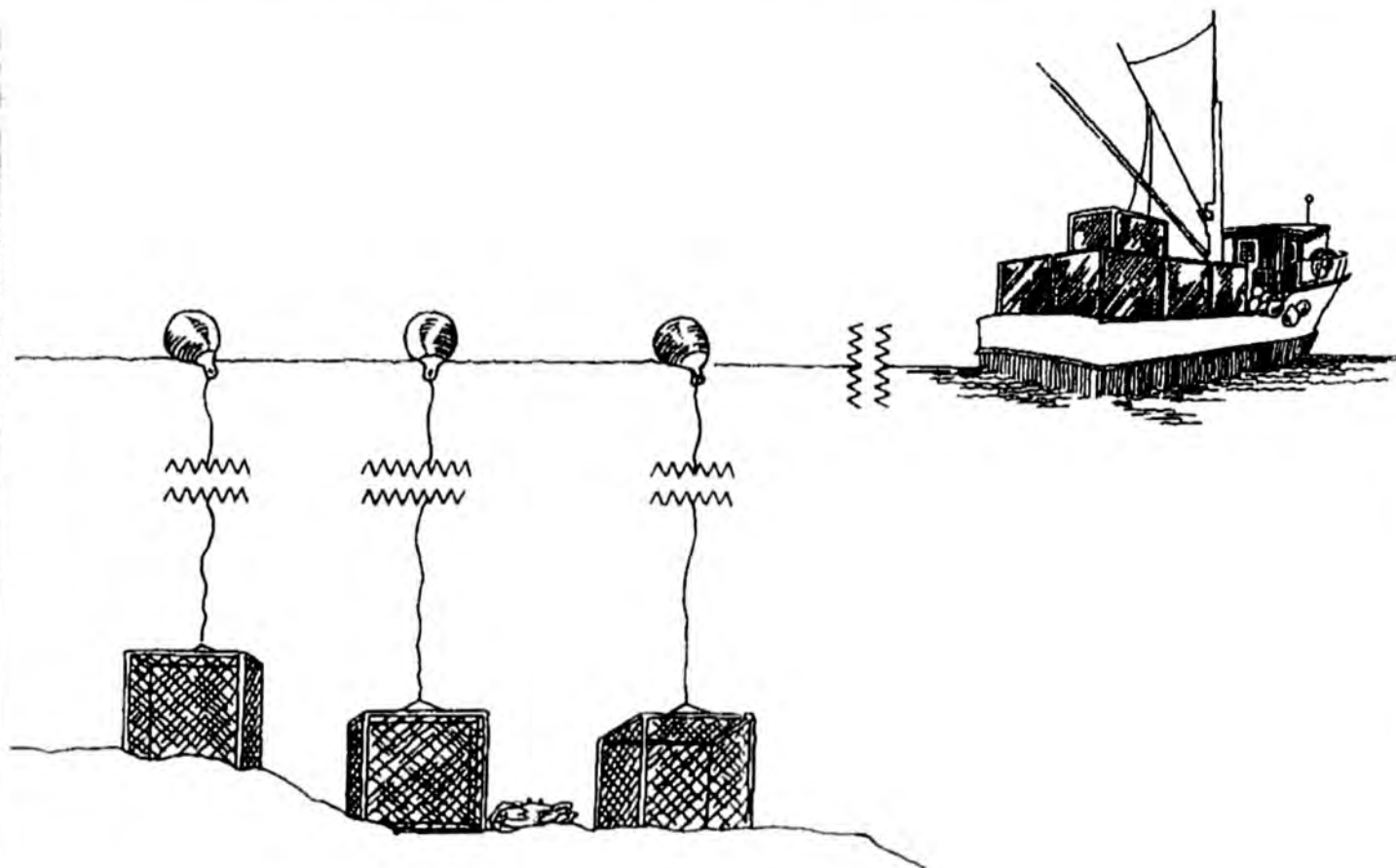
2001 Alaska Herring Fishery Value by Type
Statewide (millions of dollars)



