

LEG. FINANCE - BILLS 1977 - 1978 804

SSHB 764 thru CSHB 773



RECORDS CERTIFICATION

I, the undersigned, an employee of the State of Alaska, do hereby certify that the microfilm images on this microform are accurate reproductions of the original records of the State of Alaska as accumulated during the regular course of business, and that it is the established policy and practice of this State to microfilm its records and to dispose of the original records after microfilm reproductions have been made.

James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

2/23/90
Date

Introduced: 2/17/78
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MILLER AND DUNCAN

2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 764

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-
7 ment of Natural Resources for site planning, design,
8 and engineering of campground accommodations on the
9 Skagway-Carcross highway; and providing for an effec-
10 tive date."

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

12 * Section 1. The sum of \$98,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
13 the Department of Natural Resources for the purpose of funding site planning,
14 design, and engineering of campground accommodations necessitated by visita-
15 tion to Klondike-Gold Rush National Historic Park via the new Skagway-Carcross
16 state highway.

17 * Sec. 2. This Act takes effect July 1, 1978.
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COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

3/1/78

FURTHER: _____

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had SSHB 764
"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for site planning, design, and engineering of campground accommodations on the Skagway-Carcross highway; effective date."
under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

- recommends it do pass recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____
- and _____ new title same title
- AND attaches a Letter of Intent New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Chairman

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

2/17/78

FURTHER: FINANCE

Date: February 28, 1978

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on STATE AFFAIRS has had SSHB 764

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for site planning, design, and engineering of campground accommodations on the Skagway-Carcross highway: eff. date " under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee

reports it back as follows)

recommends it do pass () recommends it do not pass

() recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

() recommends it be replaced with CS for _____

and _____ () new title () same title

() AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note

() reports it back without recommendation

() and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

~~Bob Mule~~ DO PASS

Joe McKinnon Do Pass

Tom Kelly Do Pass

Kris Lethin Do Pass

Dan Stewart Do Pass

VICE Chairman

Introduced: 2/17/78
Referred: State Affairs and
Finance

Ros. Nelson

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MILLER AND DUNCAN

2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 764

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

TENTH Legislature SECOND Session

SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE

HOUSE BILL NO. 764

By MILLER AND DUNCAN

"An Act making a special appropriation to the Department of Natural Resources for site planning, design, and engineering of campground accommodations on the Skagway-Carcross highway; and providing for an effective date."

campground Skagway-Carcross hwy

~~2-17-78~~

Introduced in the House, 19....

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

1978

Feb. 17

Read first time and referred to Committee on State Affairs and Finance

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reconsideration
PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by Speaker
Sent to Senate

CHIEF CLERK OF THE HOUSE

HISTORY IN THE SENATE

19

Read first time and referred to Committee on

Reported back with recommendation that

Read second time and

Read third time and

PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reconsideration
PASS Effective Date
Yeas Yeas
Nays Nays
Absent Absent
Excused Excused

Reported correctly engrossed
Signed by President
Returned to House

SECRETARY OF THE SENATE

HISTORY IN THE HOUSE

19

Received from Senate

Concurred in Senate amendment thus adopting:

Failed to concur in Senate amendment; asked Sen. to recede

Senate receded from amendment

Senate failed to recede from amendment

FCC appointed by House

FCC appointed by Senate

FCC adopted

To enrolling

Reported correctly enrolled

Sent to Governor

..... by Governor

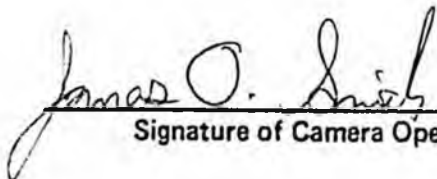
Filed with Lt. Governor

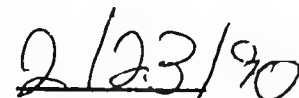
Chapter No.



RECORDS CERTIFICATION

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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

5/10/78

FURTHER: _____

Date: 5/24/78

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HB 767
"An Act relating to compensation for violent crimes."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

() recommends it do pass () recommends it do not pass

() recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

(X) recommends it be replaced with CS for HB 767

and HB 767 () new title (X) same title

() AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note

() reports it back without recommendation

() and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

[Signature]
Chairman

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MEEKINS

2 SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 767

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to compensation for violent crimes."

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

8 *Section 1. AS 18.67.080(c) is amended to read:

9 (c) In determining whether to make an order under this section, the
10 board shall consider all circumstances determined to be relevant, in-
11 cluding provocation, consent or any other behavior of the victim which
12 directly or indirectly contributed to his injury or death, the prior
13 case or social history, if any, of the victim, his need for financial
14 aid, the likelihood, if any, that the offender will be pecuniarily
15 benefited by the order, and any other relevant matters.

16 *Sec. 2. AS 18.67.130(b)(2) is amended to read:

17 (2) is, [AT THE TIME OF THE PERSONAL INJURY, OR AT THE TIME
18 THE INJURY WHICH RESULTS IN THE DEATH OF THE VICTIM] at the time of
19 application for compensation under this chapter, living with the
20 offender as a member of the same family or household[, OR MAINTAINING
21 SEXUAL RELATIONSHIP, WHETHER ILLICIT OR NOT, WITH THE OFFENDER OR
22 WITH A MEMBER OF THE OFFENDER'S FAMILY];

23 *Sec. 3. AS 18.67.130(b)(1) and 18.67.180(4) are repealed.

Finance CS

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By COWPER

To: CS HOUSE BILL NO. 933

SENATE BILL NO. _____

AMENDMENT: Page _____ Line _____

Title, Page 1, Line 7: delete "in the executive branch of the state government"

Page 2, Line 16, add new sections 2 and 3 to read:

*Sec. 2. It is the intent of the legislature that the permanent and temporary employees of the judicial branch (other than judicial officers) and the permanent employees of the legislative branch receive cost-of-living adjustments comparable to those received by the classified and partially exempt employees under sec. 1 of this Act.

*Sec. 3. The pay plan for University of Alaska employees shall be determined by the Board of Regents pursuant to AS 14.40.170(2). The pay plan shall be applied in some combination of base salary schedule increases and/or bonus payments so that the present disparity between the salaries of staff on the President's staff schedule and the Deans and Directors schedule and those on the APT and classified salary schedules is not increased. It is not intended that the pay plan cost-of-living adjustments necessarily be totally distributed or allocated equally among the four salary schedules, or that distribution of any amount necessarily be made to each schedule or to each employee.

Introduced: 2/8/78
Referred: Judiciary and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MEEKINS

2 HOUSE BILL NO.767

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to compensation for violent crimes."

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

8 * Section 1. AS 18.67.130(b)(1), 18.67.130(b)(2), and 18.67.180(4) are
9 repealed.

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CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

A M E N D M E N T

Offered in the HOUSE

By COWPER

To: CS HOUSE BILL NO. 933
SENATE BILL NO. _____

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1. Not award compensation to victims when the offender must benefit.
2. Fisked: if living with, or sexual relationship, or is a relative.
3. Some cases where offender benefits can't reject, some where should be awarded + remit.

Introduced: 2/8/78
Referred: Judiciary and
Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY MEEKINS

2 HOUSE BILL NO.767

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

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RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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James O. Smith
Signature of Camera Operator

2/23/90
Date

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER: _____

2/22/76

Date: _____

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on FINANCE has had HR 771
"An Act making special appropriations to the Alaska Trollers Association;
eff. date."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

- recommends it do pass recommends it do not pass
- recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- recommends it be replaced with CS for _____
- and _____ new title same title
- AND attaches a Letter of Intent New Fiscal Note
- reports it back without recommendation
- and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]

[Handwritten signature]

Chairman

VASSAR

Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-
7 ment of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisher-
8 ies; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a
12 contract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Asso-
13 ciation Logbook Program.

14 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation
15 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

16 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
17 070(c).

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Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

Offered: 2/22/78
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the Department
7 of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a
12 contract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Associa-
13 tion Logbook Program.

14 * Sec. 2. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
15 in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

16 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$65,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
17 Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a con-
18 tract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Associa-
19 tion Logbook Program.

20 * Sec. 4. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
21 in sec. 3 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

22 * Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect immediately in accord-
23 ance with AS 01.10.070(c). Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect July 1,
24 1978.

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Introduced: 2/9/75
Referred: Resources and
Finance

4833
Vassar

BY MILLER, DUNCAN, ELIASON,
FREEMAN, GARDNER, HAUGEN,
LOVSETH AND URION

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the Alaska
7 Trollers Association; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Association Logbook
12 Program.

13 * Sec. 2. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
14 in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

15 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$65,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
16 Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Association Logbook
17 Program.

18 * Sec. 4. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
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COMMITTEE COPY

48 >>
Vaseca

Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

Offered: 2/22/78
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the Department
7 of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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12 contract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Associa-
13 tion Logbook Program.

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19 tion Logbook Program.

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23 ~~ance with AS 01.10.070(c). Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect July 1,~~
24 ~~1978.~~

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COMMITTEE COPY

Introduced: 2/9/75
Referred: Resources and
Finance

4833
Vassar

BY MILLER, DUNCAN, ELIASON,
FREEMAN, GARDINER, HAUGEN,
LOVSETH AND URION

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

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Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

Offered: 2/22/78
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

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24 1978.

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THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. CS for HB 773
 Title An Act making special appropriation to the Ak. Troller's Assoc.; and
 Requested by _____ Date _____

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Alaska Department of Fish and Game
 Program Category Affected Research
 Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Commercial Fisheries

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL	20.0	--	--	--	--	
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL	20.0					

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

GENERAL FUND	20.0					
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME	-0-					
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

NA

IV. DATE March 7, 1978 PREPARED BY *E. H. H. H.*

Original: Legislative Finance
 cc: Budget and Management
 Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

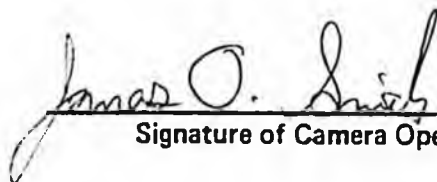
CS HB 773

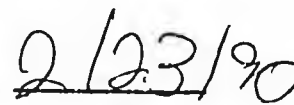


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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

COMMITTEE REPORT
SENATE

FURTHER: _____

3/6/78

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on FINANCE has had CS 1012 Special appropriation to Dept. of Fish & Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

- recommends it do pass () recommends it do not pass
- () recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)
- () recommends it be replaced with CS for _____

- and _____ () new title () same title
- () AND attaches a Letter of Intent () New Fiscal Note
- () reports it back without recommendation
- () and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Handwritten signatures]

[Handwritten signature]

Chairman

Daily Logs. 1) Water temperature etc.

2) Have biologists

Council : Have observers.

\$6500 for next year

Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

Offered: 2/24/78
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773 (Finance)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making a special appropriation to the Depart-
7 ment of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisher-
8 ies; and providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a
12 contract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Asso-
13 ciation Logbook Program.

14 * Sec. 2. The unexpended and unobligated portion of this appropriation
15 lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

16 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
17 070(c).

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#

Original sponsors: Miller, Duncan,
Eliason, et al

Offered: 2/22/78
Referred: Finance

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the Department
7 of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries; and
8 providing for an effective date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$20,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a
12 contract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Associa-
13 tion Logbook Program.

14 * Sec. 2. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
15 in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

16 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$65,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
17 Department of Fish and Game, division of commercial fisheries, to fund a con-
18 tract with the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Associa-
19 tion Logbook Program.

20 * Sec. 4. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
21 in sec. 3 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

22 * Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect immediately in accord-
23 ance with AS 01.10.070(c). Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect July 1,
24 1978.

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28

29

Introduced: 2/9/78
Referred: Resources and
Finance

BY MILLER, DUNCAN, ELIASON,
FREEMAN, GARDINER, HAUGEN,
LOVSETH AND URION

1 IN THE HOUSE

2 HOUSE BILL NO. 773

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - SECOND SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act making special appropriations to the Alaska
7 Trollers Association; and providing for an effective
8 date."

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

10 * Section 1. The sum of \$25,000 is appropriated from the general fund to
11 the Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Association Logbook
12 Program.

13 * Sec. 2. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
14 in sec. 1 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1978.

15 * Sec. 3. The sum of \$65,000 is appropriated from the general fund to the
16 Alaska Trollers Association for the Alaska Trollers Association Logbook
17 Program.

18 * Sec. 4. The unobligated and unappropriated portion of the appropriation
19 in sec. 3 of this Act lapses into the general fund June 30, 1979.

20 * Sec. 5. Sections 1 and 2 of this Act take effect immediately in accord-
21 ance with AS (1.10.070,c). Sections 3 and 4 of this Act take effect July 1,
22 1978.

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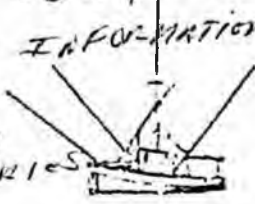
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#

RETURN OF OVER 100 YRS VOLUNTEERED -
FAIRWEATHER GROUNDS INFORMATION -
CLOSED -
SEN GRANT - NAT MARINE FISHERIES



ALASKA TROLLERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 5825
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
907-225-9638
January 27, 1978

The Honorable Mike Miller
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska, 99811

Dear Representative Miller;

The Alaska Trollers Association Logbook Program, now entering its third year, has been deemed an important and needed undertaking by fishermen, resource managers and ocean scientists. The enclosed letters of commendation from the North Pacific Fishery Management Council and the National Marine Fisheries Service bear this out. Much of the initial two years has been devoted to generating interest and cooperation for the program, training fishermen in data collection techniques and determining the types of information that could best be obtained. Even so, much useful information has already been obtained. Attached is a list of the reports available from our office.

The Logbook Program is the only source of information providing detailed catch and fishing effort data for the Alaska power troll salmon fishery. It also provides virtually the entire data base for determining abundance, distribution and migration patterns of marine mammals in southeast Alaska waters and for monitoring trends in the southeast Alaska marine ecosystem. In 1978, with only a small increase in time and effort for participating fishermen, the Logbook Program will be used to help obtain better information for recoveries of tagged salmon, better understanding of incidence of salmon diseases and parasites and better knowledge of the accuracy of the Alaska fish ticket data collection system.

None of the above information can be feasibly collected by existing state, federal or private agencies. The cost of ship-time and personnel alone would be prohibitive - roughly \$2.7 million! Only Alaska Trollers Association can provide such data at a relatively modest cost, since we rely on voluntary efforts of fishermen. However, we do require a central office staffed with a biologist and secretary-administrator to ensure efficient management and coordination of the Program.

To date we have received a grant of \$40,000 from the State of Alaska for fiscal year 1977 (administered through a contract with A.D.F. & G. to University of Alaska Sea Grant Program). We had also anticipated receiving a grant of \$25,000 from the federal government (through Outer Continental Shelf Environmental Assessment Program) but have run into delays due to a series of unfortunate misunderstandings. Although we have sufficient funds to print 1978 Logbooks and Annual Reports on 1977 Logbook data, we are in need of funds to run our office for the remainder of fiscal year 1977. We need an additional \$20,000 to continue operations on a "bare bones" level. Therefore, we are asking that you support a request for \$20,000 in supplemental funding from the State Legislature 1978 fiscal year budget to go to our Logbook Program. Additionally, we hope you will ensure that our program is funded in the 1978 fiscal year budget at the increased level of \$65,000. Considering the amount of valuable information our program is able to provide just in the area of fisheries, this is certainly a modest and reasonable funding request.

Fishermen have long desired a voice in the management of the resource they depend upon for their livelihood, and are certainly in the best position to collect much needed information. The Logbook Program has shown that fishermen are responsive and responsible resource users. We hope that you will help us in our efforts to continue and improve our Logbook Program. Please let us know if we can provide you with any further information. We look forward to hearing from you.

Sincerely yours,

Ed Linkous

Ed Linkous, President

SF/sn
Enclosures

TROLL LOGBOOK PROGRAM REPORTS

1976 Southeast Alaska Troll Logbook Program, Marine Mammal Sightings: Detailed Summary. February 1977. A.D.F.& G. in cooperation with A.T.A., U. of A. Sea Grant and N.M.F.S. 80p.

1976 Troll Logbook Program: General Data Summary by Period and Area. A.D.F.& G. in cooperation with A.T.A., U. of A. Sea Grant and N.M.F.S. 200p.

Graphic Representations of Sea Surface Temperature Data from the 1976 Southeast Alaska Troll Log Book Program. 1977. Northeast and Alaska Fisheries Center Processed Report, N.M.F.S. 80p.

Feeding Habits of Salmon in Southeast Alaska based on Logbook Data and Stomach Samples Collected by Alaska Trollers Association. M.S. Thesis, U. of A. in progress.

Alaska Trollers Association Troll Logbook Program: Annual Report from 1976 Logbook Data. A.T.A., U. of A. Sea Grant, A.D.F.&G. and N.M.F.S. in press (printed by U.of A. Sea Grant).

Relative Abundance and Distribution of Small Chinook Salmon (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) in Commercial Troll Fishing Waters North and West of Cape Spencer, Southeast Alaska. 1977 A.T.A. Technical Report. 33p. (Printed in Industry's Appraisal of the Alaska Salmon Troll Plan)

North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Harold E. Lokken, Chairman
Jim H. Branson, Executive Director

Suite 32, 333 West 4th Avenue
Post Office Mall Building



Mailing Address: P.O. Box 313&DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Telephone: (907) 274-4563
FTS 265-6435

December 19, 1977

Mr. Ed Linkous
Alaska Trollers Association
P. O. Box 5825
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Dear Ed,

The North Pacific Council asked me to write to the Alaska Trollers Association through you, commending you and your organization for the objective response you made to the first draft of the Council's management plan for the troll salmon fishery and your help in developing additional material for their consideration when they adopted the plan.

As you will recall, the Council, at the December meeting, was enthusiastic about the Alaska Trollers Association's logbook program recognizing the value of the information that can be derived from this voluntary effort. They want to work closely with you, both in that program and in the development of revisions to the troll management plan.

We are planning on holding a one-day work session to develop research proposals for the troll fishery along the lines suggested by the Council at its last meeting. It will be held in Juneau as early in January as we can schedule everyone. We'd like to have one or two representatives from the Trollers and your fishery biologist, Mr. Stephen Fried attend. Don Collingsworth will be coordinating the workshop and will keep you advised of the time and place. The Council will fund travel for up to two of your members and Mr. Fried for this workshop.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Jim Branson', written in a cursive style.

Jim H. Branson
Executive Director



National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
P. O. Box 1668, Juneau, Alaska 99802

March 9, 1977

Mr. Ed Linkous
P.O. Box 5325
Ketchikan, AK 99901

Dear Ed:

Jon Rowley delivered a progress report at a recent Interagency Technical Committee meeting which summarized the Troll Log Book Program for 1977.

We were pleased with the progress of this cooperative program and believe that it should be continued and refined. In addition to the data generation potential, the Troll Log Program elicits vastly improved communications between fishermen, scientists and administrators.

We support the Troll Log Program and will do all we can to assist it.

