

SB

294

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT First Committee of Referral

DATE: 2/24/10

FURTHER: Finance

Date of 5-Day Notice: _____
(in accordance with Uniform Rule 23)

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: _____

Resources Committee considered SENATE BILL NO. 294

SB 294 SPORT FISH GUIDE LICENSES

"An Act repealing the termination date of the licensing of sport fishing operators and sport fishing guides; and providing for an effective date."

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- adopt previous SCS or CS _____ (_____)
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

SENATE BILL:
 Same Title
 New Title

HOUSE BILL:
 Same Title
 Technical Title Change
 New Title w/ SCR # _____

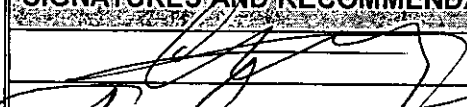
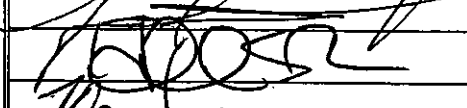
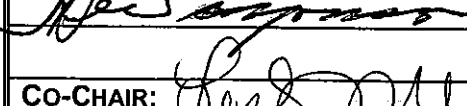

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet	Zero	FN#
ADFG	3/11	✓			

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S):

Department	Date	Fiscal	Indet	Zero	FN#

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	DO PASS	DO NOT PASS	NO REC	AMEND
	Huggins			✓	
	STEVEN FRENCH	X			
	WAGONER	X			
CO-CHAIR: 	McBride	✓			
CO-CHAIR:					

FISCAL NOTE

STATE OF ALASKA
2010 LEGISLATIVE SESSION

Fiscal Note Number: _____
Bill Version: SB294
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier (file name): SB294-DFG-SFD-03-10-10 Dept. Affected: ADFG
Title An act repealing the termination of the sport fish operator/guide/vessel program RDU Sport Fisheries
Component Sport Fisheries
Sponsor Senator McGuire
Requester Resources, Finance Component Number 464

Expenditures/Revenues (Thousands of Dollars)

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

	Appropriation Required	Information						
		FY 2011	FY 2011	FY 2012	FY 2013	FY 2014	FY 2015	FY 2016
OPERATING EXPENDITURES								
Personal Services		337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1	337.1
Travel		10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Contractual		83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5	83.5
Supplies		7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Equipment								
Land & Structures								
Grants & Claims								
Miscellaneous								
TOTAL OPERATING	0.0	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6

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 Interagency Receipts		437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6
TOTAL	0.0	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6	437.6

Estimate of any current year (FY2010) cost: 0.0

POSITIONS

Full-time								
Part-time								
Temporary								

ANALYSIS: (Attach a separate page if necessary)

The division has budgeted \$437.6 in the FY11 Governor's budget to administer the Sport Fish operator/guide/vessel program. The program generates average Fish & Game Fund revenues of \$242.8, with the balance of program expenditures funded with Sport Fishing license sale revenue. Although potential cost savings measures are being implemented, it is untenable at this time to make accurate projections on what monetary savings will be realized for this program over the upcoming years.

Prepared by: Charles O. Swanton, Director
Division: Sport Fisheries
Approved by: Tom Lawson, Director
Administrative Services

Phone 465-6184
Date/Time 3/10/10 4:00 PM
Date 3/11/2010

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Session

State Capitol Building, Room 125
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone (907) 465-2995
Fax (907) 465-6592

Interim

716 West Fourth Avenue, Suite 430
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Phone (907) 269-0250
Fax (907) 269-0249



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Senate Special Committee on Energy
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World Trade, Technology, and Innovations

Co-Chair

Senate Resources Committee

Member

Senate Judiciary Committee
Joint Armed Services Committee

Senator.Lesil.McGuire@legis.state.ak.us

SENATOR LESIL MCGUIRE SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR SENATE BILL 294

"An Act repealing the termination date of the licensing of sport fishing operators and sport fishing guides; and providing for an effective date."

Senate Bill 294 will ensure the continuation of Alaska's sport fish guide licensing and reporting program. Legislation authorizing the program was passed in 2004 and the program has proven beneficial to both the sport fishing industry and resource managers. With more than 1.8 million clients, 88% of whom are nonresidents, taking more than 460,000 guided fishing trips in Alaska annually; guided sport fishing has become an integral part of Alaska's tourism economy. In fact, a study commissioned by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game estimated that nonresident spending on sport fishing was more than \$650 million in 2007.

Since the program's inception, an average of 1,670 sport fishing business licenses and 1,981 sport fishing guide licenses have been sold annually. 90% of license holders are Alaska residents and the professionalization of the sport fishing guide industry has benefitted both the industry and the resource. The data collected through the program provides the information state and federal managers need to sustainably manage sport fish populations. The program also allows Alaska to receive an exemption from the National Saltwater Angler Registry; a federal program that would begin levying fees for registration in 2011.

Recognizing the importance of the program, the Alaska legislature extended the program's termination date for one year in 2009; SB 294 proposes to permanently repeal the program's associated termination language in existing statutes in order to allow this valuable program to continue serving Alaskans and their valuable fishery resources.

**Brief for HB 143: NO REPEAL SPORT FISH GUIDE LICENSE
(Reauthorization of Sport Fish-Guide Licensing Legislation)
March 10, 2009**

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Contacts:

Charlie Swanton- Charles.Swanton@alaska.gov; phone: 465-6184 or 321-0955
Jennifer Yuhas- Jennifer.Yuhas@alaska.gov; phone: 465-6137 or 388-7951.

Background:

- Original legislation passed in May, 2004; effective January 1, 2005.

- Proposed by the Department for three main reasons:
 1. Information on guide numbers and their fishing activities was either not available or limited in many parts of the state;
 2. Establish minimum standards to operate a business or contract as a guide (safety, liability insurance, US Coast Guard license, etc.) as a means to increase professionalism and reduce speculative entry; and
 3. Provide comprehensive and credible data on guided sport fishing activities to regulatory agencies: Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF), International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC), and North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC).

Legislation:

Sec.16.40.260 Sport fishing operator license;
Sec.16.40.270 Sport fishing guide license;
Sec.16.40.280 Reports;
Sec.16.40.290 Penalties for violations.

These legislative sections include licensing provisions and fees (AS. 16.05.340(a)) for sport fishing business owners (\$100), sport fishing guides working for the business (\$50), and business owners who are also a guide (owner/operator combo \$100). The mandatory reporting requirements, logbooks, are for both fresh and saltwater guide activities (freshwater logbooks were instituted in 2005). The penalties for sport fish guiding violations by business owners and guides include possible revocation of their license.

Companion Regulations:

5 AAC 75.075 Sport fishing services and sport fishing guide services; license requirements; regulation of activities.

5 AAC 75.076. Sport fishing services and sport fishing guides reporting requirements.

5 AAC 75.077. Sport fishing guide vessel registration requirements.

Present Benefits and Utility

- A comprehensive list of all sport fishing guides working in salt water is part of the data requirements that will allow Alaska to receive an exemption from participating in the National Saltwater Angler Registry (up to \$25/saltwater angler in 2011).
- The logbook data for saltwater anglers has been used extensively within the IPHC and NPFMC for rule making on Pacific Halibut.
- Both freshwater and saltwater logbook harvest data has been presented and utilized by the Alaska Board of Fisheries. Harvest estimate verification studies are being conducted comparing logbook, statewide sport fish harvest survey, and dock side creel programs.

Participation Statistics

- An average of **1,670 sport fishing business licenses** (including owner/operator combo) have been sold (2005-2008); 90% of owners are Alaskan residents.
- An average of **1,981 sport fishing guide licenses** have been sold (2005-2008); 73% of guides are Alaskan residents.
- Based on logbook data, over **1.8 million clients took 453, 611 guided fishing trips** (from 2005 through 2008); 67% of clients fished in saltwater, 33% fished in freshwater and 88% of all clients were nonresidents.
- An average of **2,061 vessels in freshwater and 1,628 vessels in saltwater** were used for guided fishing trips (2005-2008).

Electronic Reporting (Modernization initiative)

- One of Commissioner Lloyd's initiatives is modernization and timelier reporting of recreational harvest data. We are actively working on this task:
 - On July 1, 2009 the point of sale hunting and fishing licensing program will tentatively be launched- this is the first phase of modernization.
 - By October 30, 2009 we will have identified the critical components necessary for electronic logbook reporting.
 - December 31, 2009 we will have completed and published a report on comparison of the 2006-2008 logbook data to statewide harvest survey data regarding harvest estimate precision.



TRIP INFORMATION

Complete this section for every trip. Continue on additional pages for trips with more than eight anglers in the same day.

DATE FISHED: ___/___/2010 AM PM
2010 FISH & GAME GUIDE LICENSE #:
COMMUNITY OR PORT OF OFF-LOADING:

Table with 3 columns: Targeted Species, Primary Stat. Area, No. Of Boat Hours Fished. Rows for Salmon and Bottomfish.

INSTRUCTIONS: Complete one row below for each angler who fished on this trip.

INDIVIDUAL ANGLER AND CATCH INFORMATION

Record sport fishing license number, printed name AND AK residency status for each angler that fished this trip. Include birthdate (e.g. 8/28/1998) for all anglers under 18.

Main table with columns for Residency (AK Resident, Non-Resident, Comped Crew), Catch Status (Kept/Released), Species (King, Coho, Sockeye, Other Salmon, Halibut, Lingcod, Pelagic Rockfish, Yelloweye Rockfish, Nonpelagic Rockfish, Sabelfish, Salmon Shark, All Other Fish), License Number, and Name/Date.

Form 11-540 (01-2010)

CERTIFICATION X GUIDE SIGNATURE PAGE OF

Special Publication No. 09-11

**Participation, Effort, and Harvest in the Sport Fish
Business/Guide Licensing and Logbook Programs,
2006-2008**

by

Dora Sigurdsson

and

Bob Powers

September 2009

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the *Système International d'Unités* (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)		General		Measures (fisheries)	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative		fork length	FL
deciliter	dL	Code	AAC	mideye to fork	MEF
gram	g	all commonly accepted		mideye to tail fork	METF
hectare	ha	abbreviations	c.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	standard length	SL
kilogram	kg			total length	TL
kilometer	km	all commonly accepted			
liter	L	professional titles	c.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	Mathematics, statistics	
meter	m			<i>all standard mathematical</i>	
milliliter	mL	at	@	<i>signs, symbols and</i>	
millimeter	mm	compass directions:		<i>abbreviations</i>	
		cast	E	alternate hypothesis	H _A
		north	N	base of natural logarithm	e
		south	S	catch per unit effort	CPUE
		west	W	coefficient of variation	CV
		copyright	©	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
		corporate suffixes:		confidence interval	CI
		Company	Co.	correlation coefficient	
		Corporation	Corp.	(multiple)	R
		Incorporated	Inc.	correlation coefficient	
		Limited	Ltd.	(simple)	r
		District of Columbia	D.C.	covariance	cov
		et alii (and others)	et al.	degree (angular)	°
		et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	degrees of freedom	df
		exempli gratia		expected value	E
		(for example)	c.g.	greater than	>
		Federal Information		greater than or equal to	≥
		Code	FIC	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
		id est (that is)	i.e.	less than	<
		latitude or longitude	lat. or long.	less than or equal to	≤
		monetary symbols		logarithm (natural)	ln
		(U.S.)	\$, ¢	logarithm (base 10)	log
		months (tables and		logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ etc.
		figures): first three		minute (angular)	'
		letters	Jan.,...,Dec	not significant	NS
		registered trademark	®	null hypothesis	H ₀
		trademark	™	percent	%
		United States		probability	P
		(adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error	
		United States of		(rejection of the null	
		America (noun)	USA	hypothesis when true)	α
		U.S.C.	United States	probability of a type II error	
			Code	(acceptance of the null	
		U.S. state	use two-letter	hypothesis when false)	β
			abbreviations	second (angular)	"
			(c.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
				standard error	SE
				variance	
				population	Var
				sample	var

Weights and measures (English)					
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s				
foot	ft				
gallon	gal				
inch	in				
mile	mi				
nautical mile	nmi				
ounce	oz				
pound	lb				
quart	qt				
yard	yd				

Time and temperature					
day	d				
degrees Celsius	°C				
degrees Fahrenheit	°F				
degrees kelvin	K				
hour	h				
minute	min				
second	s				

Physics and chemistry					
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity	pH				
(negative log of)					
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt,				
	‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. 09-11

**PARTICIPATION, EFFORT, AND HARVEST IN THE SPORT FISH
BUSINESS/GUIDE LICENSING AND LOGBOOK PROGRAMS, 2006-2008**

by

Dora Sigurdsson

and

Bob Powers

Division of Sport Fish Research and Technical Services, Anchorage

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska, 99518-1599

September 2009

The Special Publication series was established by the Division of Sport Fish in 1991 for the publication of techniques and procedures manuals, informational pamphlets, special subject reports to decision-making bodies, symposia and workshop proceedings, application software documentation, in-house lectures, and became a joint divisional series in 2004 with the Division of Commercial Fisheries. Special Publications are intended for fishery and other technical professionals. Special Publications are available through the Alaska State Library, Alaska Resources Library and Information Services (ARLIS) and on the Internet: <http://www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/divreports/html/intersearch.cfm>. This publication has undergone editorial and peer review.

*Dora Sigurdsson and Bob Powers
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services
333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, AK 99518-1599, USA*

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ABSTRACT

In 2006, 1,677 sport fishing businesses and 3,454 guides licensed under the Alaska Department of Fish and Game guide and business registration program, signifying intent to provide sport fishing services in Alaska. The program licensed 1,695 businesses and 3,531 guides in 2007, and 1,659 sport fishing businesses and 3,522 sport fishing guides in 2008. Of the 1,659 sport fishing businesses registered in 2008, 1,525 were combination owner/guide licenses. Based on the 2008 physical addresses of both the businesses and guides, 90% of the businesses were residents of Alaska, and 10% were from other residency strata (defined as nonresidents), 72% of the guides were residents and 28% were nonresidents.

Of the 2,553 saltwater logbooks issued in 2008, 2,089 were activated, and of the 2,538 freshwater logbooks issued in 2008, 1,785 were activated. Of those businesses that submitted logbook information in 2008, 58% offered saltwater services, and 42% offered freshwater guided services. In 2006, logbook records show that 1,368 saltwater vessels were active, 1,409 were active in 2007 and 1,355 were active in 2008. On average during those three years, 55% of the saltwater vessels were active in Southeast Alaska and 45% were active in Southcentral Alaska.

A total of 65,671 saltwater charter trips were conducted in 2006, 67,152 trips in 2007, and 62,006 trips in 2008 statewide. On average, 84% of the saltwater angler days were nonresidents, 12% were residents and 4% were crew, comped fishing or unknown residency. In freshwater, 46,781 trips were taken in 2006, 48,697 in 2007, and 48,501 in 2008. Of the statewide freshwater trips, 90% of the angler days were nonresidents, 8% were residents, and 2% were crew fishing or unknown residency.

Average saltwater salmon harvests between 2006 and 2008 show that coho and king salmon were the predominant species, consisting of 67% and 15% of the harvest respectively statewide. Saltwater bottomfish harvests between 2006 and 2008 show that Pacific halibut were the predominant species with 68% of the total saltwater harvest statewide. Total halibut harvest statewide ranged from 379,473 fish in 2007 to a low of 339,718 fish in 2008. In freshwater, coho salmon were the predominant harvested species, followed by sockeye and then king salmon.