Shellfish Fisheries



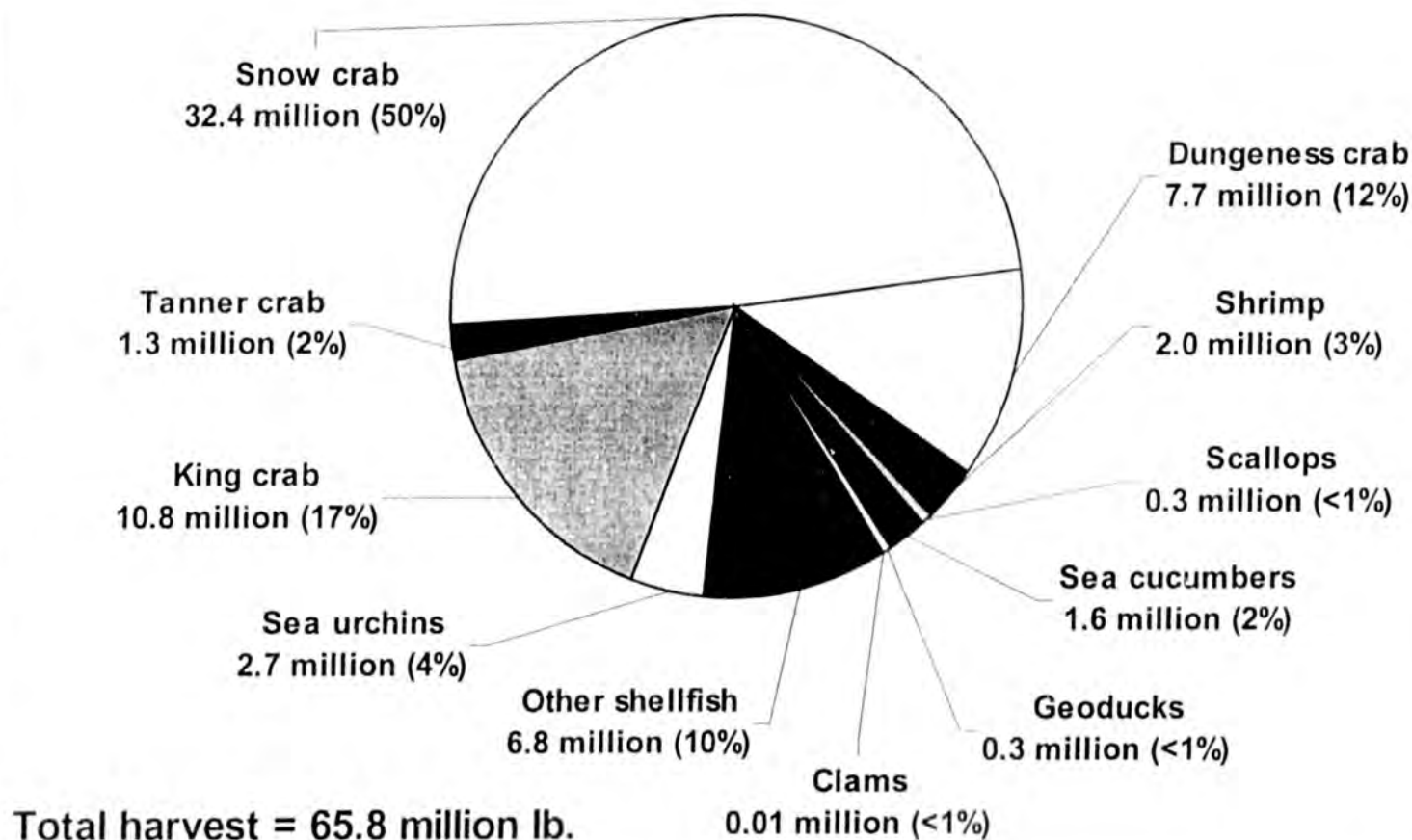
Shellfish Fisheries



Shellfish Fisheries



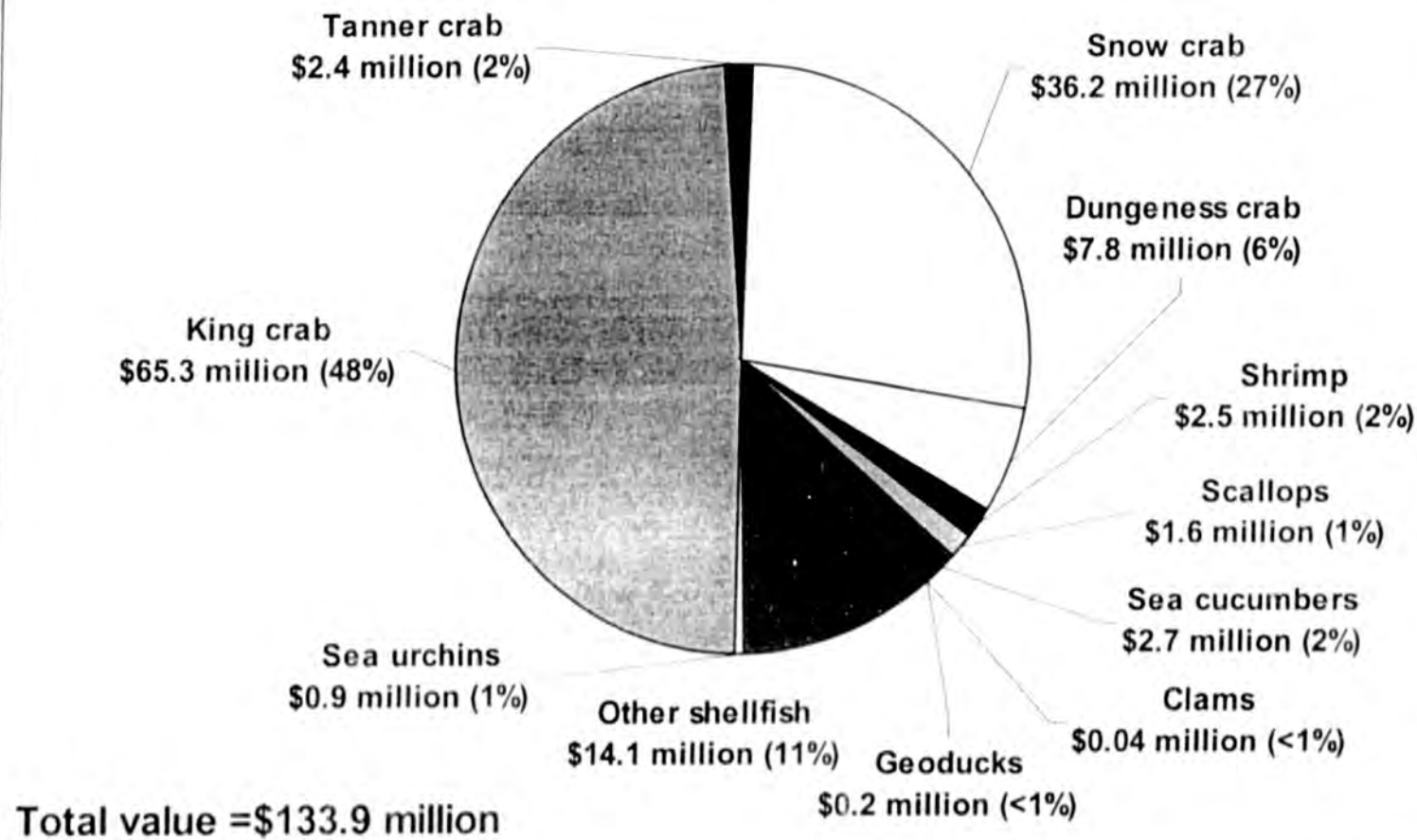
**2002 Shellfish Harvest
Statewide (millions of pounds)**