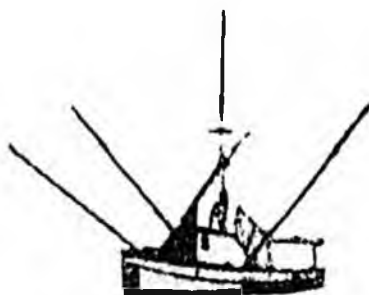
Sincerely,

Harry L. Rietze
Director, Alaska Region

LOGBOOK PROGRAM BUDGET FY 1979
for
Program and Data Management

Salaries and Wages	
Project Leader 12 months @ \$2,000	\$24,000
Project Secretary 6 mos. @ \$1,000	6,000
Benefits (10% of salary and wages)	3,000
Taxes (State and Federal)	4,500
Travel (including Logbook Workshops prior to fishing season, travel to Fairbanks to help with data reduction, travel to N.P.F.M.C., A.D.F.&G., and N.M.F.S. meetings)	8,000
Supplies	1,000
Services	
Data Coding and Checking	3,500
Office Rental and Utilities	3,500
Communications (phone and postage)	1,500
Copying and Drafting	2,000
Logbook Printing (1979, 300 copies)	2,500
Annual Report Printing (1979, 400 copies)	2,500
Newsletter (4 times yearly, 400 copies)	500
Equipment (including drafting materials, electronic calculator)	2,500
Total	<hr/> \$65,000

***Southeast Alaska Troll
Log Book Program
1976 Scientific Report***



ALASKA TROLLERS ASSOCIATION
P. O. Box 5825
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL LOG BOOK PROGRAM
1976 SCIENTIFIC REPORT

Sea Grant Report 77-11
September 1977

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We wish to acknowledge the support and effort of all those fishermen who completed log books for the 1976 season. Without the detailed information provided by each fisherman, this program would not have been able to be completed.

This publication results from research sponsored by the Alaska Trollers Association, the National Marine Fisheries Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The preparation and printing of this report has been provided by the Alaska Sea Grant Program, cooperatively supported by NOAA, Office of Sea Grant, Department of Commerce, under Grant No. 04-7-158-44006, and by the University of Alaska with funds appropriated by the State of Alaska.

The University of Alaska provides equal educational and employment opportunities for all regardless of race, religion, color, national origin, sex, age, physical handicap, or veteran status.

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Juneau, Alaska 99801	
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National Marine Fisheries Service	
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Auke Bay, Alaska 99821	
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Seattle, Washington 98115	
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INTRODUCTION

In 1976, the Alaska Trollers Association initiated, with the cooperation of the University of Alaska Sea Grant Program, National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, a troll log book program for the southeast Alaska troll fishery. About 200 log books were printed and distributed early in April. The instructions and a sample page for the log book are included in Appendix to this report. By February 1977, 51 completed 1976 log books had been returned. These books represent nearly 3,400 days of observations including position, general comments, water temperature, salmon and bottomfish catches, salmon feed species, and marine mammal sightings.

Several detailed computer summaries of the log book data have been produced, including a listing of marine mammal sightings, a general data summary by period and area and selected summaries by area and calendar week. This report is an informal descriptive review of those summaries.

Because of the general lack of comparable data, and because a thorough analysis would require several months, this report is preliminary. There are plans to analyze much of the log book data in detail, but most of this work will be more meaningful when the 1977 data is available for comparison.

Some of the data summaries are organized by calendar week (Sunday through Saturday); in others, 1976 is divided into 3 parts: Early (Jan. 1 through June 14), Middle (June 15 through July 31), and Late (August 1 through December 31). Very little fishing was reported before the last week in April or after the middle of September.

The nine statistical areas selected for data summaries are shown in Figure 1. Initially, Alaska Trollers Association members outlined 14 areas roughly enclosing relatively discrete troll fisheries. Because few of the reporting boats fished in some areas, it was necessary to make a few adjustments. The resulting nine areas shown in Figure 1 are:

Dixon Entrance:	Outside and inside waters south of Cape Muzon and Ketchikan.
Noyes Island:	Outside and coastal waters from Cape Muzon northwest to Cape Decision.
Baranof Island:	Outside coast of Baranof Island southeast of Sitka Sound and including west Chatham Strait.

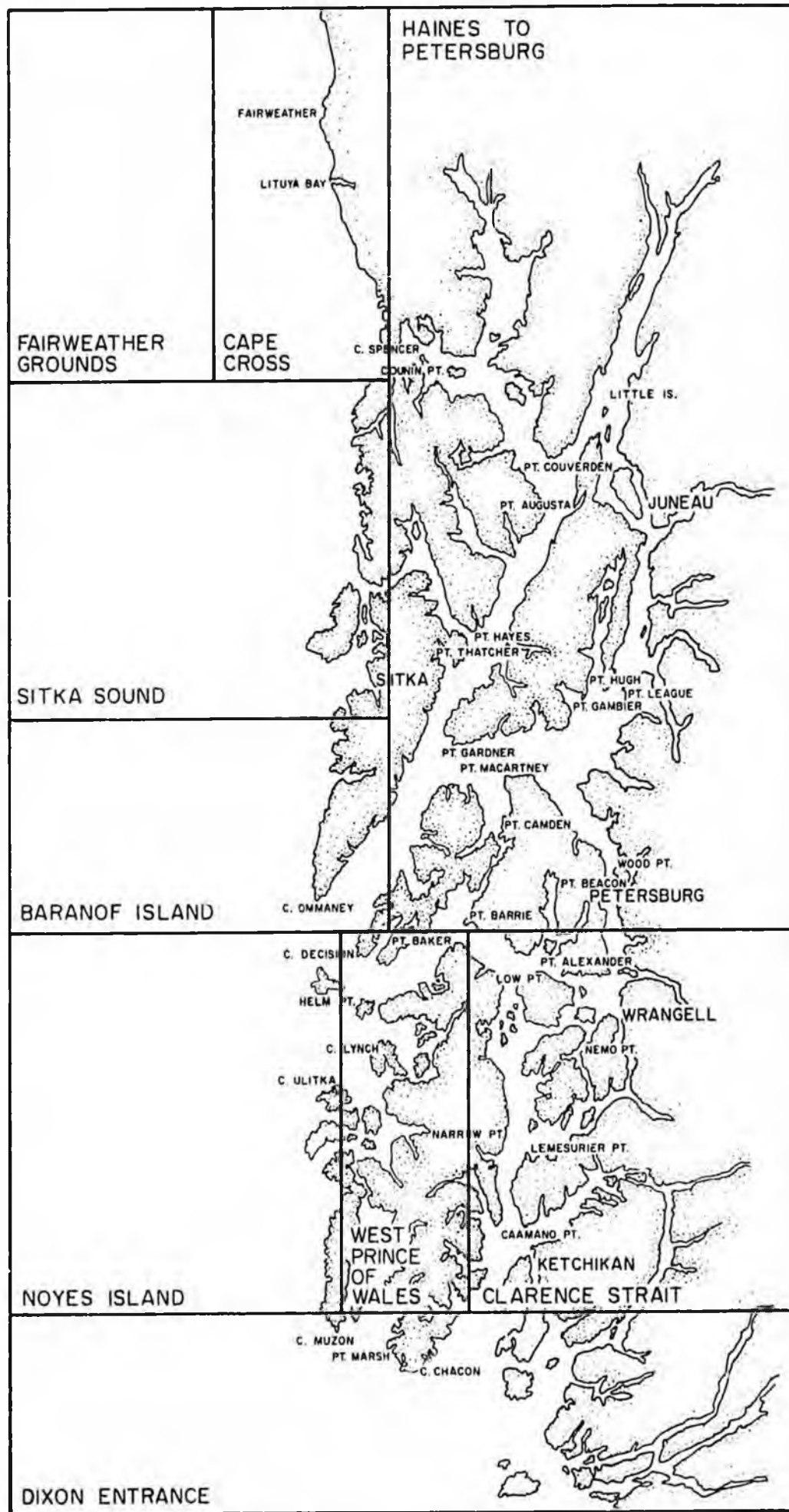


FIGURE 1. Nine statistical areas used for summary of 1976 troll log book data.

Sitka Sound:	Outside coast of Baranof Island from northwest point to southeast of Sitka Sound.
Cape Cross:	Outside waters northwest of Cross Sound but not including the Fairweather Grounds.
Fairweather Grounds:	Outside waters northwest of Cross Sound, west of Cape Cross area to above Cape Fairweather. Includes Fairweather Grounds.
Haines to Petersburg:	Inside waters from Haines to Petersburg.
West Prince of Wales:	Coastal waters of west Prince of Wales Island including Cordova Bay and waters northwest to Sumner Strait.
Clarence Strait:	Inside waters east of Prince of Wales Island from Ketchikan to Petersburg.

While the Noyes Island, Baranof Island, and Sitka Sound areas include offshore waters, almost all reported trolling in these areas was close to shore.

SECTION I

SALMON DISTRIBUTION AND OCEANOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS

Mr. Ivan Frohne
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Weekly average salmon catches per boat per day by species and the number of reported fishing days for the nine statistical areas are plotted by week in Figures 2 through 7 of this section. Almost all reported fishing occurred during calendar weeks 18 through 37 (late April through mid-September). None of the individual area plots cover the whole period because few or no reporting boats fished in some weeks. The dashed line on each of the plots shows weekly average surface water temperature, in degrees Fahrenheit. The solid line is the number of reported fishing days during the week in Figure 1, and weekly average catch (number of fish) per day in Figures 2 through 7.

Days Fished

The average number of days fished for each week is shown in Figure 1 (solid line). The plots for Noyes Island and Dixon Entrance suggest that days fished gradually increased until mid-June at Noyes Island, when boats began to move to Dixon Entrance, where reported effort peaked in July. Fishing in Sitka Sound peaked in late May and early June, but did not decline to low levels until September. In northern inside areas (Haines to Petersburg) there was little reported fishing until September.

Temperature

The weekly average surface water temperature for each week is shown in Figure 1 (dashed line). This average weekly temperature is also plotted against fish catch in Figure 2 through 7 in order to evaluate possible correlation.

Chinook Catch

For the region as a whole, fishing for large and medium chinook was best in late May and June, with average catches ranging from 8 to 12 per day (Figure 2). There was little reported effort on the Fairweather Grounds and in the Cape Cross area in May and early June, but catches were high in late June and early July. Catches were usually above four per day in Sitka Sound, Noyes Island and Dixon Entrance for most of the period, but declined to lower levels in August and September in other areas. There seemed to be little, if any, correlation of chinook catch with water temperature.

Large Chinook Catch

Catches of large chinook peaked in May near eight fish per day in Sitka Sound; at Noyes Island fishing was better at 12 large chinook per day for a shorter

period (first week of June) (Figure 3). For all areas combined, catches of large chinook averaged five per day before July and about two per day afterward.

Medium Chinook Catch

Medium chinook catches generally ranged from a little over one per day to about four per day and were less variable than larger chinook except on the Fairweather Grounds and in the Cape Cross area, where very large catches were reported in late June (Figure 4). In Dixon Entrance, where catches of large chinook were usually smaller than the southeast average, the medium chinook catch was generally slightly better than average.

Released Chinook

Because some fishermen did not report shaker estimates, the number of released chinook per day should not be compared to the other catch data. More shakers seem to have been encountered in the Cape Cross area, Noyes Island in early June and in northern inside waters (Haines to Petersburg) (Figure 5).

Coho Catch

Coho catches peaked sharply in outside areas during the first week of August but in Dixon Entrance, the average was above 20 per day for July and nearly 15 per day for August and early September (Figure 6). Some dependence of catch on water temperature is shown in many of the plots. Average catch per day tends to increase with increasing water temperature, and vice versa. But since water temperatures are lowered when rough weather brings colder, deeper waters to the surface, this effect may be indirectly due to poor fishing conditions in stormy weather. Whatever the reason, the southeast average weekly catch increased on the average by 50 percent when water temperature increased; when the temperature remained constant or declined, the coho catch also declined, on the average, by 7 percent.

Pink Salmon Catch

Pink catches were largest at Noyes Island, where they exceeded 50 per day in mid-August (Figure 7). Catches were quite small in northern and other outside areas.

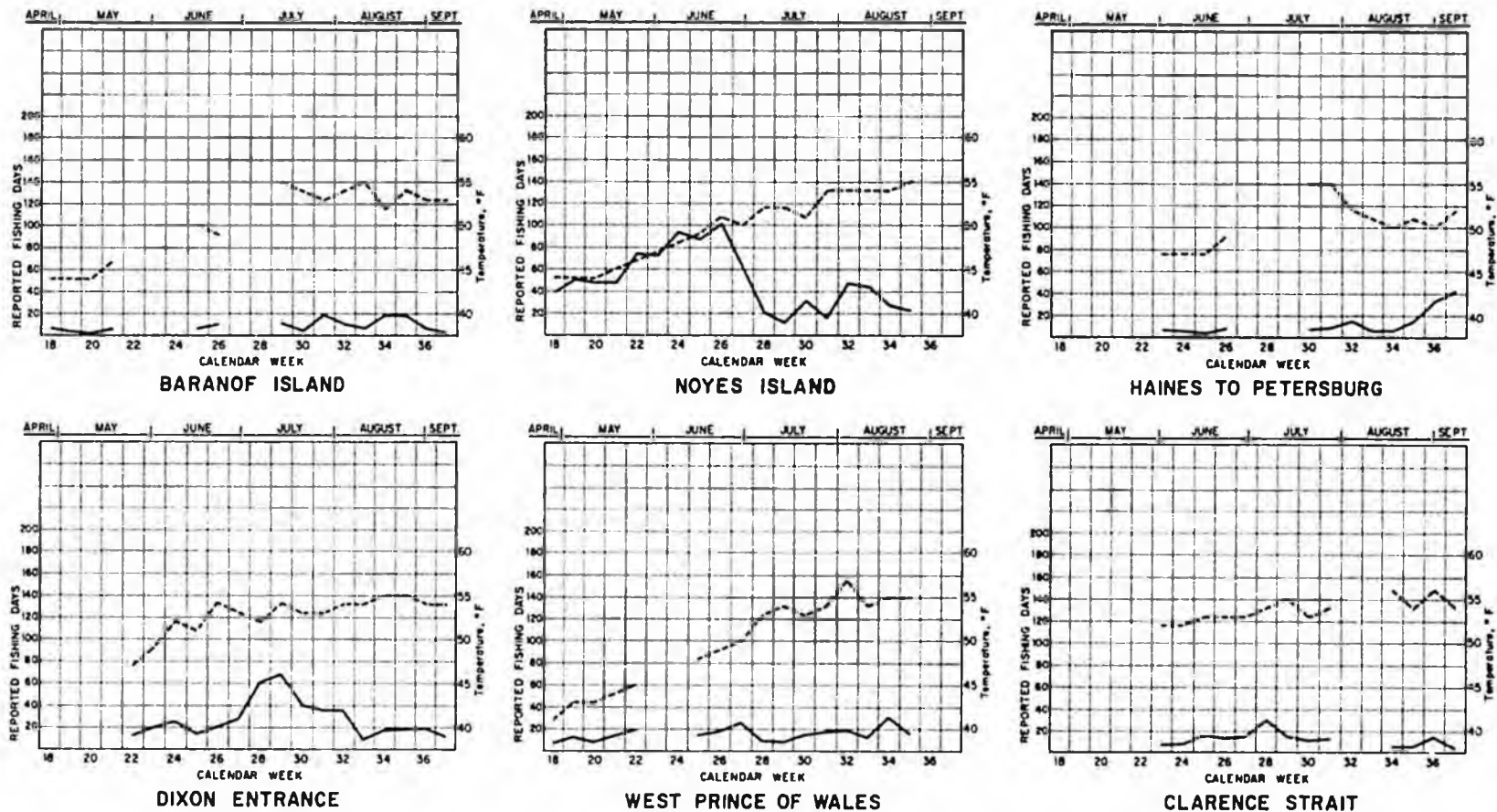
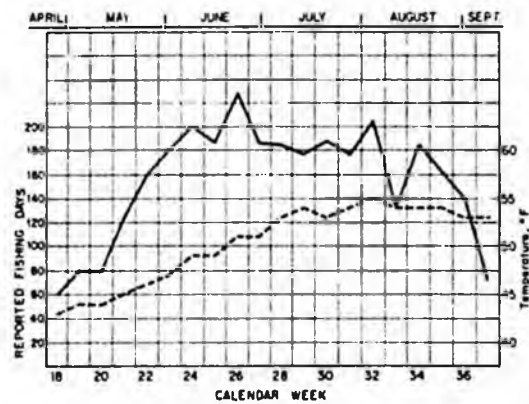
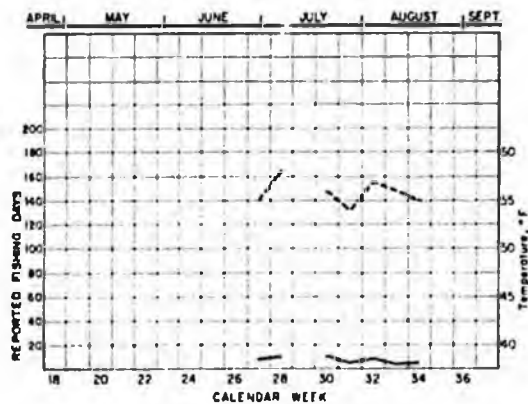


FIGURE 1. Reported fishing days (solid line) and weekly average surface water temperature for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

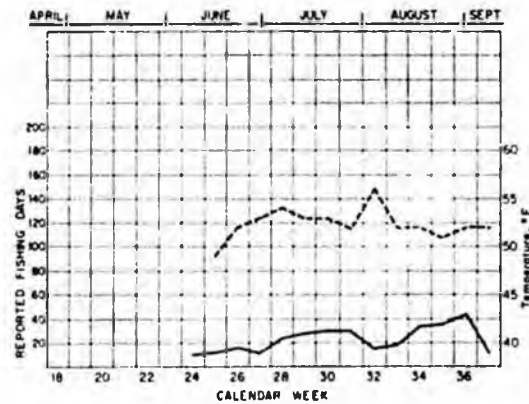


SOUTHEAST ALASKA

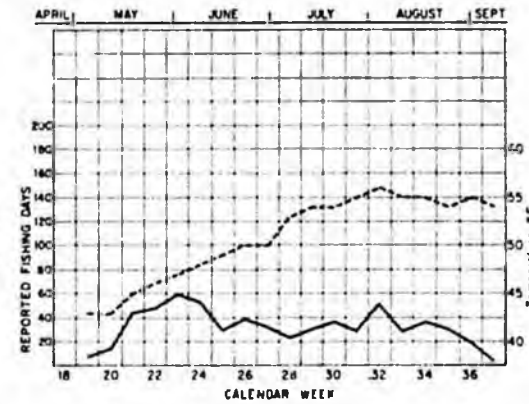
— DAYS FISHED
 - - - TEMPERATURE



FAIRWEATHER GROUNDS



CAPE CROSS



SITKA SOUND

FIGURE 1 (cont.) Reported fishing days (solid line) and weekly average surface water temperature for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