Key words: Sport fishing, guide and business registration, freshwater logbook, saltwater logbook, participation, effort, harvest, sport fishing vessel, Pacific halibut, salmon, bottomfish, Southeast Alaska, Southcentral Alaska

BACKGROUND

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Sport Fish (DSF) has operated a program since 1998 to register and license both sport fishing guides and sport fishing guide businesses and to collect information on sport fishing participation, effort, and harvest by saltwater and freshwater guided clients. This report briefly summarizes the approach, history, and results of this program for 2006 through 2008.

GUIDE AND BUSINESS REGISTRATION AND LICENSING

The activities of the guided sport fishing industry in Alaska have significantly increased in recent years with implications to fish allocation and management decisions. Resolution of related issues was hampered by lack of information regarding the industry and its impact on fishery resources in many parts of Alaska. The sport fishing guide and business registration and licensing programs were designed to provide a comprehensive system to better define this diverse industry throughout Alaska. A brief history of the statewide registration and licensing process follows.

Beginning in May 1995 the owner(s) of any business that engaged in sport fish guiding of anglers anywhere in Alaska were required to register their business information, employees acting as sport fishing guides for the business, and listing all vessels used for guiding. In 1997 sport fishing guides were required to register and provide information about the employing business (Dean 2001; Dean and Howe 1999).

In 1998, the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) adopted new statewide sport fishing guide registration regulations and definitions during their February Statewide Finfish meeting in Girdwood, Alaska (5 AAC 75.075: *Sport Fishing Services and Sport Fishing Guide Services; License Requirements; Regulations of Activities*). It should be stressed that this was a registration process, not a licensing process. No fees were required and businesses and guides were allowed to provide services in any area of the state, assuming other regulatory requirements were met. In 1998 ADF&G registered guide businesses and guides and stopped registering charter vessels, because the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) implemented a licensing program for all vessels to be used for guided sport fishing. From 1998 through 2004, ADF&G continued to register sport fishing businesses and sport fishing guides.

On May 11, 2004, the Alaska Legislature adopted House Bill 452 (HB 452), that established licensing requirements for sport fishing guide business owners and sport fishing guides on a statewide basis. This bill was created to establish minimum professional standards that were required of both freshwater and saltwater sport fish guides and business owners before a license could be obtained. The standards were established to protect consumers and to promote the viability and legitimacy of a professional sport fish guide industry. Businesses providing sport fish guided services were now required to obtain a State of Alaska Occupational Business License and hold liability insurance with a minimum of \$300,000 coverage for all incidents in a year (AS 16.40.260). Licensed sport fishing guides were required (1) to be citizens of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, (2) hold a current first aid card, (3) have a current year Alaska sport fishing license and (4) have a valid U.S. Coast Guard operator's license if they were to operate a motorized vessel in navigable waters. License application forms and the information collected have remained consistent in design from 2006 through 2008 (Appendix A).

LOGBOOKS

In February, 1998 the BOF adopted regulations (5 AAC 75.076) requiring logbooks for saltwater charter vessels statewide. Information on the amounts and locations of charter activity and actual participation and harvest by individual vessels and businesses was needed by the BOF for allocation and management of Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, rockfish *Sebastes* spp., and lingcod *Ophiodon elongatus*, and by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC) for allocation of Pacific halibut *Hippoglossus stenolepis*. To meet these information needs ADF&G implemented a saltwater sport fishing charter vessel logbook program for DSF Region I, Southeast Alaska (Southeast), and Region II, Southcentral Alaska (Southcentral; Table 1; Figure 1).

In 1999, the NPFMC was considering proposals to limit the guided sport halibut harvest. Their concerns were: (1) that growth in this fishery was reallocating resources away from the individual fishing quota (IFQ) commercial longline fishery, and (2) that in some areas there was overcapitalization and localized depletion of the halibut resource. NPFMC endorsed a two-prong approach to resolve the perceived impact of increased guided charter halibut fishing. The first was establishment of guideline harvest limits (GHL) for International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Areas 2C and 3A (Figure 2), and the second was a process to establish local area management plans for halibut fisheries in coastal communities.

Since 1998, the logbook design has undergone annual revisions, driven primarily by changes or improvements in the collection of halibut, lingcod and rockfish data through the logbook program, Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS), and expanded port sampling programs. House Bill

452, adopted in 2004, not only established new licensing requirements, but also established a logbook reporting requirement for all freshwater businesses in addition to the existing saltwater reporting requirements. For various reasons, both technical and policy-based, information on halibut harvests was not collected from 2002 through 2005. The collection of halibut data was resumed in 2006. In addition, the 2006 logbook was redesigned to require reporting of angler license numbers and the harvest and release numbers by angler in an effort to improve reporting and facilitate evaluation of the quality of logbook data (Appendix C).

The data from logbooks are compiled to show where fishing effort occurs, the extent of participation, and the species and numbers of fish kept and released by individual clients. This information is used for regulation and the development and management of fisheries, for project evaluation, and for formulation of department policies and priorities that reflect angler needs, concerns, and preferences. It also provides ADF&G with a tool to promote management of Alaska's resources for sustained yield.

Table 1.—Division of Sport Fish regions and management areas.

Regions	
SE	Southeast Alaska
SC	Southcentral Alaska
AYK	Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim
Areas	
Southeast Alaska	
A	Ketchikan
B	Prince of Wales Island
C	Kake, Petersburg, Wrangell, Stikine
D	Sitka
E	Juneau
F	Haines-Skagway
G	Glacier Bay
H	Yakutat
Southcentral Alaska	
J	North Gulf Coast/Prince William Sound
K	Knik Arm Drainage
L	Anchorage
M	Susitna River Drainage
N	West Side Cook Inlet
P	Kenai Peninsula
Q	Kodiak
R	Naknek River Drainage/Alaska Peninsula Area
S	Kvichak River Drainage
T	Nushagak, Wood River and Togiak
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim	
I	Upper Copper River Drainage
U	Tanana River Drainage
V	Kuskokwim River/Kuskokwim Bay Drainages
W	Norton Sound/Seward Peninsula
X	Northwest Alaska
Y	Yukon River Drainage
Z	North Slope/Brooks Range

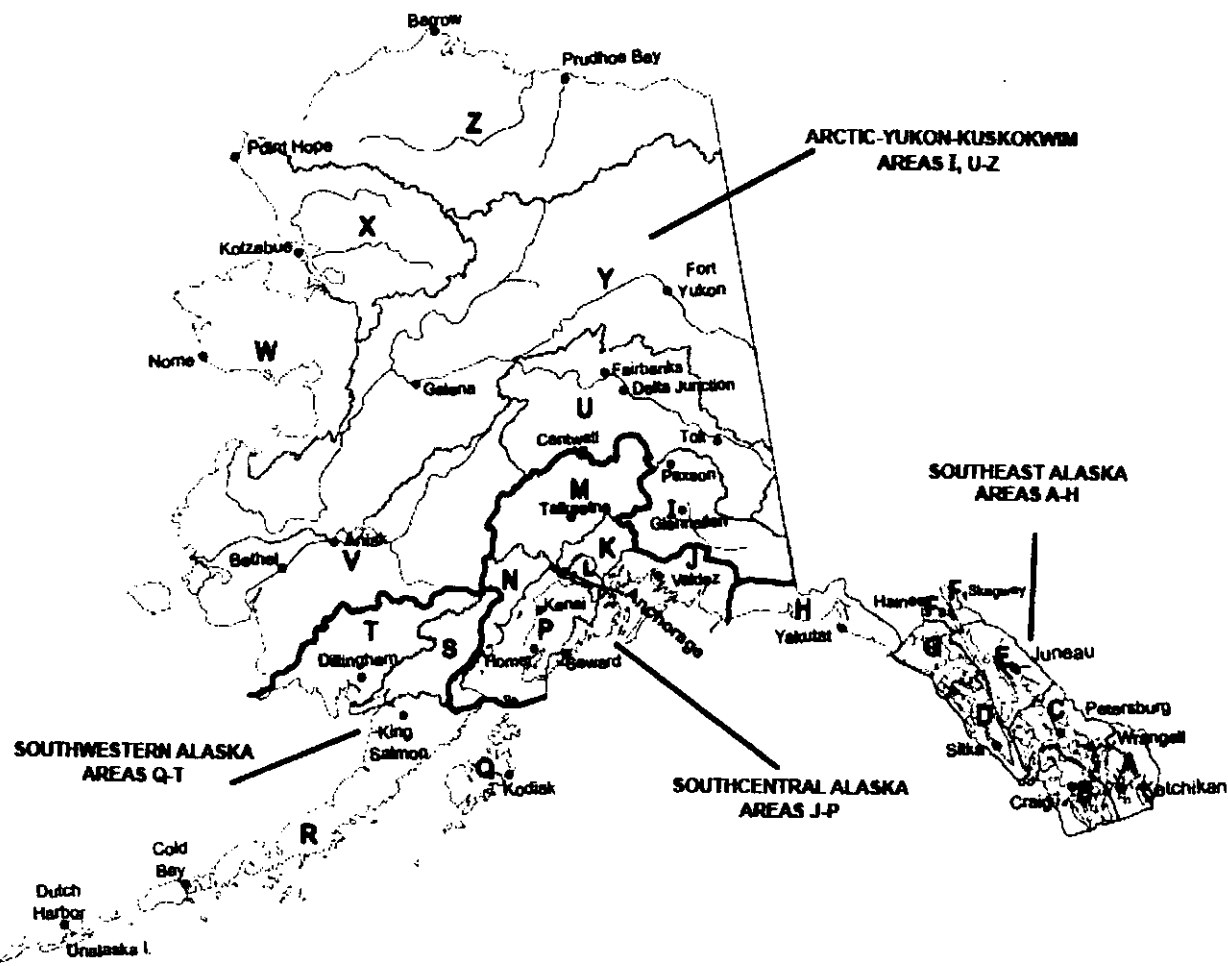


Figure 1.—Map of Alaska and Division of Sport Fish regions and management areas.

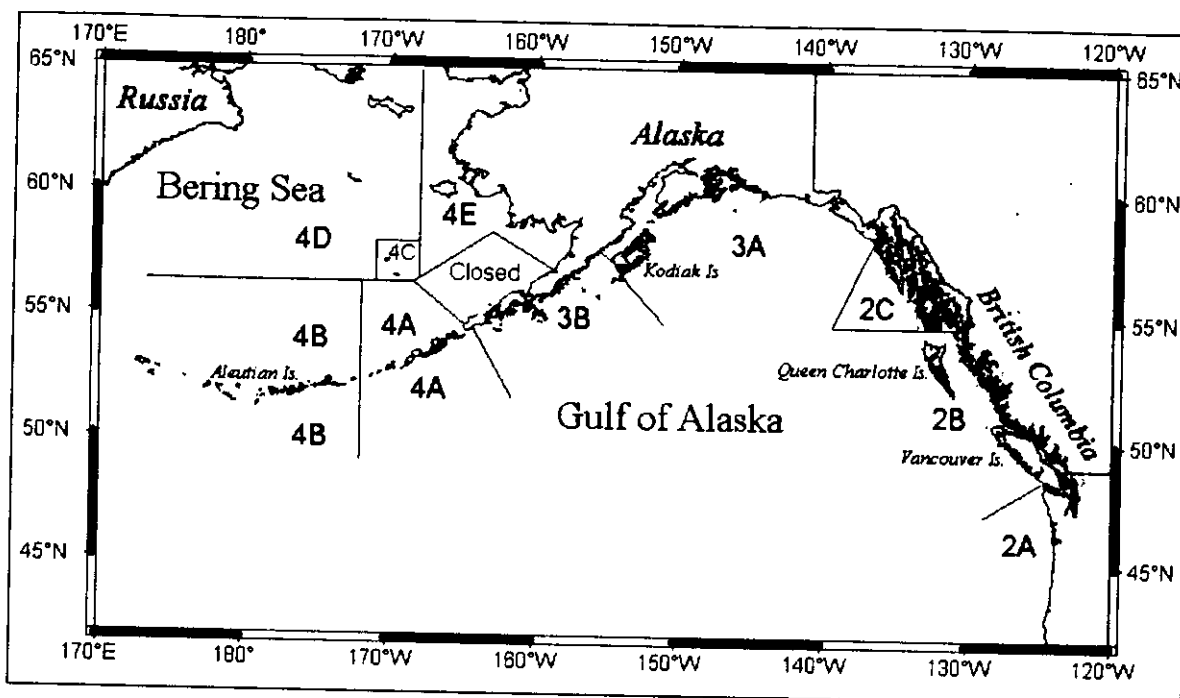


Figure 2.--International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) regulatory areas.

Currently, a logbook record is required for every chartered or guided trip taken with clients, defined as an outing with one group of clients that ends when the clients and their fish (if fish were kept) are offloaded. Each trip is associated with an individual licensed business and guide.

VESSEL REGISTRATION

In addition to establishing a licensing program and statewide freshwater logbook requirement, HB 452 included establishment of a vessel registration program to be conducted by ADF&G as part of the logbook program to monitor the number of vessels used in the guided marine and freshwater fisheries. All boats used in marine or fresh water were referred to as "charter or guide boats" regardless of their size or the manner in which they are used. All vessels used in the charter guide industry were required to be registered with ADF&G. Vessel registration information was collected when logbooks were issued to a business. Registration information included the Department of Motor Vehicles or DMV number or the U.S. Coast Guard vessel documentation number. Upon completion of vessel registration with ADF&G, each vessel was provided with two decals and year tags to indicate that the vessel is used in the guide industry (Appendix B3 and B4). Decals must be applied and visible on both sides of the vessel.

METHODS

GUIDE AND BUSINESS LICENSING

Businesses and guides can be licensed to provide sport fishing guided services if they meet the minimum qualifications specified in regulation (AS 16.40.260 and AS 16.40.270).

During the month of January from 2006 through 2008, the Division of Sport Fish mailed renewal license applications to each sport fishing guide and sport fishing business that was licensed in the previous year. In addition, guides and businesses could obtain a license in person at local

ADF&G offices or through the Internet. The license applications could be used in any of three ways (Appendix A):

- To license a business only,
- To license a guide only,
- To license a combination business and guide (an owner/operator where the owner also conducted the guiding).

The licensing process collected business owner or guide name, permanent mailing information, permanent and inseason phone number if applicable. Additionally, the name of the business, name of the business owner, occupational business license number, insurance company information and insurance binder or policy number and effective dates were required. A guide is required to be a citizen of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, hold a current first aid card and have a current year Alaska sport fishing license along with any tags or permits required for specific fisheries. If a guide planned to operate a motorized vessel on navigable waters with clients on board, the guide was required to have a current U.S. Coast Guard Operator's License and provide that number and expiration date on the license application.

Unique license numbers were assigned according to how licensing occurred. License numbers did not remain the same in subsequent years. If an operator or guide licensed at an ADF&G office, a pre-numbered application was used and that number became the license number for that year. Renewal or internet license applications were randomly assigned numbers by the computer database that processed the information

Once the license applications were reviewed for completeness and accuracy, DSF mailed a wallet-sized license to each guide or business. Those applicants who licensed by going to an ADF&G office received a copy of their license, which allowed them to operate immediately. Those who licensed using the renewal application or by applying through the Internet, were required to wait until they received their license in the mail prior to operating or providing guiding services.