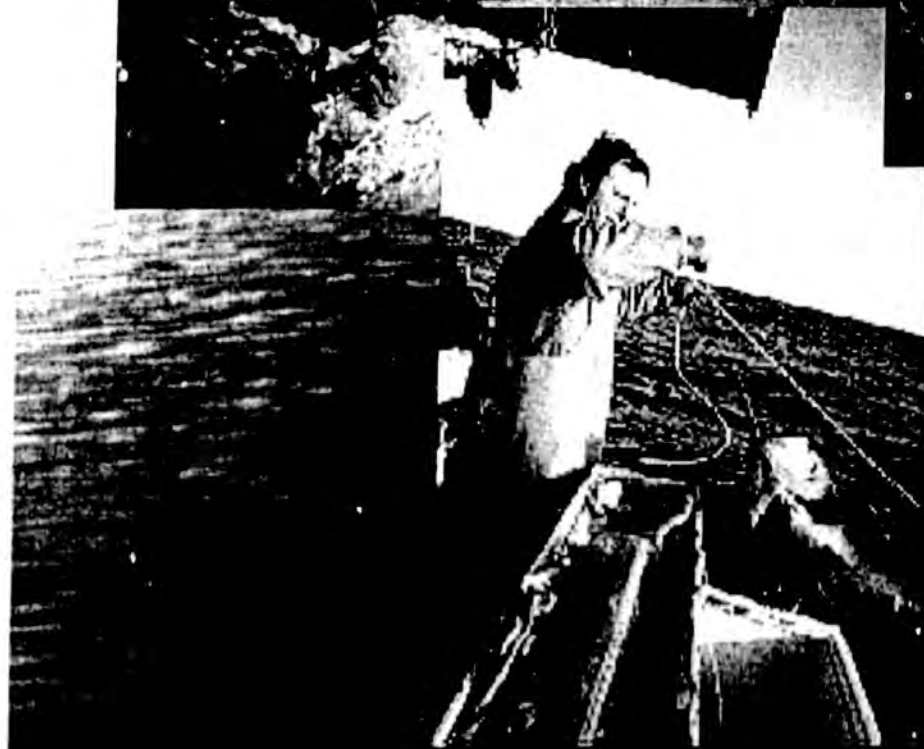
Shellfish Fisheries



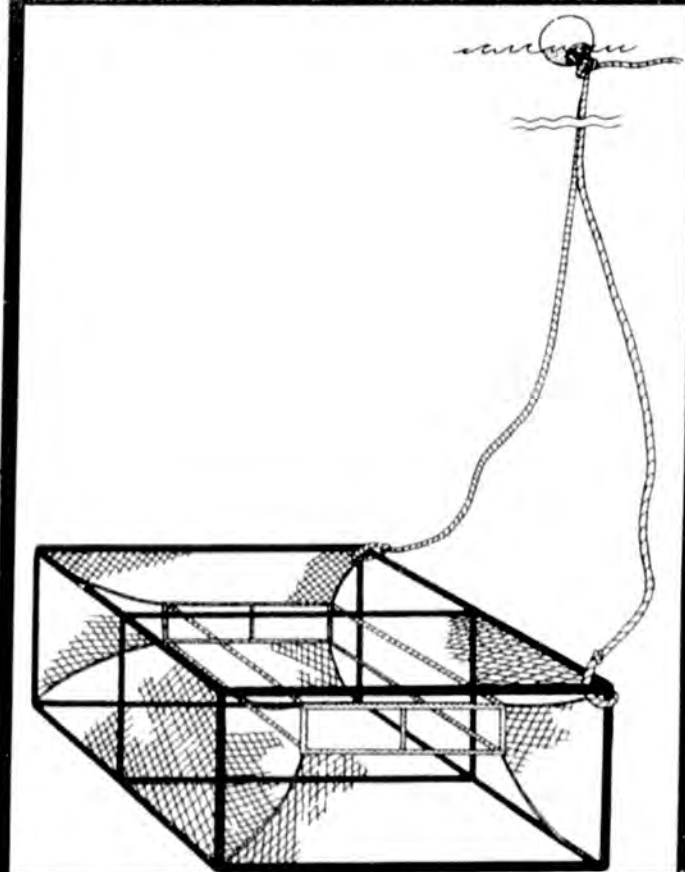
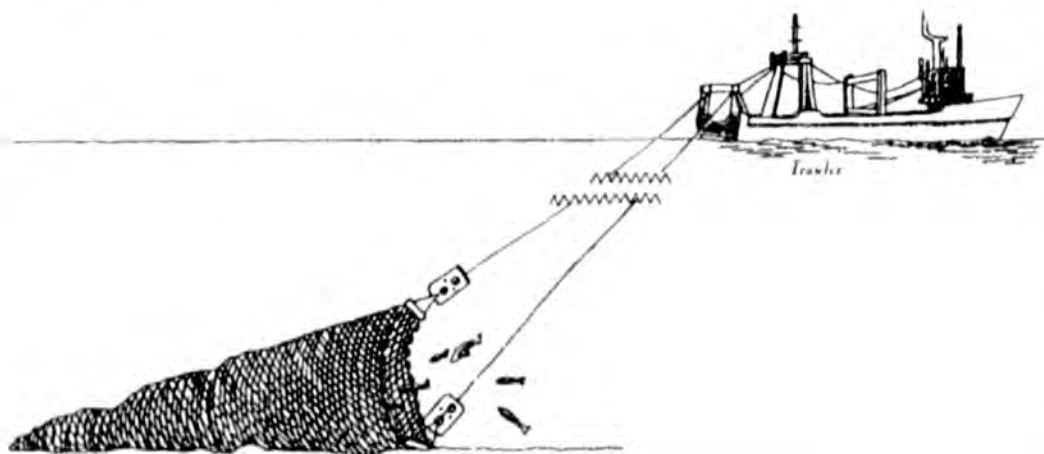
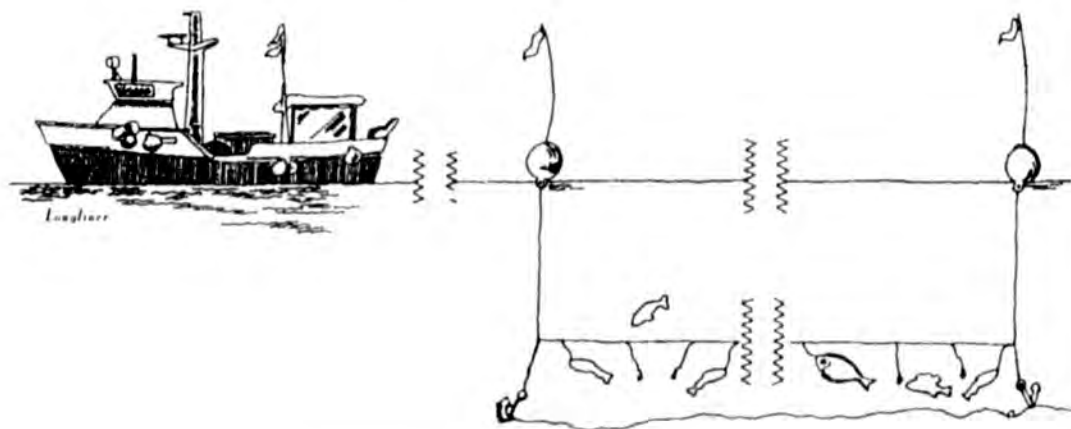
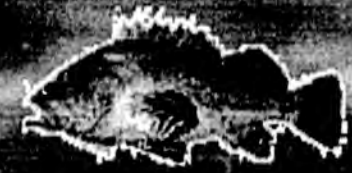
2002 Shellfish - Preliminary Exvessel Value Statewide (millions of dollars)



Groundfish Fisheries



Groundfish Fisheries



Groundfish Fisheries



ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES

Groundfish Management Activities

(Last Updated by ADF&G February 2000)

STATEWIDE

- Lingcod in all waters of Alaska and the EEZ.
- Sablefish within 0-3 miles for non-IFQ permit holders. New limited program in 1995.
- Pacific cod in state waters in 1997 under new program.

SOUTHEAST

- Sablefish in Chatham and Clarence Straits.
- Demersal rockfish in all waters of Alaska & EEZ to 140°W Longitude
- All other groundfish in internal waters of SE Alaska

COOK INLET

- Limited groundfish resources in state waters of Cook Inlet.
- Pacific cod in state waters in 1997 under new program.
- Directed rockfish and lingcod fishery with jig gear

ALASKA PENINSULA

- Black rockfish with jig gear (Dutch Harbor). New limited program in 1995.
- Pacific cod in state waters in 1997 under new program.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND

- All major species (rockfish, lingcod, pollock, sablefish, Pacific cod) in internal waters
- Pacific cod in state waters in 1997 under new program.

KODIAK

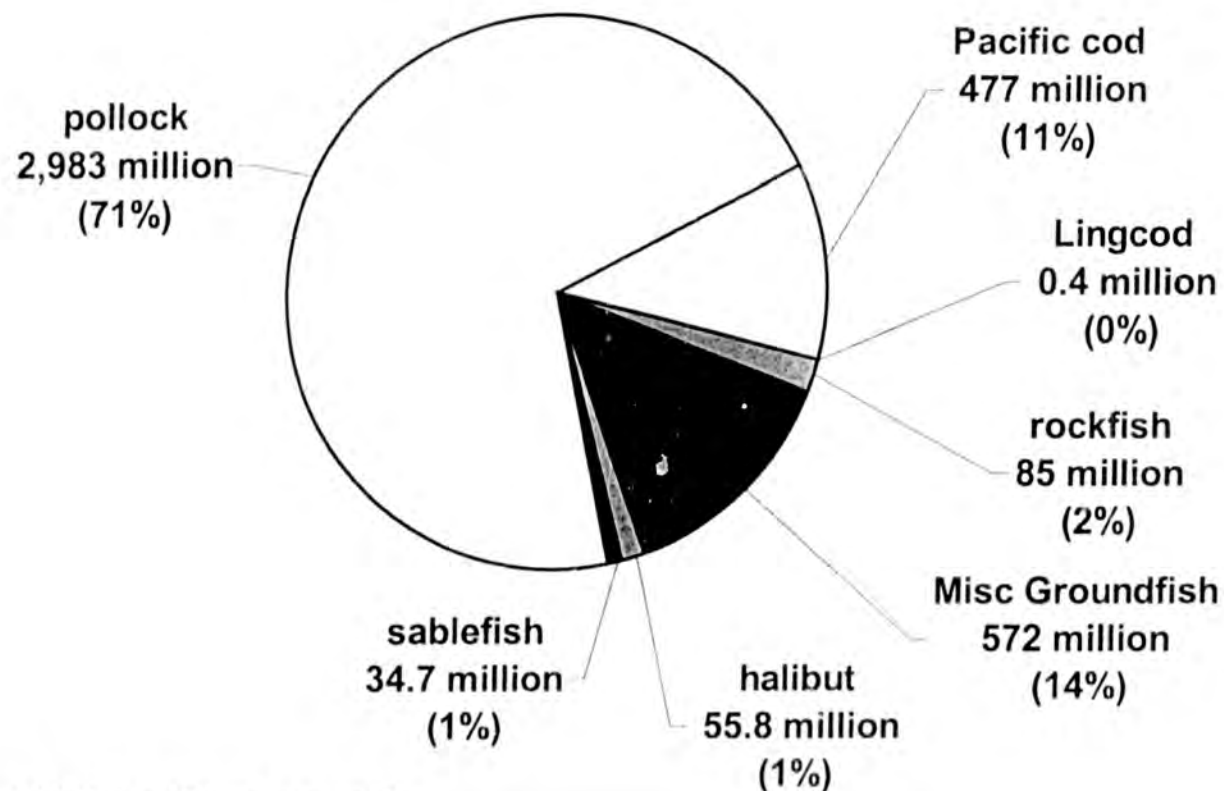
- Pacific cod in state waters in 1997 under new program.
- Black rockfish with jig gear.

