

ARMY LOGICAL ANALYSIS

565 SCOM117: JOINT INTERIM COMM. ON LIMITED ENTRY 1979

Local Rural and Urban Locations
of
Upper Yukon Set Gillnet and Fishwheel
Permanent Permit Holders¹

Urban²

College
Fairbanks
North Pole

Rural

Allakaket	Huslia
Anderson	Kaltag
Anvik	Koyukuk
Arctic Village	Livengood
Beaver	McKinley
Big Delta	Manley Hot Springs
Birch Creek	Mentasta Lake
Central	Minto
Chalkyitsik	Nenana
Chandalar	Northway
Chena Hot Springs	Nulato
Circle	Paxson
Circle Hot Springs	Ruby
Delta Junction	Stevens Village
Dot Lake	Tanacross
Eagle	Tanana
Fort Yukon	Tetlin
Galena	Tok
Grayling	Venetie
Healy	Wiseman
Hughes	

1

Based on 1978 population figures from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

2

Communities with 2000 or more in 1978 have been classified as urban for all years.

Upper Yukon Set Gillnet
Residency of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

Year	Nonresident	Alaskan Rural Local	Alaskan Urban Local	Alaskan Rural Nonlocal	Alaskan Urban Nonlocal	Total ²
1976	0	17 (77.3%)	4 (18.2%)	0	1 (4.5%)	22
1977	0	37 (84.1%)	7 (15.9%)	0	0	44
1978	0	35 (77.8%)	9 (20.0%)	0	1 (2.2%)	45
1979	0	36 (73.5%)	9 (18.4%)	1 (2.0%)	3 (6.1%)	49

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Residency totals vary from actual number of permit totals due to cases of indeterminacy of residence due to receipt of permit at cannery or an "in care of" address.

Upper Yukon Set Gillnet
Age of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>0-11</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-35</u>	<u>36-40</u>	<u>41-45</u>	<u>46-50</u>	<u>51-55</u>	<u>56-60</u>	<u>61-65</u>	<u>Over 65</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean Age</u>
1976	0	1 (4.6%)	1 (4.6%)	3 (13.6%)	2 (9.1%)	7 (31.8%)	4 (18.1%)	2 (9.1%)	0	0	2 (9.1%)	0	22	53.7
1977	0	2 (4.6%)	0	5 (11.4%)	6 (13.6%)	10 (22.6%)	3 (6.8%)	6 (13.6%)	2 (4.6%)	3 (6.8%)	2 (4.6%)	5 (11.4%)	44	43.3
1978	0	2 (4.4%)	0	4 (8.9%)	7 (15.6%)	10 (22.2%)	2 (4.4%)	5 (11.1%)	4 (8.9%)	2 (4.4%)	4 (8.9%)	5 (11.1%)	45	44.3
1979	0	3 (6.1%)	1 (2.1%)	3 (6.1%)	8 (16.3%)	7 (14.3%)	6 (12.2%)	6 (12.2%)	4 (8.2%)	1 (2.1%)	4 (8.2%)	6 (12.2%)	49	44.0

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

Upper Yukon Set Gillnet
Sex of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sex</u> ²	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1976	17	5
1977	36	8
1978	34	11
1979	40	9

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Does not include those with initials only and those with names not identifiable with certainty as either male or female.

Upper Yukon Fishwheel
Residency of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

Year	Nonresident	Alaskan Rural Local	Alaskan Urban Local	Alaskan Rural Nonlocal	Alaskan Urban Nonlocal	Total ²
1976	0	44 (86.3%)	6 (11.8%)	1 (1.9%)	0	51
1977	0	95 (88.0%)	9 (8.3%)	3 (2.8%)	1 (.9%)	108
1978	0	91 (84.3%)	13 (12.0%)	3 (2.8%)	1 (.9%)	108
1979	0	96 (85.0%)	14 (12.4%)	2 (1.8%)	1 (.8%)	113

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Residency totals vary from actual number of permit totals due to cases of indeterminacy of residence due to receipt of permit at cannery or an "in care of" address.

Upper Yukon Fishwheel
Age of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>0-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-35</u>	<u>36-40</u>	<u>41-45</u>	<u>46-50</u>	<u>51-55</u>	<u>56-60</u>	<u>61-65</u>	<u>Over 65</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean Age</u>
1976	0	7 (14.0%)	1 (2.0%)	5 (10.0%)	5 (10.0%)	6 (12.0%)	3 (6.0%)	9 (18.0%)	4 (8.0%)	5 (10.0%)	4 (8.0%)	1 (2.0%)	50	40.9
1977	1 (.9%)	15 (14.0%)	6 (5.6%)	10 (9.4%)	13 (12.2%)	14 (13.1%)	9 (8.4%)	12 (11.2%)	10 (9.4%)	4 (3.7%)	7 (6.5%)	6 (5.6%)	107	39.2
1978	1 (.9%)	12 (11.1%)	6 (5.6%)	11 (10.2%)	13 (12.0%)	14 (13.0%)	12 (11.1%)	10 (9.3%)	12 (11.1%)	4 (3.7%)	8 (7.4%)	5 (4.6%)	108	39.9
1979	0	13 (11.5%)	8 (7.1%)	11 (9.7%)	13 (11.5%)	15 (13.3%)	12 (10.6%)	10 (8.9%)	12 (10.6%)	5 (4.4%)	6 (5.3%)	8 (7.1%)	113	40.2

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

Upper Yukon Fishwheel
Sex of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sex</u> ²	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1976	48	1
1977	91	15
1978	90	17
1979	90	22

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Does not include those with initials only and those with names not identifiable with certainty as either male or female.

Local Rural and Urban Locations
of
Norton Sound Set Gillnet
Permanent Permit Holders¹

² <u>Urban</u>	<u>Rural</u>
Nome	Council
	Elim
	Koyuk
	Shaktoolik
	Unalakleet
	White Mountain

¹
Based on 1978 population figures from the Department of Community and Regional Affairs.

²
Communities with 2000 or more in 1978 have been classified as urban for all years.

Norton Sound Set Gillnet
Residency of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

Year	Nonresident	Alaskan Rural Local	Alaskan Urban Local	Alaskan Rural Nonlocal	Alaskan Urban Nonlocal	Total ²
1976	0	130 (92.2%)	10 (7.1%)	1 (.7%)	0	141
1977	2 (1.2%)	156 (91.2%)	12 (7.0%)	1 (.6%)	0	171
1978	0	158 (89.8%)	16 (9.1%)	2 (1.1%)	0	176
1979	0	154 (87.0%)	17 (9.6%)	4 (2.3%)	2 (1.1%)	177

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Residency totals vary from actual number of permit totals due to cases of indeterminacy of residence due to receipt of permit at cannery or an "in care of" address.

Norton Sound Set Gillnet
Age of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age</u> <u>0-10</u>	<u>11-20</u>	<u>21-25</u>	<u>26-30</u>	<u>31-35</u>	<u>36-40</u>	<u>41-45</u>	<u>46-50</u>	<u>51-55</u>	<u>56-60</u>	<u>61-65</u>	<u>Over 65</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Mean Age</u>
1976	0	8 (5.7%)	12 (8.5%)	20 (14.2%)	14 (9.9%)	15 (10.6%)	10 (7.1%)	12 (8.5%)	19 (13.5%)	10 (7.1%)	8 (5.7%)	13 (9.2%)	141	42.7
1977	0	12 (6.9%)	14 (8.1%)	24 (13.9%)	23 (13.3%)	17 (9.8%)	8 (4.7%)	18 (10.4%)	16 (9.2%)	17 (9.8%)	7 (4.1%)	17 (9.8%)	173	42.0
1978	0	13 (7.3%)	15 (8.5%)	23 (13.1%)	21 (11.9%)	16 (9.1%)	11 (6.2%)	17 (9.7%)	16 (9.1%)	17 (9.7%)	7 (4.0%)	20 (11.4%)	176	42.5
1979	0	13 (7.3%)	16 (9.0%)	24 (13.5%)	22 (12.4%)	16 (9.0%)	13 (7.3%)	14 (7.9%)	17 (9.9%)	15 (8.4%)	6 (3.4%)	21 (11.9%)	177	42.2

¹

As of June 30 of each year.

Norton Sound Set Gillnet
Sex of Permanent Permit Holders
By Year¹

<u>Year</u>	<u>Sex</u> ²	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
1976	133	5
1977	151	17
1978	157	16
1979	156	18

¹
As of June 30 of each year.

²
Does not include those with initials only and those with names not identifiable with great certainty as either male or female.

III. TRANSFER TRENDS

Number of Permanent Permits
Transferred
by
Fishery and Gear Type

<u>Fishery/Gear Type</u>	<u>Total Number of Permits</u>	<u>Number of Permits Transferred</u>	<u>Number of Permits Not Transferred</u>	<u>Percent of Permits Transferred</u>
Southeastern				
Drift Gillnet	462	226	236	48.9%
Purse Seine	414	164	250	39.6%
Yakutat				
Set Gillnet	166	69	97	41.6%
Prince William Sound				
Drift Gillnet	532	226	306	42.5%
Purse Seine	258	108	150	41.9%
Set Gillnet	27	10	17	37.0%
Cook Inlet				
Drift Gillnet	555	266	289	47.9%
Purse Seine	75	31	44	41.3%
Set Gillnet	743	327	416	44.0%
Kodiak				
Beach Seine	33	20	13	60.6%
Purse Seine	374	165	209	44.1%
Set Gillnet	186	95	91	51.1%
Chignik				
Purse Seine	90	18	72	20.0%
Peninsula-Aleutians				
Drift Gillnet	156	65	91	41.7%
Purse Seine	117	35	82	29.9%
Set Gillnet	110	34	76	30.9%
Bristol Bay				
Drift Gillnet	1,717	674	1,043	39.2%
Set Gillnet	912	340	572	37.3%
Statewide Power Troll	933	436	497	46.7%

<u>Fishery/Gear Type</u>	<u>Total Number of Permits</u>	<u>Number of Permits Transferred</u>	<u>Number of Permits Not Transferred</u>	<u>Percent of Permits Transferred</u>
Kuskokwim Gillnet	781	119	662	15.2%
Kotzebue Set Gillnet	180	44	136	24.4%
Lower Yukon Gillnet	702	73	629	10.4%
Upper Yukon Fishwheel	113	22	91	19.5%
Set Gillnet	49	8	41	16.3%
Norton Sound Set Gillnet	177	26	151	14.7%

Relative Trends in Residency Proportions
Since Initial Allocation of Permits

This table summarizes trends in relative proportions of permit holders in each residency category in the years since initial allocation of permanent permits. Definitions for relative holding trends are as follows:

- 1 - Up: In every year since the initial allocation of permits, the percentage has increased or remained the same after a previous increase.
- 2 - Fluctuating Up: Although decreasing in some year(s), the percentage is more in 1979 than the percentage of the initial allocation.
- 3 - Fluctuating Down: Although increasing in some year(s), the percentage is less in 1979 than the percentage of the initial allocation.
- 4 - Down: In every year since the initial allocation of permits, the percentage has decreased or remained the same after a previous decrease.
- 5 - Stable: The percentage in 1979 is the same as June 30 of the initial year of allocation.