LOGBOOK DATA COLLECTION

A standard statewide saltwater logbook design was used from 2006 through 2008 (Appendix B). The freshwater logbook underwent very few changes between 2006 and 2008. Logbook reporting is a mandatory process governed by regulation (AS 16.40.280). As such, the reporting process was considered to be a census of all charter/guided trips. Logbooks were available and issued from ADF&G area offices located statewide, in addition to vendors located in Valdez and Seward.

Other than a few minor design changes, both the saltwater and freshwater logbooks collected the same information during all three years. Some changes were made to improve or simplify the use of the forms based on operator input, and to improve the capture of client and crew harvest information. Some of the annual design changes in the saltwater logbook were driven primarily by changes or improvements in the collection of halibut and rockfish data, and by requests from the NPFMC for information needed for allocation of halibut. In 2006, both logbooks were redesigned to require reporting of angler license numbers and the harvest and release numbers by angler in an effort to improve reporting and facilitate evaluation of the quality of logbook data. The most significant changes made to the saltwater logbook occurred between 2005 and 2006 (Appendix C).

Changes between the 2005 and 2006 saltwater logbooks included:

- The data page design went from a single page designed to collect information from nine different trips to a data page that collected information from one unique trip per page.
- A section to collect Business and Vessel Information was added. Business and Guide license numbers along with the Alaska Boat Registration number (AK. #) or U.S.C.G. documentation number was recorded on every data page. This information was intended to confirm that the information was associated with the correct business on record, and to validate the vessel registration information.
- A section to collect Trip information was added. Trip information collected the date fished, port or community where clients or fish were off-loaded, total number of clients on the vessel including those that did not fish, targeted species (salmon or bottomfish), primary statistical area fished, maximum number of rods fished, and number of boat hours fished. This design change resulted in more detailed information unique to each trip taken with a group of clients.
- A section to collect Individual Angler and Catch Information was added. In 2006, the collection of halibut information resumed. The new design also required the reporting of individual angler license numbers along with harvest and release numbers by angler in an effort to improve reporting and facilitate evaluation of the quality of logbook data.
- A signature line was added that required the guide who led the trip to sign their name certifying that the information was true and correct to the best of their knowledge.
- A notice statement drafted by the NPFMC was printed within the front cover of the 2006 saltwater logbook. The notice announced that a control date of December 9, 2005 was being established. Those businesses and guides not participating in the Southeast or Southcentral charter halibut industry by this date might not be eligible for future access and/or quota in these fisheries.

No significant changes took place in the freshwater logbook design between 2005 and 2006 (Appendix D).

Changes between the 2006 and 2007 saltwater logbooks include:

- Additional client information was obtained, to indicate if "comped" anglers fished. A "comped" angler was an angler who did not compensate the guide for that charter trip. By including "comped" anglers, the data captured by onsite dockside samplers and data from the logbook census were more comparable, since all anglers on board a charter vessel and their catches were now being counted.
- Vessel AK # or U.S.C.G. documentation numbers were no longer being collected on each data page. The vessel information collected during the logbook assignment to a business on the sign-out sheet was adequate.

No significant changes took place in the freshwater logbook design between 2006 and 2007 (Appendix D).

The changes to the saltwater logbook forms between 2007 and 2008 were in response to requests by the NPFMC in an effort to continue improvement in the collection of halibut information in preparation for a potential IFQ or moratorium program. Changes between the 2007 and 2008 saltwater logbooks include:

- A request to collect information on the port or community where the fishing trip began.
- Indicate the IPHC area fished: 2C, 3A, 3B or 4.
- The collection of the angler's first and last name in addition to the angler license number.
- The number of halibut kept year-to-date (YTD) in IPHC area 2C in anticipation of an annual limit on guided halibut harvest per client. The annual limit was never implemented but this column had already been added and logbooks distributed prior to the decision to not implement an annual halibut limit.
- The signature of an angler on the back side of each trip sheet if that angler kept halibut in 2C as verification of the information provided on the data page.

No significant changes took place in the freshwater logbook between 2007 and 2008 (Appendix D).

Saltwater Logbook Forms

A saltwater logbook consisted of the cover page, schedule of reporting deadlines, one logbook check out sheet to show the business to which the logbook was issued and register the saltwater vessel, a set of instructions for filling out the information on the logbook sheets, and 50 data sheets to record trip information. Data collection on each of the 50 pages consisted of:

- ADF&G business owner license number;
- ADF&G guide license number for the guide leading the trip;
- Date that fishing took place;
- Port or community where fishing began;
- Port or community of off loading,
- Total number of paying clients on the vessel (including those that did not fish, but not including "comped" anglers or crew members that fished);
- Primary statistical area fished while targeting salmon or bottomfish;
- Number of boat hours fished;
- Crew, client, and "comped" angler's current ADF&G sport fishing license or PID (permanent fishing license) number, birthdate of youth anglers under the age of 16;
- First and last name of each client and youth angler;
- Client residency(Alaska resident/nonresident of Alaska);
- A breakdown by fish species kept (and/or released) by each individual angler.

During a saltwater charter trip, the operator must decide if his/her gear or fishing methods are effectively targeting bottomfish, salmon or both. A 6-digit statistical code where most of the fish were caught or targeted is logged for each trip. Statistical maps were provided to the operator upon logbook issuance.

Saltwater species information collected included kept and released information for "large" Chinook (king salmon) 28" and longer and for "small" Chinook (king salmon) less than 28". Also recorded were coho *O. kisutch*, sockeye *O. nerka*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta*

salmon, halibut, lingcod, pelagic rockfish, yelloweye, and other nonpelagic rockfish, salmon shark *Lamna ditropis*, and a category for the number of all other species not already listed (Appendix C).

To determine the number of businesses and guides that were "active" in the industry, a cross reference is made to the logbooks to determine if actual guided trips were provided. If ADF&G received at least one charter vessel trip form that reported targeted effort, the charter operation turning in the form was considered an "active" bottomfish or salmon charter operator with an "active" vessel.

Freshwater Logbook Forms

A freshwater logbook consisted of the cover page, schedule of reporting deadlines, one logbook check out sheet to show the business to which the logbook was issued, a freshwater vessel registration page that collects the unique AK # assigned by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) or a United States Coast Guard (USCG) documentation number and primary drainage, a set of instructions for filling out the information on the logbook sheets, and 50 data sheets to record trip information. Data collection on each of the 50 pages consisted of:

- ADF&G guide license number,
- Date that fishing took place,
- Specific name of river, stream or lake fished,
- Site code of site fished as reference within a list provided with each logbook,
- Number of logbook pages used for a specific trip,
- Name of any other species kept,
- Crew, client, and "comped" angler's current ADF&G sport fishing license number, and a youth angler designation for anglers under 16 years of age.
- Client residency,
- A breakdown by fish species kept and released.

Upon acquiring a freshwater logbook, the operator registers all vessels that may be used during the course of the fishing season. Freshwater vessel registration requires that the vessel already have a unique AK # assigned by DMV or a USCG documentation number. Freshwater vessels primarily have AK #'s. The operator must provide the AK # and indicate the primary freshwater drainage where the vessel will operate.

The freshwater logbook does not collect targeted species information like the saltwater logbook, it collects information on species kept and released regardless of what was targeted or sought after. A trip is counted if a logbook data page is submitted with effort information regardless of catch. Freshwater trips are assigned a region of the state based on the name of the site fished, each freshwater site is assigned a unique regional alpha code followed by a numeric code within the region in which it is located (Table 1).

Freshwater information collected were: kept and released numbers for king, coho, and sockeye salmon, cutthroat *O. clarkii*, rainbow and steelhead trout *O. mykiss*, lake trout *Salvelinus namaycush*, Dolly Varden *S. malma*, Arctic grayling *Thymallus arcticus*, northern pike *Esox lucius*, sheefish *Stenodus leucichthys* and a category for the number of all other fish not already listed (Appendix D).

Business operators are allowed to and even encouraged to pick up as many logbooks as they anticipated needing during the course of the season. The ability to acquire as many logbooks as are needed prevents them from having to make multiple trips to an ADF&G office. As a result, numerous businesses ended up getting more logbooks than were eventually used. Because of this, ADF&G differentiates between the number of logbooks issued versus the number that are actually used or activated.

LOGBOOK OUTREACH AND VERIFICATION

In December 2005, the Commissioner of the ADF&G issued a statement that detailed the strategies for assuring the accuracy of reporting of Pacific halibut harvest for the saltwater charter logbook. (Appendix E).

Outreach

An outreach program was initiated to reach as many operators as possible to field questions and to ensure compliance with the reporting requirements. The outreach program was conducted on-site (in the field) by ADF&G employees and off-site from the Anchorage ADF&G office.

On-site Logbook Inspections

Logbook outreach occurred in parts of Southeast and Southcentral regions in conjunction with existing creel survey and port sampling programs. "Courtesy logbook inspections" were conducted as time allowed by ADF&G creel and port sampling technicians during their regular dockside checks of the primary fisheries from May through September. In addition, management staff conducted periodic checks of charter logbooks, mostly in 2006. Logbooks were inspected to make sure that they were filled out correctly, and staff answered any questions about how they should be filled out. These checks were not intended for enforcement or for evaluating the accuracy of data but rather as another opportunity to encourage compliance and completeness and as an indicator of how important logbook data are to ADF&G. These inspections were conducted as time allowed by ADF&G creel and port sampling technicians during their regular dockside checks for the primary fisheries from May through September.

Off-site Logbook Review

The goal of the outreach program was to ensure compliance with all reporting requirements, by emphasizing education early in the season. Off-site outreach was conducted by the Division of Sport Fish, Research and Technical Services (RTS) staff in the Anchorage office. All logbook trip data was subject to a reporting deadline. Logbook data pages were required to be completed and returned to ADF&G on a weekly basis as specified in the instructions of both the saltwater and freshwater logbooks. Timely submission was a requirement to facilitate recall and to allow ADF&G staff to review each data page for completeness and legibility. All logbook data sheets were received by RTS in Anchorage where ADF&G data entry staff date-stamped each data page with the date received, reviewed each page for incomplete, illegible or erroneous information, and conducted phone calls to business owners and guides for follow up and clarification. Calls early in the season were intended to alleviate repeat errors in reporting which were thought to result in fewer calls being necessary later in the fishing season.

As logbook data sheets were received, RTS staff conducted reviews by monitoring all data for completion and legibility prior to data entry. In the event that some of the logbook data sheets required verification from the operator or guide, staff would place phone calls

Phone calls to the business owners and guides significantly improved the quality of the data, minimized reoccurring mistakes by the guide, increased compliance, and contributed to the outreach portion of this program. Logbook data entry staff contacted charter operators to resolve logbook reporting issues and to improve future reporting. These calls were intended to improve data quality and reinforce the message to the guide industry that logbook data are important and are consistently being reviewed. In 2006, 3,011 calls were made to operators, 1,415 in 2007 and 2,160 in 2008. Follow up phone calls have become a valuable outreach tool and will continue to be a standard procedure in the future.

Verification

Logbook data were compared to actual counts of harvested fish (verified) and to reported harvest data (unverified) from onsite interviews. These comparisons are ongoing and are part of a more comprehensive evaluation of logbook data quality (Meyer et al. 2008).

Two unique methods were used to conduct post-season verification of logbook data:

1. A comparison was made between logbook data and guided trip information collected from the Alaska Statewide Harvest Survey (SWHS; Jennings et al. 2007).
2. The data collected from the logbooks was compared to the data collected in the saltwater creel programs administered through ADF&G. Saltwater creel programs include the *Assessment of Recreational Halibut and Groundfish Harvest in Southcentral Alaska* program in Homer, the *Haines Marine Sport Fishery Harvest in Southeast Alaska* (Chapell *In prep*), and the *Harvest estimates for selected marine sport fisheries in Southeast Alaska* (Wendt and Jaenicke *In prep*).

RESULTS

GUIDE AND BUSINESS LICENSING

In 2006, 1,677 sport fishing businesses and 3,454 guides were licensed with ADF&G. In 2007, 1,695 businesses and 3,531 guides were licensed, and in 2008, 1,659 sport fishing businesses and 3,522 sport fishing guides were licensed with ADF&G to provide sport fishing services in Alaska. The total number of businesses and guides includes all saltwater and freshwater operators. Of the 1,659 sport fishing businesses licensed in 2008, 1,525 were combination owner/guide licenses. Physical addresses of both the businesses and guides in 2008 indicated that 90% of the businesses were Alaska residents, and 10% were from other residency strata (defined as nonresidents), 72% of the guides were residents and 28% were nonresidents.

The licensed businesses and guides were subtotaled by region for Southeast, Southcentral, and Other Alaska, including the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area and nonresident license applicants.

From 2006 through 2008, an average of 28% of the licensed businesses had physical addresses in Southeast, 57% in Southcentral, 5% had permanent addresses in other parts of Alaska, and 10% had nonresident addresses based on their license applications. From 2006 through 2008, an average of 22% of the licensed guides had permanent addresses in Southeast, while 47% in Southcentral, 4% in other parts of Alaska and 27% had nonresident addresses based on their license applications (Table 2).

Based on the submission of saltwater logbook data pages with trip information in 2006, 777 businesses provided saltwater services and 503 provided freshwater services, and 140 businesses

provided both freshwater and saltwater services. In 2007, 786 businesses provided saltwater services and 513 provided freshwater services and 132 businesses provided both freshwater and saltwater services. In 2008, 766 businesses provided saltwater services and 508 provided freshwater services and 122 businesses provided both freshwater and saltwater services (Table 3 and Table 4).

Table 2.—Number of licensed businesses and guides by region, 2006–2008.

Licensed Businesses ^a			
Region ^b	2006	2007	2008
Southeast	38	39	43
Southcentral	62	70	66
Other Alaska	5	2	2
Resident Total	105	111	111
Other U.S.	25	18	23
Foreign	0	0	0
Nonresident Total	25	18	23
Total business only licenses	130	129	134
Combination Licenses ^c			
Region			
Southeast	432	422	413
Southcentral	891	910	887
Other Alaska	71	74	75
Resident Total	1,394	1,406	1,375
Other U.S.	153	160	150
Foreign	0	0	0
Nonresident Total	153	160	150
Total	1,547	1,566	1,525
Total business only and combination business/guide licenses	1,677	1,695	1,659
Licensed Guides ^d			
Region			
Southeast	346	334	319
Southcentral	731	777	765
Other Alaska	66	75	80
Resident Total	1,143	1,186	1,164
Other U.S.	762	779	831
Foreign	2	0	2
Nonresident Total	764	779	833
Total	1,907	1,965	1,997
Total licensed guides	3,454	3,531	3,522

Note: Data are current as of 07/08/09.

^a Business only licenses that do not include the owner as a guide.

^b Region assigned based on physical address indicated at time of licensing.

^c Combination licenses that include the business and the business owner as the guide.

^d Guide license only, no business license.

Table 3.—Number of active saltwater businesses and guides by region, 2006–2008.

Region ^c	Active Businesses ^a			Active Guides ^b		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
SE	439	430	429	881	873	860
SC	479	488	459	772	766	740
Total ^d	917	918	888	1,603	1,602	1,562

Note: Data are current as of 07/16/09.

^a Business counts are based on the business number listed on the signout sheet of a logbook (this can be a business only or a combined business/guide license).

^b Guide counts are based on the guide number written on each log page (this can be a guide only or a combined business/guide license).

^c Region is based on the port of offloading, salmon stat area and bottomfish stat area.