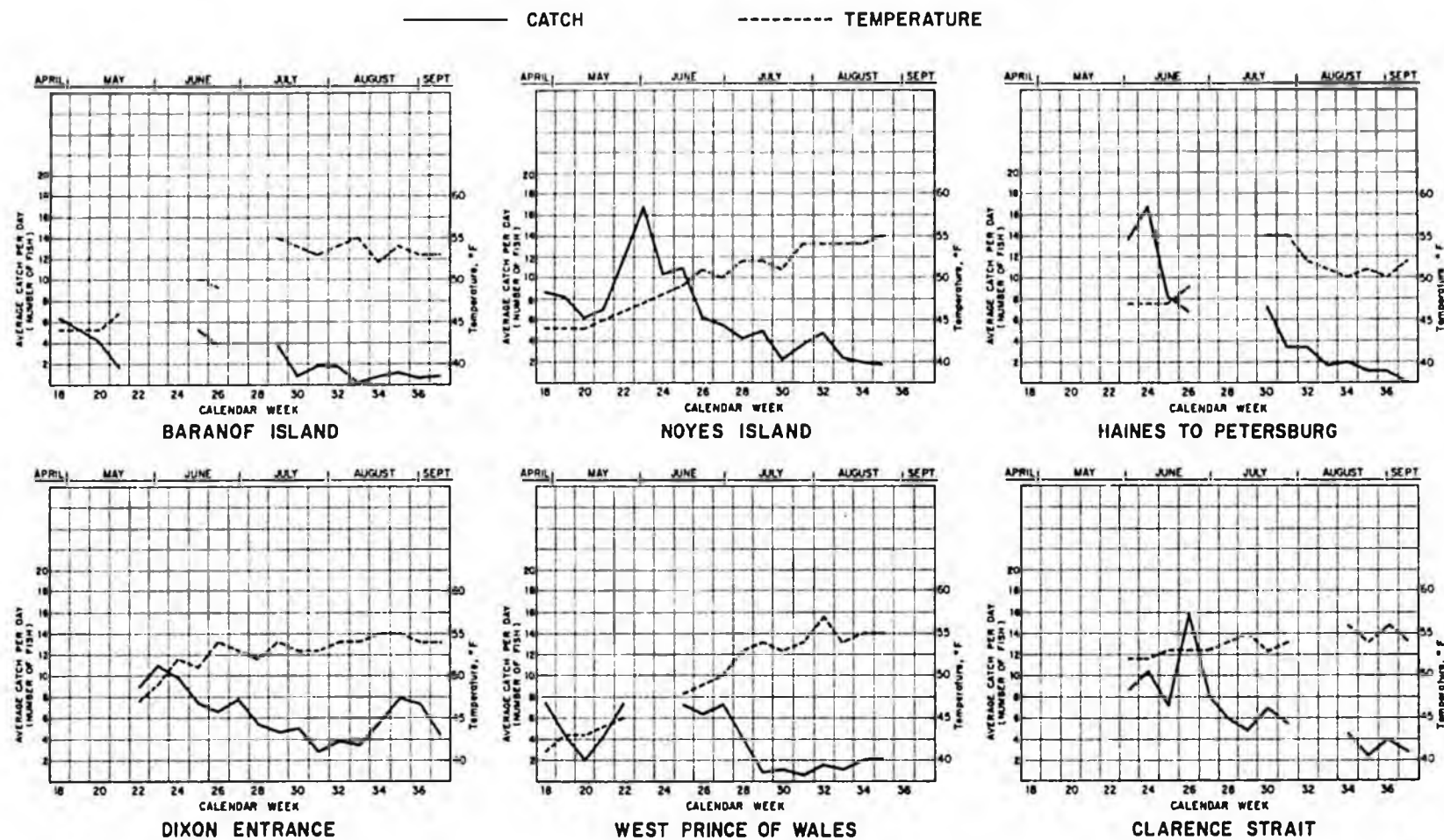


FIGURE 2. Weekly average Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for South-east in total.

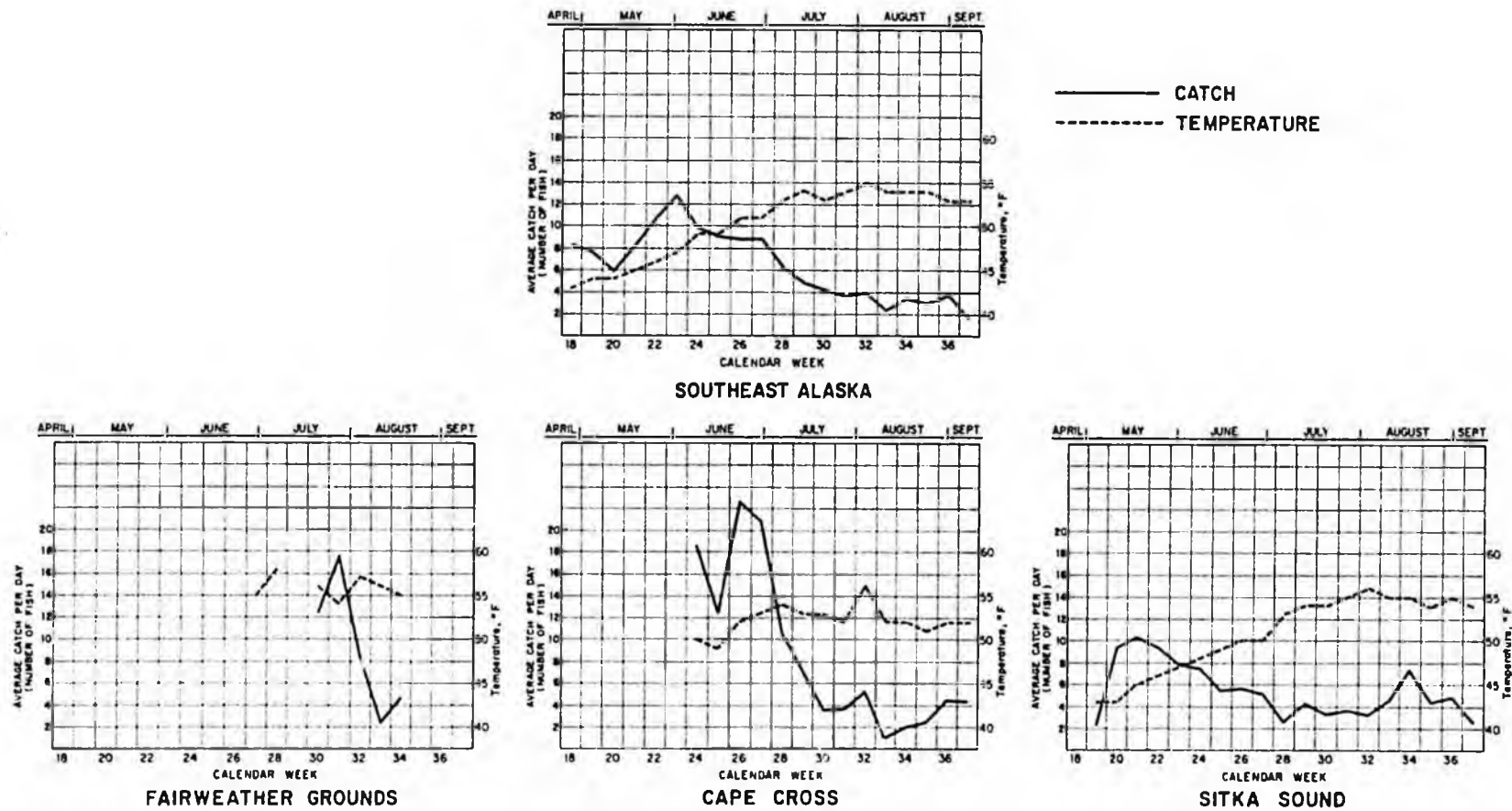


FIGURE 2 (cont.) Weekly average Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

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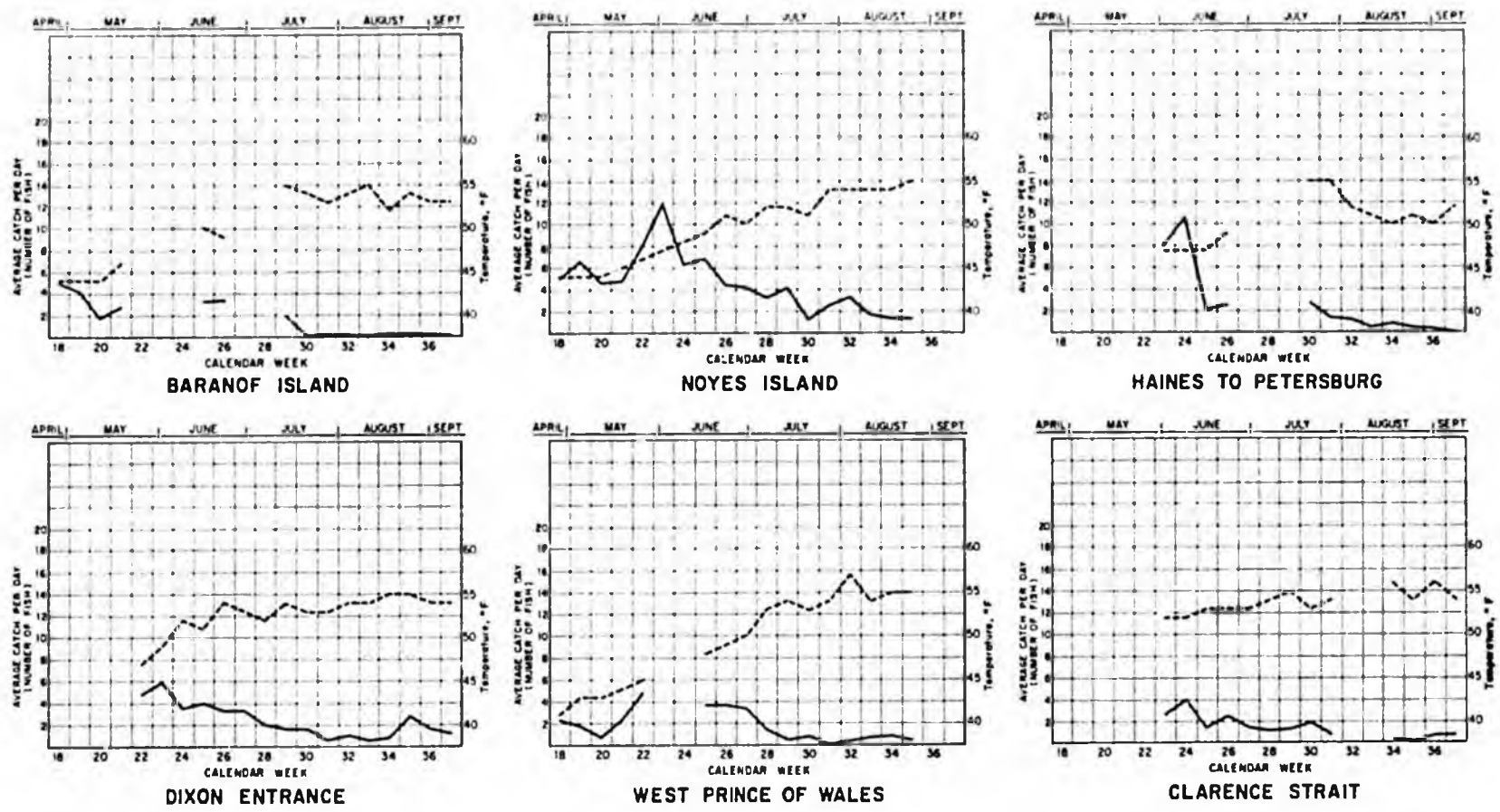


FIGURE 3. Weekly average large Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

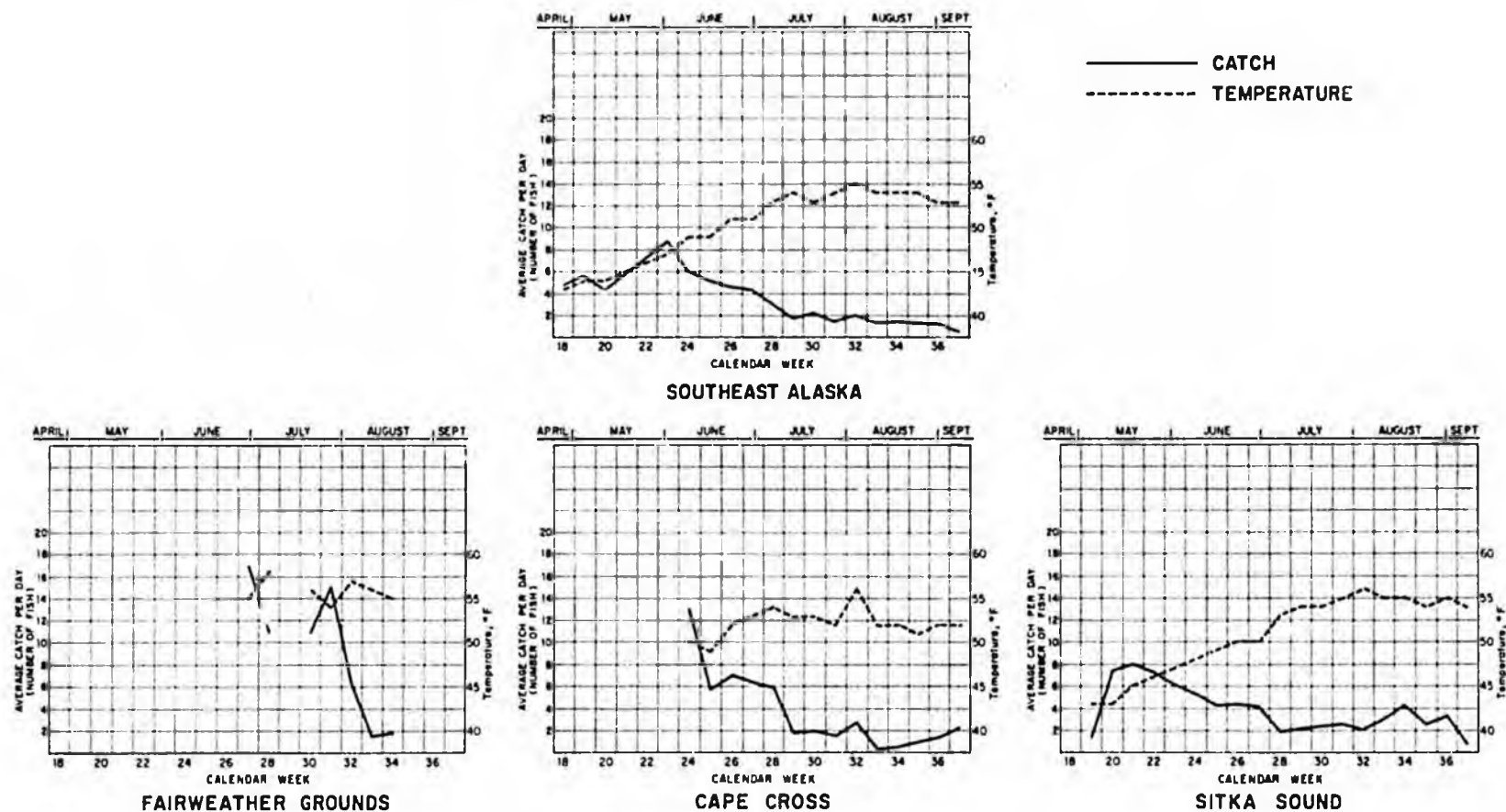


FIGURE 3 (cont.) Weekly average large Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and Southeast in total.

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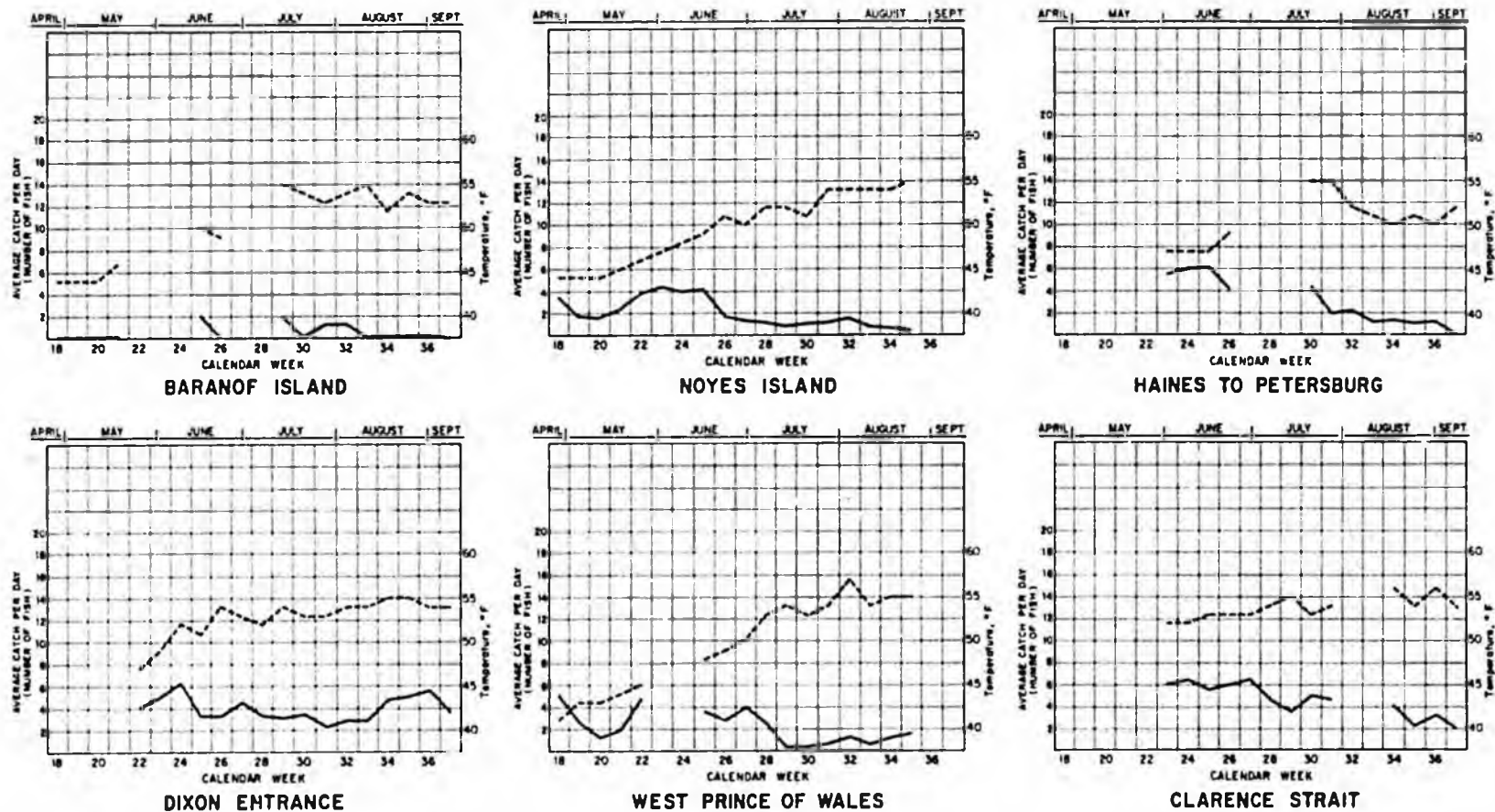


FIGURE 4. Weekly average medium Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