140°
W Long

Groundfish Fisheries



2001 Federal and State Alaska Groundfish Harvest
(millions of pounds)

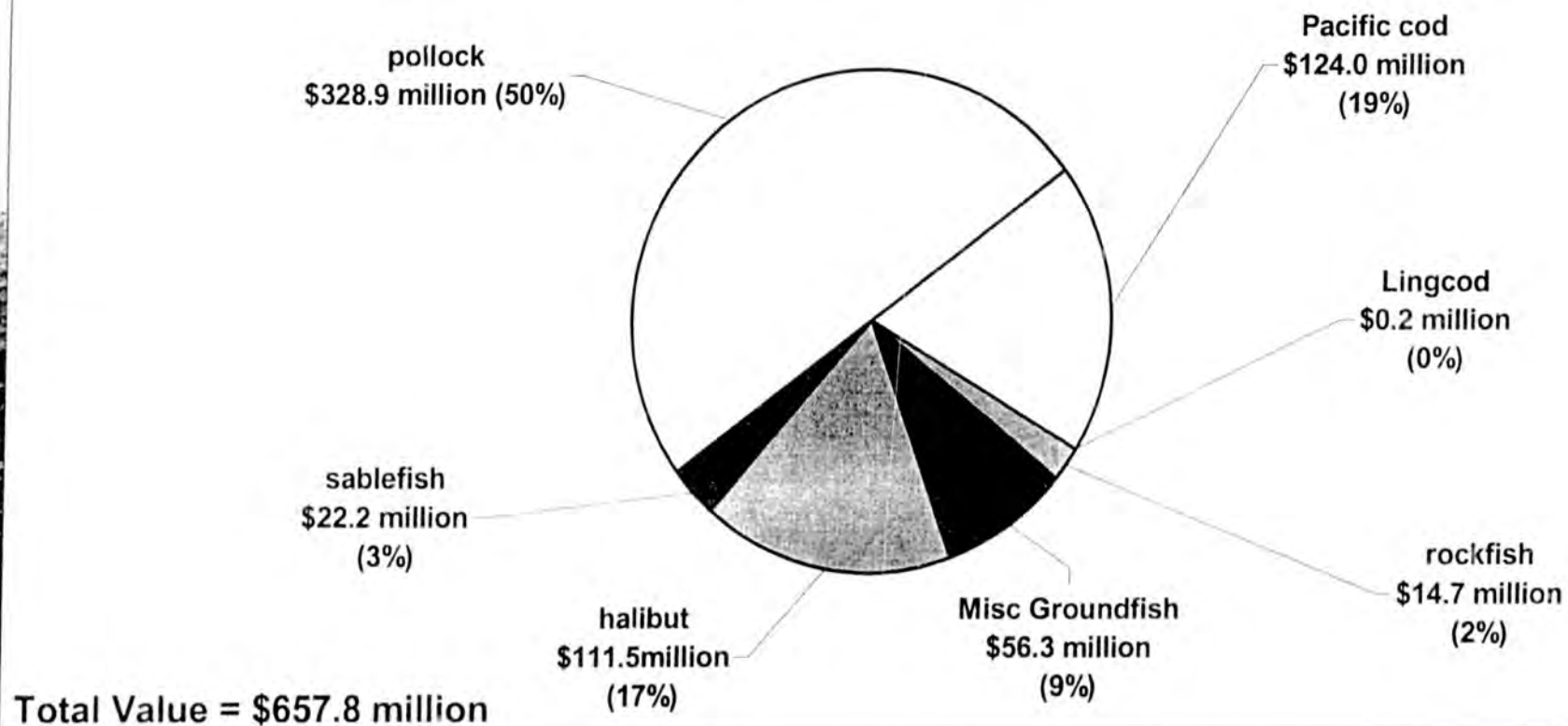


Total Harvest = 4207.9 million pounds

Groundfish Fisheries



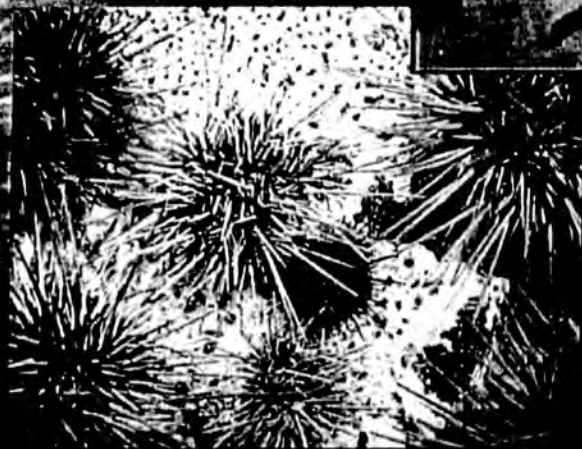
**2001 Federal and State Alaska Groundfish Exvessel Value
(millions of dollars)**



Dive Fisheries

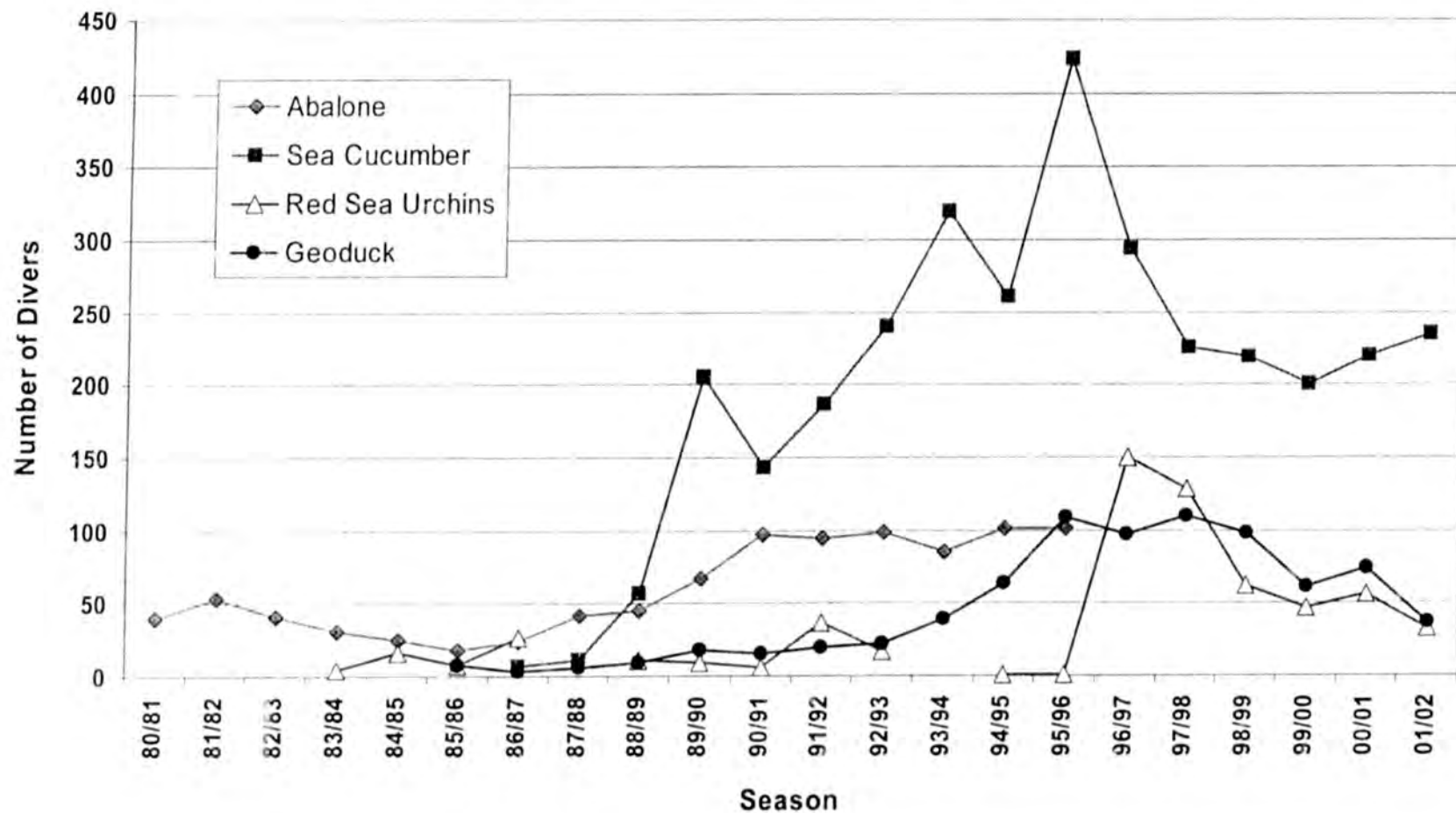


movie courtesy of Underwater
Harvester's Assoc (UHA)