<u>FISHERY</u>	<u>R E S I D E N C Y C A T E G O R Y</u>				
	<u>Nonresident</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Non-Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Non-Local</u>
Southeast					
Purse Seine	1	4	2	5	5
Drift Gillnet	3	3	2	2	3
Yakutat					
Set gillnet	3	2	5	5	2
Prince William Sound					
Purse seine	3	3	3	2	1
Drift gillnet	2	2	4	1	2
Set gillnet	3	5	3	5	1
Cook Inlet					
Purse seine	1	4	1	5	4
Drift gillnet	3	1	3	5	3
Set gillnet	3	3	2	4	4
Kodiak					
Purse seine	4	2	1	3	2
Beach seine	2	4	2	5	2
Set gillnet	3	2	2	3	2

Residency Categories and Residency Trends

<u>FISHERY</u>	<u>R E S I D E N C Y C A T E G O R Y</u>				
	<u>Nonresident</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Non-local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Non-local</u>
Chignik					
Purse seine	3	2	5	3	2
Peninsula-Aleutian					
Purse seine	3	2	5	5	4
Drift gillnet	2	4	5	3	2
Set gillnet	2	3	5	4	3
Bristol Bay					
Drift gillnet	3	3	5	2	1
Set gillnet	2	3	5	2	2
Statewide					
Power troll	3	4	2	3	1
Kuskokwim					
Gillnet	5	3	2	3	1
Kotzebue					
Set gillnet	5	3	2	1	3
Lower Yukon					
Gillnet	1	4	5	2	1
Upper Yukon					
Set gillnet	5	3	2	1	2
Fishwheel	5	3	2	3	2
Norton Sound					
Set gillnet	5	4	1	2	1

Absolute Number of Permits in Residency Category in 1979
as Related to Numbers in Previous Years

This table summarizes trends in absolute holdings of permanent permits by residency categories in the years since initial allocation of permanent permits. Definitions for absolute holdings trends are as follows:

A - Number of permits held in 1979 is equal to or higher than the number held in any previous year

B - Number of permits held in 1979 is equal to or higher than the number of permits initially held but not higher than in other year(s). Percent decrease for highest number of permits held in previous years appears in parentheses.

C - Number of permits held in 1979 is lower than number of permits initially held. Percent decrease from highest number of permits held appears in parentheses.

* - Denotes less than an average of 10 permits per year in that category.

R E S I D E N C Y C A T E G O R Y

FISHERY

	<u>Nonresident</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Local</u>	<u>Alaskan Rural Non-local</u>	<u>Alaskan Urban Non-local</u>
Southeast					
Purse Seine	A	C(25%)	B(.9%)	A*	B(67%)*
Drift gillnet	B(.7%)	B(6.5%)	A	B(.33%)*	C(100%)*
Yakutat					
Set gillnet	B(15.8%)	A	A*	A*	B(8.7%)
Prince William Sound					
Purse seine	B(6.9%)	B(12.5%)*	A	A*	B(9.8%)*
Drift gillnet	B(1.6%)	B(4.8%)	B(1.2%)	A	A
Set gillnet	C(16.7%)*	A*	B(4.8%)	A*	A*
Cook Inlet					
Purse Seine	A*	A	A	A*	C(100%)*
Drift gillnet	A	A	B(5.2%)	B(42.9%)*	C(50%)*
Set gillnet	A	A	B(1.8%)	C(67%)	C(65%)
Kodiak					
Purse seine	B(6%)	A	A	A	A
Beach seine	A*	C(22%)*	A	B(100%)*	B(33%)*
Set gillnet	B(2.2%)	B(16.7%)	A	A	B(15.4%)*
Chignik					
Purse seinr	C(21.1%)	B(8.8%)	B(8.7)%	A*	A

R E S I D E N C Y C A T E G O R Y

<u>FISHERY</u>	<u>Nonresident</u>	Alaskan Rural <u>Local</u>	Alaskan Urban <u>Local</u>	Alaskan Rural <u>Non-Local</u>	Alaskan Urban <u>Non-Local</u>
Penninsula-Aleutian					
Purse seine	A	A	A*	A*	C(75%)*
Drift gillnet	B(2%)	B(2%)	A*	B(50%)*	A*
Set gillnet	A*	B(1.1%)	A*	A*	A*
Bristol Bay					
Drift gillnet	A	B(.5%)	A*	A	A
Set gillnet	A	A	A*	A	A
Statewide					
Power troll	B(5.7%)	B(1.6%)	B(.8%)	B(50%)*	A*
Kuskokwim					
Gillnet	A*	A	B(.6%)	A	A*
Kotzebue					
Set gillnet	A*	B(13.3%)	A	A*	B(33%)*
Lower Yukon					
Gillnet	A*	B(.7%)	A*	B(1.4%)	A
Upper Yukon					
Set gillnet	A*	B(2.7%)	A*	A*	A*
Fishwheel	A*	A	A	B(33%)*	A*
Norton Sound					
Set gillnet	B(100%)*	B(2.5%)	A	A*	A*

SCOMM

#17:9

RUN			HARVEST		ESCAPEMENT	
Bristol Bay	70	2.5	—	1.6	A	
PINK	1	—	—	—	—	
	2	1.4	130,000	800,000	600,000	
	3	—	—	—	—	
	4	300,000	920,000	—	600-900,000	
	5	—	—	—	—	
	6	3.05	1.6	2.0-2.4	740,000	600-1.0 860,000
	7	—	—	—	—	—
	8	3.2	13.8	2.2-2.6	5.2	600-1.0 8.6
	9	—	—	—	—	—

Bristol Bay	70	56.0	39.64	34.6	21.4	
SOCKEYE	1	16.9	15.5	9.5	6.4	
	2	10.3	5.4	5.1	5.2	
	3	6.2	2.43	1.5	4.7	
	4	5.3	11.3	—	9.5	
	5	12.9	24.15	—	4.83	17.5 19,337
	6	12.0	12.18	6.25	6.27	5.75 5.91
	7	8.4	9.52	3.2	4.71	5.2 4.81
	8	11.5	19.7	6.0	9.7	5.5 10.0
	9	22.7	—	13.2	—	9.5

RUN				HARVEST		ESCAPEMENT	
Chignik	70	1.7	—	—		—	
PINK	1	—	—	—		—	
	2	—	113,000	—		—	
	3	—	184,000	—		—	
	4	200,000	300,000	—		260,000	
	5	80-750,000	—	—		600,000	~~800,000~~
	6	200-820,000	910,000	120,000	400,000	500-700,000	510,000
	7	750,000	1,340,000	70,000	540,000	680,000	750,000
	8	2.7	1,930,000	2.3	980,000	400,000	950,000
	9	2.6		800,000		1.8	
Chignik	70	1.2	2.51	550,000		650,000	
SOCKEYE	1	1.7	2.3	1,086,000		650,000	
	2	857,000	910,000	207,000		650,000	
	3	780,000	1.64	100,000		650,000	
	4	990,000	1.3	340,000		650,000	
	5	1,090,000	933,000	440,000	374,000	650,000	534,000
	6	715,000	1.95	65,000	1.13	650,000	820,000
	7	2,009,000	2.64	1,350,000	1.96	650,000	730,000
	8	1.7	2.28	1,050,000	1.6	650,000	680,000
	9	2.1		1,450,000		650,000	
South	70	—	—	—		—	
Peninsula	1	—	—	—		—	
PINK	2	—	—	—		—	
	3	—	—	—		—	
	4	—	—	—		—	
	5	100-700,000	—	—		—	525,000
	6	1.15	3.67	100,000	2.4	800-1.4	1.7
	7	1.10	3.02	—	1.36	1.3	1.66
	8	4.3	8.7	3.0	5.8	1.3	2.9
	9	9.5		8.2		1.3	

RUN				HARVEST		ESCAPEMENT	
Prince	70	347,000	324,000	197,000		150,000	
William S.	1	760,000	760,000	560,000		200,000	
CHUM	2	800,000	360,000	600,000		200,000	
	3	643,000	1,280,000	443,000		200,000	
	4	294,000	280,000	94,000		200,000	
	5	215,000	161,000	15,000	101,000	200,000	60,000
	6	1,800,000	460,000	1,600,000	380,000	200,000	80,000
	7	750,000	715,000	450,000	570,000	300,000	145,000
	8	640,000	650,000	390,000	490,000	250,000	160,000
	9	360,000		110,000		250,000	
Southern #	70	2,000,000	650,000	1,800,000		200,000	
Outer Cook	1	480,000	770,000	280,000		200,000	
Inlet	2	750,000	55,000	500,000		250,000	
PINK	3						
	4	340,000	100,000	40,000		300,000	
	5	620,000	1,232,000	320,000	1,032,000	300,000	200,000
	6	780,000	200,000	480,000	140,000	300,000	60,000
	7	850,000	1,700,000	550,000	1,340,000	300,000	360,000
	8	635,000	480,000	335,000	350,000	500,000	130,000
	9	1,700,000		1,400,000		300,000	
Kodiak	70	20.2	14.8	16.6		3.6	
PINK	1	8.3	5.4	7.0		1.3	
	2	9.5	3.55	6.5		3.0	
	3	7.8	980,000	6.5		1.3	
	4	2.9	4.64			3.0	
	5	3.0	3.83	1.7	2.945	1.3	885,000
	6	12.9	13.65	9.9	10.66	3.0	2.99
	7	8.6	8.15	7.4	6.27	1.2	2.24
	8	14.1	19.0	11.4	15.0	2.7	4.0
	9	13.2		11.2		2.0	

