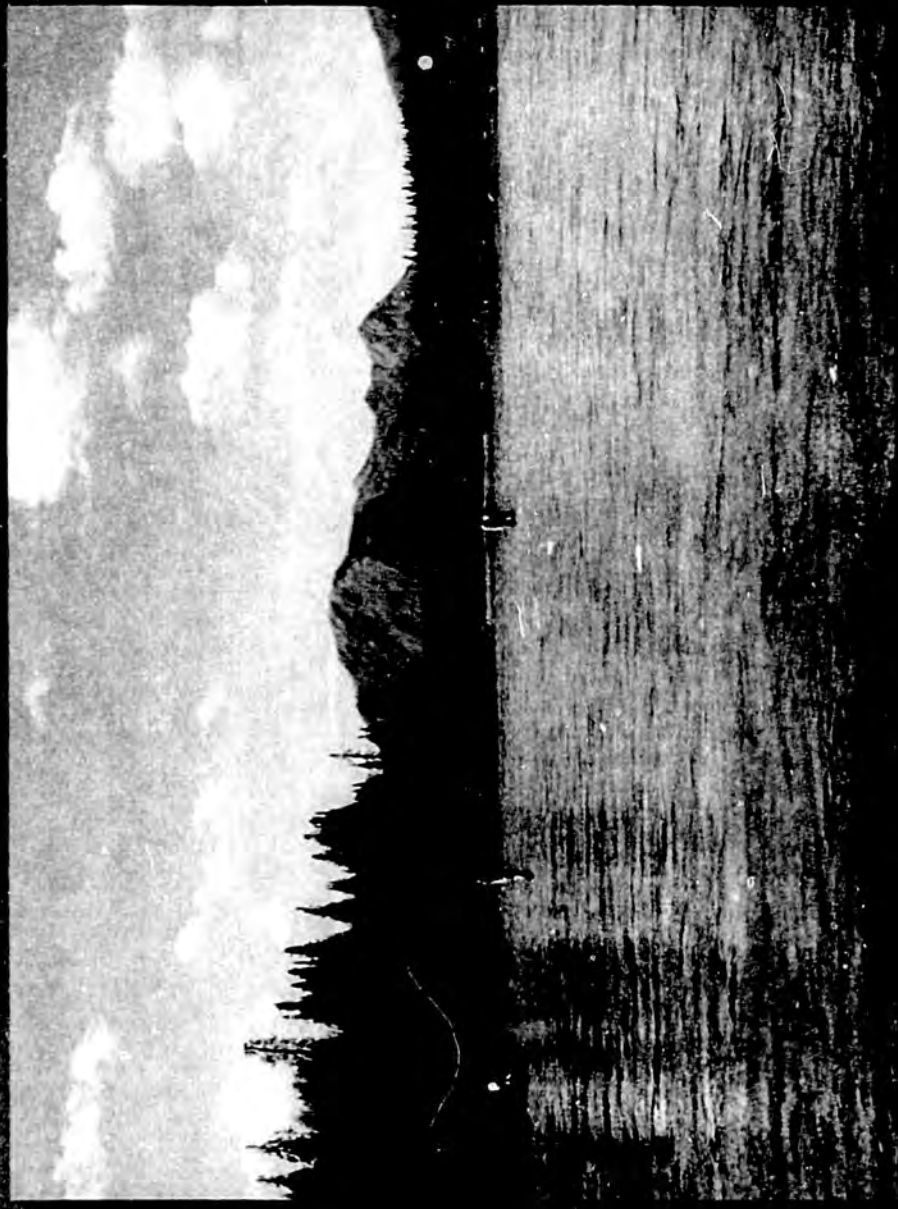


AK LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE FILES SCOMM 147, 3153

Fisheries diversity

Remote fisheries



Anglers fishing the Wood River area, Bristol Bay.

Fisheries diversity

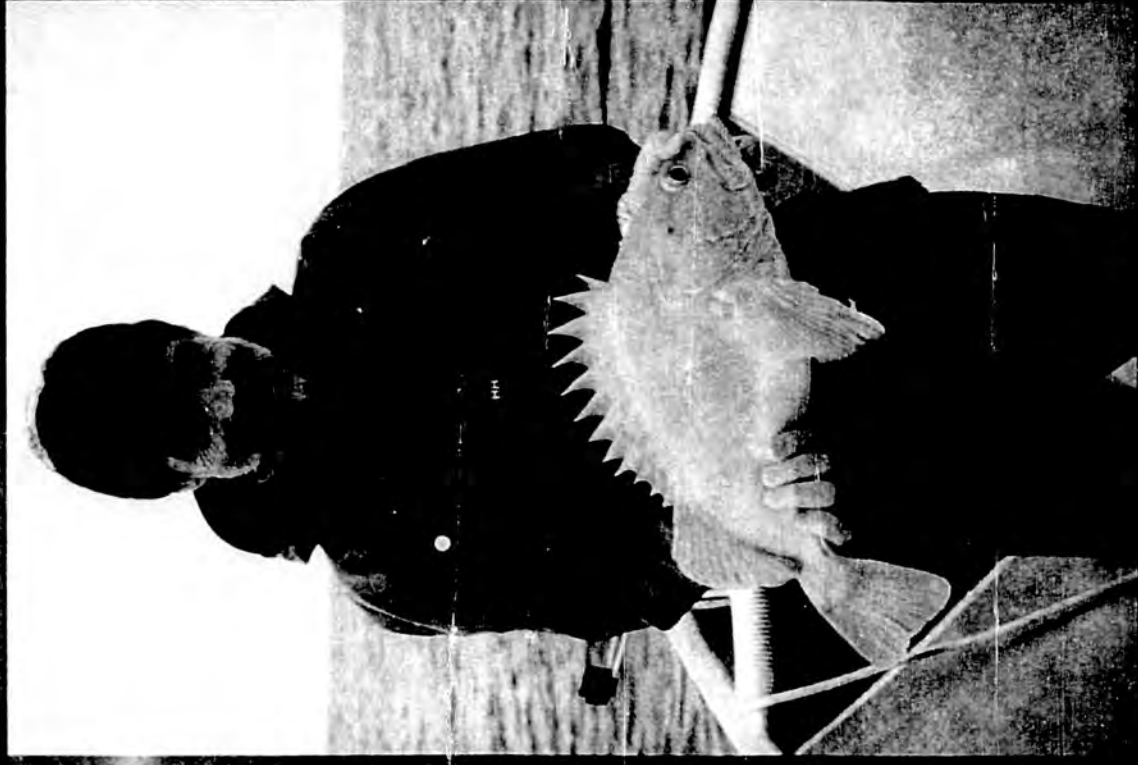
- Freshwater fisheries



Angler with a king salmon.

Fisheries diversity

› Saltwater fisheries



Angler with a yelloweye rockfish, Southeast.

Fisheries diversity

Resident fish species



Young angler with a rainbow trout.

Fisheries diversity

- Shellfish fisheries



Clam diggers at Clam Gulch.

Fisheries diversity

Winter fisheries



Young angler ice fishing.

Fisheries diversity

- Guided fisheries



Guided anglers fishing the Kenai River.

Fisheries diversity

- Youth-only fisheries



Catch at Campbell Creek youth-only fishery, Anchorage.

FY06 Accomplishments

- Sold \$68 million in bonds for construction of two new fish hatcheries
- Challenged unnecessary expansion of federal subsistence program
- Licensed all sport fishing guides and businesses and implemented more detailed logbook data collection system



Family viewing fingerlings in rearing tank at the Fairbanks pilot hatchery.

FY06 Accomplishments

- Completed 5 access projects and initiated 23 new projects
- Initiated 3 major stock assessment projects for sockeye salmon in Cook Inlet
- Issued permits in special use areas and implemented fish and wildlife habitat research and restoration



Susitna River sockeye study.

Key Challenges for FY08

- Construct new hatcheries approved by the legislature in 2005 and maintain existing hatchery levels until the new hatcheries are done
- Increase satisfaction among resident anglers
- Increase staff recruitment and retention



Fishing for king salmon, King Salmon River, Admiralty Island.

Key Challenges for FY08

- Work with federal agencies on sport halibut issues
- Maintain access to hunting and fishing areas as lands are conveyed or restricted
- Assure resource development minimizes effects on fish and wildlife habitat



Halibut and rockfish catch, Seward.



stock assessment



habitat assessment



hatcheries



management



enforcement



information & education



planning & survey



Estimated Numbers of Sockeye Salmon Above Upper Range of the Escapement Goal and Estimated Value of Unharvested Fish

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, April 24, 2007

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Maximum
	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	Esc. Goal
Southeast Alaska					1,568	\$8,467	1,734	\$8,791	5,800	\$34,684	24,530	\$151,595	18,000
Hugh Smith Lake													100,000
McDonald Lake					22,294	\$120,388							40,000
Mainstem Stikine River	855	\$4,540			19,587	\$105,770	28,709	\$145,555	12,000	\$71,760	23,855	\$147,424	30,000
Tahltan Lake													13,000
Speel Lake					80,366	\$433,976	21,235	\$107,661	50,000	\$299,000	67,500	\$417,150	80,000
Taku River	64,286	\$341,359	23,343	\$110,879	44,893	\$242,422	52,263	\$264,973	39,500	\$236,210	76,100	\$470,298	25,000
Redoubt Lake													200,000
Chilkat Lake											6,203	\$38,335	90,000
Chilkoot Lake											3,000	\$18,540	26,000
East Alsek-Doame River					10,440	\$56,376	7,300	\$37,011	24,000	\$143,520			15,000
Klukshu River			8,587	\$40,788	17,120	\$92,448							2,300
Lost River					747	\$4,034							70,000
Situk River					19,720	\$106,488					20,383	\$125,967	
Annual Total	65,141	\$345,899	31,930	\$151,668	216,735	\$1,170,369	111,241	\$563,992	131,300	\$785,174	221,571	\$1,369,309	
Copper River and PWS	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
Upper Copper River			56,119	\$387,221					89,485	\$828,631			500,000
Copper River Delta													130,000
Bering River													35,000
Coghill Lake					35,427	\$235,590							40,000
Eshamy Lake	15,187	\$103,575	478	\$3,298							1,823	\$17,264	40,000
Annual Total	15,187	\$103,575	56597	\$390,519	35,427	\$235,590			89,485	\$828,631	1823	\$17,264	
Cook Inlet	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
English Bay			1,777	\$6,273	5,922	\$22,148	1,810	\$7,747			1,954	\$9,829	13,500
Delight Lake			7,005	\$24,728					2,650	\$14,893			12,550
Desire Lake			800	\$2,824							3,400	\$17,102	15,200
Bear Lake	306	\$1,172	141	\$498	1,198	\$4,481			1,985	\$11,156	38	\$191	8,300
Aialik Lake							2,100	\$8,988					8,000
Mikfik Lake			4,500	\$15,885	680	\$2,543	1,870	\$8,004			5,550	\$27,917	12,150
Chenik Lake					4,525	\$16,924	7,706	\$32,982	5,207	\$29,263	4,568	\$22,977	9,300
Amakdedori Creek	90	\$345	600	\$2,118	9,200	\$34,408	4,600	\$19,688					2,600
Crescent River	8,081	\$30,950			52,457	\$196,189	33,000	\$141,240	55,000	\$309,100	22,000	\$110,660	70,000
Fish Creek (Knik)i			20,483	\$72,305	21,952	\$82,100							70,000
Kasilof River	47,000	\$180,010			97,000	\$362,780	325,000	\$1,391,000	96,000	\$539,520	116,000	\$583,480	250,000
Kenai River							120,000	\$513,600	113,000	\$635,060	270,000	\$1,358,100	1,000,000
Russian River Early Run	41,255	\$158,007	48,943	\$172,769			19,582	\$83,811	15,903	\$89,375	43,524	\$218,926	37,000
Russian River Late Run					47,469	\$177,534	244	\$1,044					110,000
Yentna River					20,813	\$77,841							160,000
Annual Total	96,732	\$370,484	84,249	\$297,399	261,216	\$976,948	515,912	\$2,208,103	289,745	\$1,628,367	467,034	\$2,349,181	
Bristol Bay	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
Kvichak River													10,000,000
Naknek River									745,000	\$2,920,400			2,000,000
Egegik River									222,000	\$870,240	65,000	\$205,400	1,400,000
Ugashik River													1,200,000
Wood River							43,000	\$124,270			2,508,000	\$7,925,280	1,500,000
Igushik River	110,000	\$311,300							66,000	\$258,720	5,000	\$15,800	300,000
Nushagak River	51,000	\$144,330							336,000	\$1,317,120			760,000
Togiak River	103,000	\$291,490			32,000	\$103,040					112,000	\$353,920	200,000
Annual Total	264,000	\$747,120			32,000	\$103,040	43,000	\$124,270	1,369,000	\$5,366,480	2,690,000	\$8,500,400	