^d Total is not additive because a business or guide could operate in both areas. Includes businesses and guides that offered both saltwater and freshwater services.

Table 4.—Number of active freshwater businesses and guides by region, 2006–2008.

Region ^c	Active Businesses ^a			Active Guides ^b		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
SE	69	73	70	173	177	178
SC	528	528	512	1,224	1,272	1,305
AYK	71	68	69	194	224	222
Site code missing	0	4	7	0	4	7
Total ^d	643	645	630	1,518	1,581	1,636

Note: Data are current as of 07/16/09.

^a Business counts are based on the business number listed on the signout sheet of a logbook (this can be a business only or a combined business/guide license).

^b Guide counts are based on the guide number written on each log page (this can be a guide only or a combined business/guide license).

^c Region is based on the site code provided for the site fished on each log page.

^d Total is not additive because a business or guide could operate in both areas. Includes businesses and guides that offered both saltwater and freshwater services.

VESSELS

Saltwater

The number of vessels registered to provide saltwater sport fishing charter services was 1,671 in 2006, 1,666 in 2007, and 1,604 in 2008. A vessel, though registered, is not considered “active” unless that vessel was used on a guided trip as indicated by the submission of a logbook data page. Of the 1,671 saltwater vessels registered in 2006, 1,368 were active, of the 1,666 vessels registered in 2007, 1,409 were active, and in 2008 of the 1,604 registered vessels, 1,355 were active in saltwater. Based on the primary port of operation indicated at registration and port of offloading, 746 saltwater vessels operated in Southeast, 621 operated in Southcentral, and 1 vessel operated in both Southeast and Southcentral in 2006. In 2007, 768 saltwater vessels operated in Southeast, 641 operated in Southcentral, and 0 vessels operated in both Southeast and Southcentral. In 2008, 759 saltwater vessels operated in Southeast, 596 operated in Southcentral, and 0 vessels operated in both Southeast and Southcentral (Table 5).

Logbook data indicate that vessels will target all possible species; bottomfish, salmon and both during the course of a fishing season (Table 6).

Table 5.—Number of registered and active saltwater vessels by region, 2006–2008.

Region ^a	Registered Vessels			Active Vessels		
	2006	2007	2008	2006	2007	2008
SE	926	918	907	747	768	759
SC	745	748	697	622	641	596
Total ^b	1,671	1,666	1,604	1,368	1,409	1,355

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on primary port of operation listed on sign-out sheet and port of off loading, active is determined by the salmon or bottomfish statistical area.

^b Total is not additive because vessels can operate in both areas.

Table 6.—Number of active saltwater vessels that made at least one trip in each target category, by region, 2006–2008.

Year	Region ^b	Target ^a			
		Salmon	Bottomfish	Both	No Statistical Area
2006	SE	631	495	637	5
	SC	383	551	486	6
	Total	1,014	1,046	1,123	11
2007	SE	637	494	676	49
	SC	377	576	495	32
	Total	1,014	1,070	1,171	81
2008	SE	623	534	649	56
	SC	325	546	441	22
	Total	948	1,080	1,090	78

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Target is based on salmon and bottomfish statistical areas.

^b Region is based on primary port of off loading, salmon statistical area and bottomfish statistical area.

Freshwater

Based on the primary drainage and sites fished, many more freshwater vessels operate in Southcentral than in other regions (Table 7).

Table 7.—Number of registered freshwater vessels by year and region, 2006–2008.

Year	SE	SC	AYK	Unknown	Total ^a
2006	131	1,640	219	98	2,086
2007	131	1,657	239	15	2,041
2008	122	1,738	261	8	2,128

Note: Data are current as of 07/14/09.

^a Total not additive because a vessel could be registered and operate in more than one region.

TRIPS

Saltwater

Logbook data indicate that 65,671 saltwater charter trips were conducted statewide in 2006, 67,152 trips were conducted in 2007, and 62,006 trips were conducted in 2008. During all three years, a majority of the trips that targeted salmon only occurred in Southeast, whereas, the majority of trips that targeted bottomfish only occurred in Southcentral. During the same three years, operators in Southeast conducted significantly more trips in which both salmon and bottomfish were targeted on the same trip. If a statistical area fished was not provided, no targeted species was assigned (Table 8).

Table 8.—Number of saltwater trips by targeted species by region, 2006–2008.

Year	Region ^b	Species Targeted ^a			No Statistical Area	Total
		Salmon ^c	Bottomfish ^c	Both ^c		
2006	SE	14,309	6,146	18,628	5	39,088
	SC	3,481	15,555	7,537	10	26,583
	Total	17,791	21,702	26,165	15	65,671
2007	SE	12,759	6,144	20,633	62	39,598
	SC	2,876	16,489	8,145	44	27,554
	Total	15,635	22,633	28,778	106	67,152
2008	SE	11,338	7,368	18,634	109	37,449
	SC	2,135	15,733	6,617	72	24,557
	Total	13,473	23,101	25,251	181	62,006

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Species targeted is based on the provision of salmon and bottomfish statistical areas.

^b Region is based on the port of offloading, and salmon or bottomfish statistical areas.

^c The same vessel can make multiple trips targeting either salmon, bottomfish or both.

Freshwater

In 2006, 46,781 freshwater guided fishing trips were taken, 48,697 were taken in 2007, and 48,501 taken in 2008. On average, 84% of the freshwater trips took place in Southcentral, 10% in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) area, and 6% in Southeast (Table 9).

Table 9.—Number of freshwater trips by region, 2006–2008.

Year	Region ^a			Total
	SE	SC	AYK	
2006	3,038	39,512	4,231	46,781
2007	3,256	40,543	4,898	48,697
2008	3,113	40,587	4,801	48,501

Note: Data are current as of 07/16/09.

^a Region is based on the area code on the site code listed on each log page.

^b Unknown means the record didn't have a site code listed, thus a region could not be determined.

LOGBOOK TRIP EFFORT AND HARVEST

Statewide saltwater charter trips appear to have decreased in 2008 after a steady increase between 2006 and 2007, the number of angler days fished declined steadily since 2006. For freshwater guided fishing statewide, the number of trips and angler days fished appeared to remain steady with very slight adjustments (Table 10).

SALTWATER

An average of 82% of the saltwater logbooks that were issued were activated (effort or catch reported) each year. From 2006 through 2008, the saltwater logbook collected client residency. Records show that for those three years, 90% of the angler days of effort in the saltwater charter salmon fishery were conducted by nonresident anglers, compared with 8% by residents and 2% by crew, comped anglers or those of unknown residency. Records also indicate that for those three years, 82% of the angler days of effort in the saltwater charter bottomfish fishery were conducted by nonresident anglers, 14% by residents and 4% by crew fishing, comped anglers or those of unknown residency (Tables 11-16).

Based on the number of angler days fished from 2006 through 2008, 69% of the salmon participation took place in Southeast, and 31% in Southcentral. Within that same time period, 42% of the bottomfish participation took place in Southeast, and 58% occurred in Southcentral (Tables 11-16).

From 2006 through 2008 coho and king salmon were the predominant salmon species harvested, making up 67% and 15% respectively of the harvest statewide, with the remaining 18% consisting of a combination of other salmon (Tables 11, 13, 15).

Halibut were the most harvested bottomfish from 2006–2008, with 68% of the total harvest statewide. Halibut harvests were 377,366 fish in 2006, 379,473 fish in 2007, and a low of 339,718 fish in 2008. Statewide, 32% of the halibut harvest occurred in Southeast and 68% occurred in Southcentral (Tables 12, 14, 16).

FRESHWATER

On average, 71% of the freshwater logbooks that were issued were actually activated. From 2006 through 2008, 8% of the freshwater participation occurred in Southeast, 84% occurred in Southcentral, and 8% took place in the Alaska-Yukon-Kuskokwim (AYK) or interior Alaska.

For those three years, 90% of the angler days of effort in the freshwater guided fishery were conducted by nonresident anglers, 8% were residents and 2% were crew fishing, comped anglers or those of unknown residency. The highest percent of nonresident fishing occurred in Southcentral.

From 2006 through 2008 coho, sockeye and king salmon were the predominant salmon species, making up 45%, 29% and 20% respectively on average of the harvest statewide, with the remaining 7% consisting of a combination of other salmon (Tables 17-19).

Table 10.—Saltwater and freshwater trips and angler days by region, 2006–2008.

Year	Region ^a	Saltwater		Freshwater	
		Trips	Angler Days	Trips	Angler Days
2006	SE	39,088	154,549	3,038	11,464
	SC	26,583	175,695	39,512	125,055
	AYK	0	0	4,231	10,888
	Total	65,671	330,244	46,781	147,407
2007	SE	39,599	158,551	3,256	11,671
	SC	27,553	163,964	40,543	126,387
	AYK	0	0	4,898	12,262
	Total	67,152	322,515	48,697	150,320
2008	SE	37,449	150,793	3,113	10,730
	SC	24,557	146,717	40,587	126,596
	AYK	0	0	4,801	11,833
	Total	62,006	297,510	48,501	149,159

Note: Data are current as of 08/28/09.

Table 11.—Saltwater salmon effort and harvest by region, 2006.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	King salmon		Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum
			Large ≥ 28"	Small < 28"				
SE	Resident	2,028	1,676	29	2,021	7	254	50
	Nonresident	126,010	54,034	1,018	131,943	831	26,738	2556
	Crew	503	30	0	41	56	11	7
	Unknown	1,697	808	15	1,825	4	453	30
	Total	130,238	56,548	1,062	135,830	898	27,456	2,643
SC	Resident	13,250	1,613	102	15,670	106	662	33
	Nonresident	44,086	8,292	476	57,340	619	4,574	287
	Crew	7,560	532	57	3,643	100	227	10
	Unknown	468	26	1	718	14	89	0
	Total	65,364	10,463	636	77,371	839	5,552	330
Total	Resident	15,278	3,289	131	17,691	113	916	83
	Nonresident	170,096	62,326	1,494	189,283	1,450	31,312	2,843
	Crew	8,063	562	57	3,684	156	238	17
	Unknown	2,165	834	16	2,543	18	542	30
	Total	195,602	67,011	1,698	213,201	1,737	33,008	2,973

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, salmon statistical area and bottomfish statistical area.

^b Angler days totals all anglers who fished on a day when a salmon statistical area was entered, plus angler days where an angler harvested a salmon when a bottomfish statistical area was provided.

Table 12.—Saltwater bottomfish effort and harvest by region, 2006.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	Rockfish					Salmon Shark
			Halibut	Lingcod	Pelagic	Yelloweye	Other Non-Pelagic	
SE	Resident	1,973	2,425	239	433	284	260	0
	Nonresident	100,311	110,050	12,313	37,004	20,255	16,006	60
	Crew	592	176	37	70	6	19	0
	Unknown	1,421	1,771	172	704	222	230	0
	Total	104,297	114,422	12,761	38,211	20,767	16,515	60
SC	Resident	34,662	58,727	2,814	8,123	2,362	917	117
	Nonresident	104,143	175,281	6,835	24,846	4,893	2,072	104
	Crew	19,655	27,708	715	2,182	552	149	3
	Unknown	854	1,228	45	244	64	31	0
	Total	159,314	262,944	10,409	35,395	7,871	3,169	224
Total	Resident	36,635	61,152	3,053	8,556	2,646	1,177	117
	Nonresident	204,454	285,331	19,148	61,850	25,148	18,078	164
	Crew	20,247	27,884	752	2,252	558	168	3
	Unknown	2,275	2,999	217	948	286	261	0
	Total	263,611	377,366	23,170	73,606	28,638	19,684	284

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, bottomfish statistical area and salmon statistical area.

^b Angler days totals all anglers who fished on a day when a bottomfish statistical area was entered, plus angler days where an angler harvested a bottomfish when a salmon statistical area was provided.

Table 13.-Saltwater salmon effort and harvest by region, 2007.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	King salmon		Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum
			Large ≥ 28"	Small < 28"				
SE	Resident	1,892	1,332	13	2,454	4	545	97
	Nonresident	131,423	48,331	1,559	192,163	1,226	68,117	7772
	Comped	206	75	0	181	0	48	2
	Crew	193	27	0	122	8	10	3
	Unknown	476	70	4	576	3	233	32
	Total	134,190	49,835	1,576	195,496	1,241	68,953	7,906
SC	Resident	12,924	1,175	97	20,722	262	720	20
	Nonresident	45,803	6,947	468	70,041	1,196	3,846	204
	Comped	426	60	1	403	4	12	0
	Crew	579	4	0	131	0	8	0
	Unknown	267	15	0	473	1	33	0
	Total	59,999	8,201	566	91,770	1,463	4,619	224
Total	Resident	14,816	2,507	110	23,176	266	1,265	117
	Nonresident	177,226	55,278	2,027	262,204	2,422	71,963	7,976
	Comped	632	135	1	584	4	60	2
	Crew	772	31	0	253	8	18	3
	Unknown	743	85	4	1,049	4	266	32
	Total	194,189	58,036	2,142	287,266	2,704	73,572	8,130

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, salmon statistical area and bottomfish statistical area.

^b Angler days totals all anglers who fished on a day when a salmon statistical area was entered, plus angler days where an angler harvested a salmon when a bottomfish statistical area was provided.

Table 14.-Saltwater bottomfish effort and harvest by region, 2007.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	Rockfish				Salmon Shark	
			Halibut	Lingcod	Pelagic	Yelloweye		Other Non-Pelagic
SE	Resident	1,747	2,204	159	535	229	286	0
	Nonresident	109,487	120,798	8,429	46,267	19,155	18,078	54
	Comped	176	138	11	48	11	13	0
	Crew	227	79	9	28	18	11	0
	Unknown	314	352	8	92	41	73	0
	Total	111,951	123,571	8,616	46,970	19,454	18,461	54
SC	Resident	34,979	60,016	3,343	11,210	2,475	963	94
	Nonresident	113,337	193,271	11,044	40,488	6,601	2,529	95
	Comped	1,064	1,553	98	393	63	22	0
	Crew	1,166	259	21	60	12	4	0
	Unknown	518	803	66	179	39	8	1
	Total	151,064	255,902	14,572	52,330	9,190	3,526	190
Total	Resident	36,726	62,220	3,502	11,745	2,704	1,249	94
	Nonresident	222,824	314,069	19,473	86,755	25,756	20,607	149
	Comped	1,240	1,691	109	441	74	35	0
	Crew	1,393	338	30	88	30	15	0
	Unknown	832	1,155	74	271	80	81	1
	Total	263,015	379,473	23,188	99,300	28,644	21,987	244

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, bottomfish statistical area and salmon statistical area.

^b Angler days totals all anglers who fished on a day when a bottomfish statistical area was entered, plus angler days where an angler harvested a bottomfish when a salmon statistical area was provided.

Table 15.--Saltwater salmon effort and harvest by region, 2008.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	King salmon		Coho	Sockeye	Pink	Chum
			Large ≥ 28"	Small < 28"				
SE	Resident	1,762	427	6	1,762	1	371	22
	Nonresident	119,183	20,076	664	122,787	725	46,620	3323
	Comped	129	19	0	81	0	34	3
	Crew	136	6	0	99	0	7	0
	Unknown	476	24	2	343	4	260	9
	Total	121,686	20,552	672	125,072	730	47,292	3,357
SC	Resident	10,336	834	96	12,933	74	904	79
	Nonresident	36,752	4,437	505	47,005	678	4,907	118
	Comped	464	37	9	335	19	44	1
	Crew	763	19	0	164	2	8	1
	Unknown	194	4	2	260	8	10	0
	Total	48,509	5,331	612	60,697	781	5,873	199
Total	Resident	12,098	1,261	102	14,695	75	1,275	101
	Nonresident	155,935	24,513	1,169	169,792	1,403	51,527	3,441
	Comped	593	56	9	416	19	78	4
	Crew	899	25	0	263	2	15	1
	Unknown	670	28	4	603	12	270	9
	Total	170,195	25,883	1,284	185,769	1,511	53,165	3,556

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, salmon statistical area and bottomfish statistical area.