RUN				HARVEST		ESCAPEMENT	
Southern	70	18.7	9.9	13.2		5.5	
Southeastern	1	4.3	11.0	—		5.0	
PINK	2	14.5	13.9	8.5		6.0	
	3	14.0	7.9	8.0		6.0	
	4	6.8	6.74	0.8		6.0	
	5	2.0	7.58	—	3.1	6.0	4.48
	6	4.1	9.55	—	4.8	6.0	4.75
	7	12.0	16.7	6.0	11.2	6.0	5.5
	8	22.1	22.6	16.1	17.5	6.0	5.1
	9	15.4		9.4		6.0	
Northern	70	9.0	6.44	5.5		3.5	
Southeastern	1	8.5	5.55	4.5		4.0	
PINK	2	12.0	6.0	8.0		4.0	
	3	6.0	3.8	2.0		4.0	
	4	9.3	2.0	5.3		4.0	
	5	4.6	2.083	0.6	583,000	4.0	1.5
	6	1.5	910,000	—	170,000	4.0	740,000
	7	2.9	6.1	—	2.3	4.0	3.8
	8	5.0	4.9	1.0	2.5	4.0	2.4
	9	9.2		5.2		4.0	
Prince	70	4.4	3.704	3.1		1.3	
William J.	1	6.2	9.5	4.7		1.5	
PINK	2	1.7	690,000	0.2		1.5	
	3	2.7	3.31	1.2		1.5	
	4	2.0	1.33	0.5		1.5	
	5	3.1	5.953	1.6	4453	1.5	1.5
	6	6.7	3.86	5.2	2.99	1.5	886,000
	7	6.3	6.2	4.8	4.5	1.5	1.7
	8	4.4	3.9	2.9	2.8	1.5	1.1
	9	8.4		6.9		1.5	

	South. SE	North. SE	Prince PINK	Prince CHUM	SW COCK INLET	Kodiak	Chig. PINK
70	88%	39%	18.7%	7.09%	207%	36.4%	— 0 —
1	-60%	53%	-34.7%	0%	-37.6%	53.7%	— 0 —
2	4.3%	100%	146%	12%	1263%	168%	— 0 —
3	77%	57%	-18.4%	-49.7%	— 0 —	696%	— 0 —
4	89%	365%	50.3%	5.0%	240%	-38%	-33%
5	-74%	346%	-47.9%	33.5%	-49.6%	-22%	— 0 —
6	-57%	64%	73.5%	291%	290%	-5%	-9.8%
7	-28%	-52%	1.6%	4.84%	-50%	6%	-44%
8	-2.2%	2%	12.8%	-1.53%	32.2%	-26%	39%

	Chig. SOCKEYE	S. Peninsula	Brist. PINK	Brd. SOCKEYE
70	-52.1%	— 0 —	— 0 —	41.3%
1	-26.1%	— 0 —	— 0 —	9.0%
2	-58%	— 0 —	976.9%	90.7%
3	-52.4%	— 0 —	— 0 —	155.1%
4	-23.8%	— 0 —	-69.4%	-53.1%
5	16.8%	— 0 —	— 0 —	-46.6%
6	-63.3%	-68.7	90.6%	-6.3%
7	-25.7%	-63.6	— 0 —	-11.8%
8	-25.4%	-50.6	-76.8%	-41.6

Fisheries Management in Alaska - A Comparison

For: The Limited Entry Study Group
By: Pat Mc Corkle, A.A.,
Revised by: Donna Mayer, A.A.
Date: December 6th, 1979

Phase I - Graphs

Phase II - Outline

Management

- A. Escapement - set optimum goals
 - 1. Survey of major escapement systems to measure the actual amount of good spawning area
 - 2. Historical escapement trends

These are the criteria used to determine the optimum escapement goals for a system.
- B. Subsistence
 - 1. Quotas
 - 2. Problems - where subsistence management falls down
- C. Run Size
 - 1. Forecasts
 - a. Pre-emergent fry indices
 - i. linear regression
 - ii. multiple regression
 - iii. weighted
 - a. intertidal vs. upstream
 - b. average escapement
 - b. Average annual air temperature (S.E.)
 - c. Indices
 - i. fry fitness
 - ii. brood year fry
 - d. Average percentage contribution of 4-year old fish
 - i. calculations for other ages
 - e. Average return per spawner X brood year escapement
 - f. Adult returns vs. pre-emergent fry index
 - g. Parent year escapement
 - h. Problems - where forecasts can go wrong
 - 2. Catch data
 - a. Information from fish tickets - actual amount of fish caught and sold
 - b. Subsistence catches
 - 3. Counting (escapement)
 - a. Fish weirs
 - b. Counting towers
 - c. Aerial surveillance
 - d. Sonar enumeration systems
 - e. Test fishing
 - f. Problems

- D. Actual In-season Harvest Management
 - 1. Quotas
 - a. Set by Fish and Game
 - b. Set by cannery/processor
 - 2. Set openings & closings
 - a. Emergency orders
 - 3. Communication
 - a. with fishermen
 - b. with canneries/processors
 - c. Calculations on an average
 - 4. Gear size regulations
 - a. net mesh size
 - b. net length
 - c. net depth
 - 5. Problems
 - a. Overescapement
 - b. Underescapement
 - c. Too much gear in the water
 - d. Management is being done from the office

FISHERIES MANAGEMENT IN ALASKA ... A COMPARISON

PHASE I

I have graphed, on the same graph, the forecasted run totals and the actual run size for the years 1970 through 1978 and predictions through 1979 for each of the following fisheries and administrative areas: Southern Southeastern Pink, Northern Southeastern Pink, Prince William Sound Pink, Prince William Sound Chum, Southern Outer Cook Inlet Pink, Kodiak Pink, Chignik Pink, Chignik Sockeye, Southern Peninsula Pink, Bristol Bay Pink, and Bristol Bay Sockeye. I have found it most difficult to apply and generalizations to these fisheries, in some areas the number of returning fish has increased since 1970 and in some areas it hasn't. Another very broad generalization on the accuracy of Fish & Game predictions allows me to say that the Fish & Game tends to predict on the lower side of the actual run size. From this data, I conclude that it will take another three or four years of strict Limited Entry enforcement to show any definite impacts due to Limited Entry alone, because also in the time since Limited Entry was adopted, the Japanese mothership fisheries in Bristol Bay were curtailed and the 200 mile limit was installed and enforced. This has had a large impact on the fishery, especially in Bristol Bay. It will take some time for those effects to stabilize.

PHASE II

A. Escapement

One of the first steps in the management of Alaska's commercial fisheries is to identify major spawning systems and set optimum escapement goals for them. Optimum escapement goals are set by looking at the past escapement trends of the system and by actual survey of the area. Where possible, field biologists have gone in and measured the actual amount of good spawning area in the system for use in their calculations. Items taken into consideration are: gravel size, stream depth, current strength and what type of predators are in the area. The Department of Fish and Game bases a large part of its management strategies upon these calculations and the numbers resulting from them.

B. Subsistence

Another important consideration in the management of Alaska's commercial fisheries is the subsistence fishery. In some areas, mainly the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim area, subsistence fishing has been given the highest use priority and commercial fishing is considered only after the subsistence and escapement goals are met. The Alaska subsistence fishery is managed basically through the use of quotas per each permit and through mandatory annual renewal of those permits. Lately the subsistence fishery has been declining due to the absence of younger fishermen, increased welfare programs and employment opportunities and in places where the snowmobile is replacing dog sleds for transportation.

Currently, there is a definite problem in the subsistence fishery dealing with subsistence roe sales. In some areas, the Department of Fish and Game has allowed the subsistence fishermen to sell subsistence-caught salmon roe. This has resulted in several cases of waste and abuse of the subsistence resource such as stripping fish and leaving them.

Another problem within the subsistence fishery is that enforcement of subsistence fishing laws is difficult due to the fact that subsistence fishermen usually live in isolated villages and it is difficult for them to get in to renew their permits and report their catches and also it is difficult for the Department of Fish and Game to be available to all subsistence fishermen at all times.

C. Run Size

For good management of Alaska's commercial fisheries, the Department of Fish and Game needs to have some idea as to how the runs are shaping up and what amounts of fish can reasonably be expected in the respective administrative areas. Predictions or forecasts attempt to give an elementary base for calculations and planning. There are several different methods of forecasting the run size, the methods differ from administrative area to administrative

area as well as within the area itself.

1. Forecasts

Forecasts based on pre-emergent fry indices can be straight, year-by-year linear regressions for a fishery that is more or less proven to be stable or multiple regression, where only certain previous pre-emergent fry or parent year escapement counts are considered. The multiple regression method is used when the fishery follows a peak year cycle or a distinct even year - odd year difference in run size. The index can also be weighted to show intertidal vs. upstream spawning and survival rates and the previous average escapement for that system.

A forecast consideration peculiar to the Southeastern administrative area is the use of average annual air and/or water temperatures, taken at 15 stations throughout the Southeast area over a number of years. Some years only the air temperature is used and others only the water temperature or a combination of the two is used.