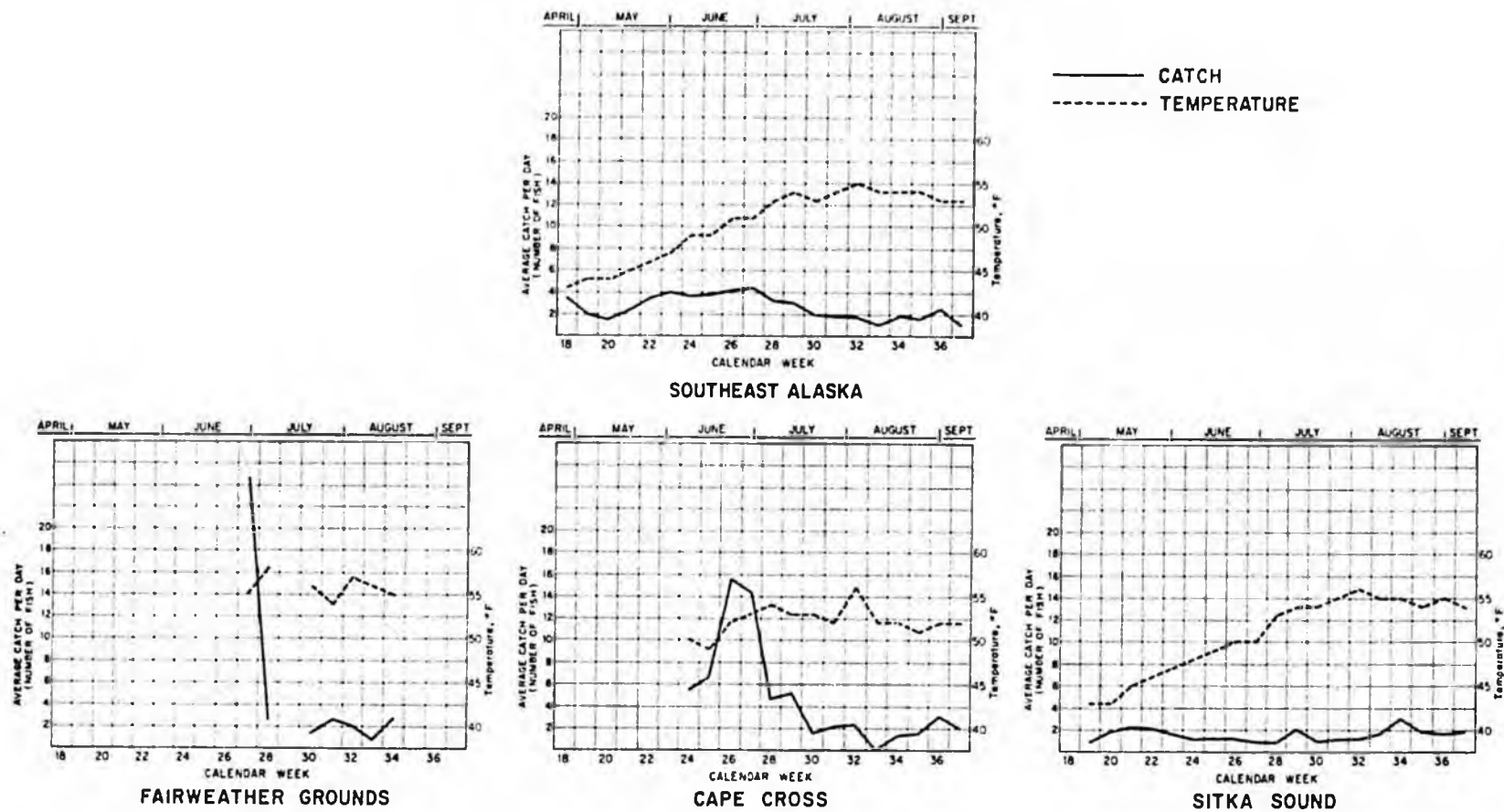
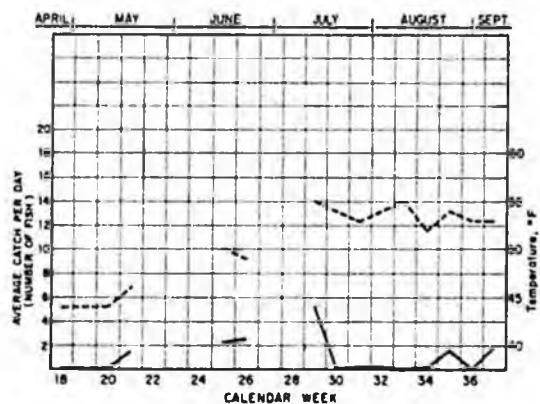


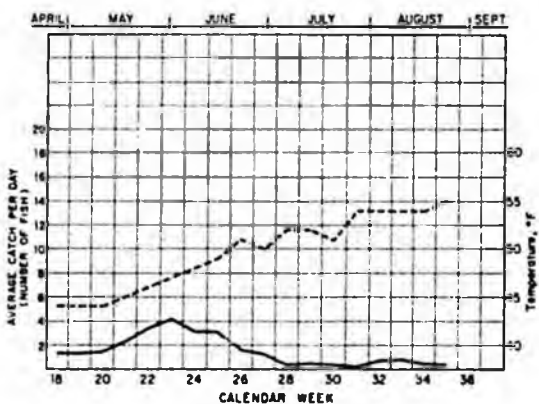
FIGURE 4 (cont.) Weekly average medium Chinook catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

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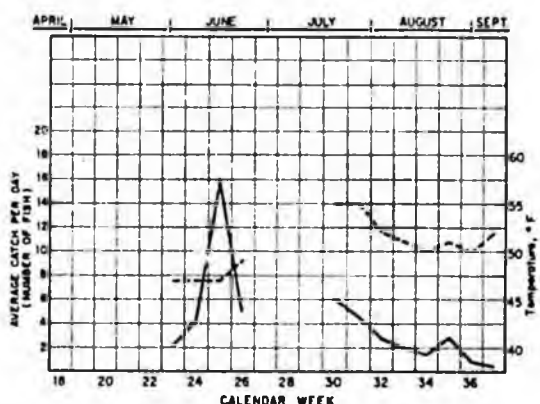
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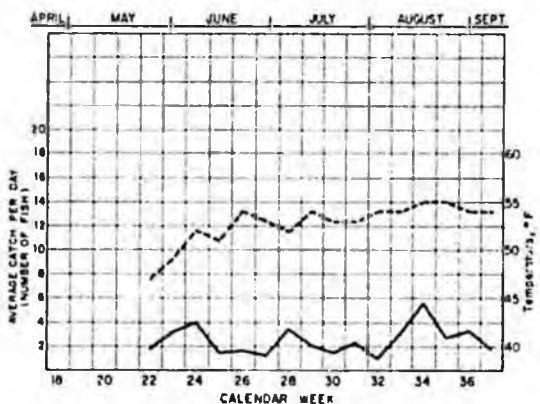
BARANOF ISLAND



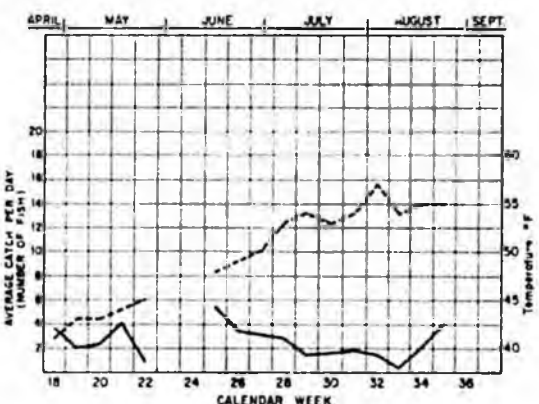
NOYES ISLAND



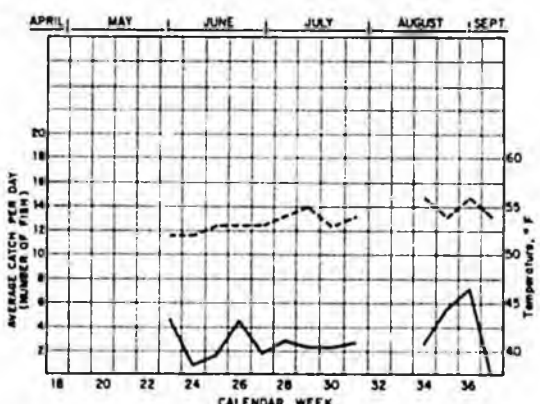
HAINES TO PETERSBURG



DIXON ENTRANCE



WEST PRINCE OF WALES



CLARENCE STRAIT

FIGURE 5. Weekly average released Chinook per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total. Note these values should not be compared to catch data as all fishermen did not report shakers.

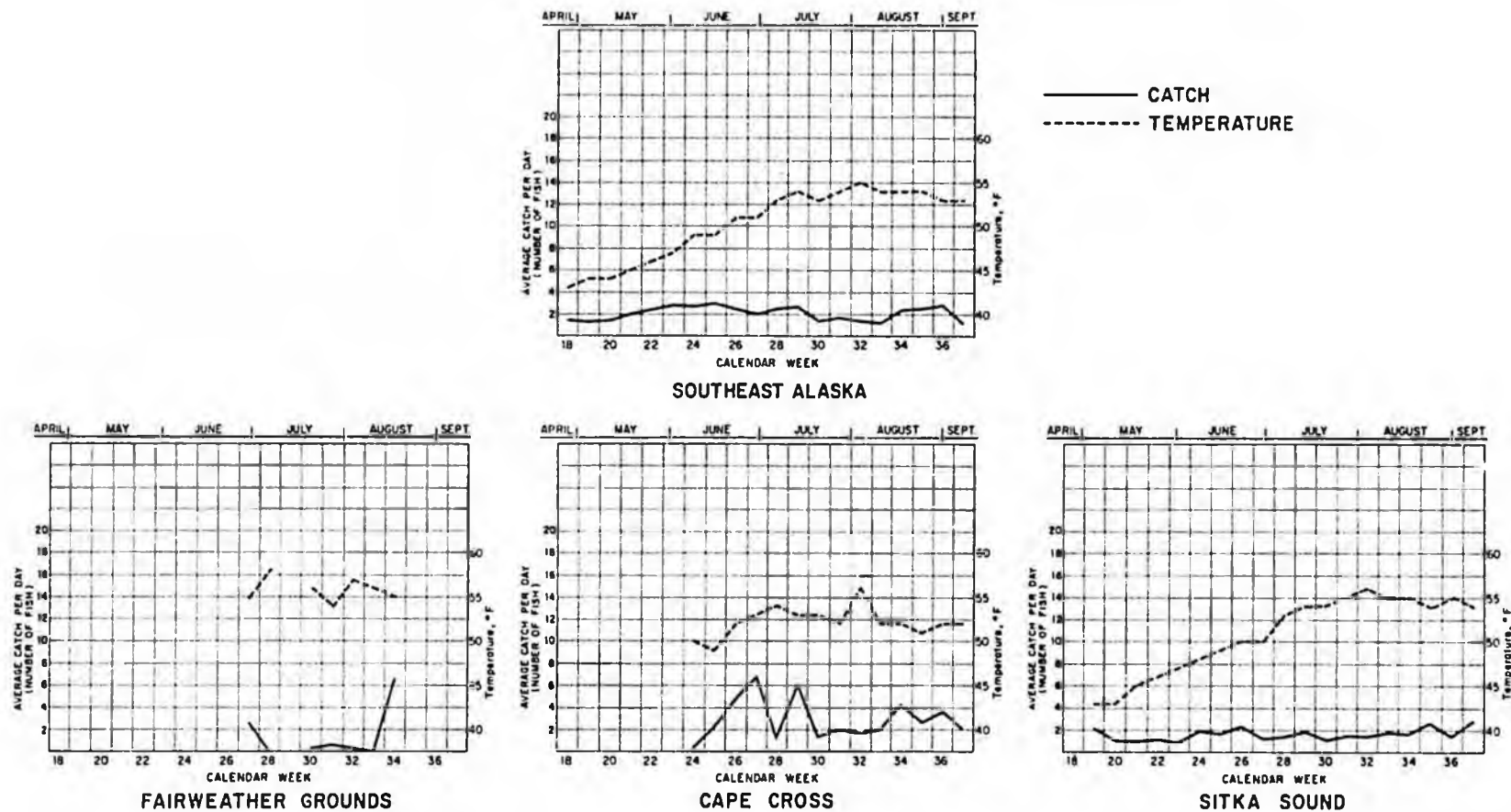


FIGURE 5 (cont.) Weekly average released Chinook per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total. Note these values should not be compared to catch data as all fishermen did not report shakers.

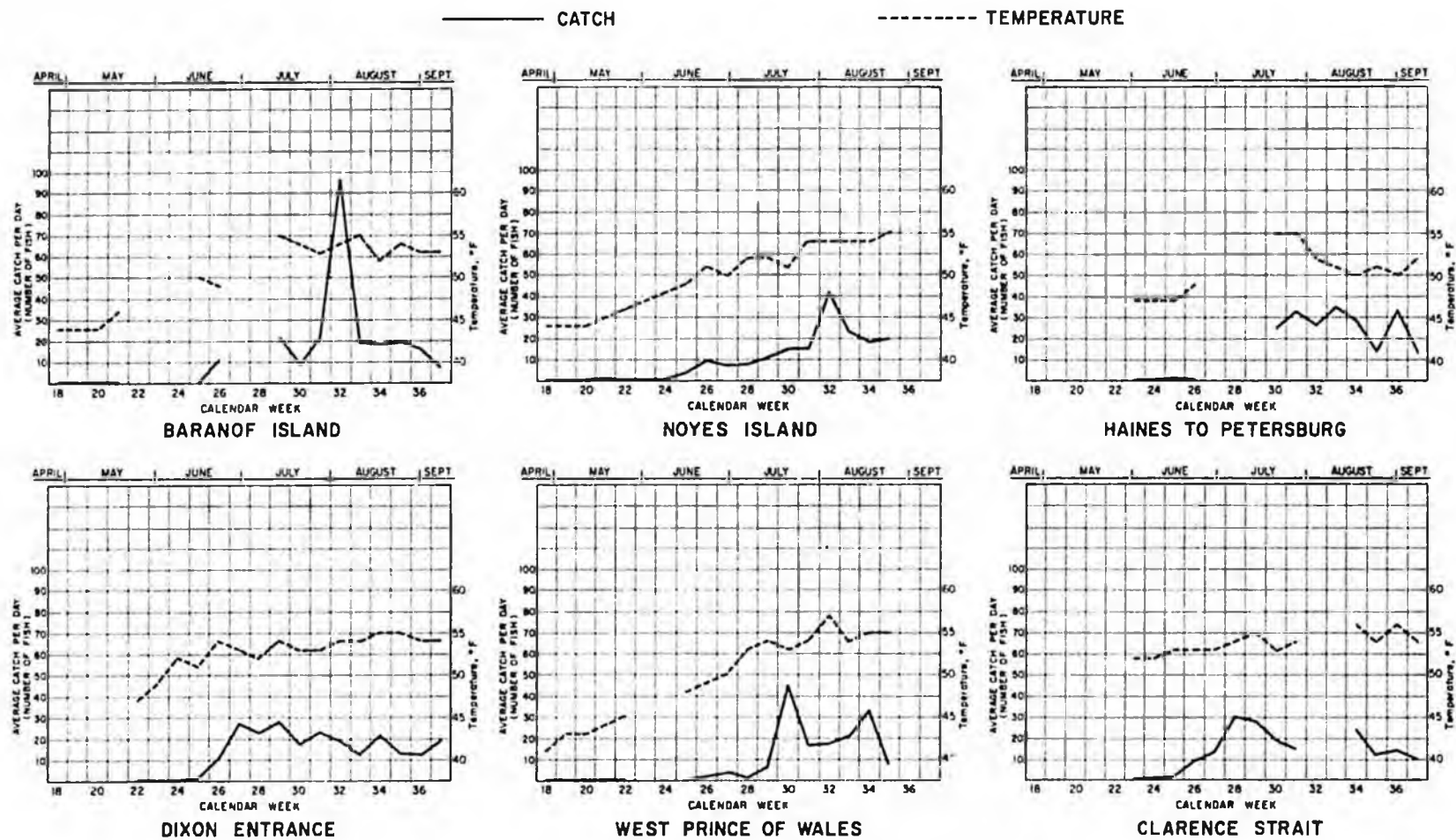


FIGURE 6. Weekly average Coho catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

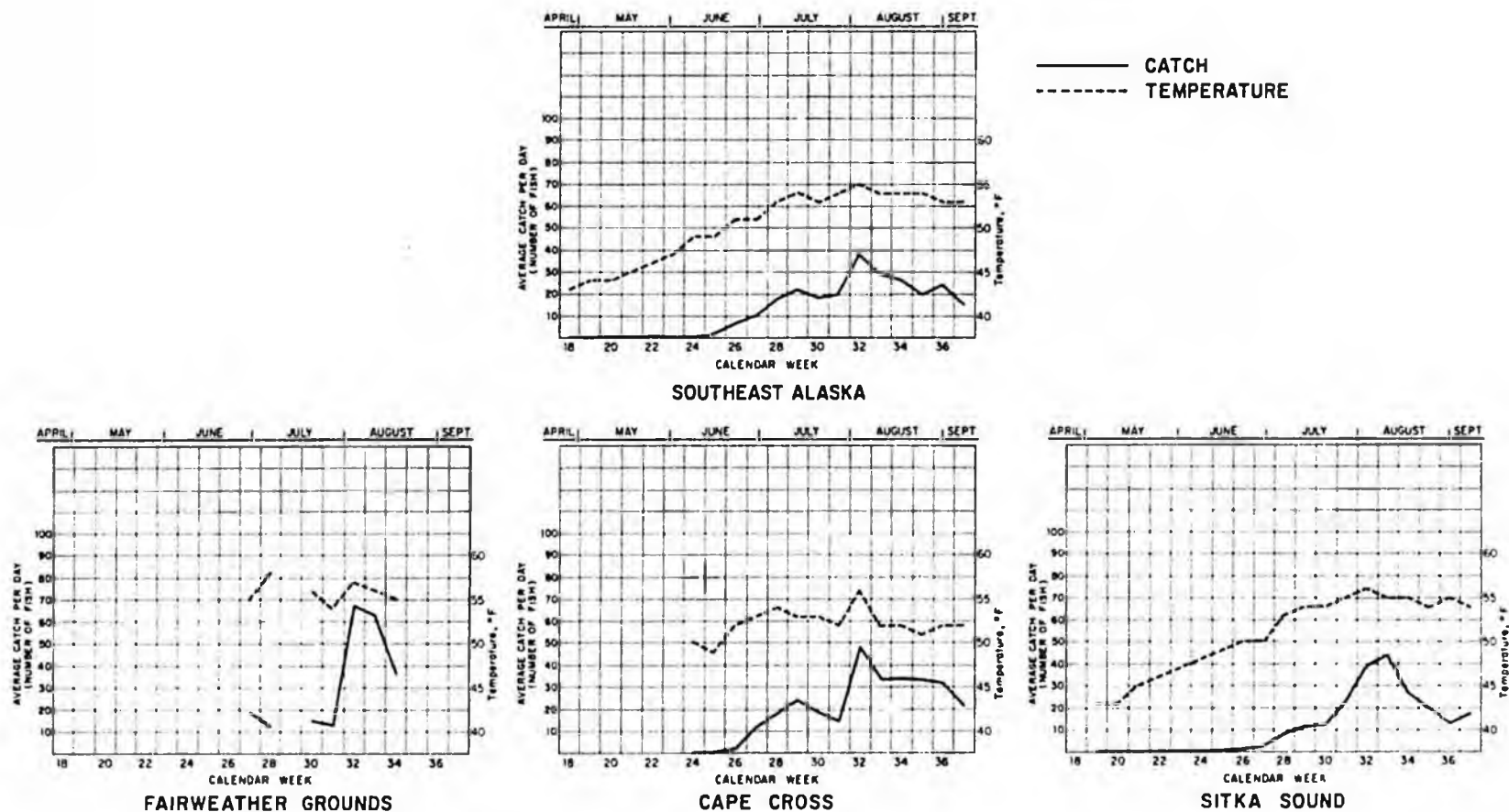


FIGURE 6 (cont.) Weekly average Coho catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