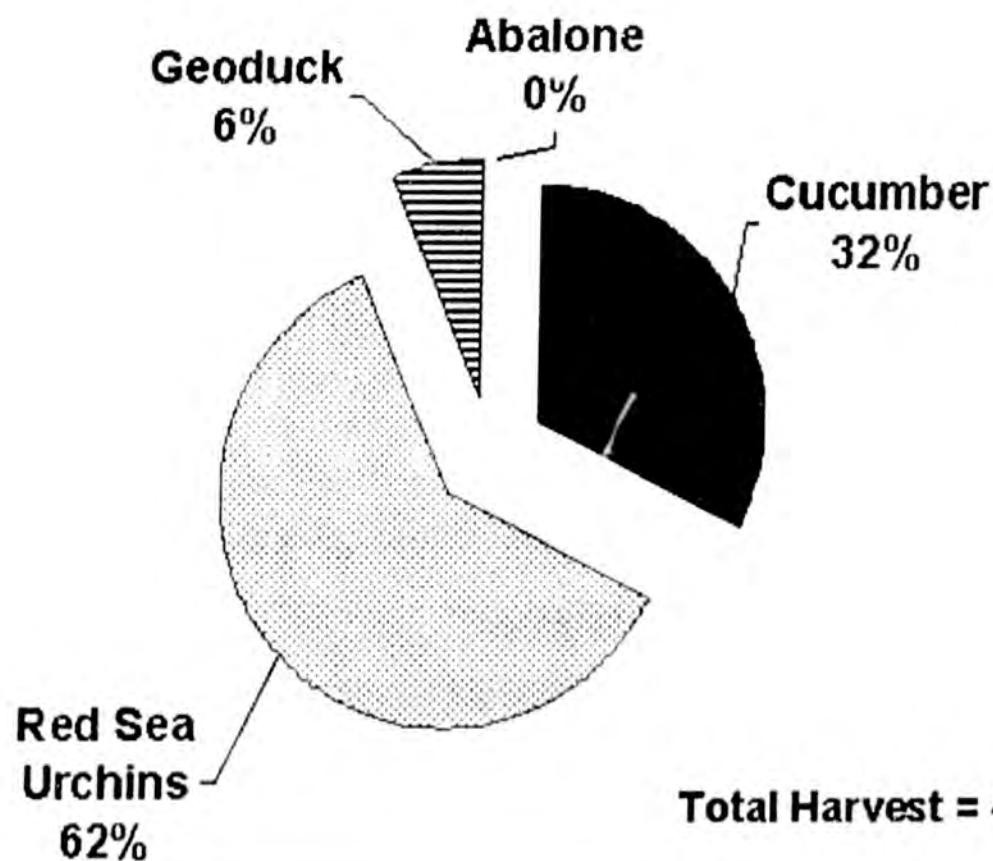
Dive Fisheries

Active Southeast Permits by Fishery



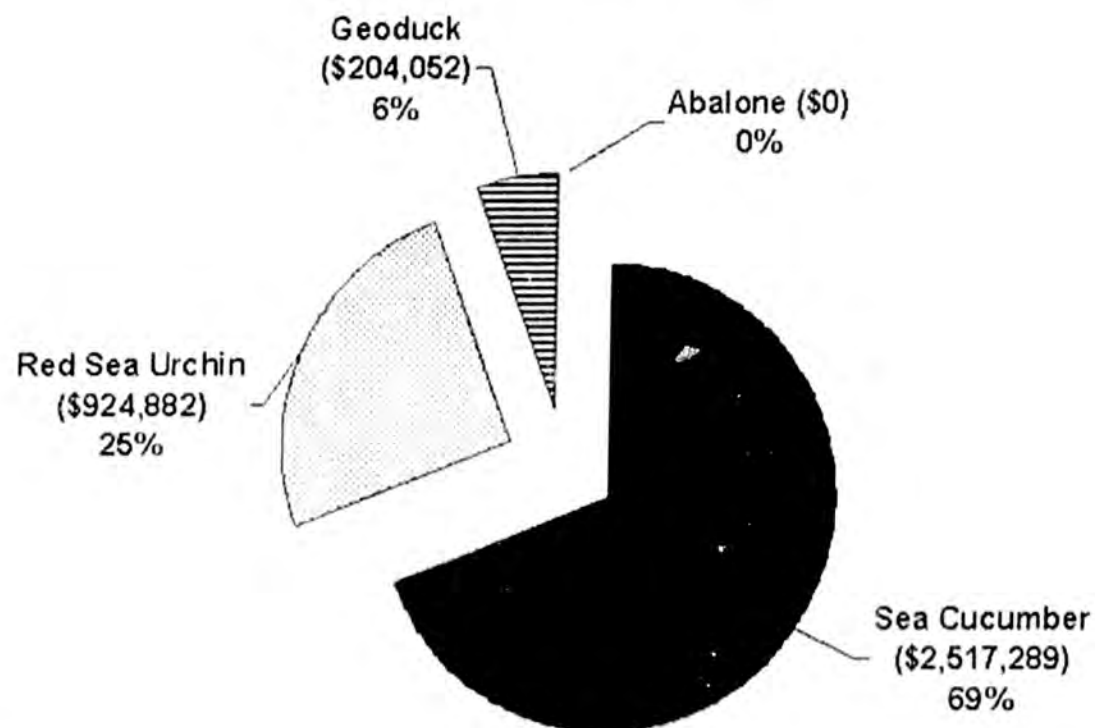
Dive Fisheries

2001-02 Dive Fisheries Harvest by Species



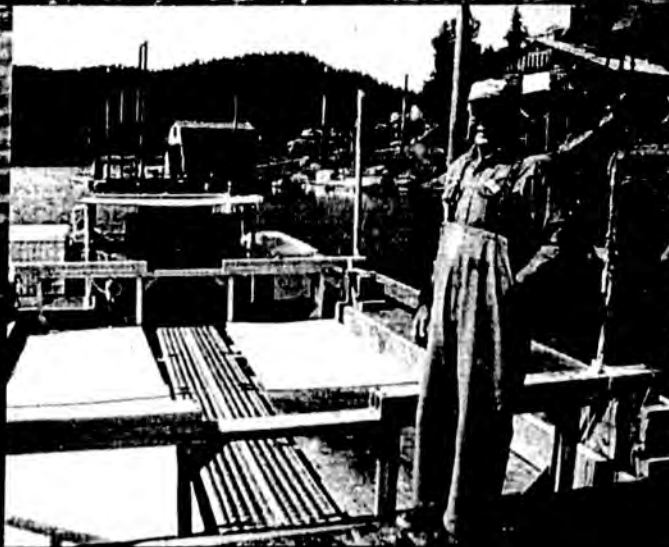
Dive Fisheries

2001- 02 Dive Fisheries Exvessel Value by Species



Total Exvessel Value = \$3,646,200

Mariculture & Aquatic Farming



Mariculture & Aquatic Farming

- ✓ 54 existing oyster, mussel, scallop, littleneck and geoduck clam farms.
 - 2001 farmgate sales \$391, 526.
 - 90 new farmsites available for lease 2/2004.
 - 5 licensed nurseries.
- ✓ 8 traditional food littleneck clam restorations near native villages in PWS.
- ✓ Commercial razor clam fishery restoration proposed near Cordova.
- ✓ Exploring geoduck, sea cucumber, and abalone restorations at commercial harvest beds with SARDFA.

**Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries**

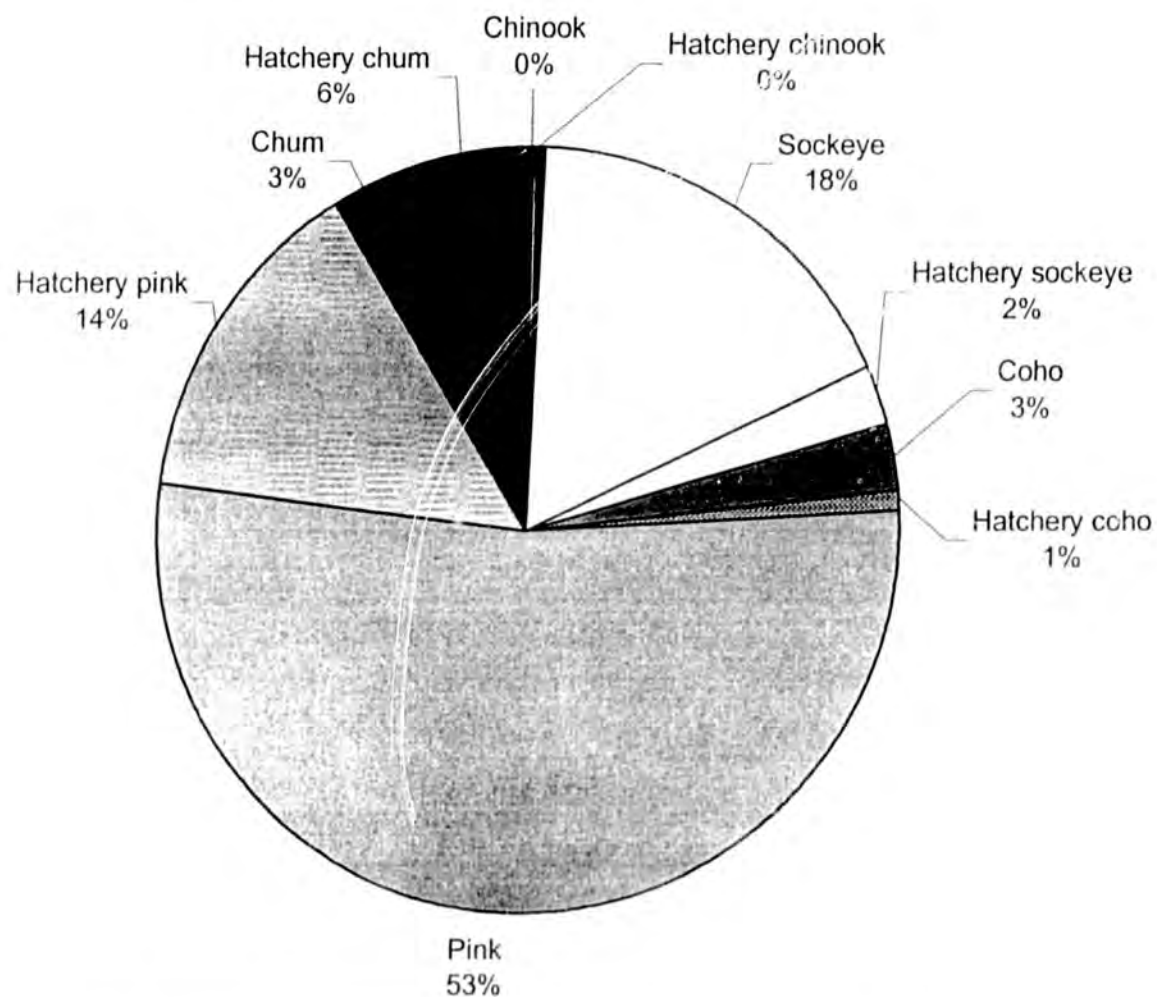
Doug Mecum, Director

Online: www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us

Information: cf_info@fishgame.state.ak.us

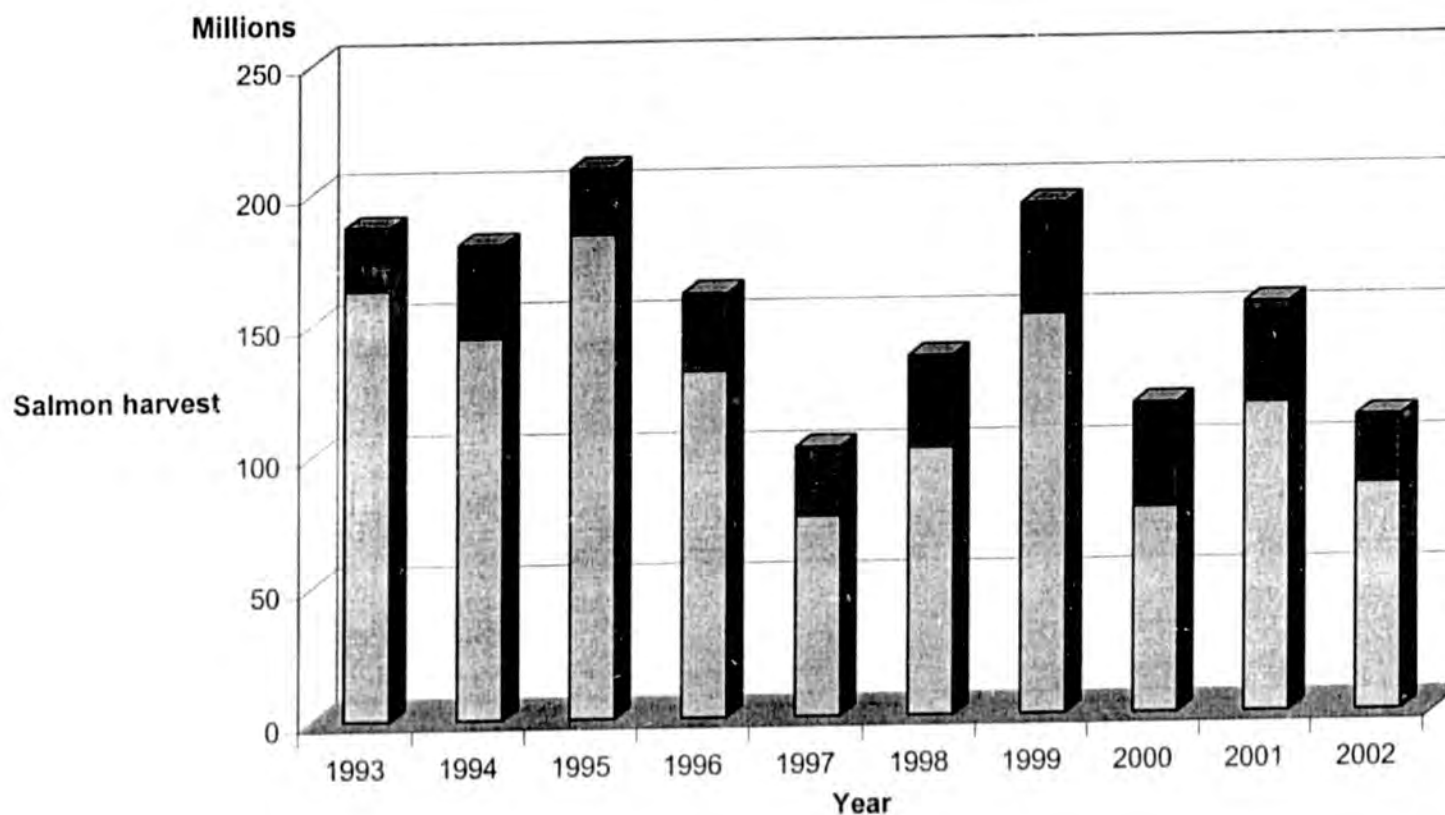
Aquaculture

ALASKAN HATCHERY FISH IN THE 2002 STATEWIDE COMMERCIAL SALMON HARVEST



Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

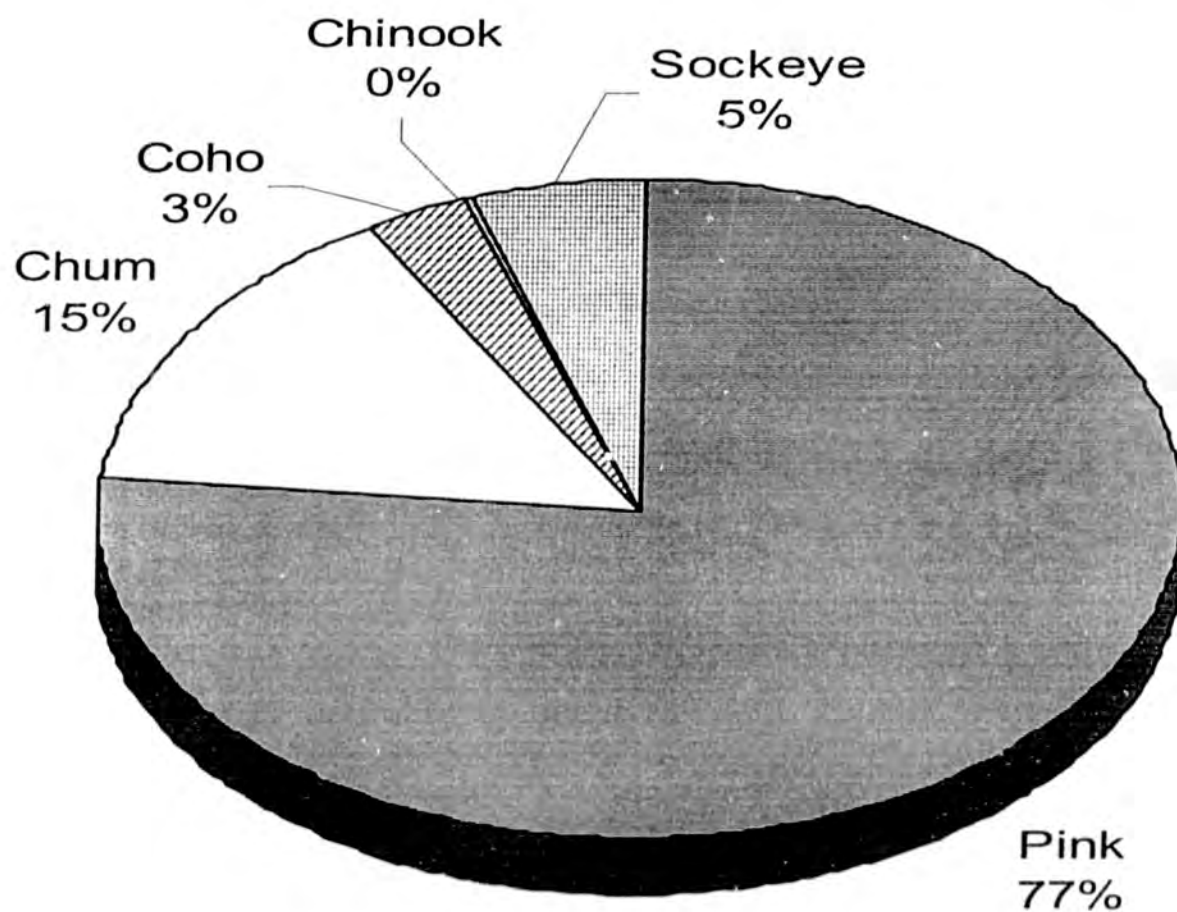
ALASKAN HATCHERY FISH IN STATEWIDE COMMERCIAL SALMON HARVESTS, 1993-2002