-continued-

Estimated Numbers of Sockeye Salmon Above Upper Range of the Escapement Goal and Estimated Value of Unharvested Fish

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, April 24, 2007

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Maximum Esc. Goal
	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
Westward													
Cinder River	12,950	\$41,958			76,700	\$256,945	43,050	\$140,774	84,000	\$331,800	40,100	\$129,523	12,000
Ilnik River					9,000	\$30,150	22,000	\$71,940	94,000	\$371,300	28,000	\$90,440	60,000
Meshik River	80,500	\$260,820	27,250	\$78,480	74,000	\$247,900	62,200	\$203,394	76,100	\$300,595	94,010	\$303,652	20,000
Sandy River					6,000	\$20,100			41,000	\$161,950			60,000
Bear River Early Run							61,565	\$201,318	39,248	\$155,030			293,000
Bear River Late Run									26,752	\$105,670			195,000
Nelson River			96,689	\$278,464	124,511	\$417,112	261,097	\$853,787	84,000	\$331,800			219,000
Christianson Lagoon					2,200	\$7,370	25,400	\$83,058	4,500	\$17,775			50,000
Swanson Lagoon					100	\$335	8,300	\$27,141					16,000
North Creek			2,100	\$6,048	2,200	\$7,370	7,000	\$22,890	37,000	\$146,150			8,000
Orzinski Lake	11,200	\$36,288	22,849	\$65,805	50,689	\$169,808	55,450	\$181,322	24,797	\$97,948			20,000
Mortensen Lagoon					10,404	\$34,853	815	\$2,665	15,303	\$60,447			6,400
Thin Point Lake	19,900	\$64,476	23,000	\$66,240	12,000	\$40,200	6,500	\$21,255					28,000
Middle Lagoon	13,600	\$44,064	7,000	\$20,160			7,400	\$24,198					32,000
Annual Totals	138,150	\$447,606	178,888	\$515,197	367,804	\$1,232,143	560,777	\$1,833,741	526,700	\$2,080,465	162,110	\$523,615	
Chignik River Early Run	344,013	\$1,713,185											400,000
Chignik River Late Run	142,905	\$711,667	94,519	\$475,431	84,119	\$270,863					118,996	\$624,729	250,000
Annual Totals	486,918	\$2,424,852		\$475,431	84,119	\$270,863					118,996	\$624,729	
Malina Creek	12,490	\$48,461	22,214	\$76,638	2,000	\$6,440	10,000	\$31,700					10,000
Pauls Bay			1,911	\$6,593									30,000
Afognak (Litnik) River													50,000
Karluk River Early Run	128,799	\$499,740	246,842	\$851,605	241,856	\$778,776	183,468	\$581,594	58,301	\$252,443			210,000
Karluk River Late Run	144,739	\$561,587	28,734	\$99,132	246,854	\$794,870			133,661	\$578,752			380,000
Ayakulik River													500,000
Upper Station River													
Early Run	1,795	\$6,965			11,175	\$35,984	13,487	\$42,754					65,000
Upper Station River Late Run													265,000
Frazer Lake	4,349	\$16,874			51,679	\$166,406							150,000
Saltery Lake	15,608	\$60,559	6,336	\$21,859	27,993	\$90,137	24,800	\$78,616					30,000
Pasagshak River							34,400	\$109,048	10,000	\$43,300			12,000
Buskin Lake	7,556	\$29,317	4,174	\$14,400	10,870	\$35,001	9,023	\$28,603	2,468	\$10,686			13,000
Annual Totals	315,336	\$1,223,504	310,211	\$1,070,228	592,427	\$1,907,615	275,178	\$872,314	204,430	\$885,182			
Westward Region													
Annual Totals	1,565,472	\$1,671,110	762,506	\$1,585,425	1,496,273	\$3,410,622	1,396,732	\$2,706,055	1,257,830	\$2,965,647	562,212	\$1,148,344	

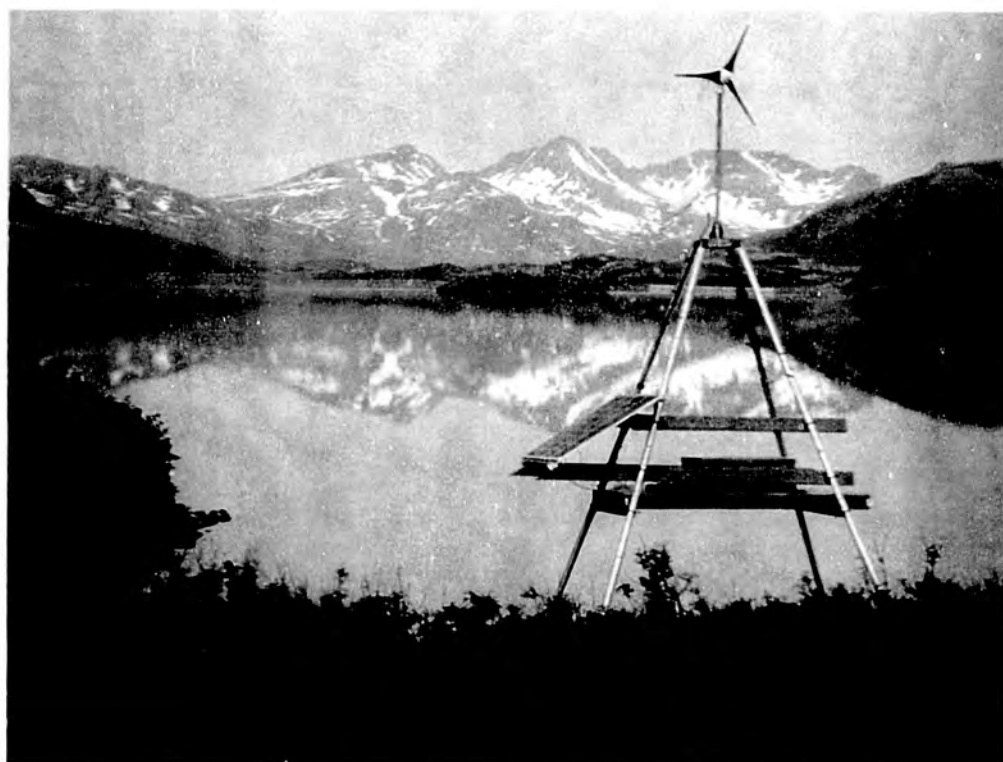
Estimated Pink Salmon Escapements above the Upper Range of the Goal and Estimated Value of Unharvested Fish

Source: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, April 24, 2007

	2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		Max. Esc.
	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	Goal
Southeast Pink Salmon													
Southern Southeast	2,790,043	\$1,283,420	917,922	\$302,914	1,777,173	\$622,011			1,000,000	\$420,000			9,000,000
Northern Southeast Inside					1,209,021	\$423,157			800,000	\$336,000			5,500,000
Northern Southeast Outside	614,404	\$282,626	606,837	\$200,256	2,060,033	\$721,012	396,329	\$142,678	2,050,000	\$861,000	150,000	\$72,000	1,750,000
Annual Totals	3,404,447	\$1,566,046	1,524,759	\$503,170	5,046,227	\$1,766,179	396,329	\$142,678	3,850,000	\$1,617,000	150,000	\$72,000	
PWS	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
PWS Pink Salmon					107,289	\$38,624			1,919,168	\$806,051			2,750,000
Annual Totals					107,289	\$38,624			1,919,168	\$806,051			
Lower Cook Inlet	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
Humpy Creek					5,303	\$1,220			8,206	\$2,872			85,550
China Pool Creek									1,023	\$358			8,200
Tutka Creek	2,751	\$1,128	14,184	\$3,404	29,166	\$6,708	16,146	\$5,167	131,900	\$46,165	24,124	\$11,580	1,700
Barabara Creek									5,490	\$1,922			8,950
Seldovia Creek							17,813	\$5,700	59,652	\$20,878	31,095	\$14,926	38,950
Port Graham River			38,677	\$9,282			24,160	\$7,731	49,245	\$17,236	11,323	\$5,435	19,850
Port Chatham					13,979	\$3,215	5,375	\$1,720	23,389	\$8,186	3,210	\$1,541	21,000
Windy Creek Right			3,451	\$828	12,391	\$2,850	1,024	\$328	11,224	\$3,928	6,196	\$2,974	10,950
Windy Creek Left	31,863	\$13,064			52,864	\$12,159			42,081	\$14,728	35,205	\$16,898	29,950
Rocky River	18,701	\$7,667	58,277	\$13,986	233,193	\$53,634			144,421	\$50,547	13,590	\$6,523	54,250
Port Dick Creek			49,772	\$11,945	49,275	\$11,333			63,936	\$22,378			58,300
Island Creek	53,464	\$21,920	15,805	\$3,793	90,337	\$20,778	5,273	\$1,687			79,383	\$38,104	28,300
S. Nuka Island Creek	6,404	\$2,626	561	\$135	27,116	\$6,237							14,250
Desire Lake	47,280	\$19,385	58,210	\$13,970	14,566	\$3,350	4,058	\$1,299	25,780	\$9,023	54,574	\$26,196	20,200
Bear & Salmon Creeks									10,952	\$3,833			23,500
Thumb Cove													8,850
Humpy Cove									11,386	\$3,985			3,200
Tonsina Creek			1,099	\$264					4,072	\$1,425	603	\$289	5,850
Bruin River			1,442,704	\$346,249						\$0	359,364	\$172,495	155,750
Sunday Creek			53,099	\$12,744	317,807	\$73,096	2,647	\$847	87,320	\$30,562	41,187	\$19,770	28,850
Brown's Peak Creek	366	\$150	8,680	\$2,083	266,249	\$61,237			42,183	\$14,764	16,903	\$8,113	18,800
Annual Totals	160,829	\$65,940	1,744,519	\$418,685	1,112,246	\$255,817	76,496	\$24,479	722,260	\$252,791	676,757	\$324,843	
Westward Region	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	No. Fish	Value	
Bechevin Bay Section	4,500	\$1,800					53,300		7,120		85,075	\$26,373	Odd yr 1,600 Even yr 31,000
South Peninsula Total			33,500	\$9,715	2,235,520	\$603,590	4,582,110	\$1,374,633	2,889,934	\$1,011,477			Odd yr 3,275,700 Even yr 3,729,300
Entire Chignik Area	1,186,500	\$474,600	291,053	\$84,405	1,168,617	\$315,527	377,860	\$113,358	414,850	\$145,198			Odd yr 1,177,000 Even yr 737,000
Kodiak Archipelago											86,372	\$18,138	5,000,000
Mainland District			151,925	\$44,058	258,550	\$69,809					28,200	\$5,922	750,000
Annual Totals	1,191,000	\$476,400	476,478	\$138,179	3,662,687	\$988,925	5,013,270	\$1,503,981	3,311,904	\$1,159,166	199,647	\$41,926	

Prepared at the request of the House Fisheries Committee

Success in achieving salmon escapement goals in monitored systems



Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Success in achieving salmon escapement goals in monitored systems