Several other indices aside from the pre-emergent fry are used in forecasting, including a fry fitness sample index, brood year fry counts or counting fry spawned in a specific year, and parent year escapements. Also, combinations of these are used in some areas such as adult return counts vs. the pre-emergent fry index.

A forecast method peculiar to the Prince William Sound chum forecast is based on the average percentage contribution of 4-year-old fish, and then expanding upon that number to include the contributions of other brood years.

There are a lot of problems with fishery predictions. One of the biggest of these is weather. If, for instance, one area has an extreme condition such as an earthquake, a heat wave, flood, drought or early freeze, any one of these can adversely affect the developing salmon. The effect of these types of extreme conditions may not be seen until several years later when the runs suddenly drop off. Also, extreme weather conditions affect the normal habits of the predators, causing them to take more than the usual amount of spawning salmon for their food and disturbing pre-deposited eggs.

2) Catch Data

Along with counting the estimating escapement, catch data plays an important part in the management of the fisheries. This data is the most accurate record of the actual catch size available. It comes directly from the fish tickets themselves which are required from all of the canneries

and processors for each catch the fishermen purchase. This data combined with the escapement index or data provides the basis for run size figures.

3) Counting

Along with the forecasts, counting or estimating the escaping fish is a major consideration. There are several ways to accomplish this. One of them is through the use of a combination of fish weirs and counting towers, man-made obstacles placed in the path of the spawning salmon causing them to expose themselves in countable numbers to the observers in nearby towers.

Aerial surveillance is another method of estimating the size of the run. Low-flying planes make slow sweeps over known major spawning systems while biologists make estimates as to how many fish are contained in the area. One problem with this method and also with counting towers is that often the river or stream is too murky due to silt, run-off or other natural causes to accurately count the spawning salmon.

A method of counting escapement that is beginning to see more use, especially in the Bristol Bay administrative area, is that of sonar enumeration. In this method, sonar counters are placed at the mouth of major streams and spawning systems to count all of the fish that pass it. There are still some problems to be conquered with this method, such as how to keep the machine from being clogged with the natural debris that comes down the river. Another difficulty preventing this method from being widely used is that use would only be justified in major spawning systems. In Southeast, for instance, where there are many small streams where spawning salmon can be found, the high cost of installation and maintenance of a sonar would be prohibitive due to the sheer number of possible spawning areas.

D. Actual In-Season Harvest Management

1) Quotas

After all of the calculating is finished and a preliminary forecast is done, the season is beginning. The Department of Fish and Game has several different methods of managing the harvest of Alaska's commercial fisheries during the actual season. The most basic of these is to impose a quota system upon the fishermen. Quotas can also be imposed by the canneries and/or processors in the area for the main reason that they do not have the facilities to process more than a certain amount of fish from any given fisherman.

2) Set Openings & Closings

The management practice that receives the most use throughout the State is that of a combination of set openings and closures with emergency order, day-to-day management.

3) Communications

Emergency order issuance can depend upon one or more of several factors: communication with upriver, subsistence or on-the-scene fishermen, canneries and/or processors, test fishing by Fish and Game staff on site, calculations on previous trend averages, hatchery data and any other factors that could give up to the minute, accurate ideas of run size and escapement.

4) Gear Size Regulations

Another type of management in the same class is the establishment of gear size regulations. Since it is possible to segregate catches by using different size mesh in nets, a mesh size regulation is imposed. Then, to regulate catch size, a regulation governing maximum net length, depth and aggregate size can be imposed. All areas where net fishing occurs now use the maximum aggregate regulation as opposed to sliding gear method, i.e. restriction on the fathoms of nets.

5) Problems

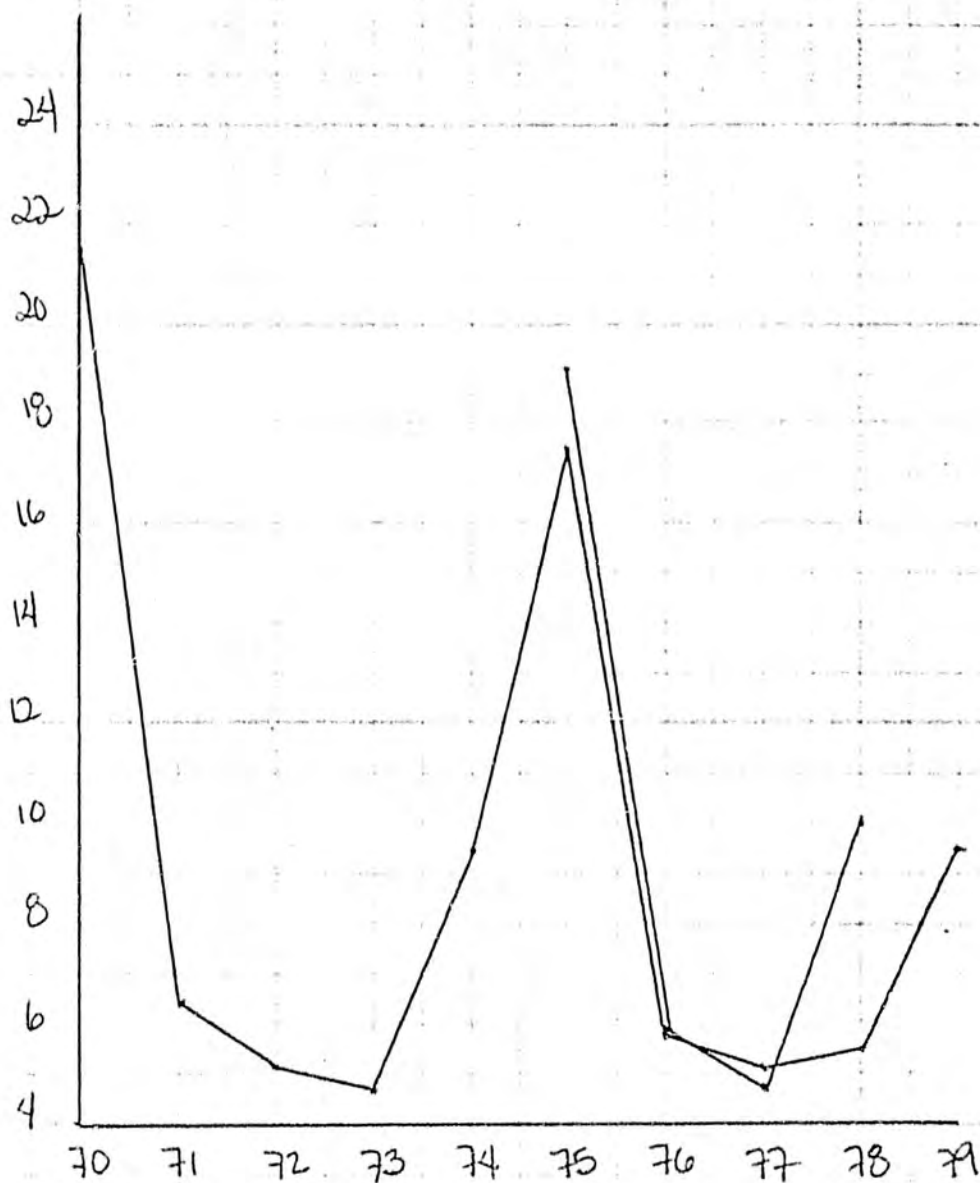
There are still many problems with the management of Alaska's commercial fisheries which still result in sometimes creel over or under escapement in areas not able to provide adequate spawning area for the spawning salmon or where there is too much gear in the water.

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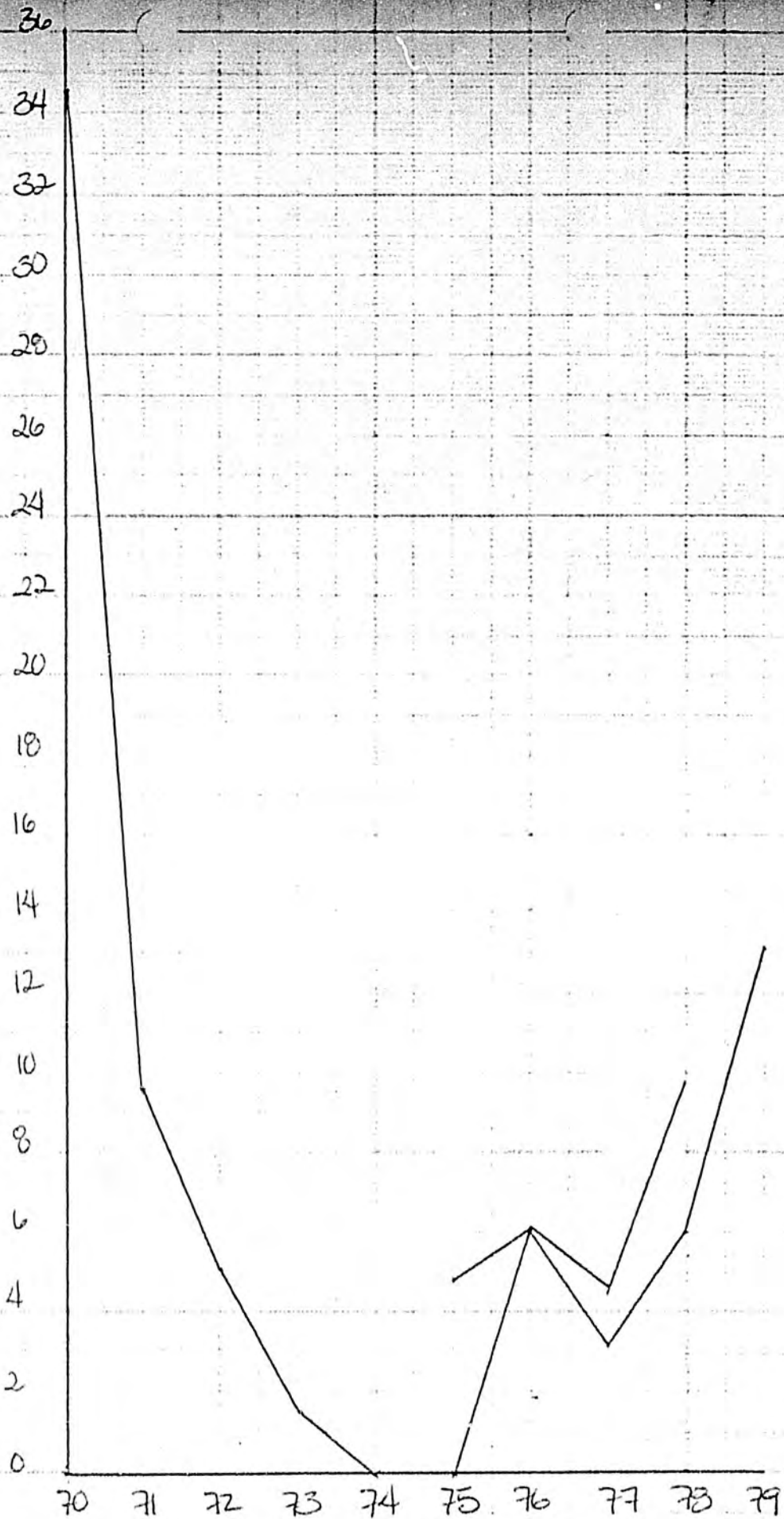
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Bristol Bay
ESCAPEMENT SOCKEYE