	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Commercial Common Property Harvest	186,965,000	179,689,000	208,390,000	160,600,000	101,882,000	135,846,000	193,543,000	117,148,000	154,907,000	111,376,832
% Hatchery	13%	20%	12%	18%	26%	26%	22%	34%	25%	23%
Hatchery Fish Harvested	24,057,000	35,186,000	25,020,000	29,418,000	26,573,000	34,711,000	42,030,000	39,781,000	37,983,000	25,699,764
Common Property less Hatchery	162,908,000	144,503,000	183,370,000	131,182,000	75,309,000	101,135,000	151,513,000	77,367,000	116,924,000	85,677,068

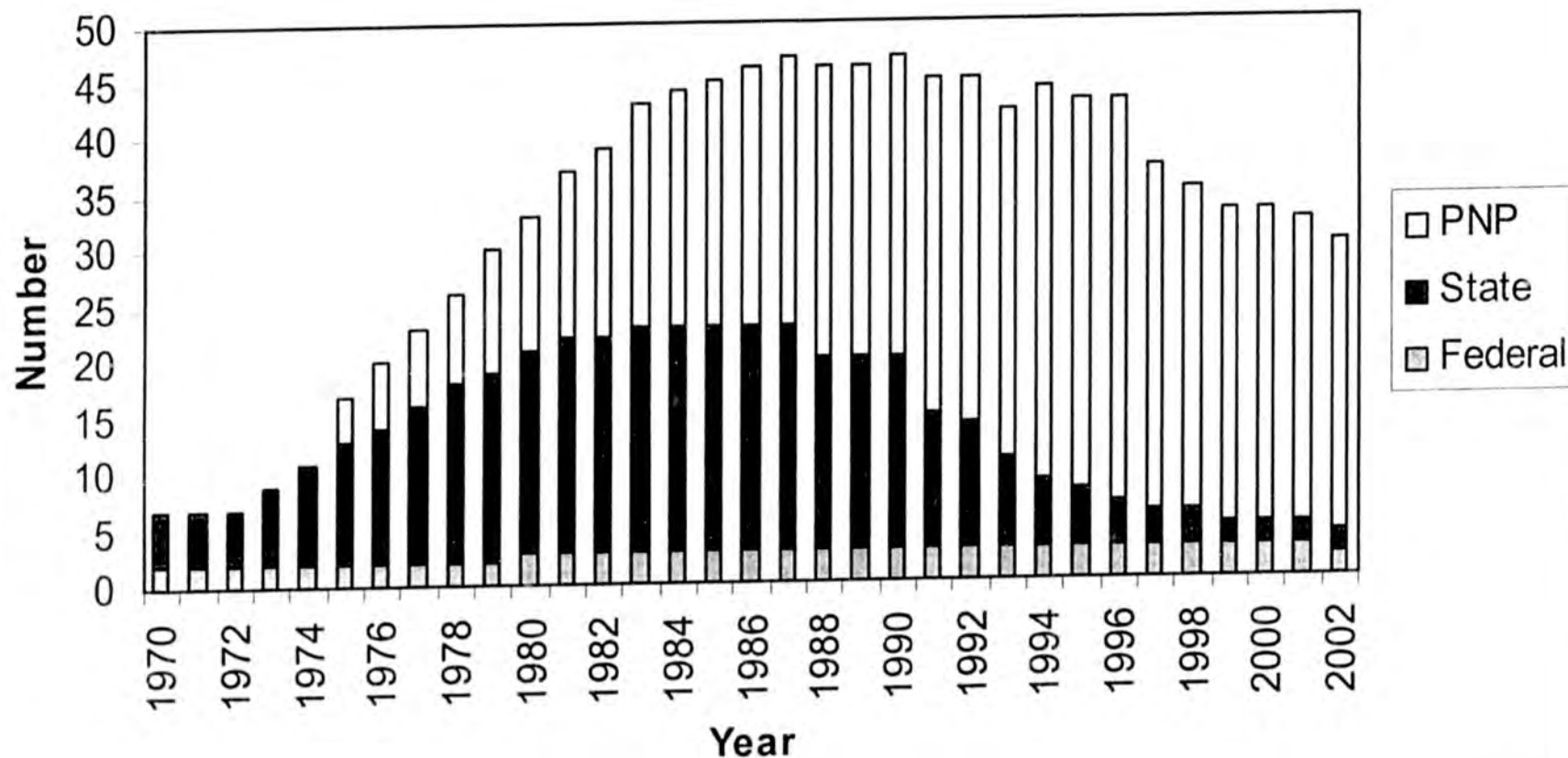
Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