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Juneau, Alaska

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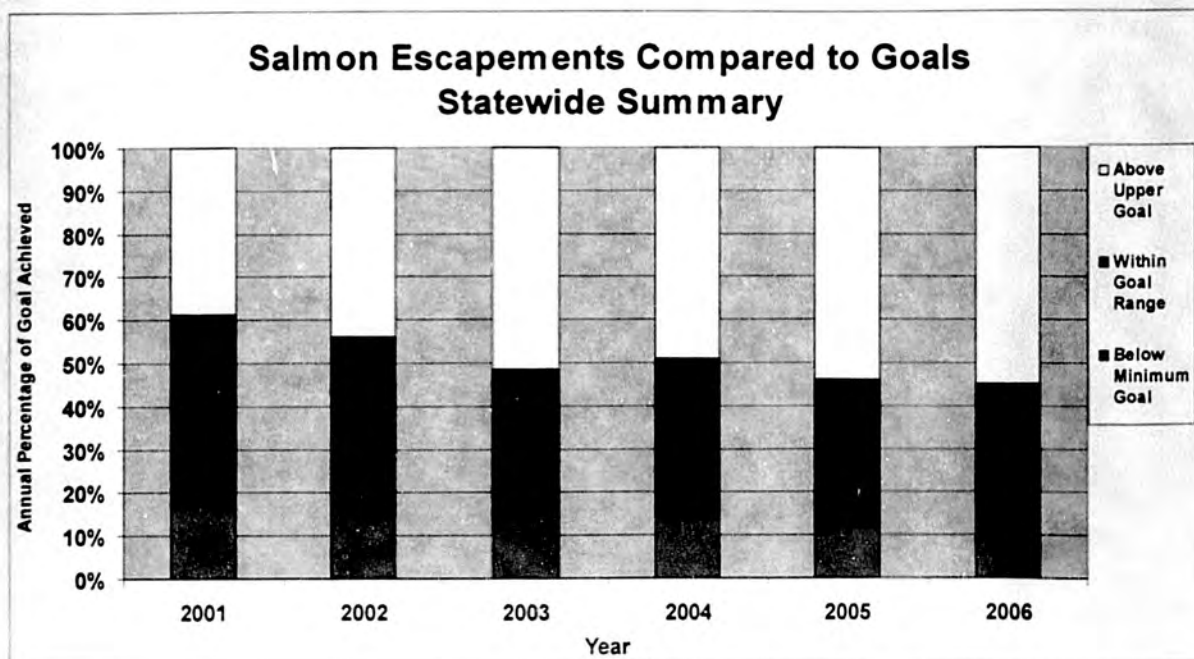
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ADF&G, Sport Fish Division, Research and Technical Services, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage AK 99518 (907)267-2375.

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STATEWIDE SUMMARY



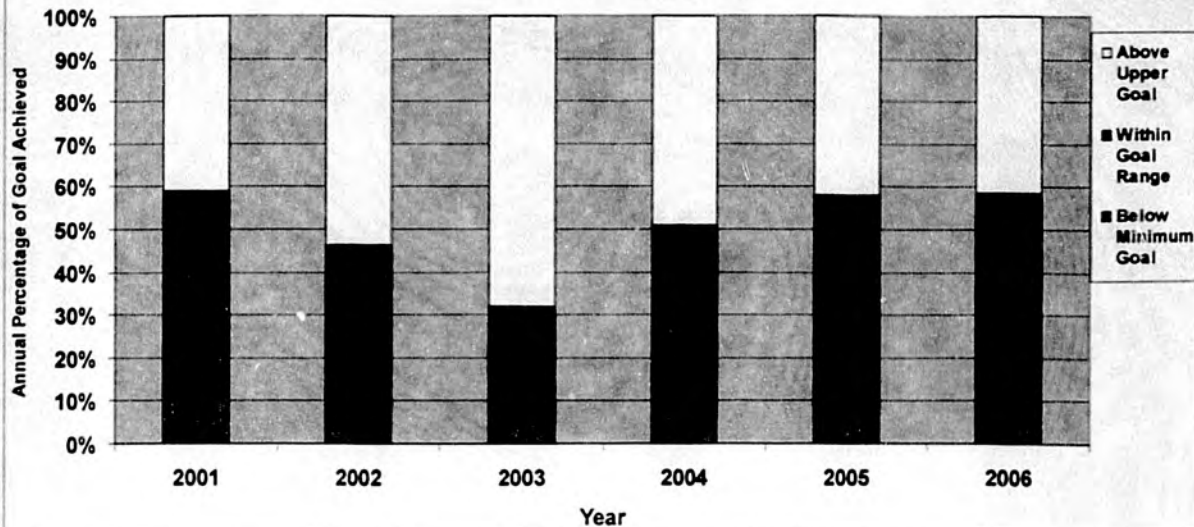
Statewide	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Stocks	296	298	298	301	269	250
Below Minimum Goal						
Number	50	45	46	43	32	23
Percent	17%	15%	15%	14%	12%	9%
Within Goal Range						
Number	132	123	99	110	92	89
Percent	45%	41%	33%	37%	34%	36%
Above Upper Goal						
Number	114	130	153	148	145	138
Percent	39%	44%	51%	49%	54%	55%

REGIONAL SUMMARIES

REGION 1: SOUTHEAST REGION

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Chinook	Andrew River	A	A	W	A	A	A
	Blossom River	B	B	B	W	W	W
	Chickamin River	A	A	A	W	A	A
	Chilkat River	A	A	A	W	W	W
	Keta River	W	W	W	W	W	A
	King Salmon River	W	W	B	W	W	W
	Klukshu River	W	W	W	A	B	B
	Situk River	W	W	A	W	W	W
	Stikine River	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Taku River	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Unuk River	A	W	W	W	W	W
Sockeye	Akwe River	A	-	-	-	-	-
	Chilkat Lake	A	A	A	A	W	B
	Chilkoot Lake	W	W	W	W	W	A
	East Alsek River	W	W	A	A	A	A
	Hugh Smith Lake	B	B	A	A	A	A
	Klukshu River	W	A	A	W	B	W
	Lost River	W	W	A	W	W	W
	McDonald Lake	B	B	A	B	-	B
	Redoubt Lake	B	W	A	A	A	A
	Situk River	W	W	A	W	W	A
	Speel Lake	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Stikine River	A	W	A	W	W	W
	Tahltan Lake	B	B	A	A	A	A
	Taku River	A	A	A	A	A	A
Coho	Auke Creek	A	A	A	W	W	A
	Berners River	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Steep Creek	A	A	A	B	W	-
	Jordan Creek	W	A	W	B	W	-
	Switzer Cre. h	W	A	A	W	W	-
	Chilkat River	-	-	-	-	-	A
	Ford Arm Lake	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Hugh Smith Lake	A	A	A	W	A	W
	Ketchikan Survey Index Area	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Lost River	W	A	W	W	B	W
	Montana Creek	W	A	W	B	B	W
	Peterson Creek	W	W	W	A	W	A
	Sitka Survey Index Area	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Situk River	W	A	W	A	W	W
	Italo River	-	-	A	A	A	-
	Taku River	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Tsiu River	W	A	A	-	W	W
Pink	NSE Inside	W	W	A	W	A	W
	NSE Outside	A	A	A	A	A	A
	SSE	A	A	A	A	A	W
	Situk River	W	W	A	A	A	W

Salmon Escapements Compared to Goals Southeast Region



Southeast Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Stocks	44	43	44	43	43	41
Below Minimum Goal						
Number	5	4	2	4	4	3
Percent	11%	9%	5%	9%	9%	7%
Within Goal Range						
Number	21	16	12	18	21	21
Percent	48%	37%	27%	42%	49%	51%
Above Upper Goal						
Number	18	23	30	21	18	17
Percent	41%	53%	68%	49%	42%	41%

REGION 2: CENTRAL REGION

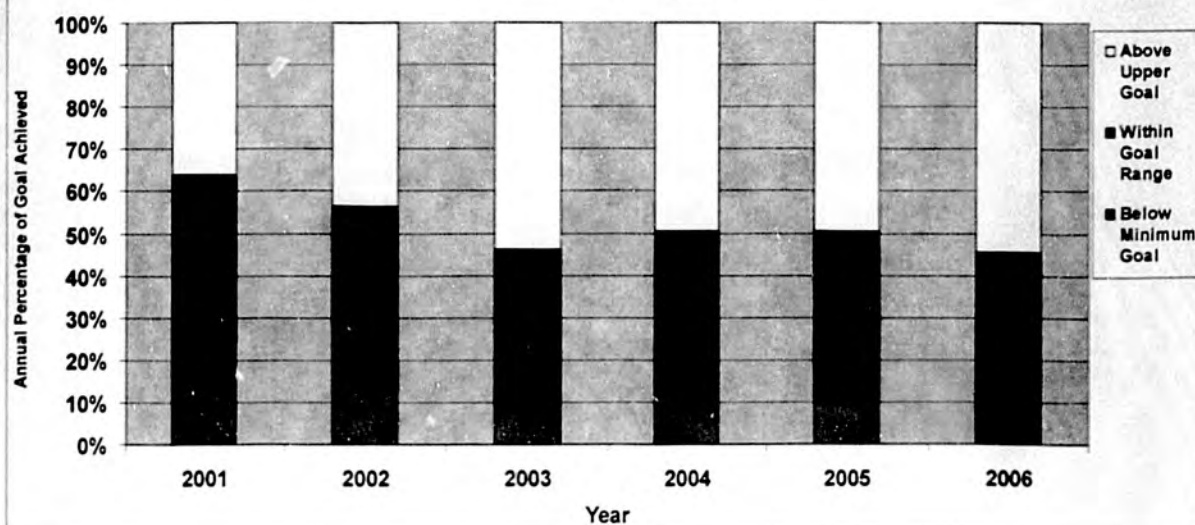
Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Prince William Sound							
Chinook	Copper River	A	B	A	A	B	NA
Sockeye	Upper Copper River	W	A	W	W	W	A
	Copper River Delta	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Bering River	B	W	W	W	W	B
	Coghill Lake	W	W	A	W	W	W
	Eshamy Lake	A	A	W	B	W	A
Coho	Copper River Delta	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Bering River	W	A	W	W	A	A
Pink	Even-Year Broodline		B		W		NA
	Odd-Year Broodline	W		A		A	
Chum	Eastern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA
	Northern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA
	Coghill District	W	B	W	W	W	NA
	Northwestern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA
	Southeastern District	W	W	W	W	W	NA
Upper Cook Inlet							
Chinook	Alexander Creek	W	B	B	W	W	B
	Campbell Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Chuitna River	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Chulitna River	W	A		W	W	W
	Clear (Chunilna) Creek	W	A		A	W	W
	Crooked Creek	W	W	A	A	A	W
	Deshka River	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Eagle River, South Fork	W	B	W	B	B	
	Goose Creek		W	B	W	W	W
	Kenai River, Early Run	W	W	W	A	W	
	Kenai River, Late Run	W	W	W	A	W	
	Lake Creek	W	W	A	A	W	W
	Lewis River	W	W	A	A	W	W
	Little Susitna River	W	W	W	W	A	A
	Little Willow Creek	A	W	W	A	W	W
	Montana Creek	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Peters Creek	A	A	A	A	W	W
	Prairie Creek	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Sheep Creek		W		B	W	B
	Talachulitna River	W	A	A	A	W	A
	Theodore River	W	W	W	B	B	A
	Willow Creek	A	W	A	A	W	W
Sockeye	Crescent River	A	W	A	A	A	A
	Fish Creek (Knik)	W	A	A	W	B	A
	Kasilof River	A	W	A	A	A	A
	Kenai River	B	W	A	A	A	A
	Russian River, Early Run	A	A	W	A	A	A
	Russian River, Late Run	W	W	A	A	W	W
Coho	Yentna River	B	B	A	B	B	W
	Campbell Creek	W	A	B	A	A	A
	Jim Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pink	Little Susitna River	A	A	W	A	A	
	No stocks with an escapement goal						
Chum	Clearwater Creek	A	A	W	W		

continued

REGION 2: CENTRAL REGION (continued)