^b Angler days totals all anglers who fished on a day when a bottomfish statistical area was entered, plus angler days were an angler harvested a salmon when a bottomfish statistical area was provided.

Table 16.--Saltwater bottomfish effort and harvest by region, 2008.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days ^b	Rockfish					Salmon Shark
			Halibut	Lingcod	Pelagic	Yelloweye	Other Non-Pelagic	
SE	Resident	1,710	1,819	161	746	265	288	0
	Nonresident	107,631	108,155	7,307	67,901	17,991	20,420	26
	Comped	142	127	7	37	16	30	0
	Crew	164	67	4	92	8	23	0
	Unknown	409	386	20	187	48	149	0
	Total	110,056	110,554	7,499	68,963	18,328	20,910	26
SC	Resident	30,751	52,345	3,538	10,931	2,456	966	37
	Nonresident	102,876	172,889	12,718	39,881	6,458	2,580	31
	Comped	1,374	2,044	232	501	102	53	0
	Crew	1,781	1,281	46	230	34	7	0
	Unknown	391	605	32	138	19	16	0
	Total	137,173	229,164	16,566	51,681	9,069	3,622	68
Total	Resident	32,461	54,164	3,699	11,677	2,721	1,254	37
	Nonresident	210,507	281,044	20,025	107,782	24,449	23,000	57
	Comped	1,516	2,171	239	538	118	83	0
	Crew	1,945	1,348	50	322	42	30	0
	Unknown	800	991	52	325	67	165	0
	Total	247,229	339,718	24,065	120,644	27,397	24,532	94

Note: Data are current as of 07/09/09.

^a Region is based on the port of offloading, bottomfish statistical area and salmon statistical area.

^b Angler days counts all anglers who fished on a day when a bottomfish statistical area was entered plus any angler who harvested a bottomfish regardless of whether a bottomfish statistical area was provided.

Table 17.--Freshwater effort and harvest by region, 2006.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days	Number Kept							
			King	Coho	Sockeye	Cutthroat	Rainbow	Steelhead	Grayling	Dolly Varden
SE	Resident	106	4	41	30	3	0	0	0	2
	Nonresident	10,970	174	6,849	2,132	109	19	4	25	621
	Crew	179	15	103	91	1	0	0	0	1
	Unknown	209	0	178	21	0	0	0	0	7
	Total	11,464	193	7,171	2,274	113	19	4	25	631
SC	Resident	9,742	2,529	2,467	1,145	0	73	1	0	153
	Nonresident	111,956	20,988	40,480	26,207	6	1426	19	321	1961
	Crew	2,123	55	548	276	1	6	2	0	56
	Unknown	1,234	231	641	448	0	7	0	3	38
	Total	125,055	23,803	44,136	28,076	7	1,512	22	324	2,208
AYK	Resident	883	389	77	255	0	4	0	23	45
	Nonresident	9,573	1,786	3,277	1,013	0	23	0	184	535
	Crew	291	7	5	55	0	0	0	0	14
	Unknown	141	16	79	30	0	0	0	3	0
	Total	10,888	2,198	3,438	1,353	0	27	0	210	594
Total	Resident	10,731	2,922	2,585	1,430	3	77	1	23	200
	Nonresident	132,499	22,948	50,606	29,352	115	1,468	23	530	3,117
	Crew	2,593	77	656	422	2	6	2	0	71
	Unknown	1,584	247	898	499	0	7	0	6	45
	Total	147,407	26,194	54,745	31,703	120	1,558	26	559	3,433

Note: Data are current as of 07/10/09.

^a Region is based on the SWHS area listed as the first character in the site code.

Table 18.—Freshwater effort and harvest by region, 2007.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days	Number Kept											
			King	Coho	Sockeye	Cutthroat	Rainbow	Steelhead	Lake Trout	Grayling	Dolly Varden	Pike	Sheefish	
SE	Resident	300	15	205	41	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	Nonresident	11,156	102	6,817	1,979	86	21	27	0	0	1598	0	0	
	Comped	44	0	26	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Crew	117	3	105	27	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Unknown	54	2	25	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	11,671	122	7,178	2,080	91	21	27	0	0	1,600	0	0	
SC	Resident	11,278	2,429	2,902	1,715	0	198	0	6	4	157	25	0	
	Nonresident	112,358	18,675	36,019	35,189	22	2526	62	128	631	3621	147	2	
	Comped	572	86	46	107	0	24	0	0	2	69	18	0	
	Crew	1,296	52	237	460	1	51	0	0	7	38	4	0	
	Unknown	883	131	220	274	0	26	0	0	0	63	2	0	
	Total	126,387	21,373	39,424	37,745	23	2,825	62	134	644	3,948	196	2	
AYK	Resident	928	426	38	216	0	5	0	2	52	38	40	1	
	Nonresident	11,006	1,812	2,660	1,133	0	200	0	10	333	433	101	16	
	Comped	125	47	39	20	0	1	0	0	20	17	117	0	
	Crew	169	21	35	35	0	24	0	0	3	16	7	0	
	Unknown	34	12	0	1	0	1	0	0	6	0	0	0	
	Total	12,262	2,318	2,772	1,405	0	231	0	12	414	504	265	17	
Total	Resident	12,506	2,870	3,145	1,972	4	203	0	8	56	196	65	1	
	Nonresident	134,520	20,589	45,496	38,301	108	2,747	89	138	964	5,652	248	18	
	Comped	741	133	111	155	0	25	0	0	22	86	135	0	
	Crew	1,582	76	377	522	2	75	0	0	10	54	11	0	
	Unknown	971	145	245	280	0	27	0	0	6	64	2	0	
	Total	150,320	23,813	49,374	41,230	114	3,077	89	146	1,058	6,052	461	19	

Note: Data are current as of 07/10/09.

^a Region is based on the SWHS area listed as the first character in the site code.

Table 19.—Freshwater effort and harvest by region, 2008.

Region ^a	Type of Angler	Angler Days	Number Kept										
			King	Coho	Sockeye	Cutthroat	Rainbow	Steelhead	Lake Trout	Grayling	Dolly Varden	Pike	Sheefish
SE	Resident	320	16	136	11	5	0	1	0	1	4	0	0
	Nonresident	10,143	69	5,686	1,069	20	7	1	0	0	586	0	0
	Comped	19	0	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Crew	197	7	94	4	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0
	Unknown	51	0	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0
	Total	10,730	92	5,931	1,087	25	7	2	0	1	602	0	0
SC	Resident	11,059	2,096	3,388	1,459	0	55	0	3	4	143	179	0
	Nonresident	113,089	16,967	47,724	30,937	0	614	9	159	254	1,925	290	1
	Comped	299	38	97	59	0	0	0	0	0	12	3	0
	Crew	1,306	36	344	143	0	3	0	1	1	44	24	0
	Unknown	843	175	243	208	0	2	0	1	0	9	0	0
	Total	126,596	19,312	51,796	32,806	0	674	9	164	259	2,133	496	1
AYK	Resident	860	285	45	46	0	11	0	2	17	14	17	6
	Nonresident	10,828	1,569	2,676	573	0	57	2	3	61	404	52	54
	Comped	7	3	12	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0
	Crew	112	8	30	26	0	10	0	0	5	10	0	0
	Unknown	26	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	11,833	1,870	2,763	648	0	78	2	5	83	431	69	60
Total	Resident	12,239	2,397	3,569	1,516	5	66	1	5	22	161	196	6
	Nonresident	134,060	18,605	56,086	32,579	20	678	12	162	315	2,915	342	55
	Comped	325	41	119	62	0	0	0	0	0	18	3	0
	Crew	1,615	51	468	173	0	13	0	1	6	58	24	0
	Unknown	920	180	248	211	0	2	0	1	0	14	0	0
	Total	149,159	21,274	60,490	34,541	25	759	13	169	343	3,166	565	61

Note: Data are current as of 07/10/09.

^a Region is based on the SWHS area listed as the first character in the site code.

DISCUSSION

GUIDE AND BUSINESS LICENSING

The 2006 through 2008 ADF&G guide and business licensing process differed from the registration process prior to 2005 in terms of the approach used, fees, and the information collected on license applications. The current licensing approach reflects changes made in 2005 to reflect the new minimum requirements established by HB 452. Guides and businesses offering guided fishing services are now held to a higher standard of compliance than previous to 2005. Violations of the guide licensing statutes or regulations adopted under HB 452 are either violations or misdemeanors, and courts are authorized to revoke the license of the guide or business under certain conditions, such as repeated convictions within a three-year period.

ADF&G no longer collects the information collected in earlier years on the type (saltwater vs. freshwater) and location (regions/subareas) of services. The 2006-2008 licensing processes have been similar and provide a basis for establishing a long-term database of licensed businesses and guides. Charter/guide business and guide licensing still reflects the intent to operate, while actual activity is confirmed by the submission of logbook trip data.

LOGBOOKS

ADF&G initiated a mandatory saltwater charter logbook program in 1998. The BOF adopted regulations requiring annual registration of sport fishing guides and businesses, and logbook reporting. The logbook and registration/licensing program was intended to provide information on actual participation and harvest by individual vessels and businesses.

Recent emphasis from ADF&G management staff and NPFMC on more timely saltwater data spurred discussions on how to hasten logbook data availability. Currently, logbook data entry involves collecting logbook sheets from the guide, entering the logbook data into a logbook database, and editing the data. This process can take RTS from six to eight weeks. Discussions included the possibility of an electronic submission option that would provide data to ADF&G and NPFMC staff in a more timely manner. Any option for a logbook change would have to include a design that is appealing and easy for the guide industry to use, such that they would perceive it as beneficial to a process that they already consider "burdensome." Electronic reporting options were, at first, appealing to fulfill both management needs and halibut management needs for more timely information. Further discussions concluded that electronic reporting would still necessitate the use of a paper version of the logbook due to enforcement and trip recording requirements. Data would still need to be verified for errors, be entered accurately into a database, and be available for onsite inspection. There are currently no options for going "paperless", and no perceived benefit to managers or the industry that would result from the process. The "paperless" approach would require a change in regulation for reporting requirements along with extensive research into the cost of electronic reporting. The discussion for going "paperless" will continue however.

Upon further discussion and research, an alternative approach was considered. ADF&G programmers researched the option of developing a system that would electronically scan the image of a redesigned logbook data page. Scanned images would minimize data entry time but allow for data entry personnel to fix images flagged as unrecognizable, thus maintaining data accuracy and quality. This option is not any more "burdensome" to the industry and would

likely make the weekly reporting requirement more palatable knowing that the data would be more immediately available.

In 2010, a field test of the redesigned saltwater logbooks will be conducted to test the new scannable saltwater logbook data page and scanning software. Upon review of the test data pages and likely adjustments to the design, it is hoped that this new design will be fully adopted and implemented by 2011.

Preliminary results from verification studies comparing the accuracy of logbook harvest data with the statewide harvest survey estimates, and onsite creel programs are favorable. Logbook data will continue to be compared to counts from those two programs. Comparisons are ongoing and are part of a more comprehensive evaluation of logbook data quality. Logbook halibut data has been used extensively. Saltwater and freshwater logbook data have also been used for a variety of regulatory analyses for state managed species.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Southeast and Southcentral regional and area staff, especially numerous front counter personnel, have been critical to the success of the ADF&G sport fishing guide and business licensing and logbook program. The above staff along with Rob Bentz, Bob Chadwick and Mike Jaenicke from Southeast, Scott Meyer, Matt Miller and Tom Vania from Southcentral, and Tom Taube from Fairbanks have also provided valuable comments during the process of registration and logbook form design.

Doug Vincent-Lang has provided valuable insight on the history of the program and facilitated numerous discussions with NOAA and IPHC. Bob Clark's thoughtful insight and direction has been very much appreciated. We also acknowledge the expertise and infinite patience exhibited by Joanne MacClellan in preparing this report. Her knowledge and willingness to assist is invaluable.

Kirk Brogdon of the division's Research and Technical Services section deserves considerable credit for designing and implementing efficient information management systems for data capture, cleaning, storage, and reporting. These systems, accessible via the division's Intranet, allowed area staff statewide to query the most up-to-date registration and logbook databases via their Internet browser.

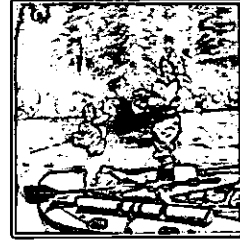
Kathy Kush should be acknowledged for her incredible skills in streamlining the licensing process and making sure that all license applications are processed in a timely manner that has allowed the guides and businesses to start operation without delay.

Margaret Nussbaum, Diane Novinska, Jennifer Bond, Mary Yanagawa and several seasonal technicians deserve credit for receiving, entering, and filing the licensing and logbooks forms. With their perseverance, we met reporting deadlines that seemed nearly impossible with available staffing and workloads.

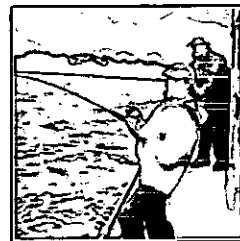
We also acknowledge the cooperation of the thousands of sport fishing guides and sport fishing businesses that licensed and completed their logbooks in a timely and compliant manner.

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ECONOMIC IMPACTS AND CONTRIBUTIONS OF SPORTFISHING IN ALASKA



2 0 0 7 R E P O R T



A Message from the Director

**CHARLIE SWANTON, DIRECTOR
ADF&G, DIVISION OF SPORT FISH**

Alaska supports arguably some of the finest and most diverse sportfishing in the world. These opportunities provide Alaskans with a significant and sustainable source of food, relaxation, and social benefits. Additionally, the money spent by residents and visitors who participate in sportfishing activities produces significant economic benefits to Alaska.

The Division of Sport Fish is committed to providing an array of biological, social and economic information to fishery managers and fishery regulators who plan and evaluate fishery projects and make informed decisions about the management of fishery resources.

This report summarizes a recent effort by the Division to provide estimates of angler spending in Alaska and the contribution it makes to Alaska's economy. The results are based on an extensive statewide study of resident and nonresident anglers who went sportfishing in Alaska during 2007. The report contains estimates of the total expenditures on sportfishing by anglers and estimates of the subsequent economic effects this spending had in terms of employment, wages, salaries and tax receipts.

A key objective of this project was to establish a consistent and repeatable methodology for collecting and reporting estimates of economic contribution in Alaska such that reasonably precise estimates would be routinely available to agency personnel, fisheries decision-makers, and the public.

We hope that you find the following information useful and that it contributes to well-informed decision making.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Charlie Swanton".