———— CATCH

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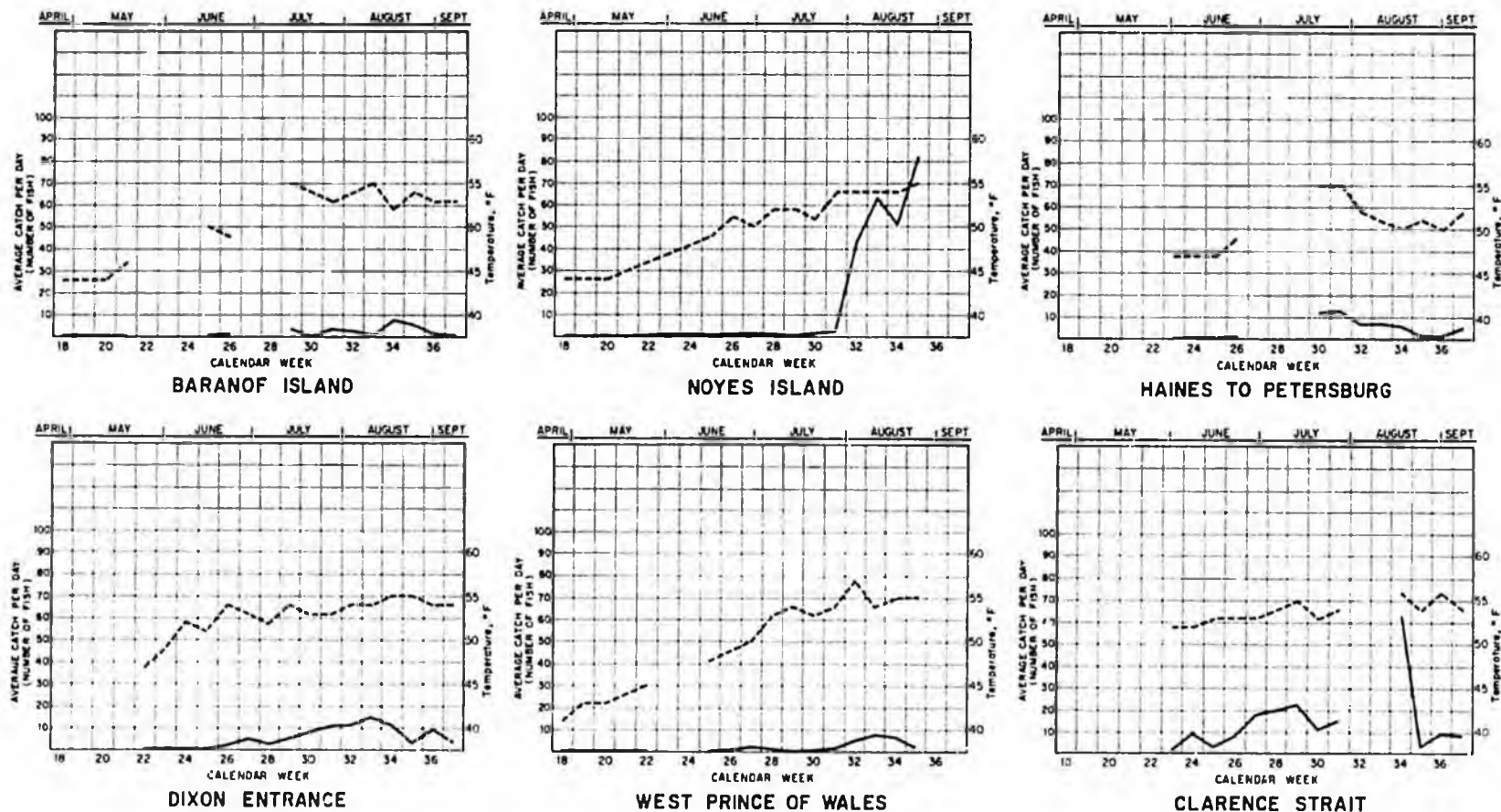


FIGURE 7. Weekly average Pink Salmon catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

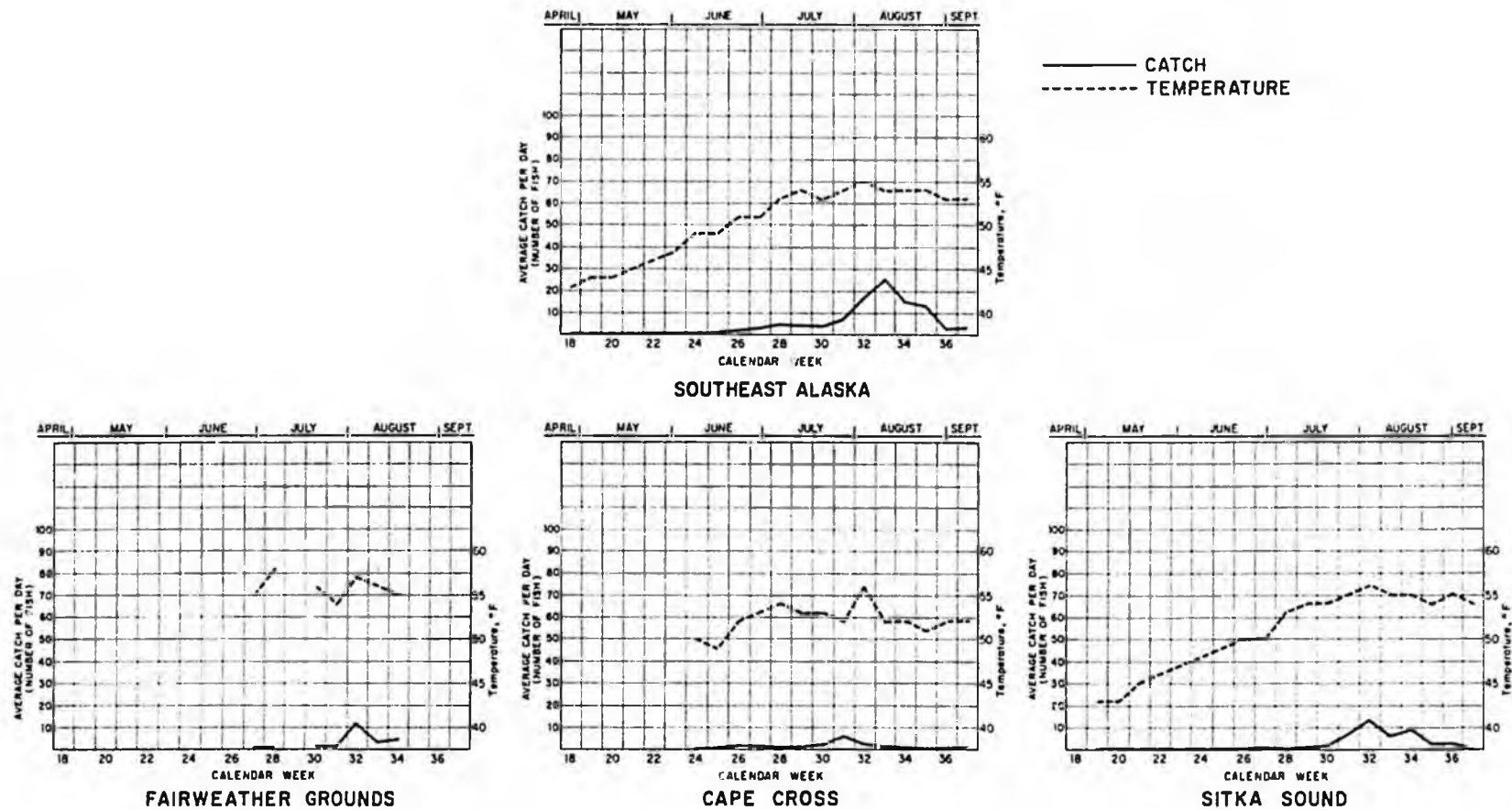


FIGURE 7 (cont.) Weekly average Pink Salmon catch per boat per day for nine statistical areas and for Southeast in total.

SECTION II

SALMON FOOD OBSERVATIONS

Dr. Bruce L. Wing
Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center Auke Bay Laboratory
National Marine Fisheries Service, NOAA

INTRODUCTION

Which foods fish eat, how often they are eaten, and how much is eaten are important information to fishermen and to resource managers. The kinds and amounts of foods available to fish affect the choice and efficiency of lures, the growth and survival of fish, sometimes the quality of fishery products, and increasingly are important in decisions concerning the allotment of fishery resources to competing and/or cooperating fisheries. Recognizing the need for better and continuing data on food habits of commercial fish, the participants in the 1976 Alaska Troll Log Book Program reported daily observations on what king, coho, pink, and chum salmon were eating.

METHODS

The trollers recorded daily the food species which were most evident in the stomachs of troll-caught salmon, and ranked the foods--1, 2, or 3--in order of importance. During the 1976 season no separation was made between the foods of each salmon species. The foods were designated by common names or, in many cases where common names do not exist or hard to identify larval or juvenile forms eaten, by short descriptive phrases.

All observations were coded and placed in a computer file by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game Commercial Fisheries Biological Research Division. Subsequently, the data were summarized in weekly intervals and for early, middle, and late season. To summarize the data, the foods were given an arbitrarily-weighted score (S) calculated by the following formula:

$$S = \frac{n_1 + n_2/3 + n_3/6}{T} \times 100$$

where n_1 is the number of troll days on which that species was ranked most abundant in the period of interest, and n_2 and n_3 have similar definitions for second and third most abundant foods. T is the total number of troll days for the area in the time period examined. When $n_1 = T$ (and n_2 and n_3 are necessarily zero), the case where a food species always ranks first, $S = 100$. S is zero only when $n_1 = n_2 = n_3 = 0$.

Because foods in stomach contents are often difficult to identify and because some species occurred infrequently, for this preliminary summary the salmon feed species were grouped as follows for the weekly summaries:

1. Sandlance: needlefish
2. Herring
3. Capelin
4. Pollock: young pollock, hake, whiting, tomcod, cod, and other cod-like forms
5. Crustaceans: krill (euphausiids), shrimp, sandfleas (amphipods), and other shrimp-like forms
6. Other: snails, octopus, squid, worms, unidentified small fish, items listed as unknown, salmon fingerlings, and other species which were rarely listed.

The same groupings were used for the early, middle, and late season summaries except that capelin and other smelts were combined.

RESULTS

The relative importance each week of the six food categories in stomachs of troll-caught salmon for each of the nine troll areas and for all areas combined are shown graphically in Figure 1. For those cases where the sum of the food scores ($S_1 + S_2 + S_3 . . . S_6$) was over 100, that sum was equated to 100 and S_1 's shown in proper proportion. The earliest observations were in the week of February 15 in Sitka Sound, and the latest observations were in the week of September 19 in Dixon Entrance. Most observations were between May 25 and September 18. Approximately 3,000 feed observations were reported. For the total season, the Noyes Island area had the most observations and the Fairweather Grounds the least observations.

Because the numbers of observations per week are often too small to be of significance, the data are further summarized by early (February 16-June 14), middle (June 15-July 31), and late (August 1-December 15) reporting periods (Figure 2). These time periods were chosen arbitrarily to represent the early period when king salmon were the main target species of the fishery, a middle season when fishing was most intense and coho a major target species, and a late season after most boats had quit fishing.

DISCUSSION

The preliminary summaries of data given in the figures must be interpreted with caution, recognizing that for many of the weeks and several of the areas,

- FOOD SPECIES
- POLLOCK
 - SANDLANCE
 - ▨ HERRING
 - ▩ CAPELIN
 - ▧ CRUSTACEANS
 - OTHER
 - NO OBSERVATIONS

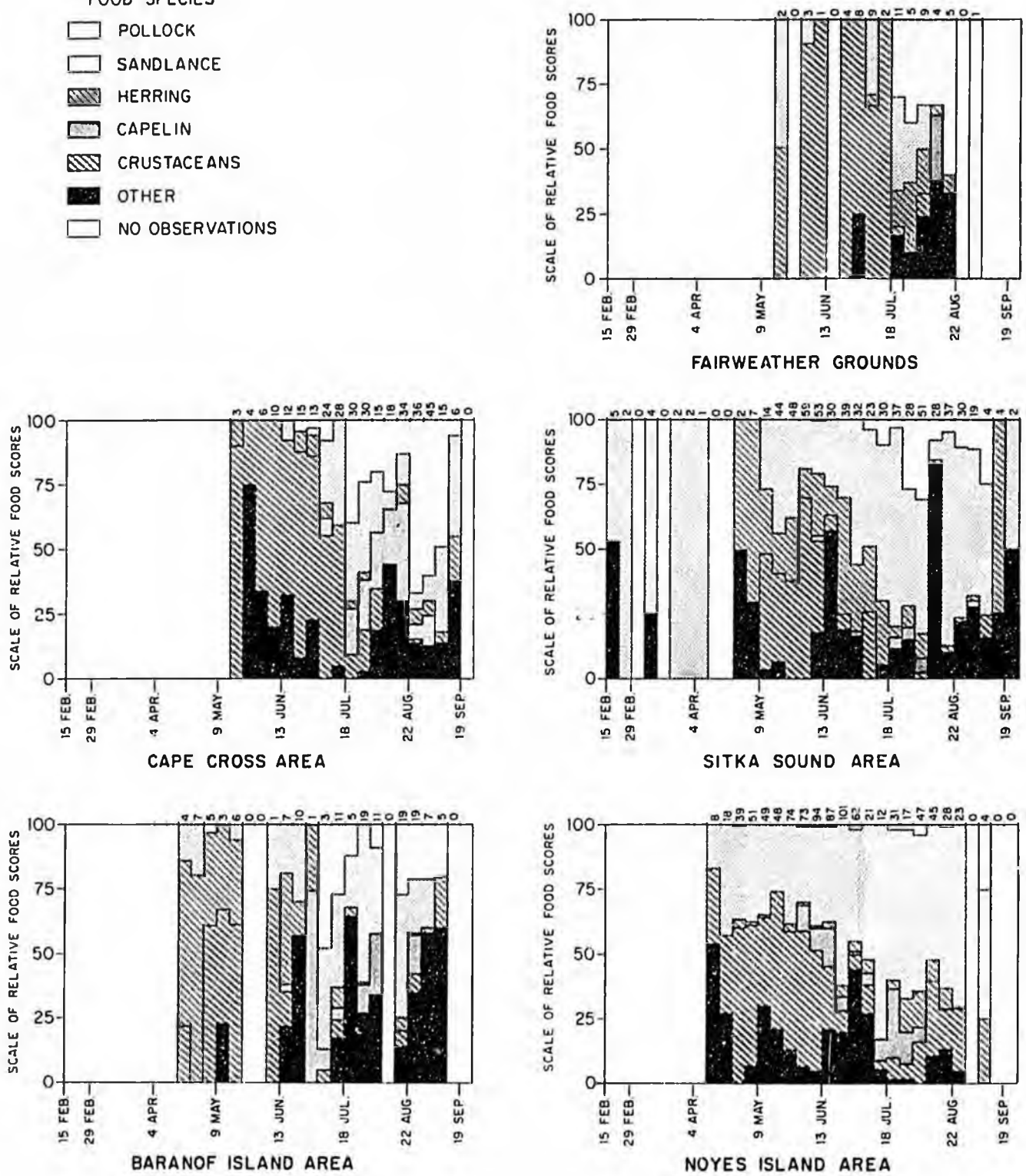
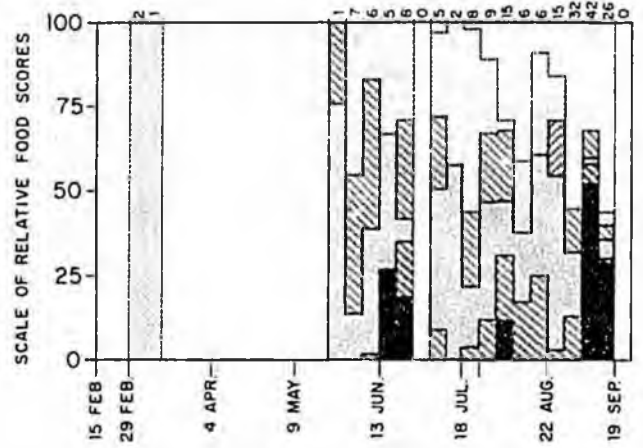
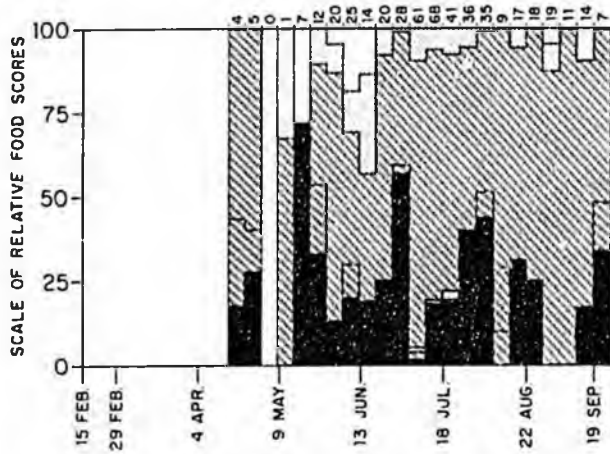


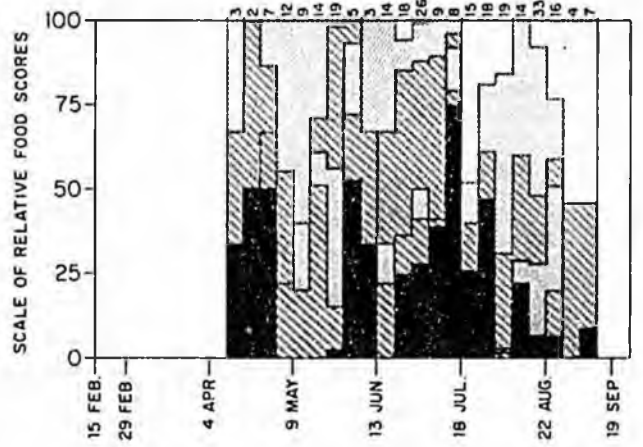
FIGURE 1. Weekly changes in importance of salmon food species for nine statistical areas. Length of vertical sections are proportional to weighted food scores. Dates are for first day (Sunday) of the statistical week. Number of food observations per week are at the top of each figure.