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Bristol Bay							
Chinook	Alagnak River	A	A	A	A	A	
	Egegik River	B	A	A	A	B	
	Naknek River	A	A	A	A	-	
Sockeye	Kvichak River	B	B	B	W	W	W
	Naknek River	W	W	W	W	A	W
	Egegik River	W	W	W	W	A	A
	Ugashik River	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Wood River	W	W	W	A	W	A
	Igushik River	A	B	W	W	A	A
	Nushagak River	A	B	W	W	A	W
	Togiak River	A	W	A	W	W	A
Lower Cook Inlet							
Chinook	Deep Creek	W	W	A	A	A	W
	Ninilchik River	W	W	B	W	W	W
	Anchor River	B	B	B	-	-	
Sockeye	English Bay	W	A	A	A	W	A
	Delight Lake	W	A	W	W	A	W
	Desire Lake	B	A	B	W	B	A
	Bear Lake	A	A	A	W	A	A
	Aialik Lake	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Mikfik Lake	B	A	A	A	B	A
	Chenik Lake	B	W	A	A	A	A
	Amakdedori Creek	A	A	A	A	W	B
Pink	Humpy Creek	W	W	A	W	A	W
	China Poot Creek	W	W	W	W	A	W
	Tutka Creek	B	W	A	A	A	A
	Barabara Creek	W	W	W	W	A	W
	Seldovia Creek	B	W	W	A	A	A
	Port Graham River	W	A	W	A	A	A
	Port Chatham	W	W	A	A	A	A
	Windy Creek Right	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Windy Creek Left	A	W	A	W	A	A
	Rocky River	A	A	A	W	A	A
	Port Dick Creek	W	A	A	B	A	W
	Island Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A
	South Nuka Island Creek	A	A	A	W	W	W
	Desire Lake	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Bear Creek and Salmon Creek	B	B	B	B	A	W
	Thumb Cove	W	W	W	W	W	W
	Humpy Cove	B	W	W	W	A	A
	Tonsina Creek	W	A	W	W	A	A
	Bruin River	B	A	W	W	W	A
	Sunday Creek	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Brown's Peak Creek	A	A	A	W	A	A
Chum	Port Graham River	A	A	W	B	B	W
	Dogfish Lagoon	W	A	A	W	B	A
	Rocky River	W	A	A	A	A	A
	Port Dick Creek	B	A	A	A	A	W
	Island Creek	B	W	A	A	A	B
	Big Kamishak River	A	W	W	A	A	A
	Little Kamishak River	A	W	W	A	W	A
	McNeil River	W	B	W	B	W	A
	Bruin River	A	W	A	A	A	W
	Ursus Cove	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Cottonwood Creek	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Iniskin Bay	A	A	A	A	A	A

Salmon Escapements Compared to Goals Central Region



Central Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Stocks	100	102	99	101	99	86
Below Minimum Goal						
Number	16	12	8	9	10	5
Percent	16%	12%	8%	9%	10%	6%
Within Goal Range						
Number	52	47	42	42	40	34
Percent	52%	46%	42%	42%	40%	40%
Above Upper Goal						
Number	32	43	49	50	49	47
Percent	32%	42%	49%	50%	49%	55%

REGION 3: ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION

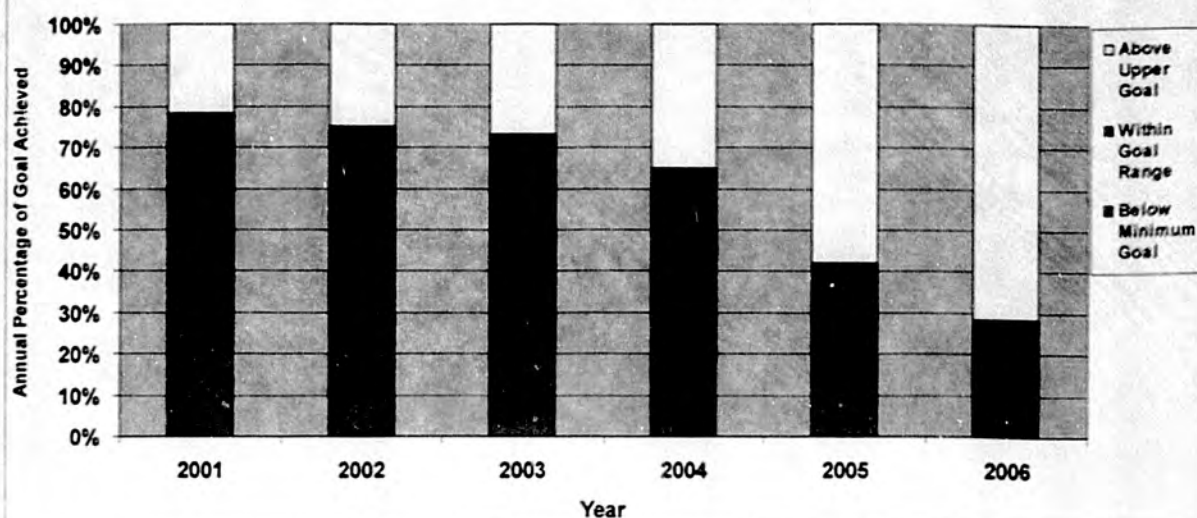
Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Norton Sound							
Chinook	Unalakleet River	W	W	W	B	B	N/A
	Fish/Boston River aerial	A	?	W	W	B	?
	Kwiniuk tower	A	A	A	A	W	B
	Shaktoolik River aerial	A	B	B	B	?	?
	North River tower	A	W	W	B	B	B
	Unalakleet/Old Woman River aerial	A	?	?	B	B	?
Sockeye	Salmon Lake/Grand Central aerial	W	B	A	A	A	A
	Glacial Lake aerial	W	B	W	W	A	A
Coho	Kanektok River aerial	W	?	?	?	?	?
	M F Goodnews River weir	W	W	W	W	W	A
	Kogrukuk River Weir	W	W	A	W	W	W
Pink	Nome River weir	W	W	B	W	W	A
	Kwiniuk River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A
	Niukluk River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A
	North River tower	W	W	W	W	W	A
Chum	Subdistrict 1 Aggregate	B	W	B	W	A	A
	Sinuk River aerial	B	A	B	B	W	W
	Nome River weir	B	B	B	W	A	A
	Bonanza River aerial	W	W	B	B	A	B
	Snake River weir	W	A	W	W	A	A
	Solomon River aerial	W	A	B	W	A	A
	Flambeau River aerial	W	A	B	A	A	A
	Eldorado River weir	W	A	B	B	A	A
	Fish/Boston/Niukluk River aerial	W	?	B	B	Discontin	Discontin
	Niukluk River tower	W	W	W	B	B	B
	Kwiniuk River tower	W	A	W	B	W	A
	Tubutuluk River	W	?	B	?	B	?
	Unalakleet/Old Woman River aerial	W	?	?	?	?	?
Yukon							
Chinook	Chena River	A	A	A	A	-	N/A
	Salcha River	A	A	A	A	W	N/A
	E F Andreafsky aerial	?	B	?	A	A	?
	W F Andreafsky aerial	?	B	W	A	W	W
	Anvik aerial	?	W	?	A	A	A
	Nulato aerial	?	W	?	A	B	W
	Gisasa aerial	A	B	?	W	A	W
	Canada Mainstem	A	W	W	W	W	W
Coho	Delta Clearwater River boat/aerial	A	A	A	A	A	W
Chum	E F Andreafsky weir	B	B	B	B	B	W
	Anvik sonar	B	W	B	W	W	W
	Yukon River Drainage	B	A	A	W	A	A
	Tanana River	B	A	A	A	A	A
	Delta River	B	W	A	A	A	A
	Toklat River	B	B	B	W	A	A
	Upper Yukon River Trib.	B	B	W	W	A	A
	Chandalar River	B	W	A	W	A	A
	Sheenjek River	B	B	B	B	A	A
	Fishing Branch River (Canada)	B	B	W	W	A	A
	Yukon River Mainstem (Canada)	B	W	W	W	A	A

continued

REGION 3: ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION (continued)

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kuskokwim							
Chinook	Goodnews River aerial	?	W	A	A	?	A
	M F Goodnews River weir	?	W	W	W	A	A
	Kanektok River aerial	?	?	W	A	A	A
	Kwethluk aerial	?	W	A	A	A	?
	Kisaralik aerial	?	A	W	A	A	A
	Aniak aerial	?	W	A	A	?	A
	Salmon (Aniak) aerial	?	A	A	A	A	?
	Holitna aerial	?	W	?	A	A	A
	Cheeneetnuk (Stony River) aerial	?	W	W	W	W	W
	Gagaryah (Stony River) aerial	?	W	A	W	W	W
	Salmon (Pitka Fork) aerial	?	W	W	W	A	W
	Kogruklu River Weir	?	W	W	A	A	A
Chum	M F Goodnews River weir	A	W	W	W	W	A
	Kanektok River areial	A	?	?	?	?	A
	Kogruklu River Weir	A	A	W	W	A	A
	Aniak sonar	B	W	W	A	A	A
Kotzebue							
Sockeye	Kanektok River aerial	W	B	A	A	A	A
	Goodnews River aerial	W	?	W	A	?	A
	M F Goodnews River weir	W	B	W	W	A	A
Coho	Kwiniuk River aerial	W	?	W	W	?	?
	Niukluk River/Ophir Creek aerial	W	W	?	W	?	?
	North River aerial	W	B	?	W	A	?
Chum	Noatak and Eli Rivers aerial	W	?	?	B	?	A
	Upper Kobuk w/ Selby River aerial	W	?	W	A	?	?
	Salmon River aerial	W	?	?	?	?	?
	Tutuksuk aerial	W	?	?	?	W	?
	Squirrel aerial	W	?	?	?	?	?

Salmon Escapements Compared to Goals Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwin Region



AYK Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Stocks	59	60	60	68	60	55
Below Minimum Goal						
Number	15	15	15	13	8	4
Percent	25%	25%	25%	19%	13%	7%
Within Goal Range						
Number	31	30	29	31	17	12
Percent	53%	50%	48%	46%	28%	22%
Above Upper Goal						
Number	13	15	16	24	35	39
Percent	22%	25%	27%	35%	58%	71%

REGION 4: WESTWARD REGION

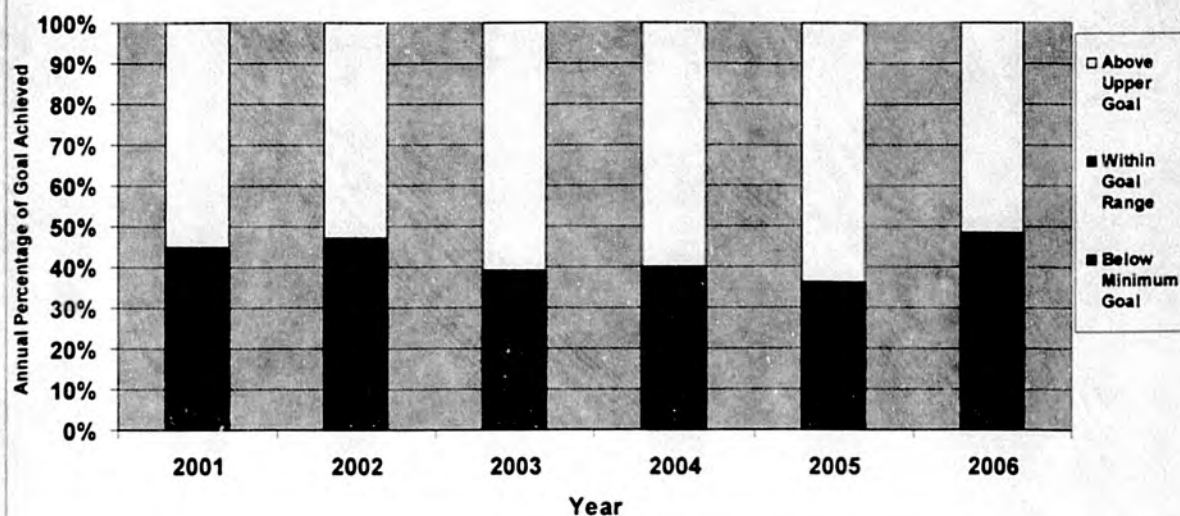
Species		Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Kodiak								
Chinook	Nelson River		A	A	W	A	A	W
	Chignik River		A	A	A	A	A	A
Coho	Pasagshak River		A	A	A	A	Nd	B
	Buskin River		A	A	A	A	A	A
	Olds River		A	A	A	A	A	W
	American River		B	A	W	W	B	A
Chignik								
Chinook	Karluk River		W	W	W	A	W	W
	Ayakulik River		A	A	A	A	W	B
Sockeye	Cinder River		A	W	A	A	A	A
	Ilulik River		W	W	A	A	A	A
	Meshik River		A	A	A	A	A	A
	Sandy River		W	W	A	B	A	W
	Bear River Early Run		A	A	A	A	A	W
	Bear River Late Run		A	A	A	B	A	W
	Nelson River		A	A	A	A	A	W
	Christianson Lagoon		W	W	A	A	A	W
	Swanson Lagoon		W	W	A	A	B	B
	North Creek		W	A	A	A	A	W
	Orzinski Lake		A	A	A	A	A	W
	Mortensen Lagoon		A	W	A	A	A	A
	Thin Point Lake		A	A	A	A	W	W
	Middle Lagoon		A	A	W	A	B	B
	McLees Lake		A	A	A			
	Chignik River Early Run		A	W	B	W	W	W
	Chignik River Late Run		A	A	A	W	W	A
	Malina Creek		A	A	W	W	W	W
	Pauls Bay		W	W	W	W	B	B
	Litnik River		B	B	B	B	W	W
	Little River		B	A	A	W		
	Uganik Lake		B	B	W	A		
	Karluk River Early Run		A	A	A	A	A	W
	Karluk River Late Run		W	W	A	B	A	W
	Ayakulik River		W	W	B	W	W	B
	Upper Station River Early Run		W	W	A	A	W	B
	Upper Station River Late Run		B	W	A	W	W	W
	Akalura River		B	B	B	B		
	Frazer Lake		W	B	A	A	W	W
	Saltery Lake		A	A	A	A	W	W
	Pasagshak River		W	W	A	A	A	W
	Buskin Lake		A	A	A	A	A	A
Coho	Nelson River		A	A	A	A	A	A
	Thin Point Lake		A	A	A	A	A	A
	Litnik River		A	A	B	nd		
	Portage Creek		nd	nd	B	W		
	Bear Creek		A	W	A	W		
	Big Bay		W	A	B	W		
	Pauls Lake		A	B	W	B		
	Karluk River		A	A	B	W		
	Ayakulik River		B	A	B	B		
	Upper Station River		W	A	B	A		
	Akalura River		W	A	A	nd		
	Dog Salmon River		B	A	W	nd		
	Saltery Lake		B	B	B	nd		
	Roslyn Creek		W	W	B	B		