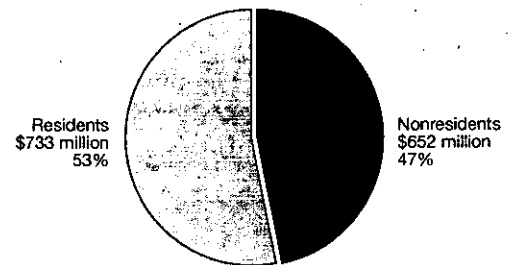
Sportfishing in ALASKA

Sportfishing is an important component of the Alaskan economy. It contributes to the well-being of Alaskans as recreation, as a source of food, and as part of the state's collective economic fabric. In 2007, 190,644 Alaska residents bought a fishing license, along with 284,890 nonresidents.

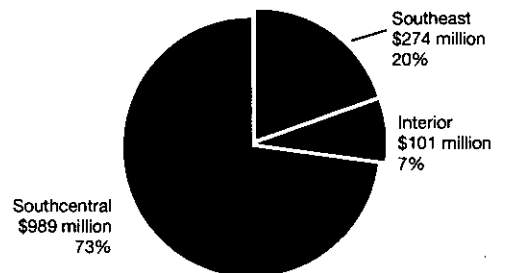
Spending a day fishing with rod and reel usually involves spending at least some money for travel, equipment, and supplies. Because a large number of anglers—both resident and nonresident—spend many days each year enjoying Alaska's diverse fishing opportunities, the annual total of that spending is substantial.

The money spent by anglers in turn helps to support thousands of Alaskan jobs in industries ranging from fishing tackle sales to hospitality and lodging to air taxi and guide services which are an important part of the economy in many of Alaska's local communities. At the same time, angler spending is also creating federal, state and local tax revenues which support local and borough governments and help pay for fisheries management in Alaska.

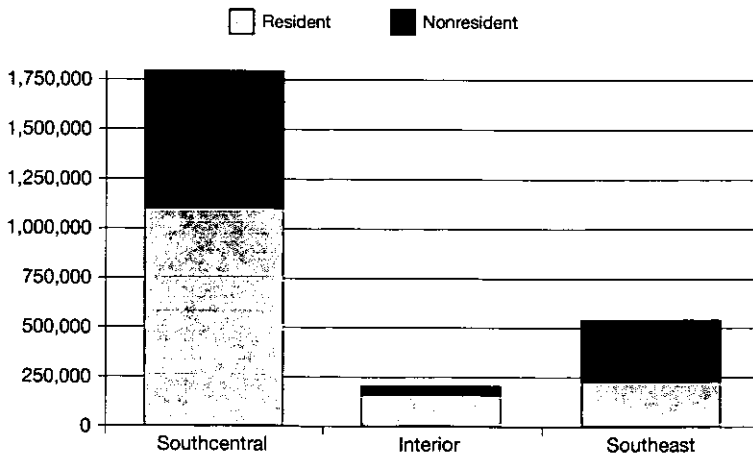
TOTAL SPORTFISHING EXPENDITURES, ALL ANGLERS
\$1.4 billion



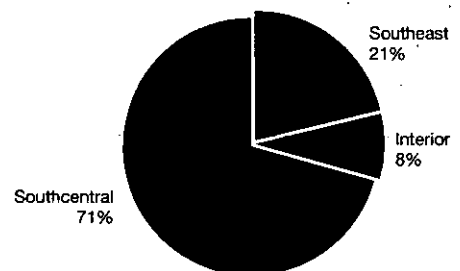
SPORTFISHING EXPENDITURES BY REGION, ALL ANGLERS



DAYS OF SPORTFISHING IN ALASKA BY REGIONS AND RESIDENCY, 2007



DAYS OF SPORTFISHING BY REGION, ALL ANGLERS





Economic Impact vs. Economic Contribution

This project measured and reported the economic impacts and contributions of licensed anglers to Alaska's state and regional economies. The words "impact" and "contribution" are not necessarily synonymous.

Economic impact typically refers to the effects of money being brought in from outside the state or region. It was possible to estimate the total amount of resident and nonresident spending in Alaska as a whole and within specific regions by combining the economic survey results with the ADF&G Statewide Harvest Survey results.

Economic contribution refers to in-state spending by all anglers. In theory, if the dollars spent by resident anglers were not spent on sportfishing, the same money would be spent on other things and would still stimulate economic activity. It isn't possible to accurately predict whether these local dollars would be spent in or outside of Alaska.

This study generated both economic impact estimates (non-resident spending) as well as estimates of the economic contributions of spending by Alaska anglers in 2007.

Economic **IMPACTS** & *Contributions*

The purpose of the study was to obtain current estimates of the economic contribution of sportfishing activities to the Alaska economy and to develop a consistent method for producing such estimates on a regular basis. This project provides a survey-based process that can now be updated periodically at reasonable cost.

For 2007, the year covered by this report, 1,163 resident and 1,807 nonresident surveys were completed by anglers who fished in Alaska. From the survey responses collected, estimates of how much each angler spends per day of fishing and per year on fishing-related equipment were produced. These survey results were combined with the total number of licensed anglers in 2007 and the total days of fishing in Alaska as estimated by the Division's Statewide Harvest Survey. This survey, conducted every year by the Division, tracks annual sportfishing participation and harvest. By combining the economic survey results with the Statewide Harvest Survey results, it was possible to estimate the total amount of resident and nonresident spending in Alaska as a whole and within specific regions of the state.

An economic model was then used to estimate the additional economic effects that angler spending produced within each region of the state. Using the collective dollars spent by anglers, an economic model known as IMPLAN estimated the total jobs, tax revenues and other economic contributions. Regional as well as statewide totals can be determined and are summarized in the following pages. Information on the dollars associated with guided fishing trips and with nonresident fishing is also included. First, here are some statewide highlights.

Total Resident and Nonresident Sportfishing Expenditures, by Category

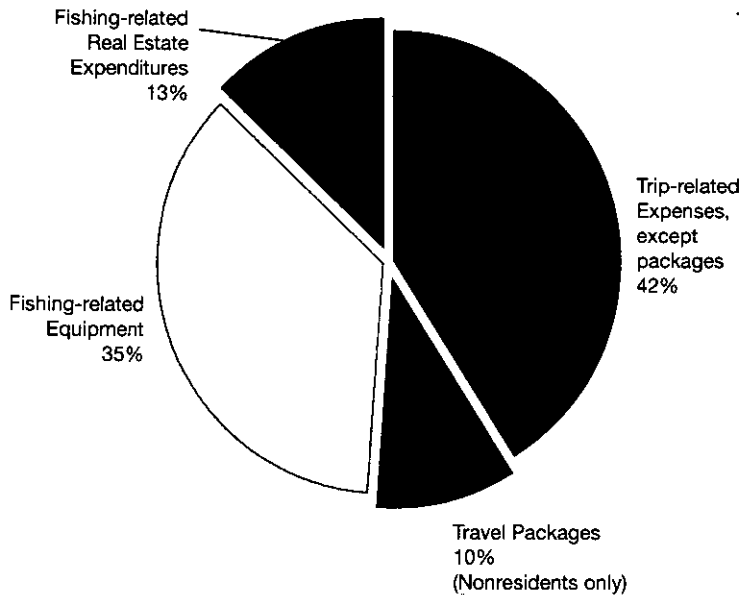
	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
Licenses and Fees	\$6,627,558	\$16,536,955	\$23,164,513
Trip Expenditures (non-package)	\$219,829,151	\$347,358,999	\$567,188,150
Package Expenditures	n/a	\$137,519,700	\$137,519,700
Equipment Expenditures	\$433,693,104	\$41,385,450	\$475,078,554
Real Estate Expenditures	\$73,139,537	\$109,697,619	\$182,837,156
Total Expenditures	\$733,289,349	\$652,498,723	\$1,385,788,072

Average Per Day Expenditure for Trip-Related Items Only, Including Package Trips

(Lodging, fuel, food, travel packages, etc.)

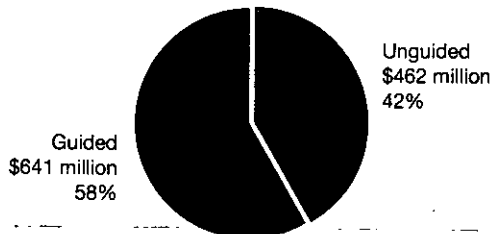
	Per Day
All Alaska Fishing Combined	\$277.46
Residents Only	\$150.63
Non-Residents Only	\$448.78
Saltwater	
Residents, Unguided	\$162.81
Residents, Guided	\$466.53
Non-Residents, Unguided	\$209.40
Non-Residents, Guided	\$744.03
Freshwater	
Residents, Unguided	\$91.73
Residents, Guided	\$509.56
Non-Residents, Unguided	\$213.24
Non-Residents, Guided	\$790.41

TOTAL ANGLER SPENDING BY CATEGORY



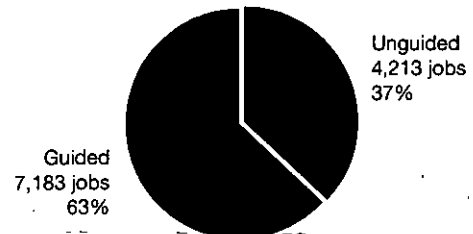
ECONOMIC ACTIVITY, OR MULTIPLIER EFFECT: SUPPORTED BY GUIDED AND UNGUIDED FISHING TRIPS

Trip-related and Package Expenditures*



JOBS: SUPPORTED BY GUIDED AND UNGUIDED FISHING TRIPS

Trip-related and Package Expenditures*



*Only trip related expenditures (food, fuel, lodging, etc.) could be divided into guided and unguided portions. It was not possible to divide equipment expenditures in such a manner.



How Economic Effects Occur

While the economic effects of sportfishing occur on a large scale statewide, it's important to note that they happen one angler at a time.

Suppose, for example, that a construction worker in downtown Anchorage decides to go fishing on his day off. He stops after work at the local tackle shop and spends \$250 for a rod and reel along with some line, lures, a knife and cooler. Sandwiches, soda, and ice for the trip come from the local grocery store, and he spends still more money to fill his vehicle with gas on the way home. Very early the next morning, he starts the 150-mile drive out the Seward and Sterling highways to the Kenai River where he'll fish for king or coho salmon.

Meanwhile, the money he left behind goes to work. Some of the money he spent for fishing gear helps to pay the wages of a sales clerk, for example, who in turn spends some that evening at a local restaurant, to buy groceries, or pays his utility bill at the local light and power company. These payments, known collectively as the "multiplier effect", help to support still other jobs as the money our angler spent ripples outward in many directions through the local economy, even to those sectors not directly related to fishing. See page 11 for more definitions.

Regional Economic EFFECTS

Economic effects can be measured regionally and locally as well as statewide. Alaska has several distinct regions, each with its own characteristic sport fisheries that show different patterns in angling participation, spending, and economic effects.

STATEWIDE RESULTS

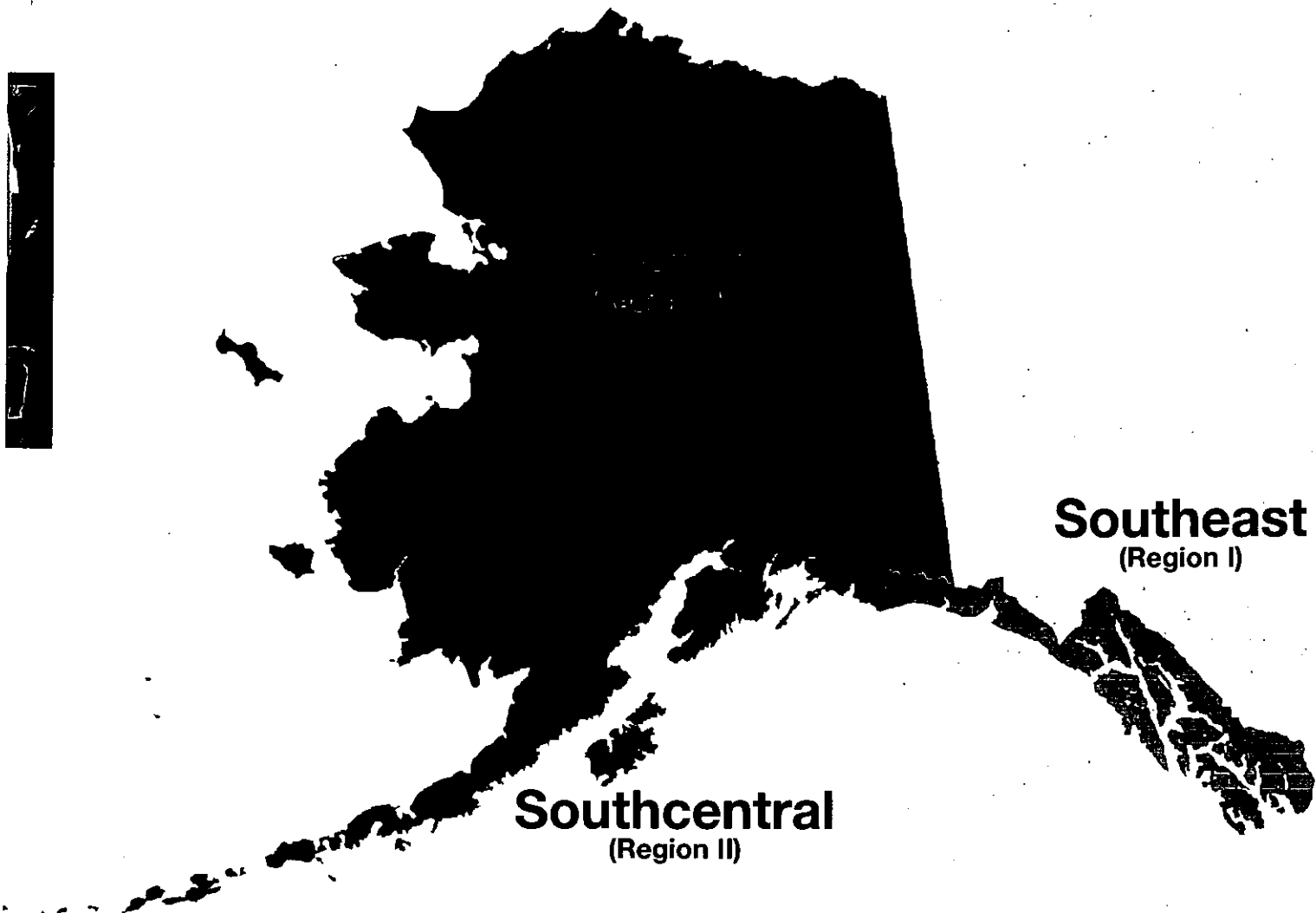
Alaska is blessed with many world-class freshwater and marine fisheries. In 2007, resident and nonresident anglers spent nearly \$1.4 billion on equipment, boats, and trip-related and other items. Alaska anglers on average spent \$2,914 on sportfishing trip expenses, fishing-related equipment, licenses, and other items in 2007. The actual amount spent per angler varies based on his or her preferred fishing locations, region, and more. Details are available in the technical report (see sidebar on page 8).

As anglers' expenditures exchange hands, economic contributions are generated statewide. In 2007, these contributions amounted to 15,879 jobs, \$246 million in tax revenues and \$545 million in income. Economic output, which is the value of all goods and services produced by businesses as a result of anglers' expenditures, was just over \$1.6 billion.

SOUTHEAST (REGION 1)

The so-called Panhandle area extending roughly from Yakutat south-southwest through Juneau and Ketchikan to the British Columbia border is a complex maze of islands, straits, and mountains. The saltwater salmon fishing here is outstanding, although some anglers find steelhead, along with river-resident trout, to be just as appealing.