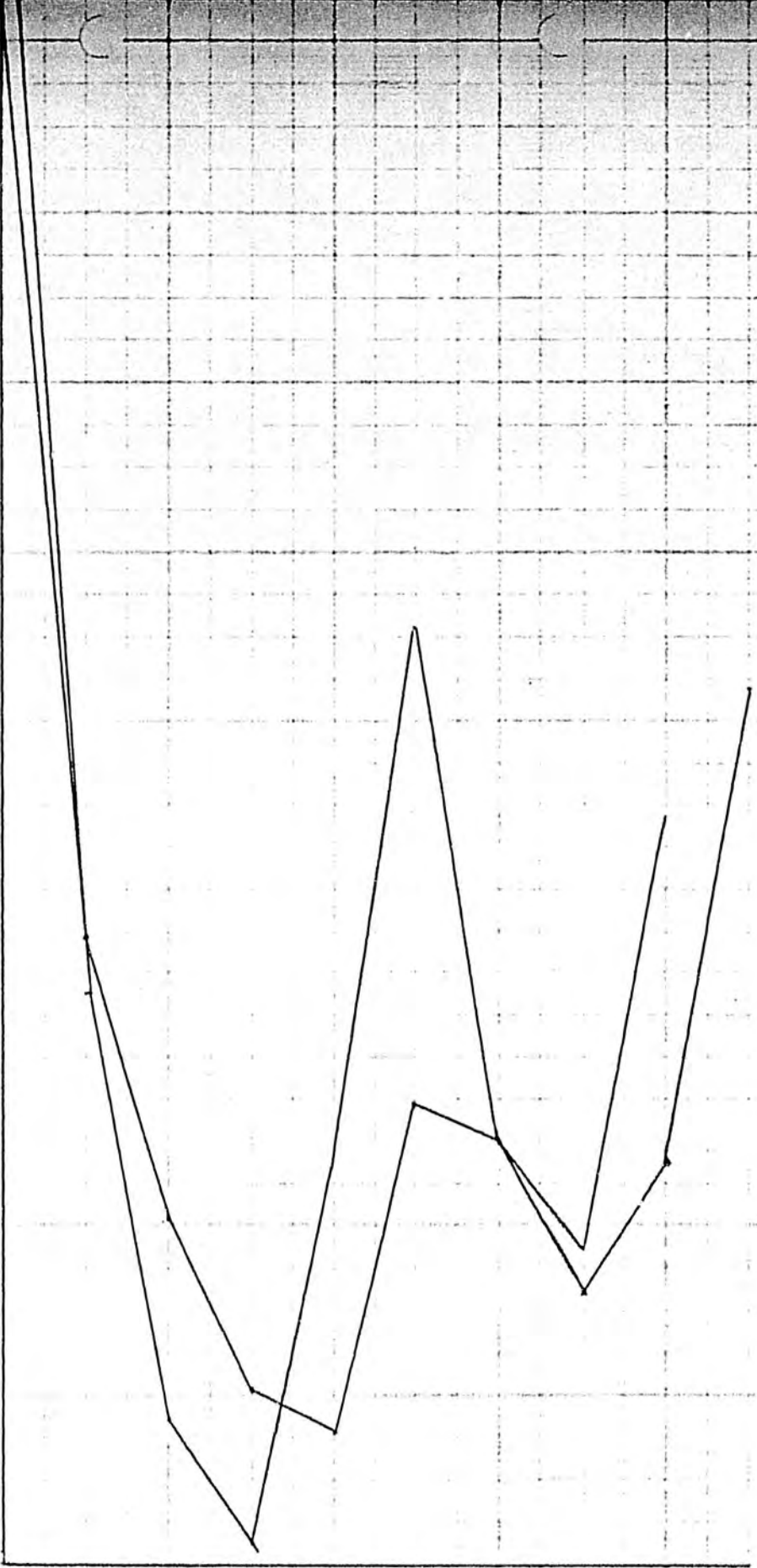


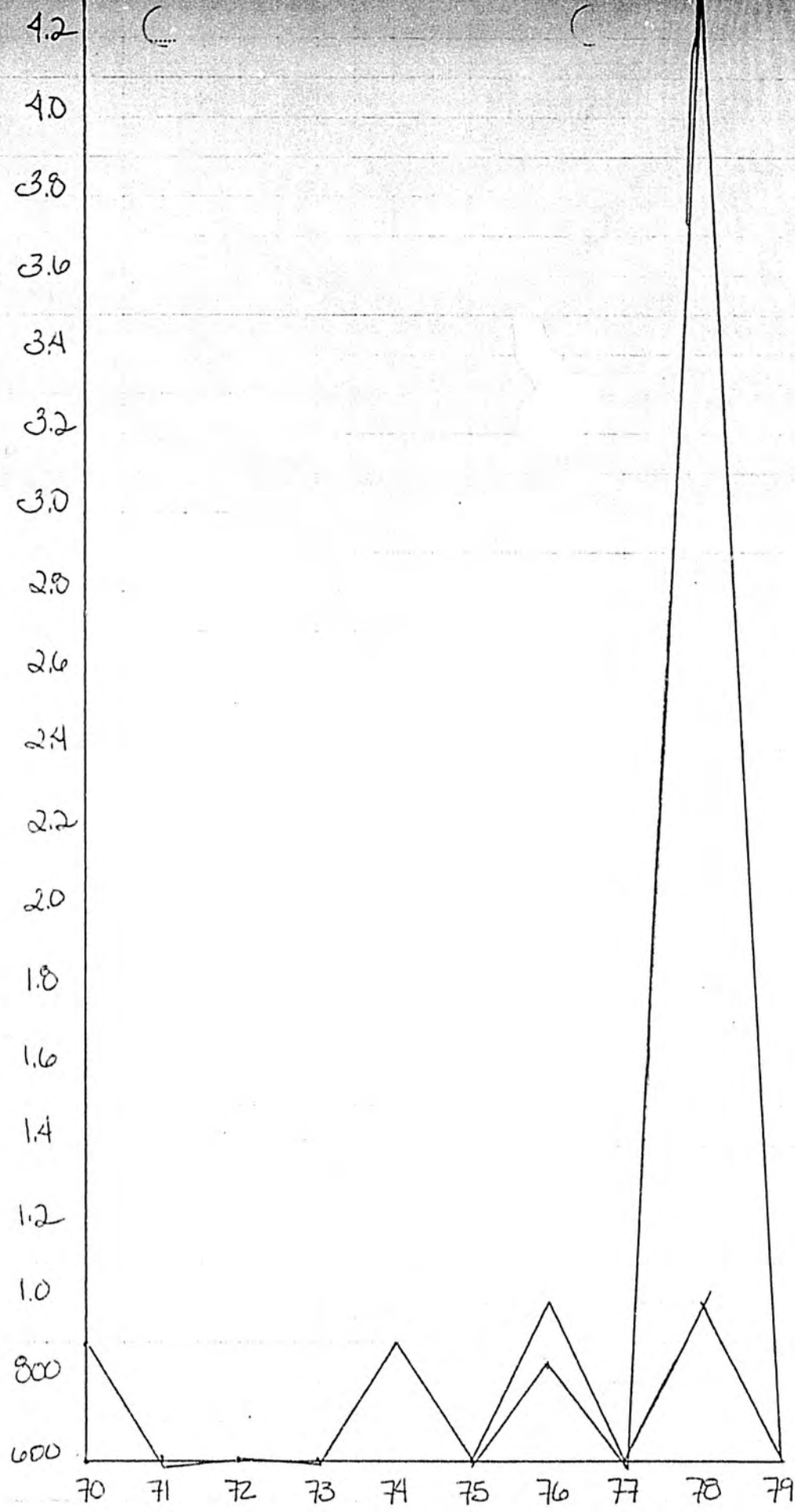
Bristol Bay
HARVEST SOCKEYE

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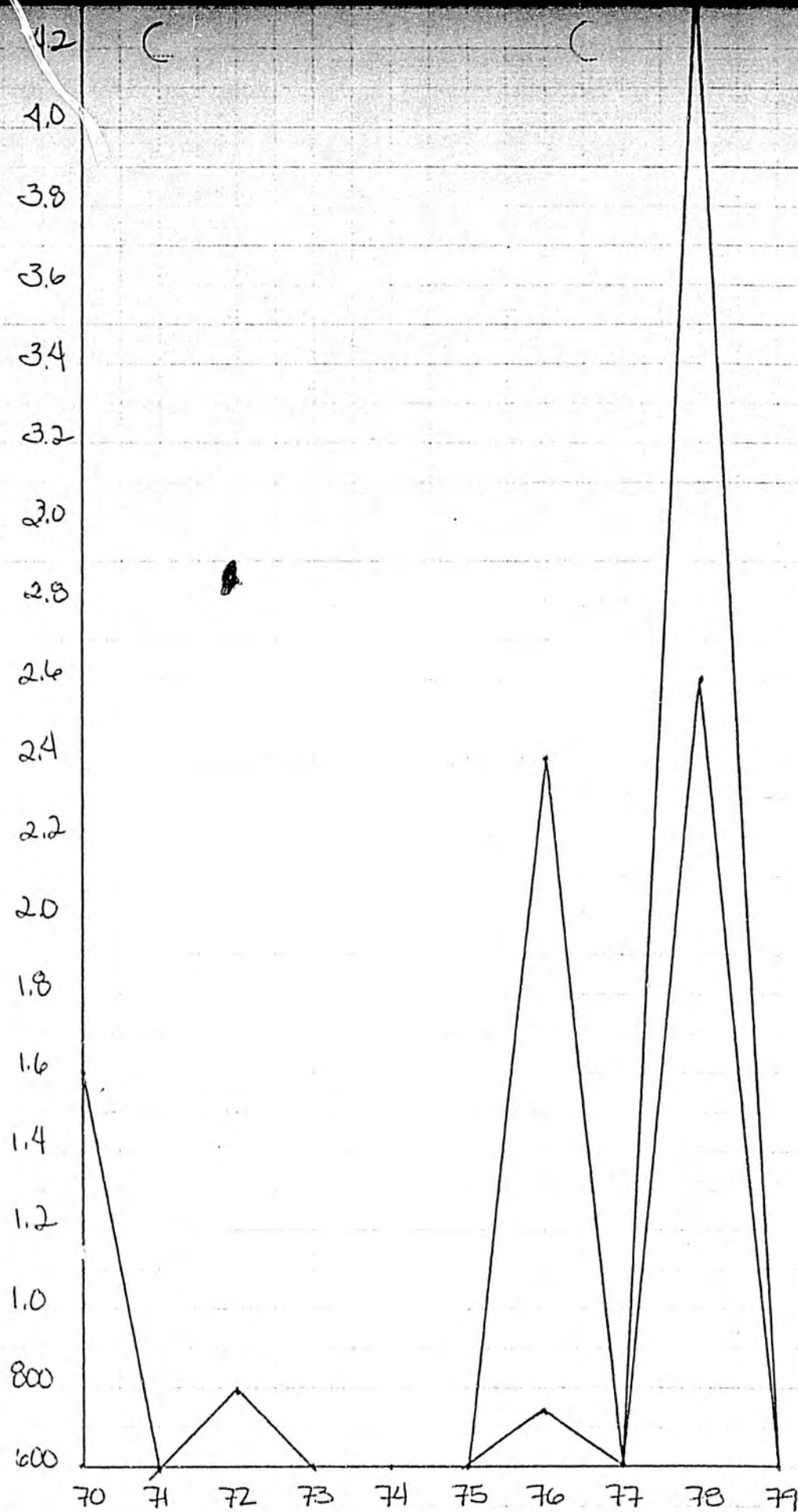
70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79

Bristol Bay
GUN SOCKEYE





Bristol Bay
ESCAPEMENT PINK



Bristol Bay
HARVEST PINK

3.4

3.2

3.0

2.8