continued

REGION 4: WESTWARD REGION (continued)

Species	Stock	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Chignik							
Pink	Bechevin Bay Section Index (5 systems) odd year	A		B		A	
	Bechevin Bay Section Index (5 systems) even year		B		A		A
	Southeastern District Mainland Index (45 systems) all years	W	W	A	A	A	A
	Shumagin Islands Section Index (27 systems) all years	W	W	A	A	A	A
	South Central District Index (16 systems) odd year	W		A		A	
	South Central District Index (16 systems) even year		W		A		A
	Southwestern District Index (45 systems) odd year	B		A		A	
	Southwestern District Index (45 systems) even year		A		A		A
	Unimak District Index (10 systems) odd year	B		A		B	
	Unimak District Index (10 systems) even year		B		B		B
	South Peninsula Total even-year		A		A		A
	South Peninsula Total odd-year	W		A		A	
	Unalaska District (17 streams) odd year	W		W			
	Unalaska District (17 streams) even year		B				
	Chignik Bay District Index (3 streams)	A	A	A	A		
	Central District Index (8 streams)	A	B	A	A		
	Eastern District Index (21 streams)	A	A	A	A		
	Western District Index (6 streams)	A	A	A	A		
	Perryville District Index (9 streams)	A	B	B	A		
	Entire Chignik Management Area Peak (Even Years)		A		A		W
	Entire Chignik Management Area Peak (Odd Years)	A		A		A	
	All KMA Districts except the Mainland District					W	A
	Mainland District Index (16 systems) odd year	W		A		B	
	Mainland District Index (16 systems) even year		A		W		A
	Afognak District Index (8 systems, 1 weir) odd year	A		A			
	Afognak District Index (8 systems, 1 weir) even year		W		W		
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (9 systems) odd year	A		A			
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (9 systems) even year		A		A		
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (3 systems) odd year	A		A			
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (3 systems) even year		W		A		
	Alitak Bay District Index (4 systems, 1 weir) odd year	A		A			
	Alitak Bay District Index (4 systems, 1 weir) even year		A		A		
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (7 systems) odd year	A		A			
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (7 systems) even year		A		A		
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (3 systems) odd year	A		A			
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (3 systems) even year		W		A		
Chum	Northern District Index (44 streams)	A	A	W	W	A	A
	Northwestern District Index (25 streams)	W	W	W	A	W	W
	Shumagin Islands Section Index			B	A	A	A
	Southeastern District -Mainland Index (22 streams)	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Southeastern District Index (incl. Shumagin and SEDM indices)	A	A	A	A	A	A
	South Central District Index (13 streams)	W	W	B	A	A	A
	Southwestern District Index (23 streams)	A	A	W	W	A	A
	Unimak District Index (3 streams)	B	W	B	B	A	A
	Chignik Bay District Index (3 streams)	A	B	B	B	A	A
	Central District Index (6 streams)	B	B	A	B	A	B
	Eastern District Index (20 streams)	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Western District Index (6 streams)	A	A	A	B	A	A
	Perryville District Index (7 streams)	A	B	A	B	A	A
	Entire Chignik Area	A	A	A	A	A	A
	Mainland District Index (17 streams)	W	W	B	W	B	A
	Northwest Kodiak District Index (8 streams)	A	W	W	B	B	B
	Southwest Kodiak District Index (1 stream)	B	W	B	B	B	A
	Alitak Bay District Index (6 streams)	W	W	W	W	A	B
	Eastside Kodiak District Index (16 streams)	W	A	W	W	A	A
	Northeast Kodiak District Index (~18 streams)	W	W	B	B	B	A

Salmon Escapements Compared to Goals Westward Region



Westward Region	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Total Stocks	93	93	95	89	67	68
Below Minimum Goal						
Number	14	14	21	17	10	11
Percent	15%	15%	22%	19%	15%	16%
Within Goal Range						
Number	28	30	16	19	14	22
Percent	30%	32%	17%	21%	21%	32%
Above Upper Goal						
Number	51	49	58	53	43	35
Percent	55%	53%	61%	60%	64%	51%

Commfish?
Let's look

① get #s cleaned up
on employment
→ 932 - million in Direct
to count 370 million to Alaska
→ Northern Econ study
to

② S. L. Corp. ^{to}
entire level budget - Range 15
State
Federal 20-40% more

→ 2005 methodology
→ 2006 methodology

→ Comparison data between
State/Fed biologist John

③ Biologist w/in F/G SP. / Commish

Section

- ④ 1. Story of Perfun in
Retire / Retiree Program
w/ explanation of why
PSS not relevant for
Fitch & N. rural practices

Section

- ⑤ Comm Fitch rap at
hearing on Hodel's
Tim / Atti

Section

- ⑥ Direct Market report
practices? Get back
(line practice)

Section

- ⑦ #5 w/in range
then we can identify
what added tools
into 68 river system

LeDoux

- ⑦ info - How much
aggregated \$ with the
parent holders entire
AK vs. RESB

Holms →

- ⑧ procedure to
parent Aquatic Farms
(bullet pt)

Activities of parent appear
for 69 can person
f. out for out of
State ?

?

Lisa Evans
 Monica Wilcox
 John Miller
 Tom Larkin

sp. +
 fsh

- Port Rich
 Elmore

-0.015
 30 yrs
 2.1d

2 in replaced by

one

Stock assessment techniques?

Sp. + Fish

Income + 3 million
FV 07.

3 million ↑ G.F.
PERS

R.S.A. = Reimbursable
SVCS Agreement.

① Comm. fish - Jensen
Question - Johnson
↑ 5.9 thousand

② Number pages it

Pamphlet
- research/presentation - exhibits
- Review Reports

2 yachts only Adm's

1 in Home

1 in

Bands sell through
Merrill Lynch

— Revenue Bands
1 in license fee

(3) Start fish
Research people
Come in to talk
about Methods

~~of stock assessment~~

Set
up over
view
when
Govt
federal

(4) ADf/G opinion on
IPHC Set by
limits

— State No authority to set

by limits for Halls

— ? Does IPHC have

authority to the inter
~~to~~ + Albedin

Legal opinion? or

Document? Privy to
Cannibin — Rob Berte

SCOMM

147:2

From: Jim Marcotte [mailto:jim_marcotte@fishgame.state.ak.us]
Sent: Tuesday, January 30, 2007 1:10 PM
To: Rep. Peggy Wilson
Cc: Rep. Paul Seaton; 'Tim M Barry'
Subject: *****SPAM***** Follow-up on Board of Fisheries presentation

Dear Representative Wilson,

One of the follow-up questions from the House Fisheries committee meeting yesterday was whether or not there is an opinion from the Department of Law regarding the imputed value of subsistence harvests in calculating potential "financial interest" when evaluating ethics act conflicts. I checked with Lance Nelson of the Department of Law yesterday and he indicated that there isn't a formal opinion on this. He added that he did not think the amount of harvest at an individual or household level that the amounts would constitute a "significant" level, which is similar to sport or hunting harvests. I hope that helps.

Thank you again for the opportunity to meet with the committee. Please let me know if there are additional questions.

Jim Marcotte
Executive Director, Board of Fisheries
465-6095

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Division of Subsistence

**SARAH PALIN
GOVERNOR**

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February 2, 2007

The Honorable Paul Seaton
Chair, House Special Committee on Fisheries
Alaska State Capitol; Room 102
Juneau, AK. 99801

Dear Representative Seaton:

At its hearing Friday, January 26, 2007 the Special Committee on Fisheries asked for additional information regarding the use of "stipends" or honoraria for key respondent interviewees during the course of research on subsistence uses in Southwest Alaska.

As I explained during the hearing, providing honoraria to key respondents who assist with research is not uncommon in the social and other sciences. Key respondent interviews are a standard research method for gathering information about specific topics from people who are especially knowledgeable about the topic. This method is typically used in the social sciences, public health policy research programs, education research, criminal justice studies, and community planning and development, among others.

An important element in key respondent, or in-depth qualitative, interviews, is to collect information from those who have first-hand knowledge about a topic. By conducting interviews with knowledgeable respondents, bias in the results is reduced. It also provides an opportunity to gather information from those with varying experiences related to the subject or topic in question.

The division is conducting the research under contract from Stephen R. Braund and Associates of Anchorage. Titled, "Subsistence Baseline Update: Communities of the Kvichak and Nushagak River Watersheds," this study's purpose is to collect information on contemporary subsistence hunting, fishing, and gathering activities in areas that may be affected by the development of the Pebble Project. The Division of Subsistence conducted household harvest surveys in 10 communities during two field seasons, and no honoraria are provided to households who volunteer to participate in the survey effort.

February 2, 2007

Braund and Associates are also conducting research on subsistence use areas and traditional knowledge of wild resources in the Bristol Bay region. SRB&A is incorporating the ADF&G findings into their baseline document. After conferring with Mr. Braund, he and his research staff are providing honoraria to key respondents as part of their portion of the study.

The honoraria are intended to pay an expert, the key respondents, for which a fee is not traditionally expected or required and to recognize the contribution a key respondent makes. It is not intended as compensation for a service. It is not obligatory for an individual to accept the honorarium offered. The honorarium is based on an anticipated in-depth interview lasting two to five hours.

I hope this information helps clarify the nature of data collection with key respondents and the topic of honoraria. Please let me know if you have any questions or need additional information.

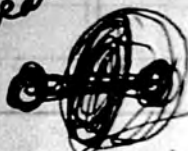
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Michael F. Turk". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first name "Michael" and last name "Turk" clearly legible. Below the signature, the word "For" is written in a smaller, less distinct script.

Elizabeth Andrews
Director

cc. Tim Barry, Special Assistant to the Commissioner

Seaton



Pacific Coast Legislative
Fishing Task Force

National Estuarine Research
Reserve

CFEC

Private Non Profit
Permitting
Pathology Lab.

Mariculture Permitting
w/ DNR for locations

Mr Big

Scotto

Elizabeth Andrews.

24 FTF 1.8m v2 ind range
Boj. C+T

→ Research Techniques

mainly GF

contract w/ federal &
private

60% Sub is fish

80% of Rural households participate

~~Justification~~ Contrast Personal use vs Subsidy

* ~~action~~
Mixing Zone in spawning areas.

Accomplishment

Web accessible system

Diversify funding.

Geographic parity.