Total spending by all anglers, resident and nonresident combined, for Southeast Alaska in 2007 was estimated to be \$274 million. The total economic output came to \$295 million, which supported 3,063 jobs and generated \$22 million in state and local taxes.



SOUTHEAST MARINE (SUBREGION)

Within southeast Alaska, the popularity of salt-water fishing accounted for almost half of all angler spending. Saltwater anglers in southeast Alaska spent \$132 million of the \$274 million spent on sportfishing in southeast Alaska in 2007, which supported 1,897 jobs and created \$14 million in state and local tax revenues.

SOUTHCENTRAL (REGION II)

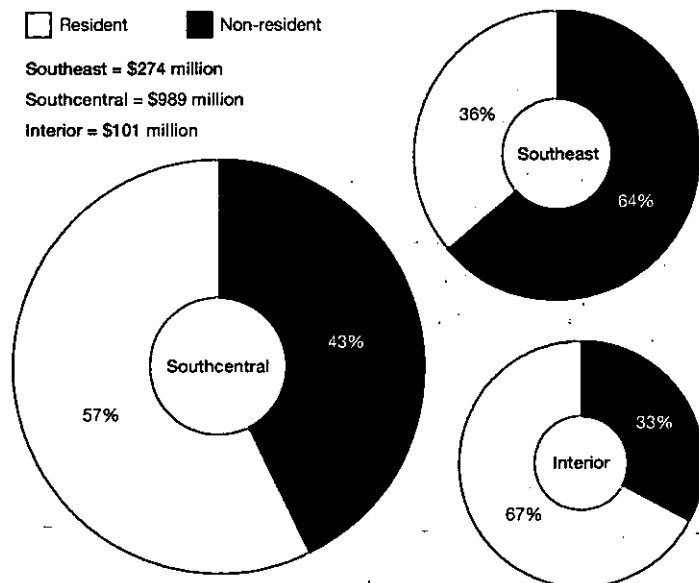
This is by far the most popular angling region in Alaska as measured in total angling days. It includes Prince William Sound, Cook Inlet and the Anchorage area, as well as Kodiak Island and the Bristol Bay area to the west of Cook Inlet. All five salmon species are fished widely here in both salt- and fresh-water, along with halibut and other saltwater species. Trophy rainbow trout in the various Bristol Bay drainages are world-famous.

Anglers spent \$989 million in the Southcentral region in 2007, supporting 11,535 area jobs and creating \$91 million in state and local taxes.

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EXPENDITURES BY REGION

□ Resident ■ Non-resident

Southeast = \$274 million
Southcentral = \$989 million
Interior = \$101 million



Economic measures reported in this chart are based on regional IMPLAN model outputs using 2007 angler expenditures.



For More Details...

This report is a summary of a 300 page technical report available free from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish. The complete report presents detailed descriptions of the methods and data sources used in the study, as well as the complete results. Visit www.sf.adfg.state.ak.us/statewide/economics to download a copy in PDF form. You may also contact the Department at (907) 267-2366, or william.romberg@alaska.gov, to request a printed copy of the report.

Regional Economic EFFECTS *(cont.)*

COOK INLET (SUBREGION)

Notably, much of Southcentral's economic activity centers around the Cook Inlet area, partly because Anchorage and the Matanuska-Susitna valley are such large population centers with good fishing nearby. The Kenai River, for example, is an easy drive from Anchorage and is widely known among anglers as one of the world's foremost salmon rivers. In addition, there are large sport fisheries for halibut and other groundfish that are accessed from several communities that border Cook Inlet. In the Cook Inlet subregion alone (a subset of Southcentral region), anglers spent about \$733 million in 2007, which supported 8,056 jobs and generated \$55 million in state and local taxes.

INTERIOR (REGION III)

Among anglers, the northern two-thirds of the state could be called the road less traveled. This vast area contains many small communities and sport fisheries located off the road system with fisheries less accessible than places farther south in the state. However, the fishing is none the less exceptional, and in addition to salmon and trout there are fisheries for unique species such as sheefish, arctic char, and burbot, as well as huge northern pike found in the "flats" region of the lower Yukon River.

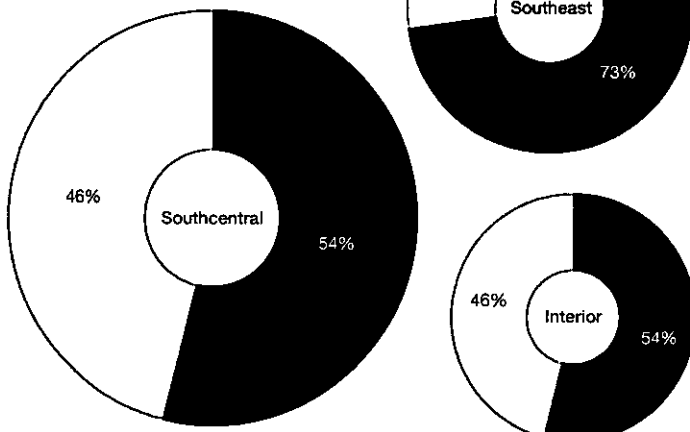
Angling traffic here is lighter than in other regions of the state but still significant. Total regional spending by all anglers in this region topped \$101 million in 2007 and directly or indirectly supported 923 area jobs and \$7 million in state and local taxes.

Total Angler Expenditures \$1.4 Billion

RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT OUTPUT BY REGION

□ Resident ■ Nonresident

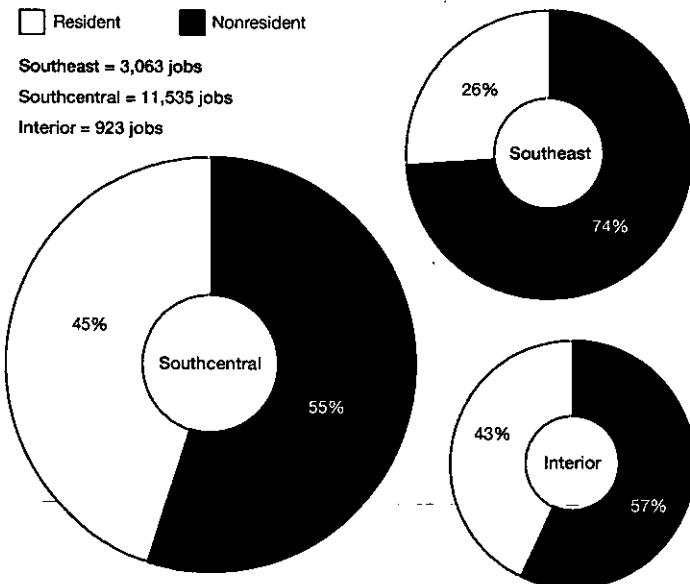
Southeast = \$295 million
Southcentral = \$1.2 billion
Interior = \$87 million



RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT EMPLOYMENT BY REGION

□ Resident ■ Nonresident

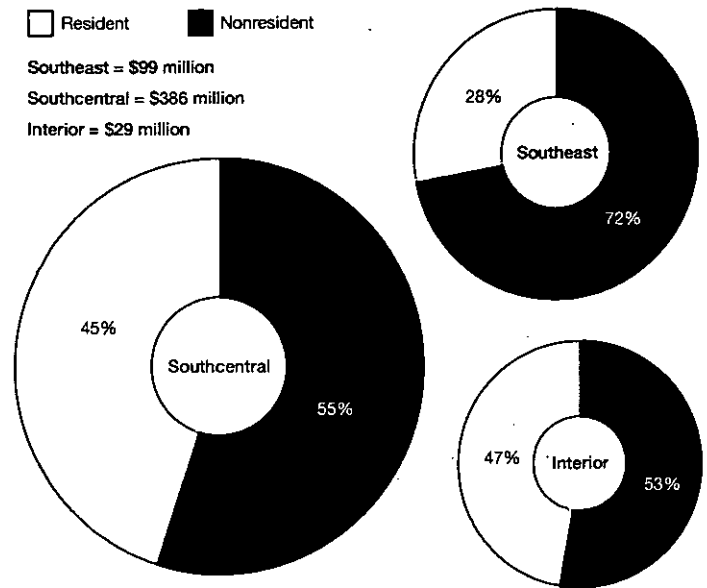
Southeast = 3,063 jobs
Southcentral = 11,535 jobs
Interior = 923 jobs



RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT INCOME BY REGION

□ Resident ■ Nonresident

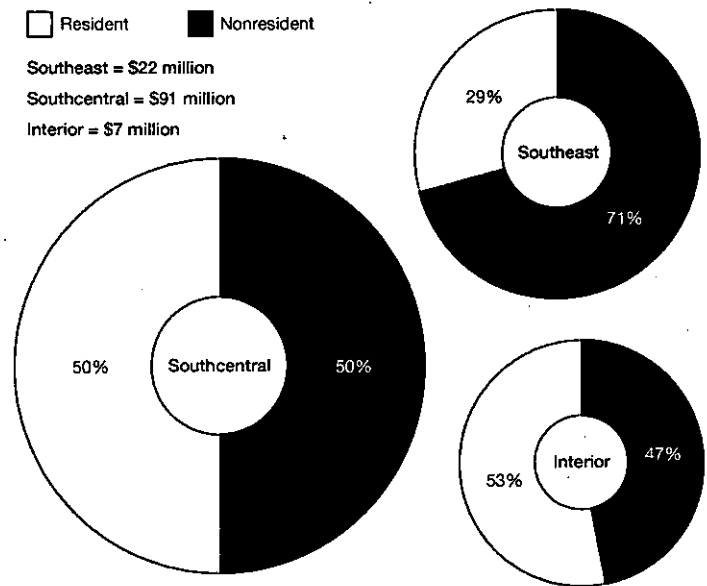
Southeast = \$99 million
Southcentral = \$386 million
Interior = \$29 million



RESIDENT AND NONRESIDENT STATE & LOCAL TAX REVENUES BY REGION

□ Resident ■ Nonresident

Southeast = \$22 million
Southcentral = \$91 million
Interior = \$7 million



Sportfishing-related Jobs
15,879

Economic measures reported in these charts are based on regional IMPLAN model outputs using 2007 angler expenditures.

See page 11 for definitions of terms used on this page.

Economic Contributions of Sportfishing in Alaska, by Residency & Region, 2007

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
ALASKA - STATEWIDE RESULTS			
Anglers' expenditures	\$733,289,349	\$652,498,723	\$1,385,788,072
Output	\$668,729,829	\$938,863,856	\$1,607,593,685
Income	\$223,373,937	\$321,882,151	\$545,256,088
Jobs	6,442	9,437	15,879
Tax Revenues	\$107,433,533	\$138,881,701	\$246,315,114
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$56,509,573</i>	<i>\$66,632,831</i>	<i>\$123,142,404</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$50,923,959</i>	<i>\$72,248,870</i>	<i>\$123,172,709</i>
SOUTHEAST REGION			
Anglers' expenditures	\$98,613,993	\$174,890,811	\$273,504,804
Output	\$79,385,025	\$215,874,985	\$295,260,010
Income	\$27,316,008	\$71,825,686	\$99,141,694
Jobs	791	2,273	3,063
Tax Revenues	\$12,227,368	\$31,368,564	\$43,595,932
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$6,376,236</i>	<i>\$15,686,783</i>	<i>\$22,063,019</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$5,851,132</i>	<i>\$15,681,782</i>	<i>\$21,532,913</i>
SOUTHCENTRAL REGION			
Anglers' expenditures	\$560,955,071	\$427,603,048	\$988,558,119
Output	\$534,838,006	\$630,707,507	\$1,165,545,513
Income	\$174,829,996	\$211,633,737	\$386,463,733
Jobs	5,170	6,365	11,535
Tax Revenues	\$86,563,199	\$93,692,068	\$180,255,267
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$45,612,530</i>	<i>\$45,187,101</i>	<i>\$90,799,631</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$40,950,668</i>	<i>\$48,504,967</i>	<i>\$89,455,636</i>
INTERIOR REGION			
Anglers' expenditures	\$67,092,727	\$33,467,910	\$100,560,637
Output	\$40,133,830	\$46,578,879	\$86,712,709
Income	\$13,263,706	\$15,300,176	\$28,563,882
Jobs	399	524	923
Tax Revenues	\$6,710,270	\$6,708,875	\$13,419,146
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$3,825,310</i>	<i>\$3,396,831</i>	<i>\$7,222,141</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$2,884,961</i>	<i>\$3,312,044</i>	<i>\$6,197,005</i>

Output = total economic activity generated by angler spending

Income = salaries, wages, employee benefits and proprietors' profits stimulated by anglers

Jobs = same as employment, these are the total number of both full-time and part-time jobs supported by angler spending

Tax Revenues = the total personal and business tax revenues earned by local, state, and federal government that are generated by angler spending

Economic Contributions of Sportfishing for Specific Subregions, 2007

	Resident Anglers	Nonresident Anglers	All Anglers
COOK INLET (A SUBREGION OF THE SOUTHCENTRAL REGION)			
Anglers' expenditures	\$457,938,464	\$275,030,511	\$732,968,975
Output	\$413,287,612	\$414,602,226	\$827,889,838
Income	\$136,650,136	\$142,124,416	\$278,774,552
Employment	4,010	4,046	8,056
Tax Revenues	\$67,097,024	\$44,445,496	\$111,542,520
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$35,189,444</i>	<i>\$20,091,926</i>	<i>\$55,281,369</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$31,907,580</i>	<i>\$24,353,570</i>	<i>\$56,261,150</i>
SOUTHEAST REGION - MARINE FISHING ONLY*			
Anglers' expenditures	\$21,268,271	\$110,345,177	\$131,613,448
Output	\$28,244,412	\$138,794,141	\$167,038,552
Income	\$9,132,220	\$44,692,671	\$53,824,891
Employment	301	1,595	1,897
Tax Revenues	\$4,791,024	\$21,577,534	\$26,368,559
<i>Local & State</i>	<i>\$2,713,584</i>	<i>\$11,473,357</i>	<i>\$14,186,941</i>
<i>Federal</i>	<i>\$2,077,440</i>	<i>\$10,104,178</i>	<i>\$12,181,618</i>

Output = total economic activity generated by angler spending

Income = salaries, wages, employee benefits and proprietors' profits stimulated by anglers

Jobs = same as employment, these are the total number of both full-time and part-time jobs supported by angler spending

Tax Revenues = the total personal and business tax revenues earned by local, state, and federal government that are generated by angler spending

*The contributions are for trip spending only, including travel packages. It was not possible to allocate equipment and real estate expenditures by type of water fished.

Definitions of Terms Used in this Report

Angler Expenditures: the dollars spent for the primary reason of sportfishing. Such expenditures include trip-related expenses for fishing (fuel, guide services, lodging, etc.), fishing tackle and other fishing equipment, the portion of ancillary equipment used for fishing that may have multiple uses (e.g., coolers, binoculars), and real estate maintenance and construction expenditures if used primarily for the pursuit of sportfishing.

Total Multiplier Effect (also known as Total Economic Activity): the results (measured in output, income, jobs and taxes) of the total rounds of business and consumer spending stimulated by anglers' original expenditures.

Income: generated as a result of anglers' expenditures, this includes total payroll, including salaries and wages, as well as benefits such as insurance, and retirement benefits paid to employees and business proprietors.

Employment: the total number of both full-time and part-time jobs supported as a result of anglers' expenditures.

Tax Revenues: the total tax revenues earned by local, state and federal governments as a result of anglers' expenditures. All forms of local, state and federal taxes are included.