2.6

2.4

2.2

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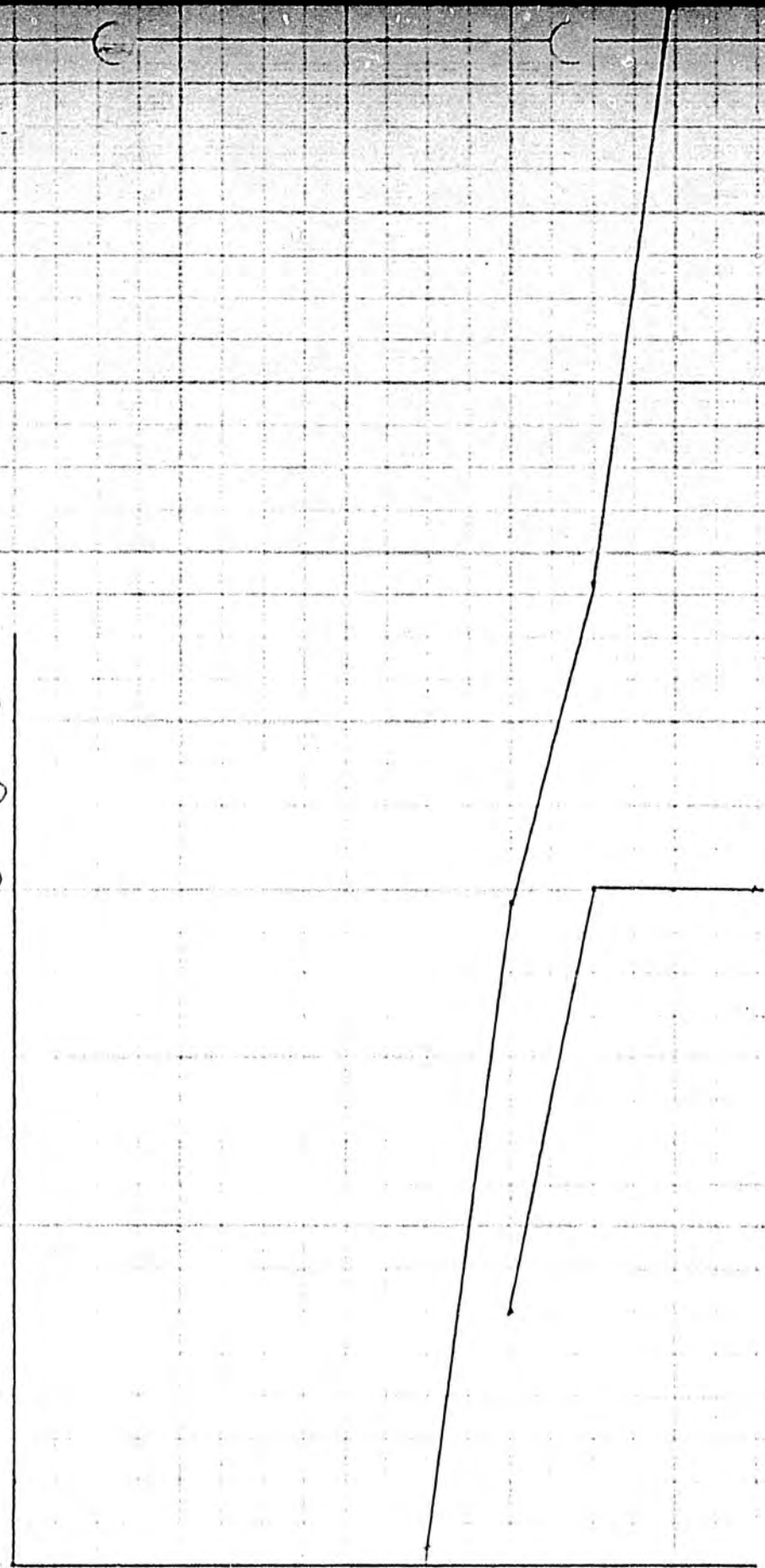
79

Bristol Bay
RUN FUNK

2.2
2.1
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1.9
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Southern Peninsula
ESCAPEMENT PINK



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Southern Peninsula
HARVEST PINK