Bof support

each management plan

Challenges

1 need to collect salmon info

Department of Fish and Game Overview

Mission

To protect, maintain, and improve the fish, game, and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interest of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

Core Services

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

The Department of Fish and Game's FY08 operating budget is \$180.3 million, from seventeen funding sources, including \$62.1 million in federal funds, \$52.7 million in general funds and \$26.4 million in fish and game funds. The department's FY08 capital budget request is \$4.0 million.

The department's FY08 budget request maintains the FY07 level of service. Excluding the salary adjustment increases (primarily retirement contributions and health care), total funds increased by less than 1% and general funds increased by only 2.9% from the FY07 budget (most of which is due to general funds replacing a one-time funding source: Investment Loss Trust Fund, in the Division of Wildlife Conservation).

The department comprises five divisions plus the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, the Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, and the Boards of Fisheries and Game. Two Deputy Commissioners and special assistants support the Commissioner in managing the state's fish and wildlife resources.

The Commissioner of Fish and Game, or a person designated to represent him and the agency, serves on these bodies:

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission. The Commissioner or his designee.

The University of Alaska-Fairbanks School of Fisheries and Ocean Sciences (SFOS) Advisory Council. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Alaska Board of Fisheries. The Commissioner is the ex officio secretary, though not a member of the Board.

The Alaska Board of Game. The Commissioner is the ex officio secretary, though not a member of the Board.

The Federal Subsistence Board. The Commissioner or his designee has a non-voting seat.

The Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Western Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Alaska Migratory Bird Comanagement Council. The Commissioner or his designee.

The Pacific Flyway Council. The Commissioner or his designee.

The North Slope Science Initiative Board of Directors. The Commissioner or his designee.

861 FT + part time

Funding Source Summary			
All dollars in thousands			
Funding Sources	FY2006 Actuals	FY2007 Management Plan	FY2008 Governor
1002 Federal Receipts	53,366.4	63,432.6	62,137.9
1003 General Fund Match	400.2	400.2	435.7
1004 General Fund Receipts	33,352.1	38,620.8	52,226.7
1005 General Fund/Program Receipts	11.9	11.9	17.9
1007 Inter-Agency Receipts	9,666.9	11,980.4	12,240.6
1018 Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Settlement	2,098.8	4,314.7	4,612.3
1024 Fish and Game Fund	24,108.9	26,834.8	24,660.2
1036 Commercial Fishing Loan Fund	1,976.3	1,326.3	1,326.3
1053 Investment Loss Trust Fund		1,330.7	
1055 Inter-agency/Oil & Hazardous Waste		64.3	64.3
1061 Capital Improvement Project Receipts	5,044.1	5,001.2	4,572.9
1108 Statutory Designated Program Receipts	2,345.9	5,911.7	7,403.9
1109 Test Fisheries Receipts	1,968.2	2,513.4	2,514.3
1156 Receipt Supported Services	591.5	501.7	501.7
1194 Fish and Game Non-dedicated Receipts	1,172.5	1,660.5	1,660.5
1199 Alaska Sport Fishing Enterprise Account		350.0	500.0
1201 Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission Receipts	2,766.3	5,002.9	5,470.6
Totals	138,870.0	169,258.1	180,345.8

Position Summary		
Funding Sources	FY2007 Management Plan	FY2008 Governor
Permanent Full Time	861	862
Permanent Part Time	809	800
Totals	1,770	1,662

Divisions

Commercial Fisheries	General Funds	Federal Funds	Fish & Game Fund	Other Funds	Total Funds
All dollars shown in thousands					
FY2008 Governor	32,108.0	14,268.2	1,571.1	14,374.3	62,321.6

Positions: 301 PFT / 497 PPT

Core Services:

- 1) Stock Assessment and Applied Research
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Laboratory Services
- 4) Aquaculture Permitting
- 5) Data Processing
- 6) Education and Information Services

Sport Fish <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	5,155.3	23,596.9	14,738.3	7,491.9	50,982.4

Positions: 245 PFT / 216 PPT

Core Services:

- 1) Management
- 2) Stock Assessment
- 3) Habitat Assessment
- 4) Hatchery Production
- 5) Access Development and Maintenance
- 6) Planning and Survey
- 7) Education and Information Services

Wildlife Conservation <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	6,012.7	19,168.3	10,202.3	1,129.9	36,513.2

Positions: 169 PFT / 58 PPT

Core Services:

- 1) Wildlife Population Inventories
- 2) Harvest Management
- 3) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 4) Species-Specific Research to Address Management Problems
- 5) Implementation of Intensive Management Programs Where Necessary
- 6) Education and Information Services

Subsistence <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	1,880.7	2,127.9	-	1,101.5	5,110.1

Positions: 27 PFT / 10 PPT

Core Services:

- 1) Collect Information on Subsistence Harvest
- 2) Conduct Research on Subsistence Harvest and Patterns of Use
- 3) Determination of Customary and Traditional Uses
- 4) Participation in Regulatory Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	342.8	114.4		3,540.6	3,997.8

Positions: 29 PFT / 4 PPT

Core Services:

- 1) Limit Entry into Commercial Fisheries for Resource Conservation and Economic Viability
- 2) Administer Limited Entry Permit and Vessel Licensing System
- 3) Adjudication of Claims Related to Limited Entry Program
- 4) Participation in Board of Fisheries Process
- 5) Education and Information Services

Commissioner's Office <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	869.1	171.9	-	682.7	1,723.7

Positions: 10 PFT

EVOS Trustee Council <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	-	582.8	-	3,173.4	3,756.2

Positions: 9 PFT

Boards/Advisory Committees <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	1,175.6	267.5	-	431.9	1,875.0

Positions: 6 PFT / 4 PPT

Administrative Services <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	2,646.6	1,840.0	-	5,780.9	10,267.5

Positions: 66 PFT / 11 PPT

Facilities Maintenance and Rent <i>All dollars shown in thousands</i>	<u>General Funds</u>	<u>Federal Funds</u>	<u>Fish & Game Fund</u>	<u>Other Funds</u>	<u>Total Funds</u>
FY2008 Governor	2,489.5	-	-	1,308.8	3,798.3

No positions.

The mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to manage and improve the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the state for the benefit and development in the best interests of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

The Department's core services are:

- Provide opportunities for hunting, fishing and wildlife viewing
- Ensure sustainable management of fish and wildlife resources
- Provide information to all customers
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources

The department has approximately 1,572 permanent positions (861 full-time, 809 part-time, 102 non-permanent) in more than forty communities across the state. The department employs a highly seasonal workforce with the number of employees fluctuating during the months of May through September.

The Department of Fish and Game manages and improves the state's fish and game resources, including 50.4 million acres of land, 25.6 million acres of water, and 25.6 million acres of fish and game habitat. The department also manages the state's wildlife resources, including 25.6 million acres of land, 25.6 million acres of water, and 25.6 million acres of fish and game habitat.



The department is composed of the Division of Fish, the Division of Game, and the Division of Wildlife. The Division of Fish is responsible for managing the state's fish resources, including the commercial fishery and the recreational fishery. The Division of Game is responsible for managing the state's game resources, including hunting and trapping. The Division of Wildlife is responsible for managing the state's wildlife resources, including the management of the state's wildlife refuge and the management of the state's wildlife conservation areas.

GOVERNOR'S TRANSITION REPORT

Department of Fish and Game Overview

The mission of the Department of Fish and Game is to protect, maintain and improve the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the state, and manage their use and development in the best interests of the economy and the well-being of the people of the state, consistent with the sustained yield principle.

The Department's core services are:

- Provide opportunity to utilize fish and wildlife resources;
- Ensure sustainability and harvestable surplus of fish and wildlife resources;
- Provide information to all customers;
- Involve the public in management of fish and wildlife resources; and
- Protect the state's sovereignty to manage fish and wildlife resources.

The department has approximately 1,772 permanent positions (861 full-time, 809 part-time, 102 non-permanent) in more than forty communities across the state. The department employs a highly seasonal workforce, with the number of employees doubling during the month of May through September.

The Department of Fish and Game's FY07 operating budget is \$169.3 million, from fourteen funding sources, including \$63.4 million in federal funds, \$39 million in general funds and \$26.8 million in fish and game funds. The department's capital budget is relatively small (generally under \$15 million), with many items relating to deferred maintenance on facilities, docks, vessels and aircraft.

The department is comprised of five divisions plus the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, The Exxon Valdez Trustee Council, and the Boards of Fisheries and Game. Two Deputy Commissioners and special assistants support the Commissioner in managing the state's fish and wildlife resources. The Commissioner's office also represents the state on the:

- Pacific States Marine Fisheries Commission
- Pacific Salmon Commission
- North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
- Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council.

Department of Fish & Game

COMMISSIONER
McKie Campbell

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
Wayne Regelin

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
David Bedford

Division of Commercial Fish
Director
Denby Lloyd

Division of Sport Fish
Director
Kelly Hepler

Division of Wildlife Conservation
Director
Matt Robus

Division of Subsistence
Director
Elizabeth Andrews

Division of Administrative Services
Director
Tom Lawson

Boards Support
Executive Director
Jim Marcotte

Funding and Position History

Fiscal Year	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total Funds in Thousands	102,478.3	109,130.5	111,818.7	117,245.5	128,034.8	134,873.5	132,537.5	142,674.9	155,931.8	169,258.1
General Funds	34,121.1	34,316.6	32,859.1	30,347.0	30,907.3	30,102.6	27,087.6	28,211.1	33,721.8	39,032.9
Federal Receipts	31,272.1	32,693.2	33,939.2	35,207.7	43,220.2	47,850.6	52,294.6	56,971.2	61,116.6	63,432.6
Other Funds	37,085.1	42,120.7	45,020.4	51,690.8	53,907.3	56,920.3	53,155.3	57,492.6	61,093.4	66,792.6
Total Budgeted Positions	1,727	1,752	1,780	1,835	1,899	1,924	1,834	1,794	1,770	1,772
Permanent Full Time	779	805	820	835	878	904	873	850	864	861
Permanent Part Time	865	879	894	872	878	878	833	829	806	809
Non Permanent	83	68	66	128	143	142	128	115	100	102

FIRST 30 DAYS

Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Rationalization

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (Council) will review an initial staff analysis of the Gulf of Alaska (GOA) groundfish rationalization program at a meeting scheduled for December 6-12, 2006. The Council traditionally avoids making major decisions affecting Alaskans when it meets elsewhere, so it will probably not take action on GOA groundfish rationalization at a meeting scheduled for February 7-13, 2007, in Portland. Some action is likely at the April meeting in Anchorage. The State of Alaska's representative on the Council will participate in these discussions and will have to make some preliminary votes on this issue at the December meeting.

The Council has offered efficiency, conservation and safety concerns as justification for GOA groundfish rationalization. From the State of Alaska's perspective, these problems have not yet progressed in the GOA groundfish fisheries to the levels documented prior to rationalization in the halibut, pollock and crab fisheries. However, the department has seen a trend toward short, fast-paced groundfish seasons for some species and several stakeholders have reported reduced economic returns in recent years. These trends have potential management ramifications, as well as undesirable economic effects on fishery-dependent communities.

The State of Alaska has supported rationalizing the GOA groundfish fisheries to increase fishery value and improve product utilization. Alaska has also consistently maintained that state and federal GOA groundfish management systems should be coordinated to the greatest extent possible, since many Alaskans participate in both fisheries and depend upon them as a vital component of their multi-species business operations. A full discussion of the goals developed by the State of Alaska for the GOA groundfish fisheries and documenting the lessons learned from previous fishery rationalization programs is contained in the document "*State of Alaska Goals for the Gulf of Alaska Groundfish Fisheries and Lessons Learned from Prior Rationalization Programs.*"

Contact: McKie Campbell, Commissioner, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (465-4100)

Sport Charter Halibut Management

The North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) is considering a fast track moratorium for the halibut sport charter fishery in International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) Areas 2C and 3A. A decision to proceed will be made at the December 4th, 2006, NPFMC meeting in Anchorage. In addition, at this meeting, the Council will consider longer-term options for managing this fishery, including initial allocations, options for state delegations, limited entry and individualized quota systems. All these options require close coordination with the NPFMC, National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and IPHC.