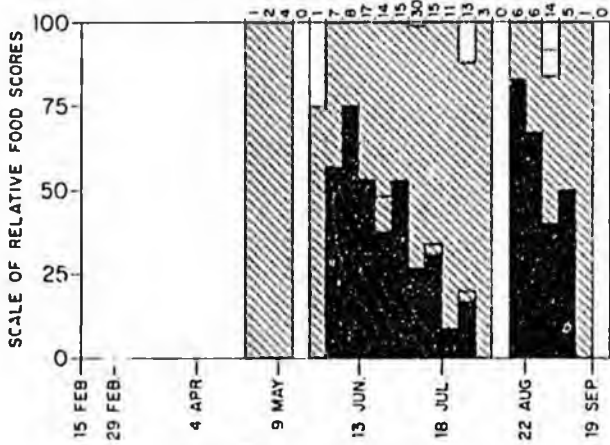
HAINES-PETERSBERG AREA



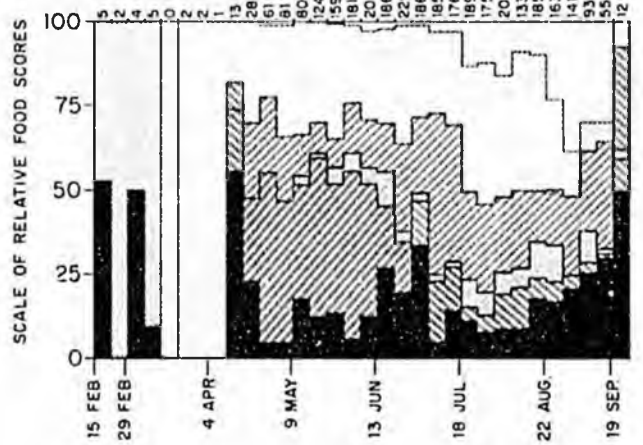
DIXON ENTRANCE AREA



WEST PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA



CLARENCE STRAIT AREA



ALL AREAS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA

FIGURE 1. (Continued)

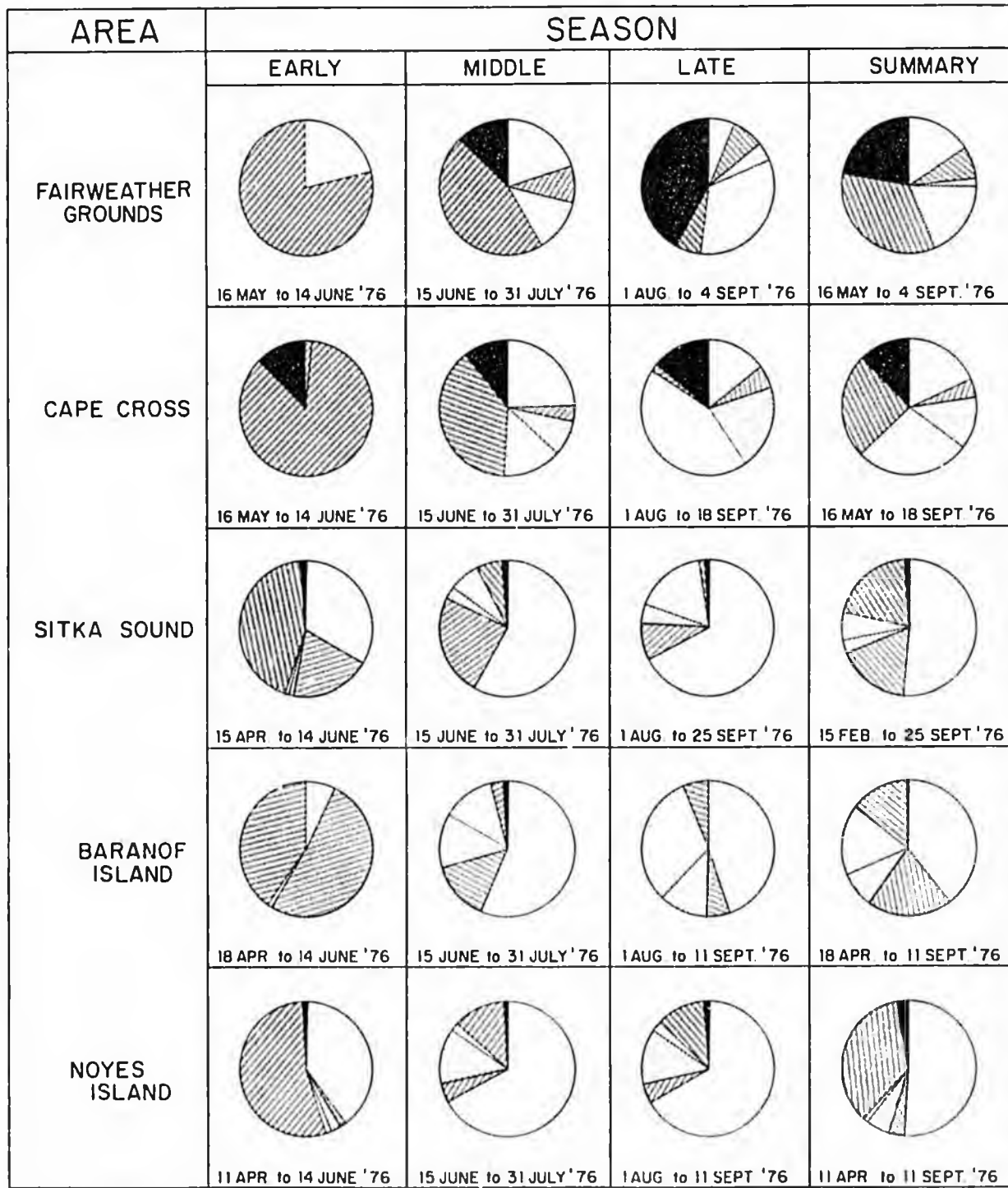


FIGURE 2. Seasonal importance of salmon food species for statistical areas of southeast Alaska. Width of the pies are proportional to the weighted food scores (S). Time periods of early and late seasons vary according to actual dates fishing began and ended.

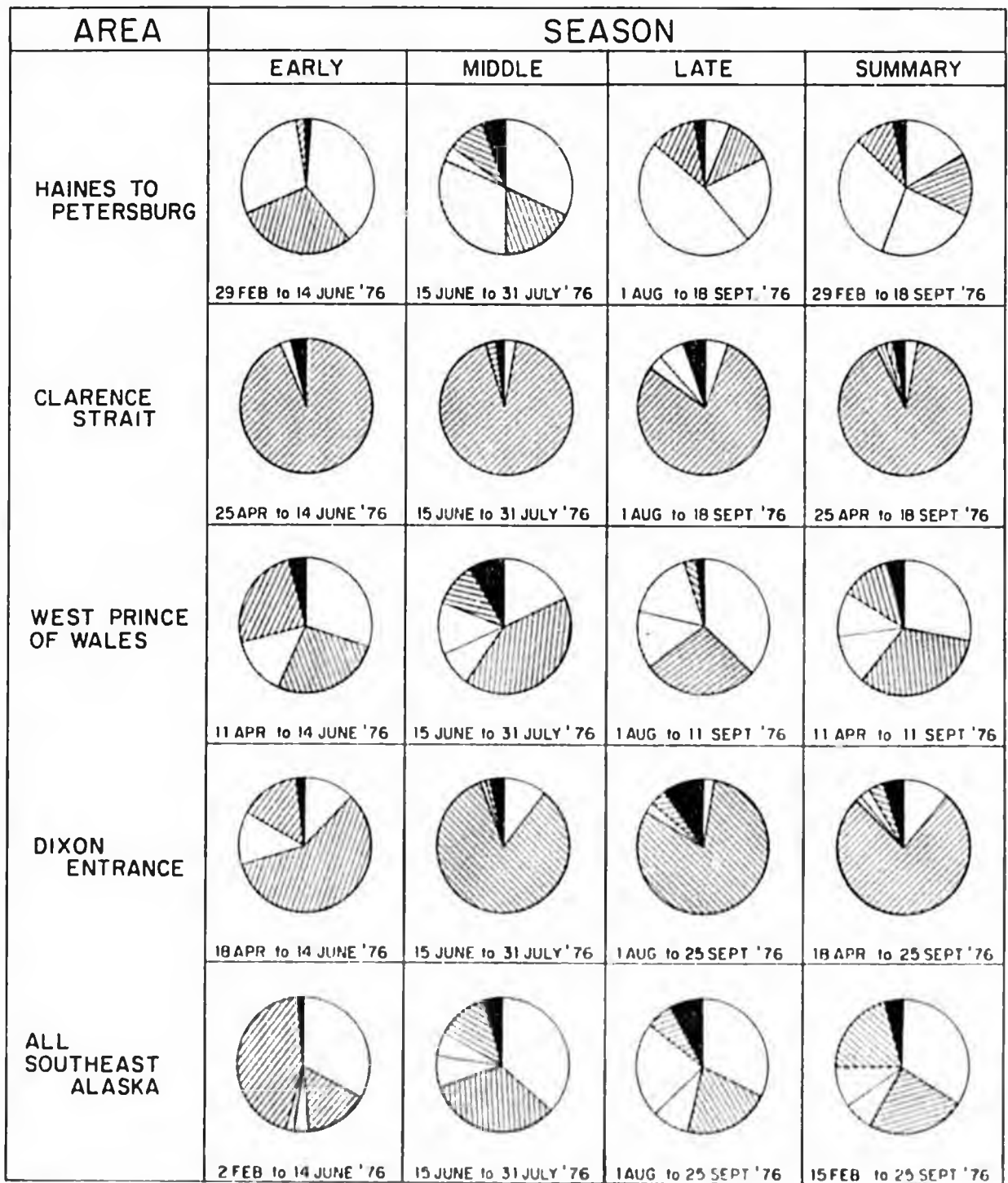


FIGURE 2. (Continued)

the number of observations are very small and that the data are frequency observations based on subjective judgments as to which foods were most abundant. Actual measurements (weight or volume) of the foods were not made. Accepting these limitations on the data, the tentative interpretations of the data are presented.

For the whole season and area, sandlance, herring, and crustaceans ranked 1, 2, and 3 respectively in importance but did not differ greatly from each other. Small pollock (and other cod-like fishes) ranked 4 in importance, somewhat more important than the capelin and other smelt. Examined on a weekly time frame, sandlance were most important in the early season, the crustaceans in April and May, and the pollock in July and August.

The overall impressions do not hold true for the individual fishery areas. Sandlance did dominate the observation all season in the Noyes Island and Sitka areas. Herring were the dominant foods all season in the Dixon Entrance and Clarence Strait areas. Crustaceans (all shrimp-like foods) were most important in the Cape Cross area and Fairweather Grounds in the middle season and appeared to be replaced by young pollock in the late part of the season (there were no early season observations). Pollock were of major importance in late July and August in all except the Clarence Strait, Dixon Entrance, and Noyes Island areas. Capelin and smelts were very important as foods in the Haines-Petersburg area where they were about equal in importance to the sandlance or pollock as salmon forage. The West Prince of Wales, Baranof Island, and Haines-Petersburg areas had the most complex feeding patterns.

The 1976 log book data demonstrate area and within season changes in the king and coho salmon diets. The data can be compared to the 1957-58 study by Reid (1961). Reid gathered stomachs from the troll fleet and gave a detailed analysis of species composition by frequency and weight. The two sets of data are not equivalent because of the differences in statistical treatment and observation. Reid did find some area differences similar to that observed this year in that the relative importance of sandlance was highest in the Fairweather and Cape Cross areas, herring highest in the Haines-Petersburg and Dixon Entrance areas, and capelin and smelt most important in the Noyes Island and West Prince of Wales Island areas. Overall in Reid's data, herring were the most frequently observed food species while in 1976 sandlance were the most frequently observed food. In Reid's 1957-58 study, the frequency of foods would rank: herring, 1; other, 2; capelin and smelt, 3; sandlance, 4; crustaceans (shrimp-like forms), 5; and squid, 6. Pollock were of minor importance in 1957 and 1958, and less important than young rockfish. In 1976 the rankings were: sandlance, 1; herring, 2; crustaceans, 3; pollock, 4; capelin and smelt, 5; and others, 6. Squid were rare in the 1976 data and young rockfish were not reported. Of potential side interest was the observation that young salmon smolts were very minor food items in both the 1957-58 and 1976 data sets, indicating that cannibalism is not a major problem during the marine phase of salmon life as it is in some other fisheries.

CONCLUSION

The 1976 Troll Log Book Program has provided useful data on the diets of king and coho salmon. Distinct area and seasonal differences were observed and, by comparison with earlier data, considerable year to year changes are evident. In 1976 the salmon relied upon a variety of foods which ranked in order of importance as sandlance, herring, crustaceans, pollock, capelin and smelts, and other items. Sandlance were most important early in the season and in the outer and northern areas. Herring were most important in the Dixon Entrance and Clarence Strait areas. Pollock were a major food item in the outer and northern areas late in the season. Pollock had not been previously reported as a major food item of salmon. Also, crustaceans were more important in 1976 than in the earlier study.

The data and interpretations presented in this report are preliminary and tentative. Subsequent intensive analyses will probably change the interpretations and conclusions somewhat. However, the data do show the importance of continuing studies on fish diets and the need for yearly observations on relationships of fish to their environment and the potential changes in fisheries.

LITERATURE CITED

- Reid, Gerald M. Stomach content analysis of troll-caught king and coho salmon, southeastern Alaska, 1957-58. United States Fish and Wildlife Service Special Science Representative Fishery 379, 1961, 8 p.

SECTION III

DISTRIBUTION AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF BOTTOMFISH AS INDICATED BY TROLL CATCHES

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During the 1976 fishing season, trollers participating in the log book program recorded the occurrence of "large numbers" of bottomfish in their catches. This information was expected to show seasonal and area differences in the abundance of various species of bottomfish, i.e., halibut, pollock, turbot (arrowtooth flounder), hake, and bass (rockfish and others) in southeastern Alaska.

The interpretation of these data are preliminary in nature and subject to change when viewed more closely with respect to environmental data, changes in fishing depths, allotted fishing periods, and/or area or seasonal closures. Because some of these data were not available (seasonal changes in fishing depth), were not available in summary form (environmental data), or not reviewed (fishing periods and area closures), there is uncertainty in attributing seasonal and area differences in the occurrence of bottomfish to these factors and/or to real area differences and seasonal changes in fish behavior. The uncertainties in the interpretation of much of these data can be greatly reduced in the future by knowing such things as the approximate depth of fishing, when bottomfish (halibut) are the principle target species, and some indication of the numbers of bottomfish captured.

SEASONAL DIFFERENCES IN THE OCCURRENCE OF BOTTOMFISH

Bottomfish in general were more frequent in troll catches made during the early (January 1-June 14) and middle (June 15-July 31) period than during the late (August 1-December 31) period (Table 1). We are uncertain if this occurrence reflects a seasonal change in depth preference of bottomfish or is due to a change by fishermen to a shallower fishing depth for coho salmon during the late period. It is assumed that deeper fishing results in greater catches of bottomfish than shallow fishing.

HALIBUT

Salable halibut were more frequent in the catches made in most areas during the middle (June 15-July 31) period than during the early and late periods (Table 1). Undersized halibut appeared to occur more frequently in the catches made during the early period of January 1 through June 14. The apparent lower abundance of both salable and undersized halibut during the late period may be due to a switch to shallower fishing for coho salmon at this time.

TABLE 1. FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE OF BOTTOMFISH CAPTURED BY AREA

Area	Total boat days	Percent of Total Boat Day Species Captured						Unknown or none
		Salable halibut	Under- sized halibut	Pollock hake	Turbot (arrowtooth flounder)	Cod	Bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish	
January 1 - June 14, 1976								
Dixon Entrance	85	12	5	3	4	1	21	64
Noyes Island	484	10	21	33	1	1	15	48
Baranof Island	28	14	7	46	0	0	71	21
Sitka Sound	253	5	5	31	0	0	41	46
Cape Cross	27	7	0	0	0	0	26	70
Fairweather Grounds	6	17	17	0	0	0	33	50
Haines to Petersburg	20	0	0	0	0	0	15	85
West Prince of Wales	81	0	1	6	0	1	9	86
Clarence Strait	35	6	0	0	0	0	0	94
Southeast Alaska	1,016	8	12	26	1	1	23	54
June 15 - July 31, 1976								
Dixon Entrance	273	23	8	1	4	3	13	61
Noyes Island	317	17	15	14	6	2	31	44
Baranof Island	60	0	3	23	0	0	12	72
Sitka Sound	218	8	2	3	0	1	26	66
Cape Cross	157	6	5	21	0	0	12	75
Fairweather Grounds	39	15	21	0	0	0	3	64
Haines to Petersburg	38	18	0	37	0	0	3	55
West Prince of Wales	117	12	3	6	0	0	8	77
Clarence Strait	122	16	1	1	2	0	3	79
Southeast Alaska	1,337	14	7	8	2	1	17	63
August 1 - December 31, 1976								
Dixon Entrance	138	13	7	2	2	3	6	78
Noyes Island	149	11	18	4	0	0	12	65
Baranof Island	77	1	0	11	0	0	9	84
Sitka Sound	178	2	7	8	0	5	27	61
Cape Cross	173	1	3	7	0	0	2	90
Fairweather Grounds	19	11	5	11	0	0	0	95
Haines to Petersburg	156	1	0	32	0	1	3	65
West Prince of Wales	106	8	1	4	3	1	15	75
Clarence Strait	43	9	0	2	0	0	0	88
Southeast Alaska	1,037	5	5	9	1	1	10	74

Although salable halibut occurred frequently in the catches made during the early period in fishing districts encompassing the outer coasts, they were virtually absent from catches made in the inside waters of the Haines to Petersburg, West Prince of Wales, and Clarence Strait areas (Table 1). This suggests that halibut may move from more coastal waters to the inside waters during the summer and out again during the late fall and winter.

POLLOCK/HAKE

In these analyses pollock and hake have been treated as a group because of the uncertainty among fishermen in making positive identification of each species.

For all fishing areas in general, pollock/hake were most frequent in the catches made during the early period of January 1 through June 14 (Table 1). With the exception of Cape Cross and Haines to Petersburg areas, pollock/hake were more frequent in the catches made after late July (Figures 1-9). When reviewing Figures 1 through 9, the reader should note that it is the proportion of boat days a species was observed in the catch to the total number of boat days trolled which is indicative of a species relative abundance rather than only the height of the individual bars representing the numbers of boat days of species observation.

Several reasons are offered for the apparent difference between the time of seasonal occurrence of pollock/hake in the Haines to Petersburg and Cape Cross areas and that occurring in the other areas. Unfortunately we do not know to what extent the depth of fishing varied between areas for a given fishing period. If changes were made to shallower fishing in one area before that in another area this could account for seasonal differences in the catch of pollock/hake between areas.

During the winter months, pollock remain deep or very near the bottom. With the warming of water temperatures in spring and summer, pollock become more active throughout the water column and therefore more vulnerable to troll gear. Sea temperatures warmed more slowly and were generally lower by several degrees throughout most of the season in the Haines to Petersburg area than in the other fishing areas. This may have resulted in pollock becoming more active throughout the water column later in this area than in the outer coastal areas. This line of reasoning, however, does not explain the later occurrence of pollock in the troll catches made in the Cape Cross area (Figure 2) which includes the outer coast.

The late occurrence of pollock in the Haines to Petersburg catches could also be attributed to a seasonal influx of large numbers of pollock from the outside waters.

TURBOT (ARROWTOOTH FLOUNDER) AND COD

These species occurred so sporadically in catches throughout the fishing season that the data reveal little about their seasonal occurrence.