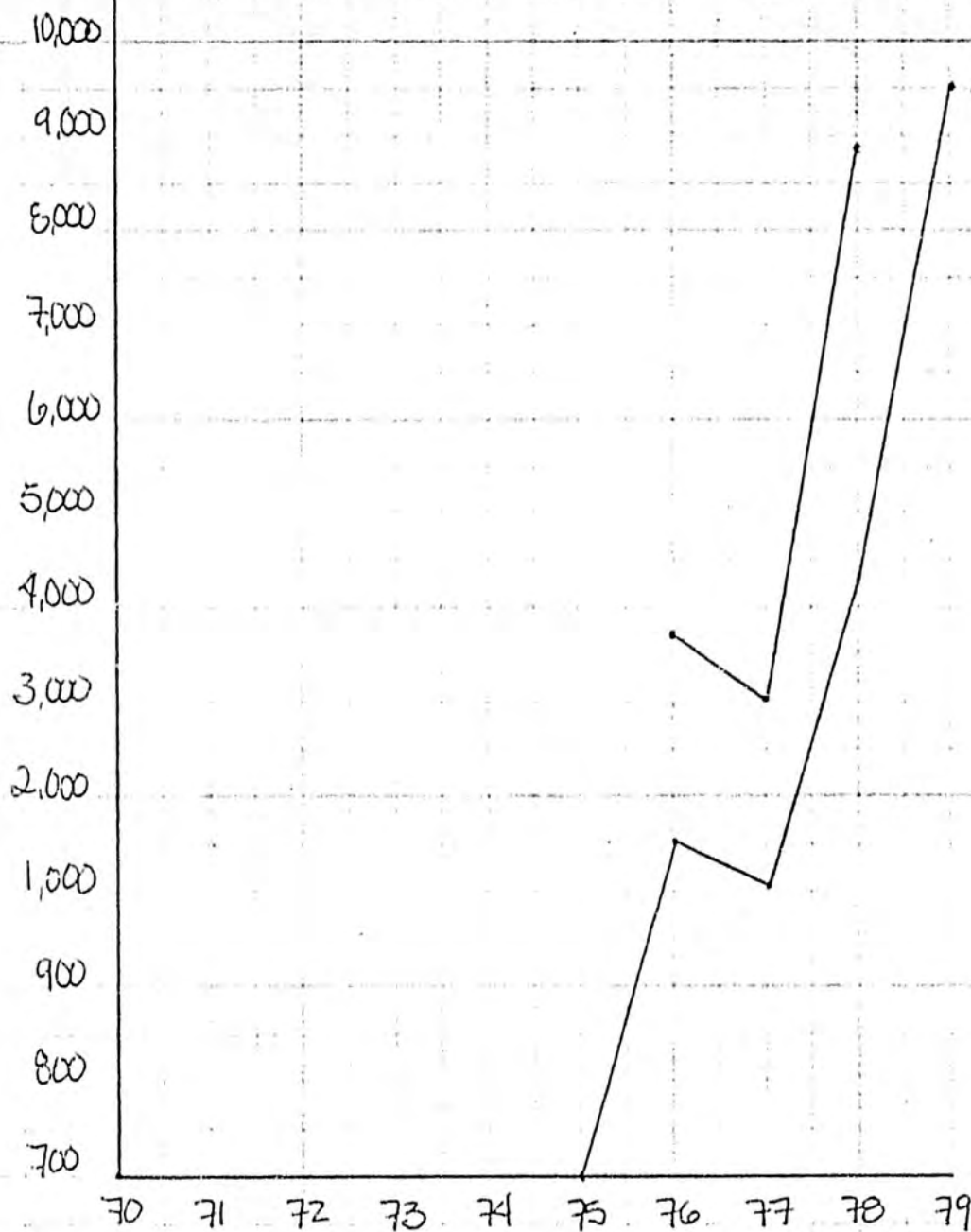
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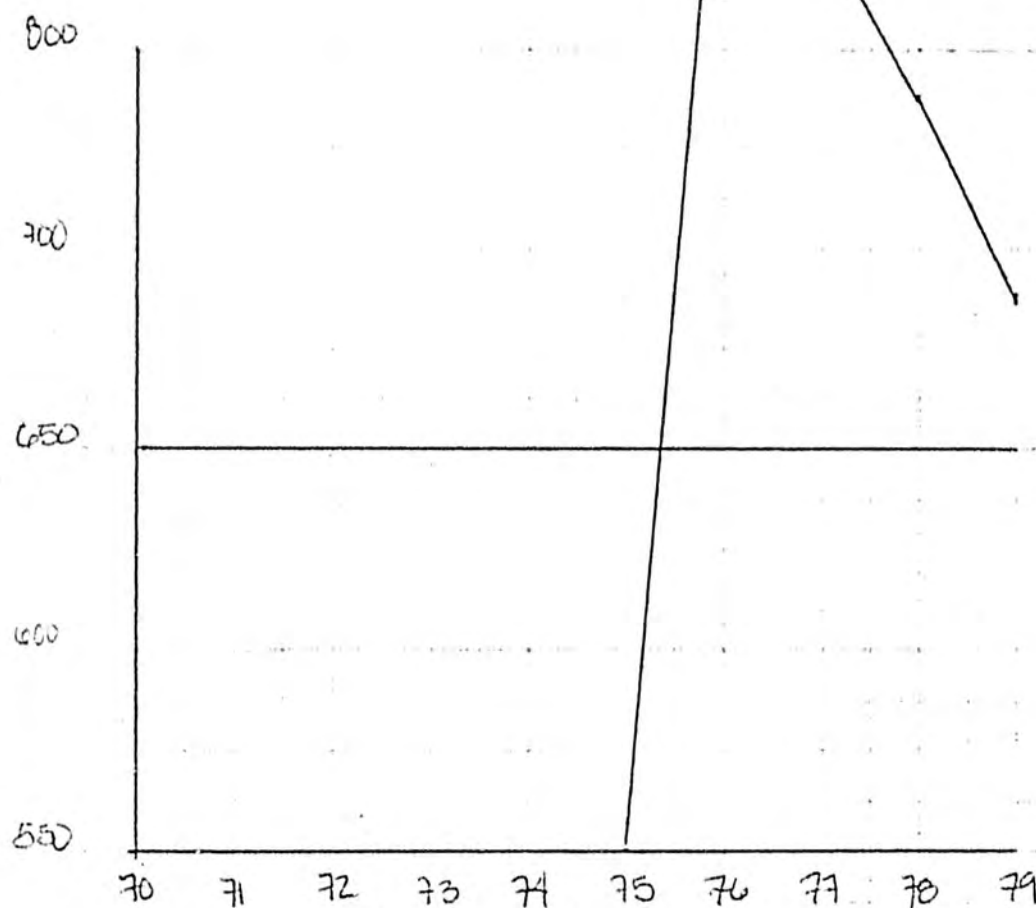
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5.5