Contact: Doug Vincent-Lang, Special Projects Coordinator, Division of Sport Fish (267-2339)

Federal Subsistence Board Meeting Issues

1. Choose a Representative. The Federal Subsistence Board (FSB) meets in Anchorage on December 12th and 13, 2006. The State of Alaska, through a delegation to ADF&G, has a

non-voting seat on the FSB. ADF&G Deputy Commissioner Wayne Regelin has normally represented the State and the Department at FSB regulatory meetings and work sessions, with back-up from department staff. Wayne is retiring and a new representative will need to be chosen.

2. Rural/Non-Rural Status. At its December meeting, the Board will action on final rules related to its decennial review of rural determinations. Although the FSB initially determined which Alaska communities were rural when the Federal Subsistence Management Program began in 1990, federal regulations require that rural/non-rural status be reviewed every 10 years, beginning with the availability of the 2000 census data. An initial staff review, completed in July 2005, recommended that the rural/non-rural status of most Alaska communities should remain unchanged for the proposed rule, but proposed changes for several areas of the state including Kodiak and the Ketchikan area. The ADF&G submitted written comments during the public comment period of this proposed rule. Once the Board takes final action, the Department must decide whether to appeal any of the decisions.

3. January Fisheries Meeting. The FSB will have its annual meeting from January 9-11, 2007, to evaluate federal subsistence fishery proposals and institute new regulations for 2007. ADF&G will be submitting formal written comments on the proposals prior to the meeting and should send a high-level policy person from the Commissioner's Office to represent the State of Alaska at this meeting. Once the FSB takes final action, the Department (in consultation with the Department of Law) must decide whether or not to appeal any of the decisions through submission of a Request for Reconsideration.

Contact: Sarah Gilbertson, Subsistence & Federal Issues Coordinator, Division of Sport Fish (267-2138)

Forestall Application of Federal Extraterritorial Jurisdiction Over a Southeast Alaska Commercial Salmon Fishery

Federal regulations under Title VIII of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) reserve the right for the Secretary of the Interior to exert jurisdiction over an activity that occurs off of federal lands if the activity interferes with providing a priority for subsistence under the federal law. The Southeast Federal Regional Advisory Council (RAC), which reports to the Federal Subsistence Board, is considering petitioning for extraterritorial jurisdiction on the commercial salmon purse seine fishery in Chatham Strait. The U.S. Forest Service, the responsible federal agency under ANILCA in Southeast Alaska, has offered to help the RAC develop the petition and has done a technical analysis of the seine fishery's effects on salmon stocks and subsistence fisheries that is inaccurate. The department and the Forest Service will produce a joint report on the status of the salmon stocks and fisheries by December 15. The department and U.S.F.S. will meet with members of the RAC in early January to review the report. The RAC will meet in February.

Contact: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner (465-4115)

Marine Stewardship Council Re-certification of Commercial Salmon Fisheries

Alaska's commercial salmon fisheries were certified in September, 2000, as "well-managed and sustainable" by the Marine Stewardship Council (MSC). That initial certification expired in October 2005. ADF&G began actively pursuing re-certification before that date, but

because of delays from the third-party certification firm (Scientific Certification Systems, SCS), re-certification has not yet been approved. The expiration date of the current certification has instead been extended to December 15, 2006.

While MSC certification may have had a positive effect on the marketing of Alaska salmon, ADF&G and the salmon industry have several concerns with the re-certification process. The re-certification is being applied to sixteen individual certification units (rather than to the entire Alaska salmon fishery) and the MSC performance indicators and scoring guideposts have changed from those used in the original certification. Thus, it is possible that some portions of Alaska's salmon fisheries may not attain certification under the new rules being applied. A decision may have to be made very soon either to withdraw Alaska's salmon program from the MSC certification program or to accept that some individual Alaskan salmon fisheries will not be certified. The state's position, and the harvesting and processing sectors' recommendations, to date have been that all of the Alaska salmon fishery must attain re-certification, or else Alaska should withdraw from the MSC process, until the MSC can more appropriately recognize that our ongoing management program already assures the sustainability of Alaska's salmon fishery.

In addition, the MSC is considering the development of a program for the certification of farmed fish. This will potentially create confusion in the marketplace and dilute any benefits that may have been otherwise accrued from MSC certification of Alaska's wild, natural salmon products.

Contact: Denby Lloyd, Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries (465-4210)

Represent Alaskan Interests in Renegotiation of Pacific Salmon Treaty

Renegotiation of fishery regimes under the Pacific Salmon Treaty between the United States and Canada has begun. The Treaty governs salmon fisheries from Northern Oregon to Cape Suckling, Alaska. Representatives of the U.S. federal government, the states of Washington, Oregon and Alaska, and Pacific Northwest treaty Indian tribes serve on the Pacific Salmon Commission which negotiates the terms of the treaty with Canada. A long-term agreement reached in 1999 will expire at the end of 2008. Initial positions for a U.S. national position on Chinook salmon fisheries will be discussed in the United States Section in October with national positions to be exchanged in January and February. Development of positions on other fisheries will begin in January 2007 and extend into 2008. The negotiations are likely to be protracted because the interests of the U.S. participants are in many regards incompatible, and representatives from the Northwest and Canada are likely to seek restriction on Alaskan fisheries. Furthermore, some salmon stocks harvested by fisheries governed by the treaty are listed under the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and although the treaty has significantly reduced harvests of these stocks, the Chairman of the President's Council on Environmental Quality has announced the intention of further restricting harvests under the Pacific Salmon Treaty.

The Southeast Alaska sport and commercial fisheries harvest a small number of Chinook salmon from stocks originating in the Pacific Northwest which are listed under the Endangered Species Act. At present the Alaskan fisheries can proceed because they are covered under the ESA by a Section 7 incidental take permit issued for the Pacific Salmon Treaty. It will be necessary to coordinate with the Department of Law on progress in the negotiations and on implementation of the ESA recovery process in the Northwest to ensure that the treaty as renegotiated continues to support a section 7 permit for the Alaskan fisheries.

Contact: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner (465-4115)

Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

ADF&G manages the PCSRF on behalf of the State, and funding for a number of proposed projects will need approval from the Commissioner's Office in December and beyond. Tracking and supporting PCSRF Congressional appropriation efforts by the D.C. Governor's Office staff in the Commerce/Justice/State budget will likely be timely in December and/or early January. Alaska's share of this appropriation now totals over \$145 million and is important to salmon sustainability in Alaska, as well as supporting Alaska's efforts to comply with Pacific Salmon Treaty obligations.

Contact: Sue Aspelund, Special Assistant (465-6139)

Predator Management Policy

Predator control programs that have been implemented under the Intensive Management Law need to be sustained over multiple years in order to have a chance of succeeding. Additionally, the research programs being conducted to evaluate conditions before, during, and after such programs need to continue. Predator reductions face strong opposition and legal challenges, but are based in sound science, help increase allowable moose and caribou harvests and are strongly supported by hunters seeking better hunting conditions. In view of the timing of winter aerial wolf control programs, some important decisions need to be made immediately regarding legal, biological and policy issues for predator management and other active management programs.

Contact: Matt Robus, Director, Division of Wildlife Conservation (465-4191)

Boards' Request for Improved Fish and Wildlife Enforcement

As a result of complaints about a perceived decrease in fish and wildlife enforcement throughout the state, the Board of Game and the Board of Fisheries signed a joint resolution in March, 2006. The resolution requested the Governor and the Legislature to provide adequate funds to the troopers and reasonable oversight over fish and wildlife enforcement performance to ensure that fish and wildlife resources are being adequately protected. The resolution also asked the Alaska Bureau of Wildlife Enforcement to remove duties from enforcement personnel, to the extent possible, that do not pertain to the enforcement of fish and game regulations.

In July, 2006, the Board of Game sent letters to the Governor and the legislative leadership requesting that a task force conduct a review of fish and wildlife enforcement in Alaska since the enforcement personnel were moved from ADF&G to the Department of Public Safety in 1972. The letter asked for legislative hearings to evaluate the system, and to consider moving the enforcement program back to Fish and Game. In August, the Governor established a task force, several meetings were held, and recommendations were adopted.

The Board of Game will continue its efforts with the new Governor and legislature to improve fish and wildlife enforcement in Alaska.

Contact: Al Cain, ADF&G Enforcement (267-2157)

Salary and Human Resources Management Issues

Compensation for ADF&G staff is well below that paid by federal agencies or the private sector. As a result the agency has suffered a significant loss of experienced staff to other organizations, and is having increasing difficulty attracting qualified candidates for vacant positions due to noncompetitive salary and benefits.

In addition, response to new funding initiatives has been compromised by delays in personnel actions necessary to rebuild staffing levels for several important research and management programs. Slow action on hiring or reclassification can negate the agency's ability to conduct studies at the optimum time of year. ADF&G has had to assign high priorities to select individual positions in order to get more rapid action, but it appears that the capacity of the centralized HR office is not adequate to deal with the number of personnel actions required to quickly and efficiently utilize funding increases to establish and conduct field studies.

Contact: Tom Lawson, Director of Administrative Services (465-5999)

Prepare Requests for Federal Funding

The department relies on federal funding to support a number of programs that are necessary to maintain fisheries and marine resources and that also fulfill provisions of federal statute or international treaty. These programs received about \$20 million in federal fiscal year 2006 to fund programs such as Bering Sea crab research and management, Pacific Salmon Treaty and Yukon River Agreement implementation and marine mammal research. The requests are prepared by the department and submitted to OMB by early January for review. The completed requests are delivered to the Alaska Congressional delegation by March 1.

Contact: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner (465-4115)

30 to 90 Days

Avian Influenza

Since August, 2005, ADF&G has partnered with federal biological agencies to develop and implement a program for the early detection of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in Alaska, as a component of a national early detection system. The department has also worked in conjunction with the Department of Health & Human Services, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Department of Veterans and Military Affairs to bring factual information on avian flu and pandemic preparedness to Alaska's towns and villages, and to organize to be ready should a positive detection of HPAI occur. Although no positive detections have resulted from this summer's sampling program (to date), the potential for the disease to arrive in Alaska via wild birds still exists and it is expected that federally-funded sampling efforts will continue in 2007. The new administration will have to carry on the coordination and planning functions for HPAI issues that have been put in place over the previous year and a half.

Contact: Matt Robus, Director, Division of Wildlife Conservation (465-4191)

Geoduck Aquatic Farm Industry Recommendations

The State of Alaska and aquatic farming interests have been working on the development of a regulatory framework for the farming of shellfish species native to Alaska. Geoduck clams and littleneck clams have been the species of greatest interest. This has been a long and difficult process and has included litigation. Some issues still remain contentious.

The department plans to provide a tentative regulation package for public review this winter that will attempt to resolve remaining issues of contention within the current constitutional and statutory framework for dealing with common property wild stock resources. Additional mediation work with the industry and the Southeast Alaska Regional Dive Fishery Association (SARDFA) will focus on determining designated areas and future funding mechanisms to pay for the wild stock biomass surveys.

Contact: Patti Nelson, Deputy Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries (465-6105)

Limited Entry for Sport Fish Guide Industry

The Division of Sport Fish has formed an advisory group of sport fishing guides from across Alaska to discuss the need for a limited entry program for the Alaska sport fishing guide industry. Preliminary discussions have suggested a general level of supports exists. Work is now proceeding towards identifying legislative options with affected users.

Contact: Kelly Hepler, Director, Division of Sport Fish (267-2195)

Tongass Land Management Plan Adjustment

ADF&G staff and staff from the Governor's office have participated in the Forest Service's efforts to make adjustments to the Tongass Land Management Plan. Reviews of Old

Growth Reserves and legacy tree reviews have constituted a part of that effort, as has a review of the TLMP Conservation Strategy. This effort is expected to extend for the foreseeable future. Contact: Doug Larsen, Region I Regional Supervisor, Division of Wildlife Conservation (465-4266)

Federal Subsistence Board Meeting on Wildlife and Kenai Peninsula Proposals in May 2007

The Federal Subsistence Board will hold its annual meeting from May 8-10, 2007, to evaluate federal subsistence wildlife proposals and institute new regulations for 2007. Also at this meeting, the Board will consider proposals to change federal subsistence hunting, trapping and fishing regulations on the Kenai Peninsula, including seasons, harvest limits, methods of harvest, and determinations of customary and traditional use. The Department will submit formal written comments on the proposals prior to the meeting and should send a high-level policy person from the Commissioner's Office to represent the State of Alaska at this meeting. Once the Board takes final action, the Department (in consultation with the Department of Law) must decide whether or not to appeal any of the decisions through submission of a Request for Reconsideration.