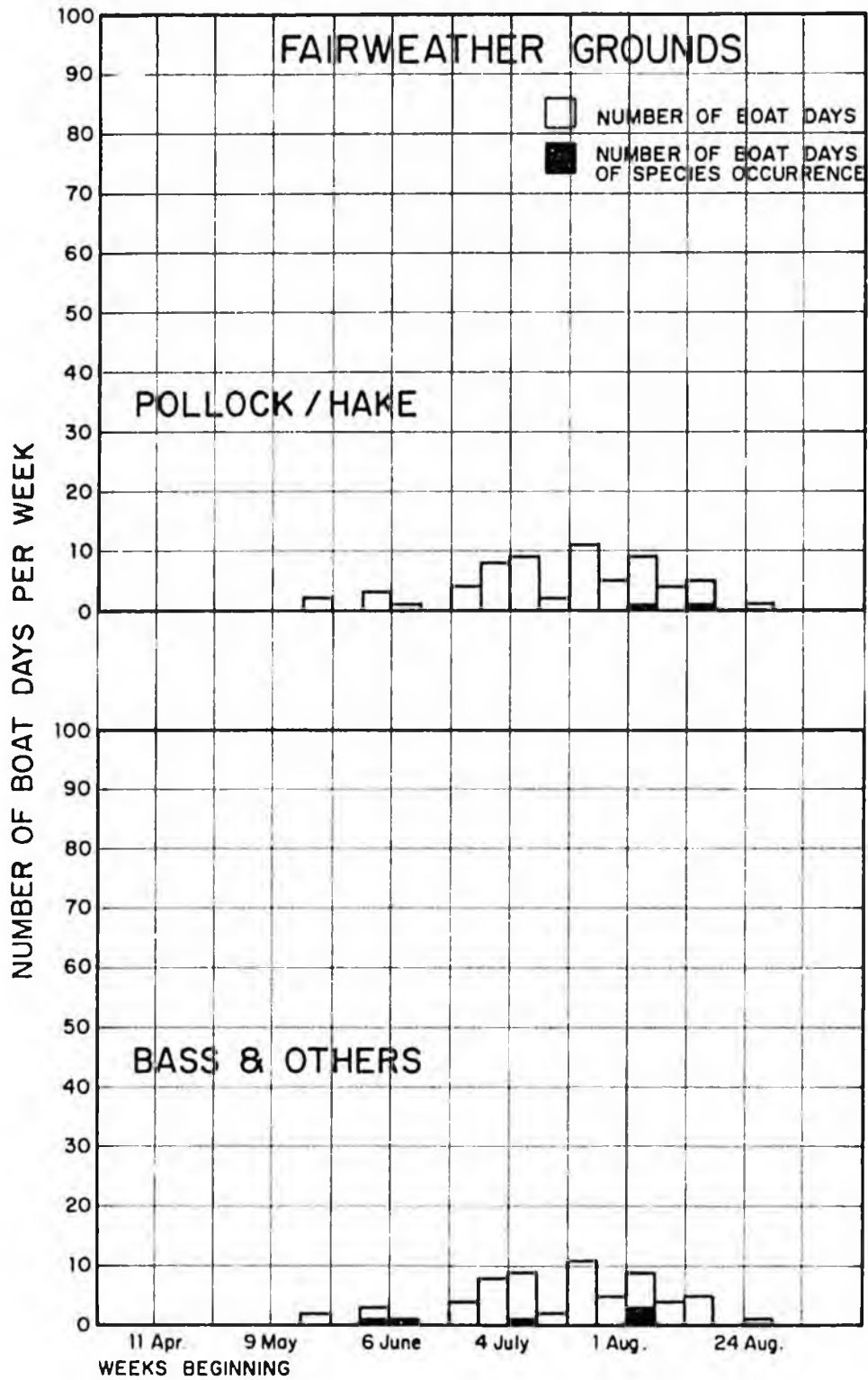


FIGURE 1. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Fairweather Ground, 1976.

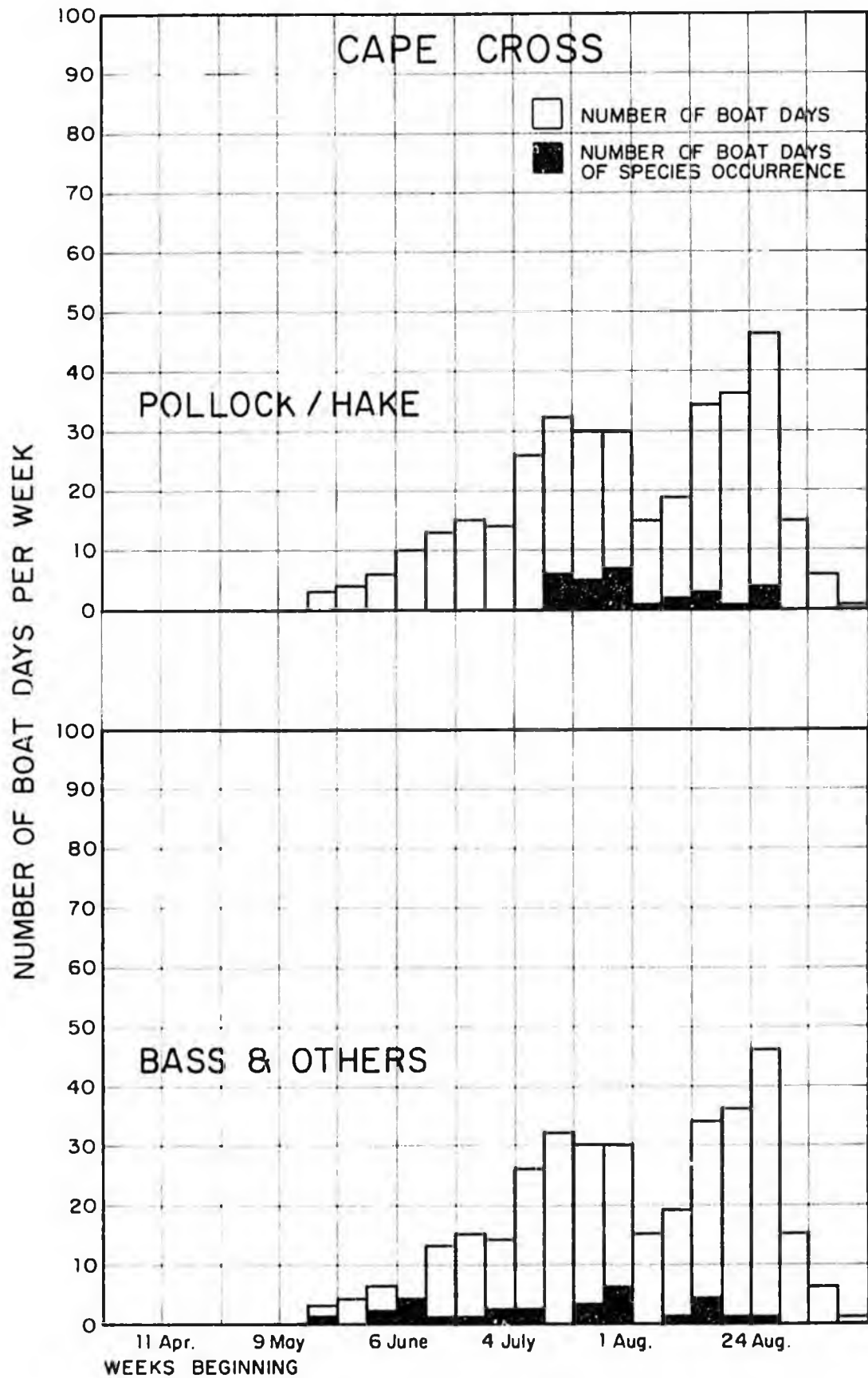


FIGURE 2. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Cape Cross, 1976.

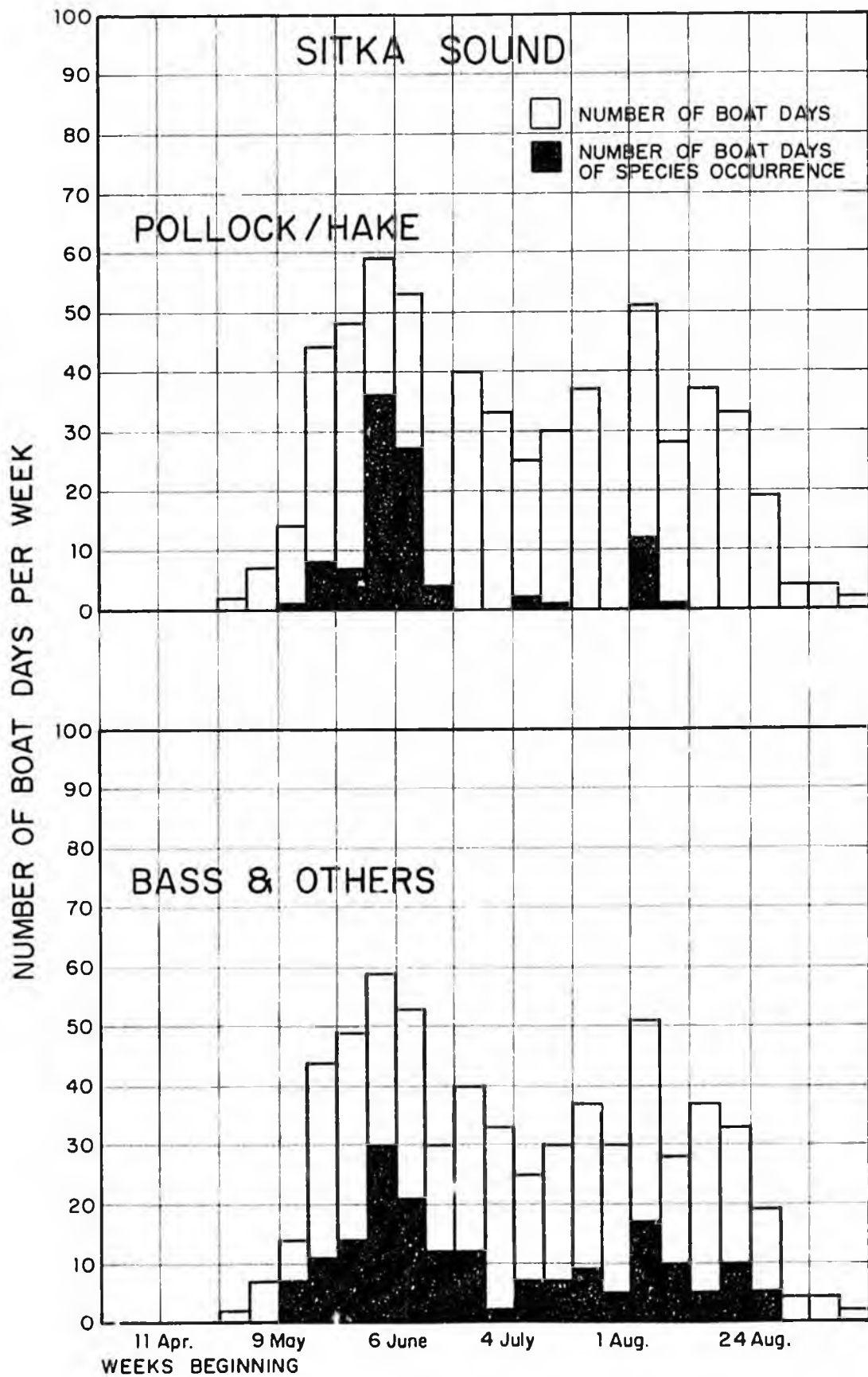


FIGURE 3. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Sitka Sound, 1976.

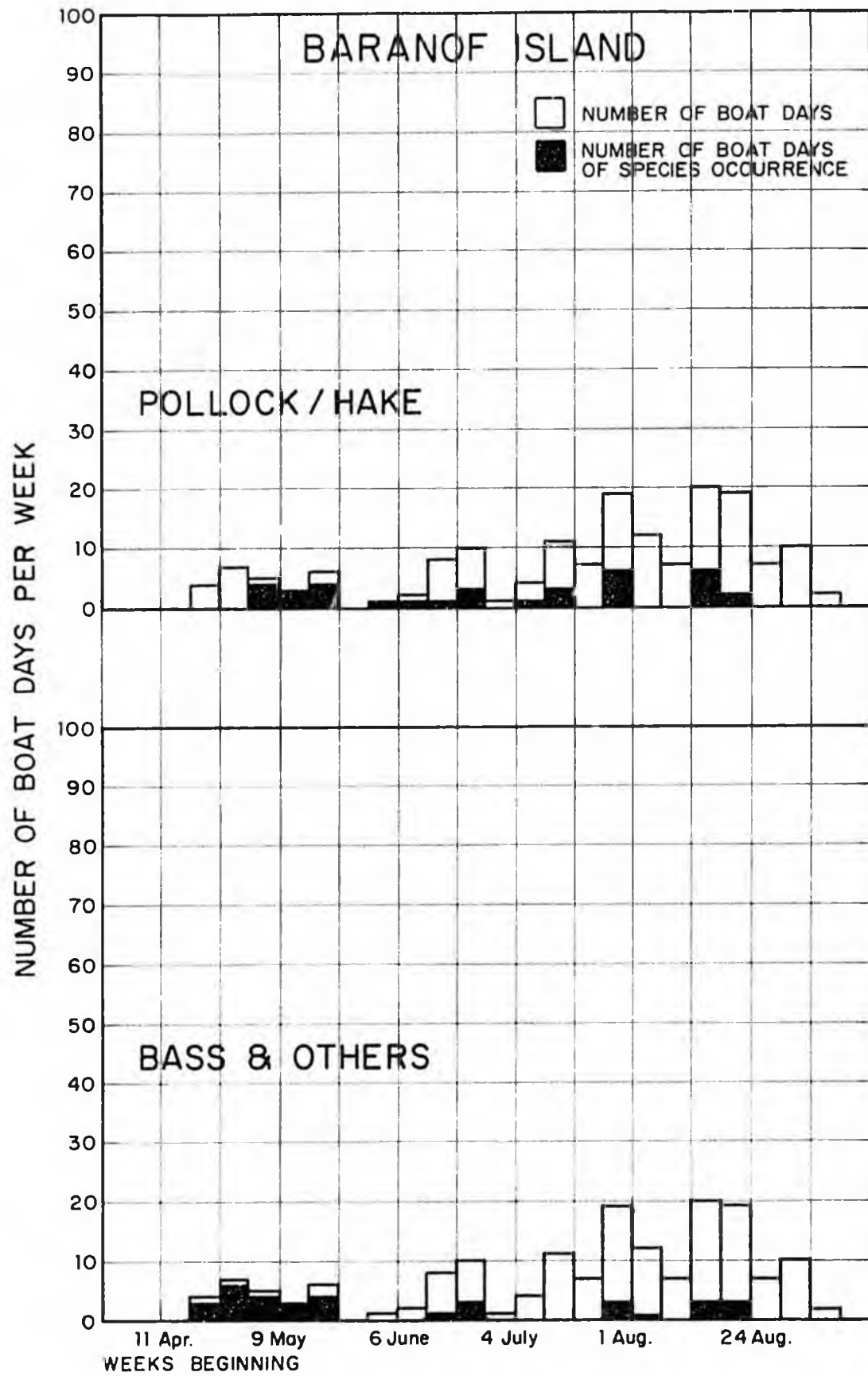


FIGURE 4. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Baranof Island, 1976.

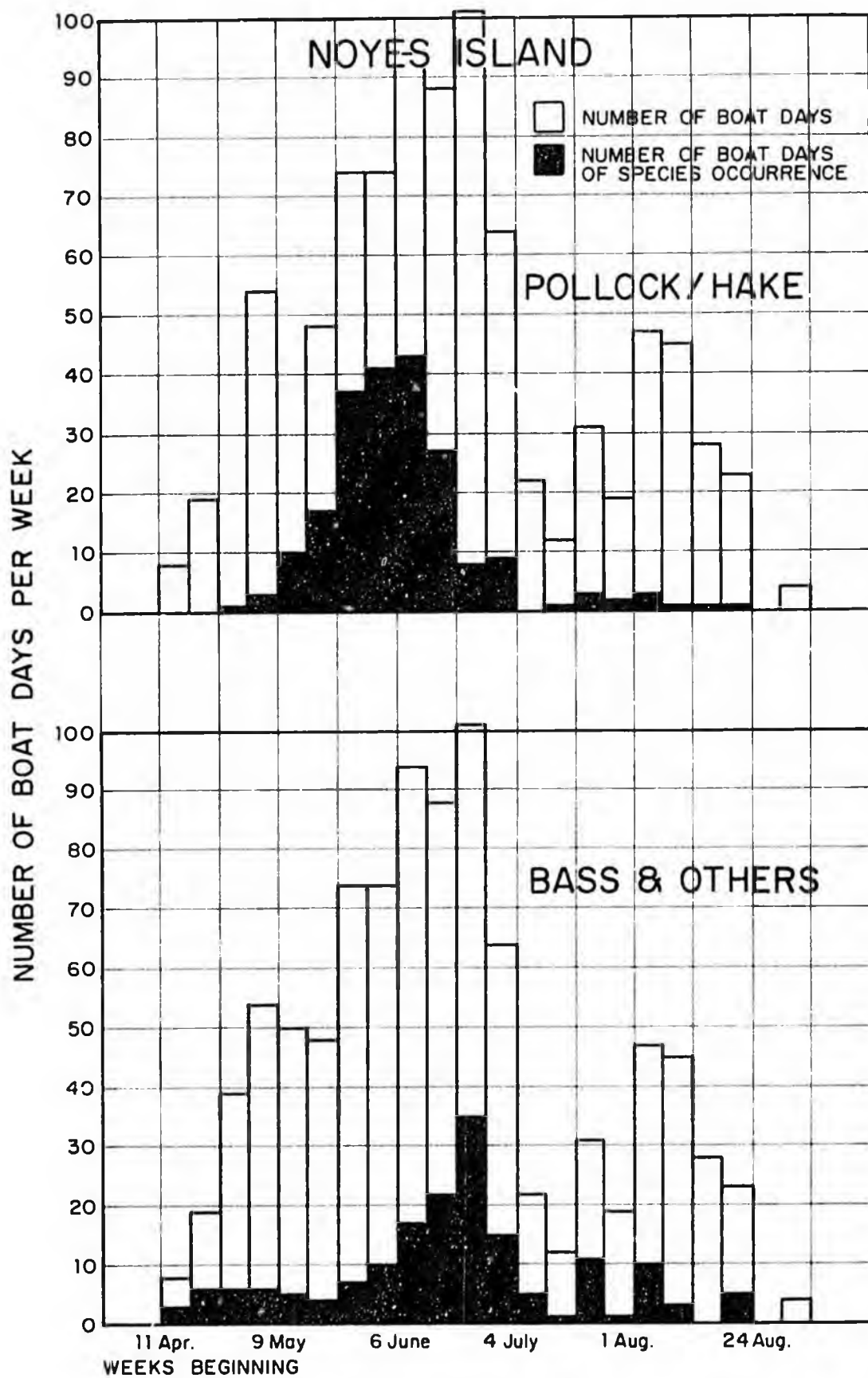


FIGURE 5. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottom fish species in troll catches from Noyes Island, 1976.