Hatchery Production by Species



Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

Number of Hatcheries in Alaska



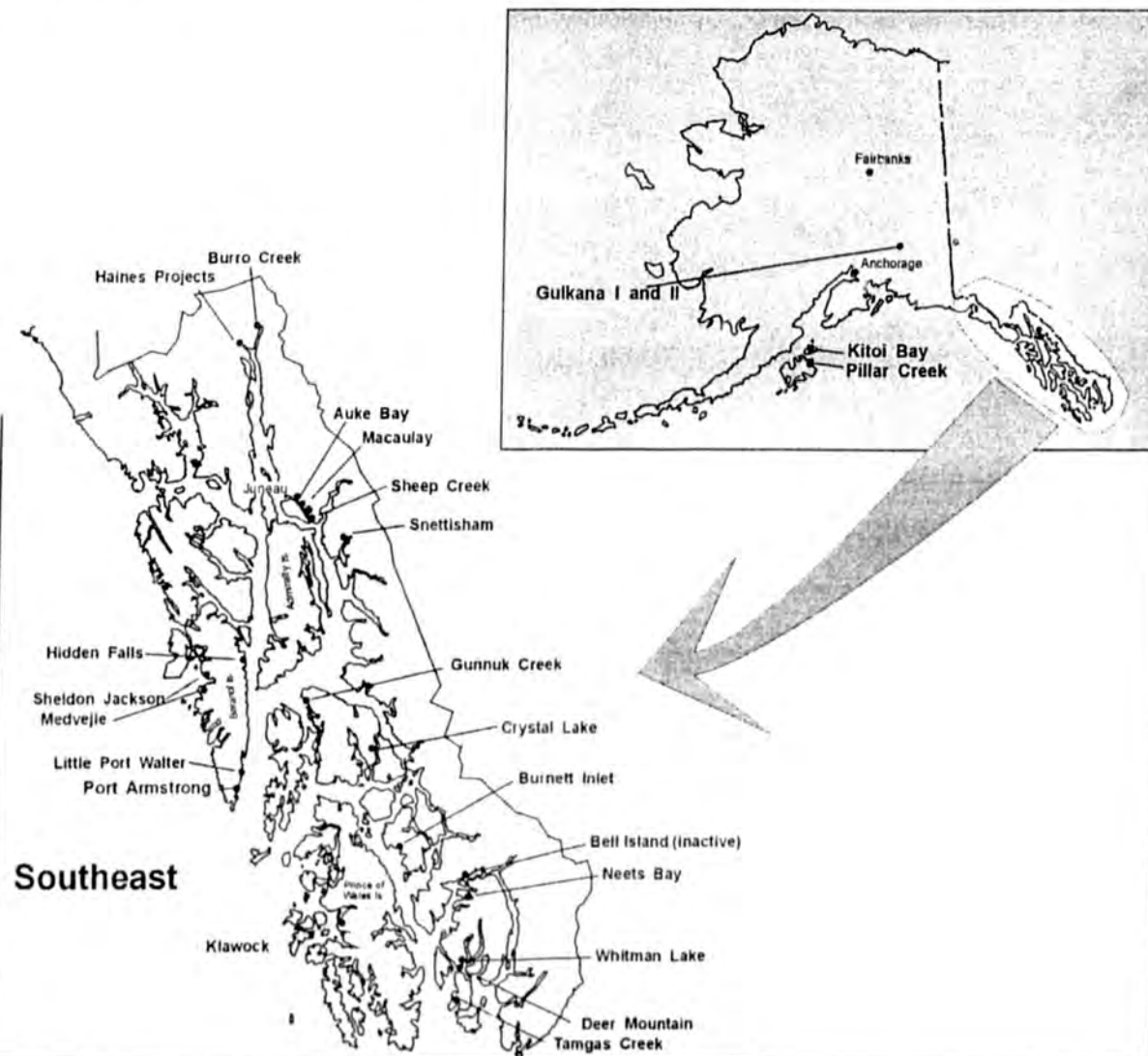
Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

Protection of Wild Stocks

- ⌋ Rigorous hatchery permitting process including Genetics, Pathology, and management reviews
- ⌋ Locate hatcheries away from significant wild stocks
- ⌋ Use local brood sources
- ⌋ Wild stocks always given priority in fisheries
- ⌋ Require tagging/marketing of hatchery fish
- ⌋ Require special studies on wild/hatchery interactions as necessary

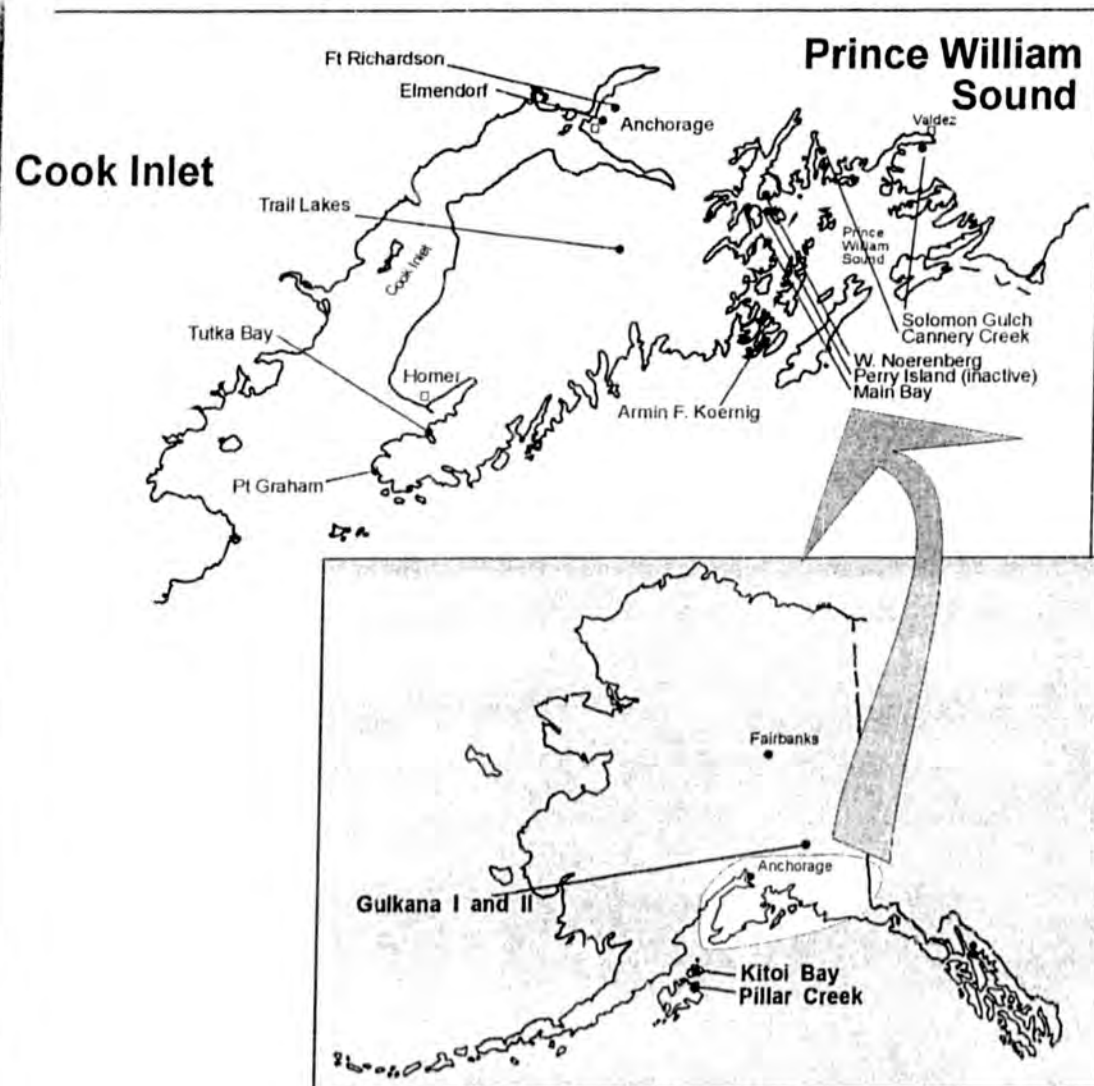
Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

Locations of Hatcheries in Southeast Alaska



Aquaculture (Hatcheries)

Locations of Hatcheries in Prince William Sound,
Interior, and Southcentral Alaska



Aquaculture (Hatcheries)



Mariculture & Aquatic Farming

2001 Statewide Mariculture Production (Dollar Basis)