Contact: Sarah Gilbertson, Subsistence & Federal Issues Coordinator, Division of Sport Fish (267-2138)

Work on State/Federal Protocols and Agreements Related to Subsistence

The State of Alaska, through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, is a signatory to an Interim Memorandum of Agreement (IMOA) with the federal agencies represented on the Federal Subsistence Board for "Coordinated Fisheries and Wildlife Management for Subsistence Uses on Federal Public Lands in Alaska." The Alaska Board of Game recently pulled out of the IMOA and is interested in renegotiating portions of the IMOA. The Department must decide whether it is also interested in pursuing any changes to the IMOA. The IMOA enables the development of agreements (protocols) to coordinate specific aspects of federal and state management of subsistence regulation of fish and wildlife harvest. In recent years, the Department set as its highest priority negotiation of a Subsistence Use Amounts Protocol with the federal agencies represented on the Federal Subsistence Board. Earlier this year, negotiations on that protocol fell apart. However, both sides have indicated a willingness to revisit the issue, and if possible, to restart negotiations on the issue.

Contact: Sarah Gilbertson, Subsistence & Federal Issues Coordinator, Division of Sport Fish (267-2138)

Prioritize Marine Mammals Research in Cooperation with Other Researchers

The department, federal agencies, universities, nongovernmental organizations and Alaska Native organizations engage in research or management activities for marine mammals. Marine mammals are regulated under federal law. Some populations are listed under either the Endangered Species Act or the Marine Mammals Protection Act, both of which can result in restriction of human activities that affect the listed populations. Federal funding for research and management of marine mammals is static and may decline. The department is working with the

other organizations engaged in marine mammals work to prioritize research and management activities.

Contact: David Bedford, Deputy Commissioner (465-4115)

In addition to the regular meeting activity of the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game, the boards acting jointly (Joint Board) scheduled a meeting for October 2007 to review and consider improvements for the local fish and game advisory committee system. A call for proposals was issued in September 2006 and the public review period of proposals will begin in January 2007. The Joint Board also scheduled consideration of the state's "nonsubstance" areas beginning with an initial review in October 2007 and concluding with final action in 2008.

Contact: Jim Marcone, ADP&G Board Support (465-6095)

The Carlson Case

An Alaska Supreme Court decision in *Carlson v. State of Alaska*, CFFC, could be issued at anytime. In the worst case outcome the state's liability could reach \$30-50 million. In 1984, a class action lawsuit (*Donald H. Carlson et al. v. State of Alaska*, CFFC) was filed challenging the higher annual commercial fishing permit renewal and crew license fees charged to non-residents. The Supreme Court initially ruled the challenged fees unconstitutional. The plaintiffs appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court. During the last 20 years the court has been in the Alaska Supreme Court three times and twice the Supreme Court has ruled against the state. In *Carlson*, the Alaska Supreme Court for a fourth time and a decision could be issued soon. In 1984, the challenged fee differential between residents and non-residents was 17 and the highest of the fee resident is charged was \$250 in 1984 by the legislature in permit fees. Non-residents could be charged a maximum of \$270 per permit. In the 1980's, permits were sold to residents by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the state was a fee differential between the two groups of \$200. The challenged fee differential was based on state costs of support of commercial fisheries in order to maintain the best management. This differential was recalculated every three years by CFFC. In the 2007 license year, non-residents of 17% of the charged a one-time differential of \$200. A new member license issued by ADP&G was also subject to the differential.

In the worst case scenario, the state's liability is between \$30 million to \$50 million depending on repayment of bond, less interest allowed, and whether fees. If the state cannot pay the bond, the court could order the state to pay the bond. The state's liability could be as high as \$30 million. The state's liability could be as high as \$30 million. The state's liability could be as high as \$30 million.

CFFC's representative, the Alaska Attorney General, is now from the Department of Law in Anchorage.

Contact: Peter Probst, Commercial Fisheries Permit Fee Committee (465-6095)

IRS Seizure and Forced Sale of Alaska Limited Entry Permits

For the first time since the federal 1998 IRS Reform Act, the IRS is threatening the entry of Alaska's limited entry permits. The IRS is threatening the entry of Alaska's limited entry permits. The IRS is threatening the entry of Alaska's limited entry permits. The IRS is threatening the entry of Alaska's limited entry permits.

Long-Term (90+ Days)

Joint Board of Fisheries and Game to Meet October 2007

In addition to the regular meeting activity of the Alaska Board of Fisheries and Alaska Board of Game, the boards acting jointly (Joint Board) scheduled a meeting for October 2007 to review and consider improvements for the local fish and game advisory committee system. A call for proposals was issued in September 2006 and the public review period of proposals will begin in January 2007. The Joint Board also scheduled consideration of the state's "nonsubsistence" areas beginning with an initial review in October 2007 and concluding with final action in 2008.

Contact: Jim Marcotte, ADF&G Boards Support (465-6095)

The Carlson Case

An Alaska Supreme Court decision in Carlson v. State of Alaska, CFEC, could be issued at anytime. In the worst case outcome the state's liability could reach \$30-\$50 million. In 1984, a class action lawsuit (Donald H. Carlson, et al v. State of Alaska, CFEC) was filed challenging the higher annual commercial fishing permit renewal and crew license fees charged to non-residents. The Superior Court initially ruled the differential was allowable. The plaintiffs appealed to the Alaska Supreme Court. During the last 20 years the case has been to the Alaska Supreme Court three times and to the U.S. Supreme Court once. The case is currently before the Alaska Supreme Court for a fourth time and a decision could be issued soon.

In 1984, the challenged fee differential between residents and non-residents was 1:3 and the highest of the five resident fee classes was \$250 (a cap set by the legislature on permit fees). Non-residents could be charged a maximum of \$750 per permit. In the 2002 licensing year (in response to an Alaska Supreme Court decision), the Alaska Legislature changed the ratio to a fee differential calculated by the Office of Management and Budget based on state costs in support of commercial fisheries to which non-residents do not contribute. This differential is recalculated every three years by OMB. For the 2007 license year, non-residents will be charged a one-time differential of \$105. Crew member licenses issued by ADF&G are also subject to the differential.

In the worst case outcome, the state's liability could reach \$30 million to \$50 million, depending on repayment of back fees, interest allowed, and attorney fees. If the state is not successful, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) will likely require additional agency financial resources to prepare and administer a payback program as well as the amount of the payback, which will require appropriation by the legislature.

CFEC is represented by Assistant Attorney General Lance Nelson from the Department of Law in Anchorage.

Contact: Peter Froehlich, Commercial Fisheries Entry Co-Commissioner (790-6936)

IRS Seizure and Forced Sale of Alaska Limited Entry Permits

For the first time since the federal 1998 IRS Reform Act, the IRS is threatening the Entry Commission with the seizure and forced sale of an Alaska Limited Entry Permit. This spring, an Alaska IRS agent threatened to seize and force the sale of a Limited Entry Permit held by an

Alaskan. Chairman Frank Homan and Commissioner Twomley spoke with the IRS agent in an attempt to persuade him that seizing a Limited Entry Permit would not be in anyone's interest and that the IRS had other practical means (for example, seizing earnings from the permit) to enforce tax obligations.

This represents the first such IRS threat to reach the Commission since passage of the federal 1998 IRS Reform Act.

Contact: Bruce Twomley, Commercial Fisheries Entry Co-Commissioner (790-6944)

Water/Boating Safety, Diving Safety, Firearms Safety, and Bear Safety

Large numbers of ADF&G staff, particularly field staff from the Division of Commercial Fisheries, work on boats, at weir sites, fish wheels, counting towers and sonar sites where water safety is a concern. ADF&G also has a number of employees using scuba and other dive technology to carry out their duties. Many field camps are located in bear country and some knowledge of bear behavior is important to avoid bear/human conflicts. In the cases where conflict between bears and staff cannot be avoided, staff are armed with firearms to provide for their defense.

While ADF&G provides some training in safety associated with these activities, Department management believes efforts should be intensified. This is needed to increase the safety of staff and to address any potential liability the state might face because of inadequate safety training.

Contact: Geron Bruce, Deputy Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries (465-6151)

Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Management

During its October 2006 work session, the Alaska Board of Fisheries agreed to establish a working group of board members and ADF&G staff to examine the Upper Cook Inlet management plans. The tasks for this working group are to review the current plans and to identify conflicts and confusions within and among the plans that are hindering management of these important salmon stocks. At the end of the working group process, ADF&G will prepare a proposal for the board to consider during its 2007/2008 meeting cycle, when Cook Inlet salmon issues are scheduled to be considered.

Contact: Patti Nelson, Deputy Director, Division of Commercial Fisheries (465-6105); and Rob Bentz, Deputy Director, Division of Sport Fish (465-6187)

Fish Habitat Permits and Forest Practices Authorities

Executive Order 107 transferred fish habitat permitting and forest practices authorities from ADF&G to the Department of Natural Resources (DNR). The Office of Habitat Management and Permitting with DNR is now responsible for issuing Fishway Permits and Fish Habitat Permits under AS 41.14.840 and AS 41.14.870, and maintains certain responsibilities under the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) that were previously contained in AS 16 under the authority of ADF&G. Subsequently, DNR and ADF&G entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to outline the roles and responsibilities of each agency with respect to continued protection of fish and wildlife and their habitats during the review of land and water use activities. The MOU restricts ADF&G comment authority for permits and

actions including and in addition to fish habitat permitting and forest practices. Some within and external to the agency believe that ADF&G should have a more independent voice on impacts due to land and water development activities on fish and wildlife and their uses. This may prompt a review of various MOUs and Executive Orders associated with habitat functions.
Contact: Kelly Hepler, Director, Division of Sport Fish (267-2195)

Bear Management Issues

Streams containing salmon attract anglers and bears alike. Bear/Human conflicts at locations like Russian River, Chilkoot River, and in urban areas require resolution to provide for public safety as well as conservation of the respective bear populations. Whether the fishing area is remote and receives low or dispersed angler effort or is easily accessible with high and concentrated angler effort, negative encounters with bears can and do occur. Increasingly, these encounters have led to discussions between the Department and land management agencies (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and ADNR) to develop strategies to lessen angler-bear interactions. These strategies range from educational strategies to land closures to fishing restrictions, each of which is controversial. ADF&G managers need policy support for implementing actions to keep people safe and reduce defense of life and property bear kills. In addition, the department will be working at Board of Game meetings in November and March to prevent the opening of areas near bear viewing sites at Pack Creek (Admiralty Island) and McNeil River to the taking of bears.

Contact: Kelly Hepler, Director, Division of Sport Fish (267-2195); Kim Titus, Deputy Director, Division of Wildlife Conservation (465-4192)

Wood Bison Restoration

ADF&G continues to work towards reintroduction of wood bison, a native species no longer found within the United States. The Division of Wildlife Conservation continues to conduct a public process to evaluate support for the project and is seeking to resolve issues regarding Endangered Species Act provisions, ban on importation, etc.

Contact: David James, Region III Regional Supervisor, Division of Wildlife Conservation (459-7222)

Alaska Board of Game Findings and Regulations on Unit 13 Moose and Caribou (Nelchina Herd) and Tier II Hunts

The new administration will have to respond to any turmoil related to changes in the Game Management Unit (GMU) 13 Tier II subsistence hunts for moose and caribou (Nelchina herd). The Board of Game has been seeking ways to revise the Nelchina caribou hunt to better provide for customary and traditional uses. At present, regulations mandate that 100% of the allowable harvestable surplus go toward the subsistence hunt; and there is no way to allocate animals for other uses. Consequently, there is a great motivation for all categories of hunters to try to participate in the subsistence hunt and associated permit process. This results in practices by some hunters not typical of traditional use patterns. At its special meeting, the BOG attempted to limit the subsistence allocation to a finite number, based on traditional use patterns, to allow an allocation of any excess harvestable surplus to nonsubsistence hunts. To date, the