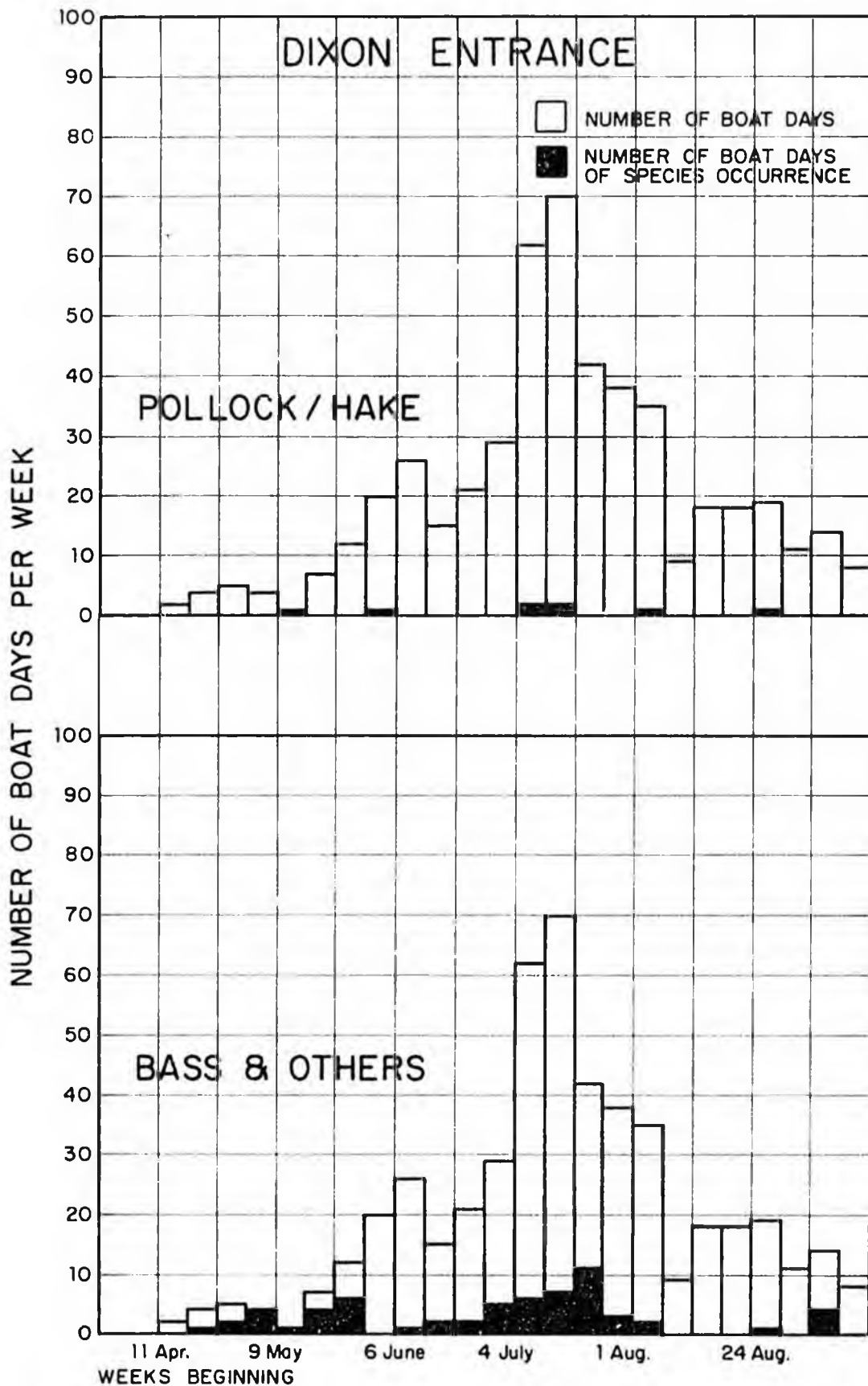


FIGURE 6. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Dixon Entrance, 1976.

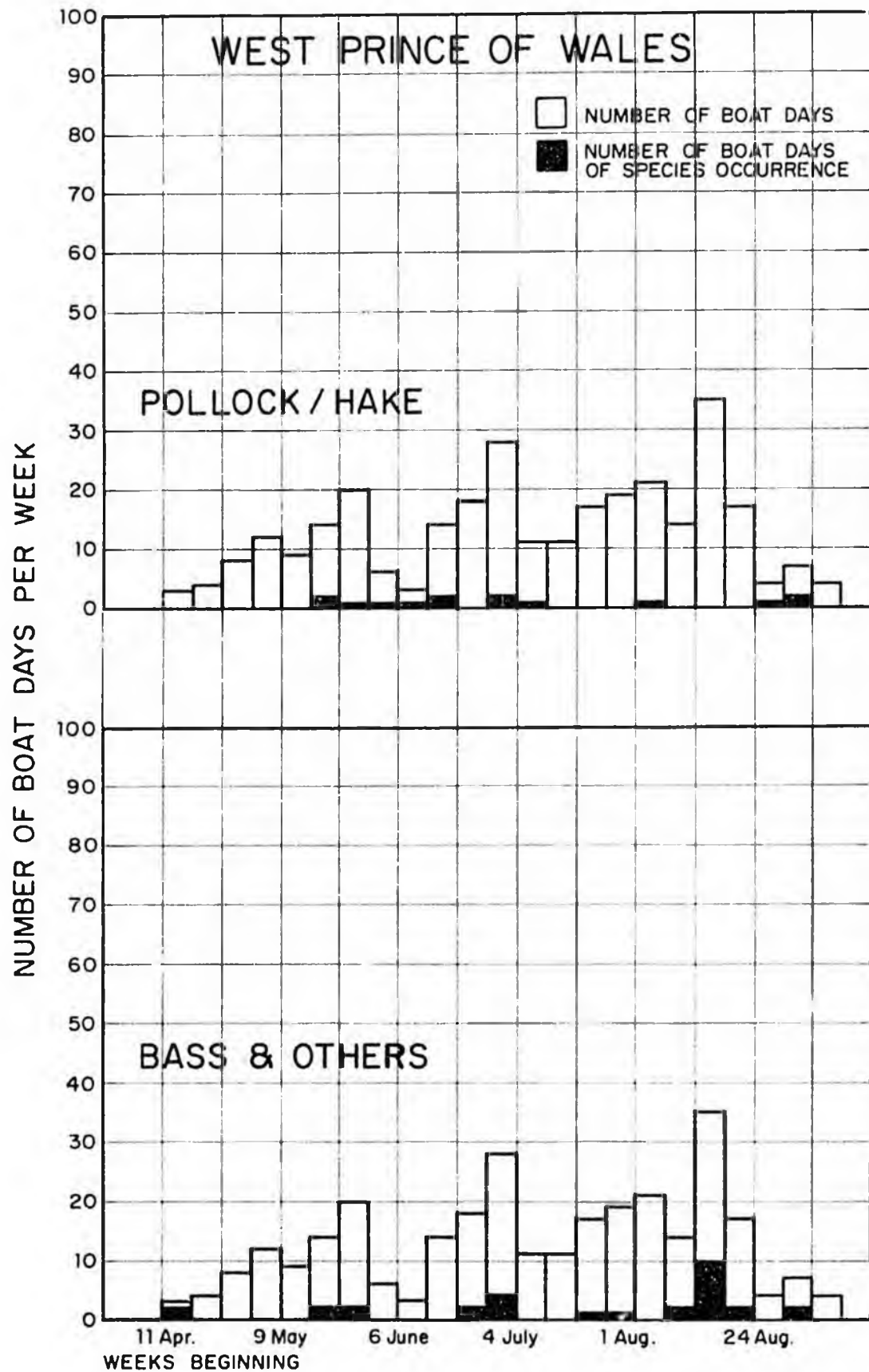


FIGURE 7. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from West Prince of Wales, 1976.

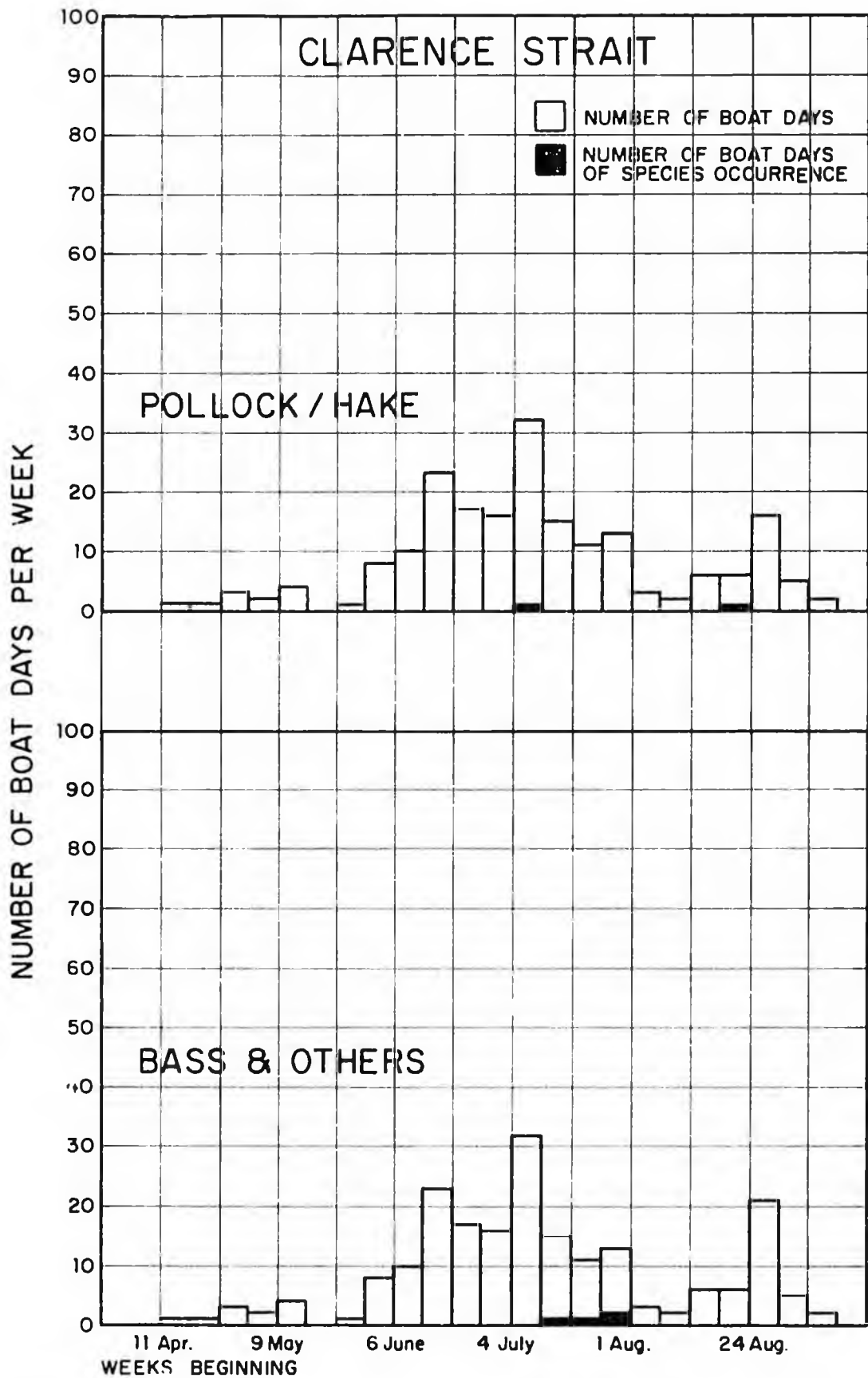


FIGURE 8. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Clarence Strait, 1976.

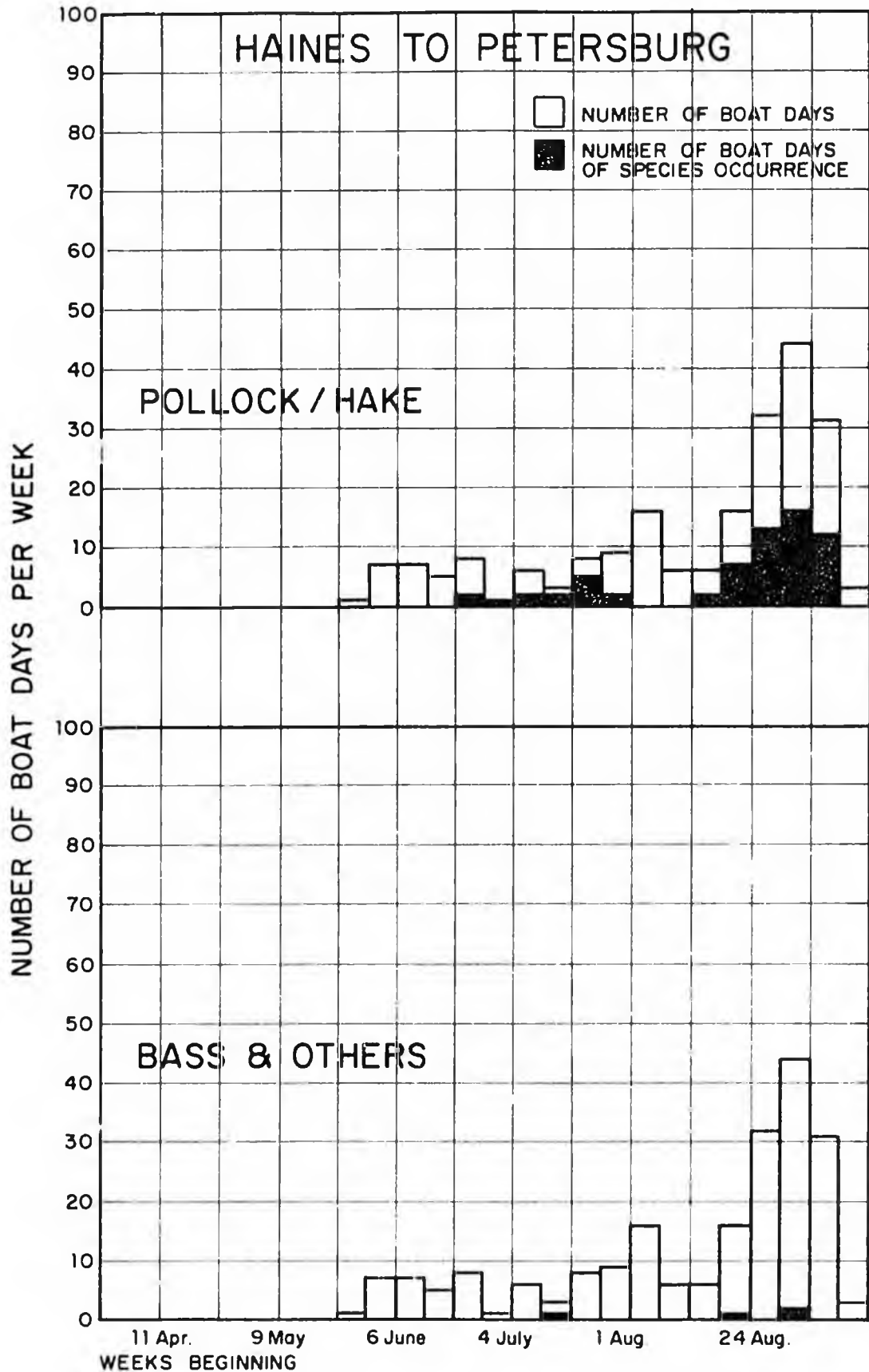


FIGURE 9. Weekly frequency of occurrence of pollock/hake, bass (rockfish) and other bottomfish species in troll catches from Haines to Petersburg, 1976.

BASS (ROCKFISH) AND OTHER BOTTOMFISH

For most areas rockfish and other bottomfish generally were most abundant during the early January 1 through June 14 fishing period (Table 1 and Figures 1-9). This may be the result of deeper fishing for king salmon early in the season and a switch to shallower fishing for coho and pink salmon later. Rockfish and other fish species were least frequent during the late period of August 1 through December 31 (Table 1 and Figures 1-9). For some fishing areas (Figures 1, 7, 8, and 9), rockfish and other bottomfish occurred sporadically throughout the fishing season and the catches reveal little with respect to their seasonal abundance.

FISHING AREA DIFFERENCES IN THE OCCURRENCE OF BOTTOMFISH

Figures 1 through 9 and Table 1 indicate that certain species of bottomfish are more prevalent in some fishing areas than in others. To what extent these species differences and abundance were due to area differences and/or differences in fishing depth is unknown. The interpretation of the recorded catch observations assumes that fishing depths were similar between areas during a given fishing period.

HALIBUT

Both salable and undersized halibut occurred most frequently in the Noyes Island, Fairweather Grounds, and Dixon Entrance fishing areas (Table 1). This was consistent throughout the fishing season and would seem to indicate that halibut are more abundant in these three areas than in the other six areas. To what extent the area differences indicated in Table 1 are due to selective fishing for halibut in these three areas or perhaps fishing for salmon at greater depth than in other areas is unknown.

POLLOCK/HAKE

Of the nine areas fished, pollock/hake appear to have been most abundant in the Noyes Island and Sitka Sound areas (Figure 3 and 5) and least abundant in the Clarence Strait (Figure 8), Dixon Entrance (Figure 6), and West Prince of Wales (Figure 7) areas. The other fishing areas appeared to be intermediate in pollock/hake abundance (Figures 2, 4, and 9).

BASS AND OTHERS (Pacific ocean perch, "red snapper," "bombers," other rockfish, "buckethead," and other bottomfish)

Bass and other bottomfish also occurred most frequently in the troll catches made in Sitka Sound and Noyes Island areas (Figures 3 and 5). The Noyes Island area appears to be richer in bottomfish including halibut (Table 1). Whether the apparent abundance of bottomfish in the Noyes Island area reflects a difference in fishing depth between this and other areas or is due to such factors as more suitable food conditions or bottom habitat is unknown. Information on the similarities and extent of bottom habitat types in the various fishing areas might be a subject worthy of investigation in the future. This information might be available from those vessels equipped with recording fathometers.

The fishing areas which appeared to contain the least abundance of bottomfish were Clarence Strait and the Haines to Petersburg areas (Figures 8 and 9). The remaining areas were intermediate in the abundance of bottomfish species. Both the Haines to Petersburg and Clarence Strait areas included the inside waters of southeast Alaska where food abundance and bottom habitat types may be less conducive to supporting as large a population of bottom fish as the more coastal fishing areas.

UNUSUAL PELAGIC FISHES

Pomfret, pompano (butterfish), and opahs were reported in late July and early August from the Fairweather and Cape Cross areas. The pomfret were confirmed by specimens delivered to the Auke Bay Laboratory. These fish apparently moved inshore with warm waters at that time. Pomfret are commonly associated with the warmer offshore waters of the North Pacific from central British Columbia to southern California.

The reports of pompano, or butterfish, were far north of their recorded ranges, and were not confirmed by specimens. These may have been small pomfret which at 8-12 inches are very similar in shape and color to pompano. Pompano are more commonly encountered off the California coast and rarely occur as far north as Vancouver Island. Specimens of pompano or suspected pompano would be appreciated by the Auke Bay Laboratory.

The report of opah from the Cape Cross area was by word of mouth. These medium to large fish are associated with the same warm water as the pomfret. In the North Pacific, the opah and pomfret have similar ranges.

SECTION IV

MARINE MAMMAL SIGHTINGS

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ABSTRACT

The Alaska Trollers Log Book Program of 1976 has yielded almost 1,000 sighting reports of marine mammals; furthermore, these sightings have come from areas previously unmonitored by our other Platforms of Opportunity observers. Sighting records of humpback (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) whales from Sitka Sound and the Fairweather Grounds indicate that these animals may feed along the coast in large congregations (April-May) after arriving from their winter calving range and before dispersing throughout southeastern Alaska later in the season. Killer whale (*Orcinus orca*) sightings do not reveal any similar patterns of seasonal distribution. Brief examination of other sighting records yield no conclusive results at this time.

METHODS

During the 1976 season, aside from Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center (NWAFC) identification briefings, the Trollers were not supplied with adequate marine mammal identification materials. Radio communication between fishermen helped to fill this gap, and resulted in a higher proportion of reliable identifications than might have been otherwise possible.

Troll log books for 1977 include several pages of marine mammal identification material and should help trollers to make positive identifications. Marine mammals that cannot be positively identified are reported as unknown whales, porpoises or seals, and an attendant description of the animal is given.

Data from the log books were coded for computer processing by Ivan Frohne and Julie Carson, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), Juneau. Computer tapes of the data were not available for Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center (NWAFC) analysis at the time this preliminary report was prepared, and, consequently, this review of the data is based upon tabulations produced by Mr. Frohne.

These tabulations employ the statistical areas described in the Introduction of this report and a breakdown of the year into early (1 January - 14 June), middle (15 June - 31 July), and late (1 August - 31 December) periods. When computerized data become available, plots and analyses of troller data can be integrated with other information into a more comprehensive report.