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Southwick Associates, based in Fernandina Beach, FL, was founded in 1989 to serve state fish and wildlife agencies and the sportfishing and hunting industries. From our north Florida offices, we continue to serve this core group, and now provide economic and business intelligence to many more.



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For more information, contact Bill Romberg,
Alaska Department of Fish and Game, (907) 267-2366 or william.romberg@alaska.gov.

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LAWS OF ALASKA

2004

Source

SCS CSHB 452(RES)

Chapter No.

AN ACT

Relating to licensing and regulation of sport fishing operators and sport fishing guides; relating to licensing and registration of sport fishing vessels; authorizing the Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to release records and reports to the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Public Safety; and providing for an effective date.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

THE ACT FOLLOWS ON PAGE 1

AN ACT

1 Relating to licensing and regulation of sport fishing operators and sport fishing guides;
2 relating to licensing and registration of sport fishing vessels; authorizing the Department of
3 Fish and Game and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission to release records
4 and reports to the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Public Safety; and
5 providing for an effective date.

6

7 * Section 1. AS 16.05.340(a) is amended by adding a new paragraph to read:

- 8 (26) Fishing services licenses
- 9 (A) Sport fishing operator license\$100
 - 10 (B) Sport fishing guide license50
 - 11 (C) Sport fishing operator and sport fishing
 - 12 guide combined license 100

13 * Sec. 2. AS 16.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

1 **Sec. 16.05.395. Sport fishing vessel registration.** For calendar year 2005
2 and subsequent calendar years, a person may not use a vessel to provide sport fishing
3 services under AS 16.40.260 - 16.40.299 unless the vessel is registered with the
4 department and proof of registration is attached to and clearly visible on the vessel
5 while the vessel is used to provide sport fishing services. The department shall
6 register vessels used to provide sport fishing services, and provide proof of
7 registration, without charge. The department may adopt regulations as the department
8 finds necessary to implement this section.

9 * **Sec. 3.** AS 16.05.420 is amended to read:

10 **Sec. 16.05.420. License, tag, [AND] permit, and registration violations.**

11 (a) A false statement of a material fact in an application for a license, tag, [OR]
12 permit, and sport fishing vessel registration issued under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430
13 voids the license, tag, [OR] permit, or registration for which the application is made.

14 (b) A person may not make a false statement, or omit a material fact, in an
15 application for a license, tag, [OR] permit, or sport fishing vessel registration issued
16 under AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430. A person who without any culpable mental state
17 makes a false statement as to the person's identity or residency in an application for a
18 license, tag, [OR] permit, or sport fishing vessel registration issued under
19 AS 16.05.330 - 16.05.430 is guilty of a violation and upon conviction is punishable by
20 a fine of not more than \$300. A person who knowingly violates this subsection is
21 guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

22 (c) A person to whom a license, [OR] tag, or sport fishing vessel registration
23 has been issued under this chapter may not alter, change, loan, or transfer the license,
24 [OR] tag, or sport fishing vessel registration. A person may not use a license, [OR]
25 tag, or sport fishing vessel registration that has been issued under this chapter to
26 another person.

27 * **Sec. 4.** AS 16.05.490(a) is amended to read:

28 (a) As a condition to delivery or landing of fish or engaging in commercial
29 fishing in the state, a license is required for a commercial vessel [, INCLUDING A
30 VESSEL USED IN CHARTER SERVICE FOR THE RECREATIONAL TAKING
31 OF FISH AND SHELLFISH].

1 * Sec. 5. AS 16.05.815(a) is amended to read:

2 (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this section, records required by
3 regulations of the department concerning the landings of fish, shellfish, or fishery
4 products, and annual statistical reports of fishermen, buyers, and processors required
5 by regulation of the department are confidential and may not be released by the
6 department or by the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission except as set
7 out in this subsection. The department may release the records and reports set out in
8 this subsection to the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The
9 department and the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may release the
10 records and reports set out in this subsection to the recipients identified in this
11 subsection if the recipient, other than a recipient under (5) - (9) of this subsection,
12 agrees to maintain the confidentiality of the records and reports. The department and
13 the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission may release

14 (1) any of the records and reports to the National Marine Fisheries
15 Service and the professional staff of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council as
16 required for preparation and implementation of the fishery management plans of the
17 North Pacific Fishery Management Council within the exclusive economic zone;

18 (2) any of the records and reports to the professional staff of the
19 Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission who are employed in the Alaska Fisheries
20 Information Network project for the purpose of exchanging information with users
21 authorized by the department;

22 (3) any of the records and reports to the Department of Revenue to
23 assist the department [DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE] in carrying out its statutory
24 responsibilities;

25 (4) records or reports of the total value purchased by each buyer to a
26 municipality that levies and collects a tax on fish, shellfish, or fishery products if the
27 municipality requires records of the landings of fish, shellfish, or fishery products to
28 be submitted to it for purposes of verification of taxes payable;

29 (5) such records and reports as necessary to be in conformity with a
30 court order;

31 (6) on request, the report of a person to the person whose fishing

1 activity is the subject of the report, or to a designee of the person whose fishing
2 activity is the subject of the report;

3 (7) on request, annual statistical reports of a fisherman, buyer, or
4 processor to the fisherman, buyer, or processor whose activity is the subject of the
5 report, or to a designee of the fisherman, buyer, or processor whose activity is the
6 subject of the report;

7 (8) any of the records and reports [FISH TICKETS, FISH TICKET
8 INFORMATION, SALTWATER CHARTER LOGBOOKS, SALTWATER
9 CHARTER LOGBOOK INFORMATION, AND ANNUAL STATISTICAL
10 REPORTS OF FISHERMEN, BUYERS, AND PROCESSORS AND
11 INFORMATION IN THOSE REPORTS] to the Department of Public Safety for law
12 enforcement purposes;

13 (9) fish tickets, fish ticket information, and annual statistical reports of
14 fishermen, buyers, and processors and information in those reports to the law
15 enforcement personnel of the National Marine Fisheries Service and the National
16 Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration for the purpose of enforcing fishery laws in
17 waters of this state and in waters of the exclusive economic zone adjacent to this state;

18 (10) fish tickets and fish ticket information regarding halibut to the
19 International Pacific Halibut Commission; [AND]

20 (11) any of the records and reports to the child support enforcement
21 agency created in AS 25.27.010, or the child support enforcement agency of another
22 state, for child support purposes authorized under law; and

23 (12) any of the records and reports to the Department of Natural
24 Resources to assist the department in carrying out its statutory responsibilities in
25 regard to sport fishing operations and sport fishing guides within the Kenai River
26 Special Management Area under AS 41.21.500 - 41.21.514.

27 * Sec. 6. AS 16.40 is amended by adding new sections to read:

28 **Article 6. Sport Fishing Services.**

29 **Sec. 16.40.260. Sport fishing operator license.** (a) The department shall
30 issue an annual sport fishing operator license to a person who

31 (1) holds a current business license under AS 43.70 to provide services

1 to sport fishermen;

2 (2) presents proof satisfactory to the department of a general liability
3 insurance policy or marine protection and indemnity insurance policy, covering the
4 services provided by the person and the person's employees to sport fishermen, that
5 provides coverage of at least \$100,000 for each incident, and \$300,000 for all
6 incidents in a year;

7 (3) pays the license fee prescribed by AS 16.05.340(a); and

8 (4) satisfies all additional requirements adopted in regulation by the
9 Board of Fisheries.

10 (b) A person may not provide sport fishing services unless the person holds a
11 current sport fishing operator license and has current insurance coverage as required in
12 (a)(2) of this section.

13 (c) A person who holds a current sport fishing operator license may contract to
14 provide sport fishing guide services to a sport fisherman through an employee who
15 holds a current sport fishing guide license under AS 16.40.270.

16 (d) A person who holds a current sport fishing operator license may not
17 directly provide sport fishing guide services to a sport fisherman unless the person also
18 holds a current sport fishing guide license under AS 16.40.270(b).

19 (e) A person who holds a sport fishing operator license may not aid in the
20 commission of a violation of AS 16.05 - AS 16.40 or a regulation adopted under
21 AS 16.05 - AS 16.40, including regulations relating to the proper method to release
22 fish, by a sport fishing guide who is employed by the person or by a sport fisherman
23 who is a client of the person.

24 **Sec. 16.40.270. Sport fishing guide license.** (a) A natural person may obtain
25 an annual sport fishing guide license if the person

26 (1) is a citizen of the United States, Canada, or Mexico, or is a resident
27 alien;

28 (2) is certified in first aid by the American Red Cross or a similar
29 organization;

30 (3) holds a license to carry passengers for hire issued by the United
31 States Coast Guard if the person operates a vessel in the provision of sport fishing

1 guide services and the license is required by the United States Coast Guard for the area
2 in which the fishing guide provides fishing guide services;

3 (4) holds a current sport fishing license from this state;

4 (5) pays the license fee prescribed by AS 16.05.340(a); and

5 (6) satisfies all additional requirements adopted in regulation by the
6 Board of Fisheries.

7 (b) A natural person may obtain an annual sport fishing operator and sport
8 fishing guide combined license if the person satisfies the requirements for a sport
9 fishing operator license under AS 16.40.260 and for a sport fishing guide license under
10 this section and pays the license fee prescribed by AS 16.05.340(a).

11 (c) A person may not provide sport fishing guide services unless the person

12 (1) holds a current sport fishing guide license; and

13 (2) holds a current sport fishing operator license or is an employee of a
14 person who holds a current sport fishing operator license.

15 (d) A sport fishing guide may provide sport fishing guide services only to
16 persons who have engaged the services of the sport fishing operator by whom the
17 sport fishing guide is employed. A sport fishing guide may not contract directly with
18 a person to provide sport fishing guide services to a person unless the sport fishing
19 guide also holds a current sport fishing operator license.

20 (e) While engaged in providing sport fishing guide services, a sport fishing
21 guide shall have readily available for inspection

22 (1) a current sport fishing guide license;

23 (2) the current licenses, tags, and permits that are required to engage in
24 the sport fishery for which the sport fishing guide services are being provided;

25 (3) a driver's license or similar identification card that is issued by a
26 state or federal agency and that bears a photograph of the fishing guide; and

27 (4) proof of

28 (A) employment as a sport fishing guide by a person who holds
29 a current sport fishing operator license; or

30 (B) current licensure as a sport fishing operator.

31 (f) A sport fishing guide may not

1 (1) aid in the commission of a violation of AS 16.05 - AS 16.40 or a
2 regulation adopted under AS 16.05 - AS 16.40 by a client of the sport fishing guide; or

3 (2) permit the commission by a client of the sport fishing guide of a
4 violation of AS 16.05 - AS 16.40 or a regulation adopted under AS 16.05 - AS 16.40
5 that the sport fishing guide knows or reasonably believes is being or will be committed
6 without

7 (A) attempting to prevent it, short of using force; and

8 (B) reporting the violation.

9 **Sec. 16.40.280. Reports.** (a) The department may collect information from
10 sport fishing guides, including

11 (1) the name and license number of each vessel licensed under
12 AS 16.05.490 that is used in providing sport fishing guide services;

13 (2) the amount of fishing effort, catch, and harvest by clients of a sport
14 fishing guide;

15 (3) the locations fished during the provision of sport fishing guide
16 services; and

17 (4) other information that the department or board requires by
18 regulation.

19 (b) A person who holds a license issued under AS 16.40.260 or 16.40.270
20 shall comply with the reporting requirements in this section and reporting
21 requirements adopted in regulation by the department or board. The department and
22 the board may adopt by regulation requirements for timely submission of reports
23 required under this section or under regulations adopted by the department or board.

24 (c) A person who is required to complete reports under this section may not
25 provide false information or omit material facts in a report.

26 (d) A person who is required to complete reports under this section may not be
27 issued a new license under AS 16.40.260 or 16.40.270 unless the department has
28 received all reports required under this section for the preceding year.

29 (e) Information collected under this section is confidential to the extent
30 provided under AS 16.05.815.

31 (f) The department or board may adopt regulations under AS 44.62

1 (Administrative Procedure Act) that it considers necessary to implement this section.

2 **Sec. 16.40.290. Penalty.** (a) Except as provided in (b) and (c) of this section,
3 a person who knowingly violates AS 16.40.260 - 16.40.299 or a regulation adopted
4 under AS 16.40.260 - 16.40.299 is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

5 (b) A person who, without any culpable mental state, violates AS 16.40.270(e)
6 is guilty of a violation.

7 (c) A person who knowingly violates AS 16.40.270(e) or who knowingly fails
8 to comply with a requirement for timely submission of reports required by a regulation
9 adopted under AS 16.40.280(b) is, for a

10 (1) first offense in a three-year period, guilty of a violation; and

11 (2) second or subsequent offense in a three-year period, guilty of a
12 class B misdemeanor.

13 (d) In addition to any other penalty provided by law, a court may revoke the
14 sport fishing guide license of a person who is convicted under (a) or (c)(2) of this
15 section.

16 (e) In this section, "knowingly" has the meaning given in AS 11.81.900.

17 **Sec. 16.40.299. Definitions.** In AS 16.40.260 - 16.40.299,

18 (1) "sport fishing guide" means a person who is licensed to provide
19 sport fishing guide services to persons who are engaged in sport fishing;

20 (2) "sport fishing guide services" means assistance, for compensation
21 or with the intent to receive compensation, to a sport fisherman to take or to attempt to
22 take fish by accompanying or physically directing the sport fisherman in sport fishing
23 activities during any part of a sport fishing trip; "sport fishing guide services" does not
24 include

25 (A) sport fishing services; or

26 (B) services provided by an assistant, deckhand, or similar
27 person who works directly under the supervision of and on the same vessel as a
28 sport fishing guide;

29 (3) "sport fishing services" means the indirect provision of assistance,
30 for compensation or with the intent to receive compensation, to a person engaged in
31 sport fishing in taking or attempting to take fish or shellfish by a business that

1 employs a sport fishing guide to provide sport fishing guide services to the person
2 during any portion of a sport fishing trip; "sport fishing services" does not include

3 (A) an activity for which a sport fishing guide license is
4 required; or

5 (B) booking and other ancillary services provided by a tour
6 broker or agent to a sport fishing services operator.

7 * **Sec. 7.** AS 25.27.244(s)(2)(A) is amended by adding new sub-subparagraphs to read:

8 (xviii) sport fishing operator license under
9 AS 16.40.260;

10 (xix) sport fishing guide license under AS 16.40.270;

11 * **Sec. 8.** AS 16.05.340(a)(26); AS 16.40.260, 16.40.270, 16.40.280, 16.40.290, 16.40.299;
12 AS 25.27.244(s)(2)(A)(xviii), and 25.27.244(s)(2)(A)(xix) are repealed January 1, 2010.

13 * **Sec. 9.** The uncodified law of the State of Alaska is amended by adding a new section to
14 read:

15 **TRANSITION; REGULATIONS.** The Board of Fisheries and the Department of Fish
16 and Game each may proceed to adopt regulations necessary to implement the changes made
17 by secs. 1, 3, 4, 5, and 6 of this Act. The regulations take effect under AS 44.62
18 (Administrative Procedure Act), but not before the effective date of the statutory changes.

19 * **Sec. 10.** Sections 2 and 9 of this Act take effect immediately under AS 01.10.070(c).

20 * **Sec. 11.** Except as provided in sec. 10 of this Act, this Act takes effect January 1, 2005.