8



Southern Peninsula
RUN PINK

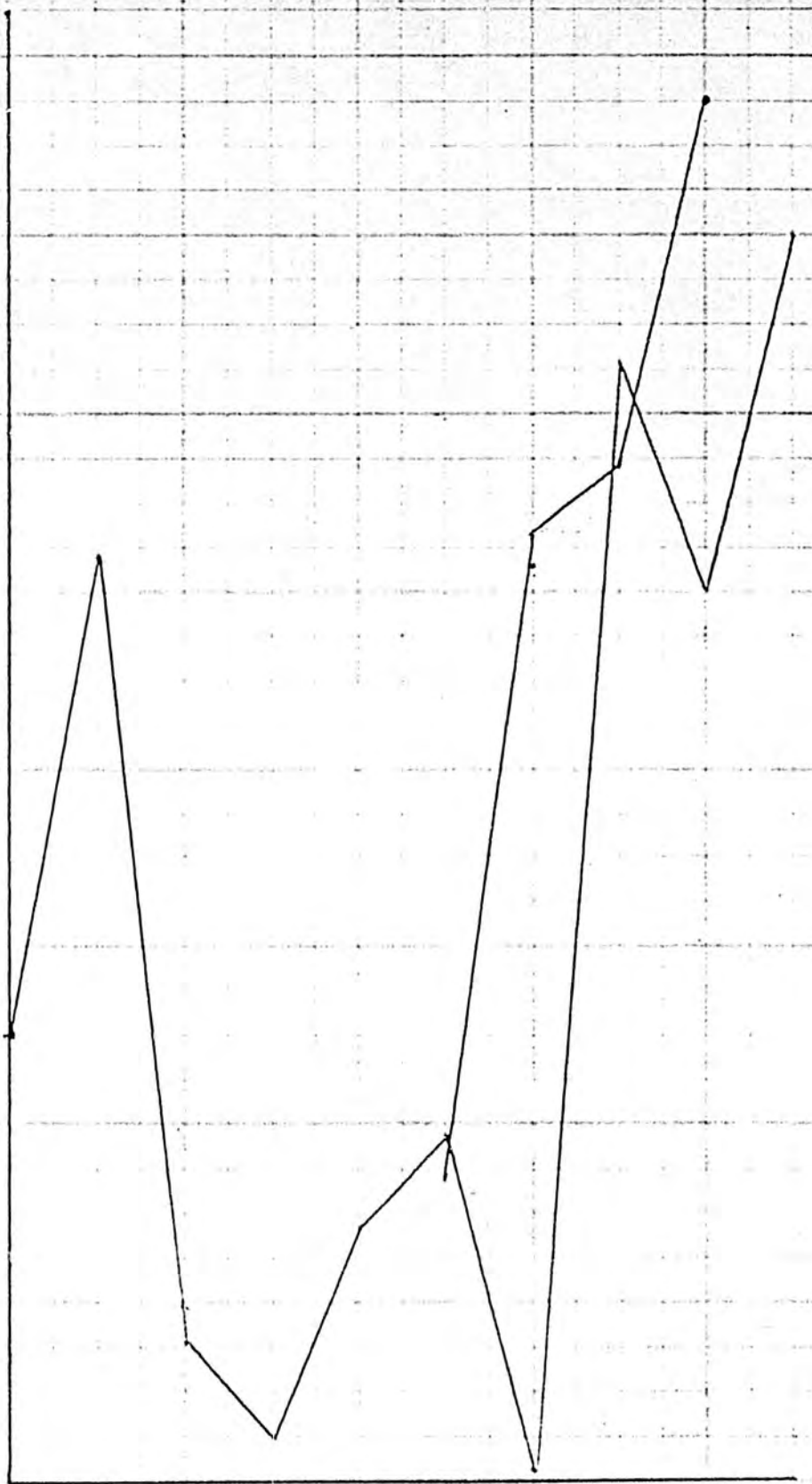


Chignik
ESCAPEMENT SOCKEYE

1,600
1,500
1,400
1,300
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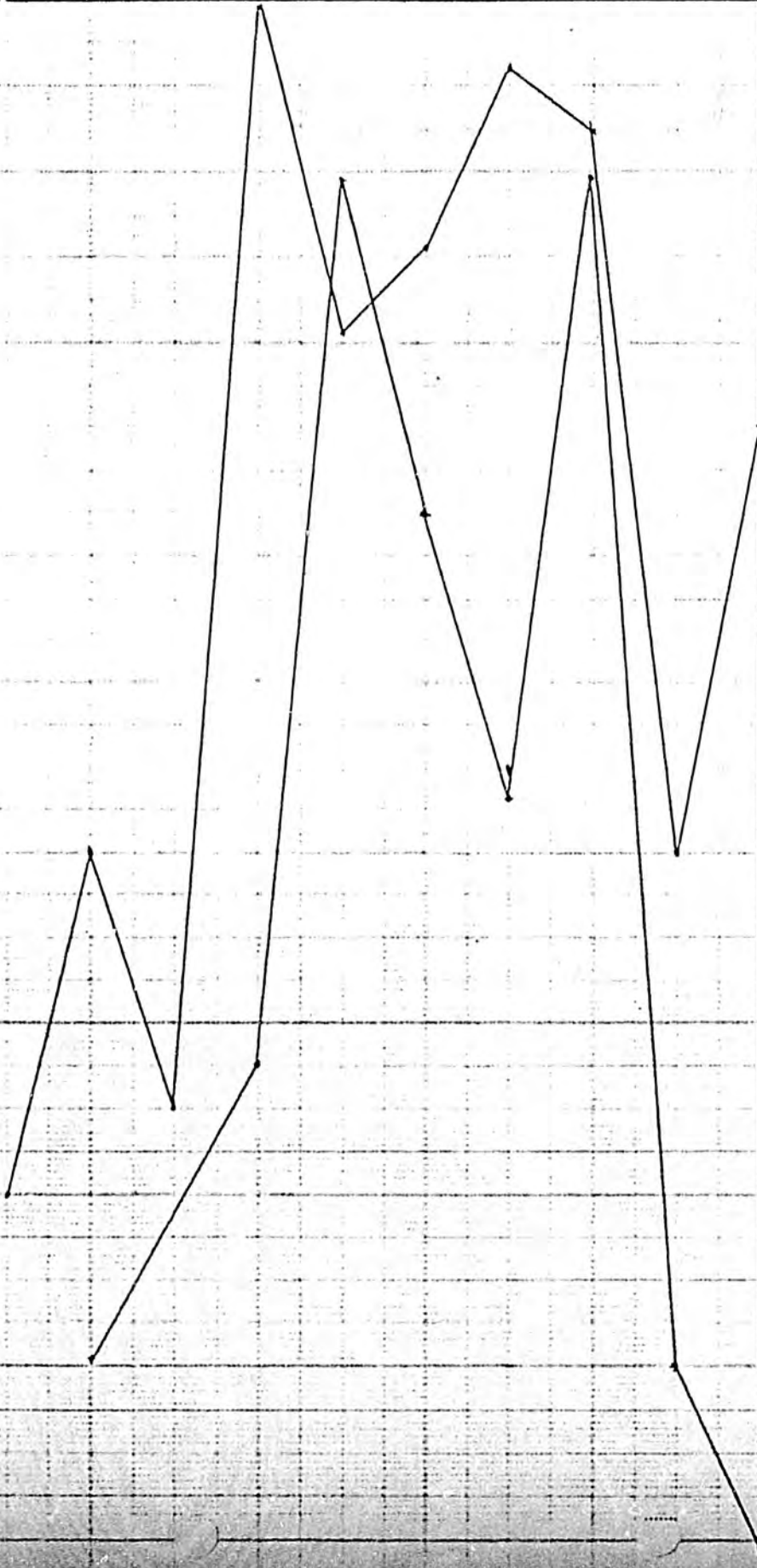
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HARVEST SOCKEYE



Original Run Sockeye

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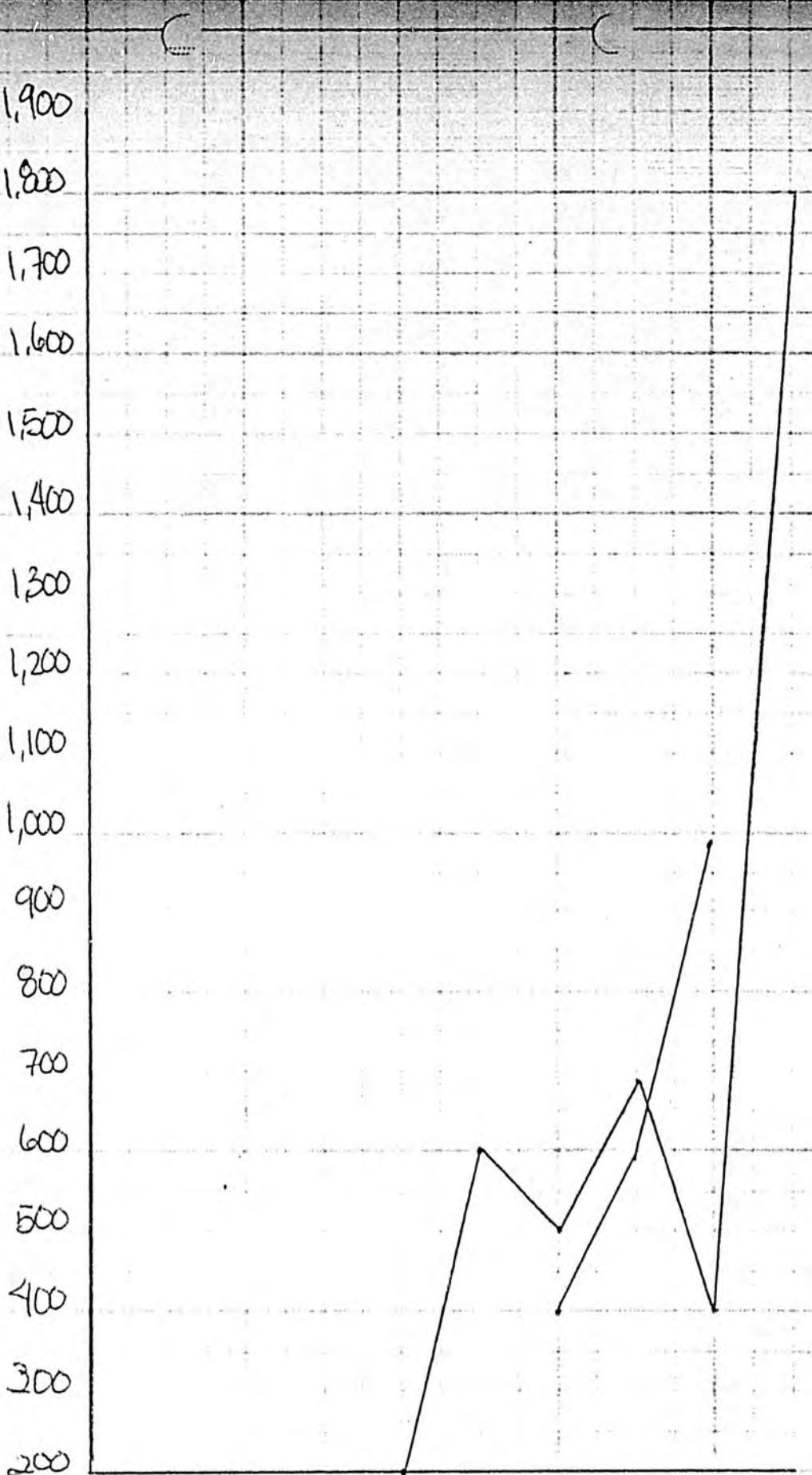
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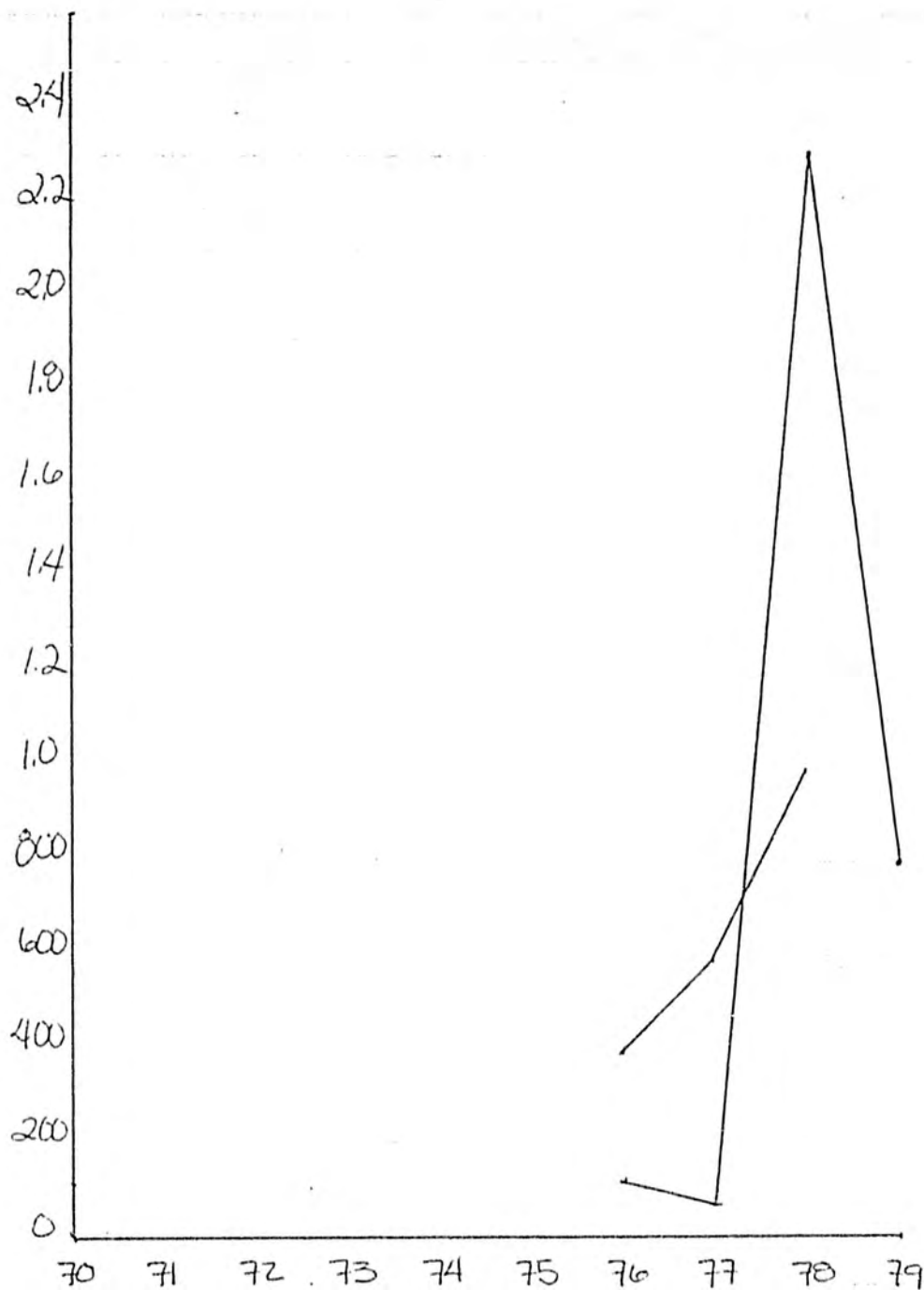


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1,300
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Chignik
ESCAPEMENT DINK





Chignik
HARVEST PINK

Chigruk
Run

Pink

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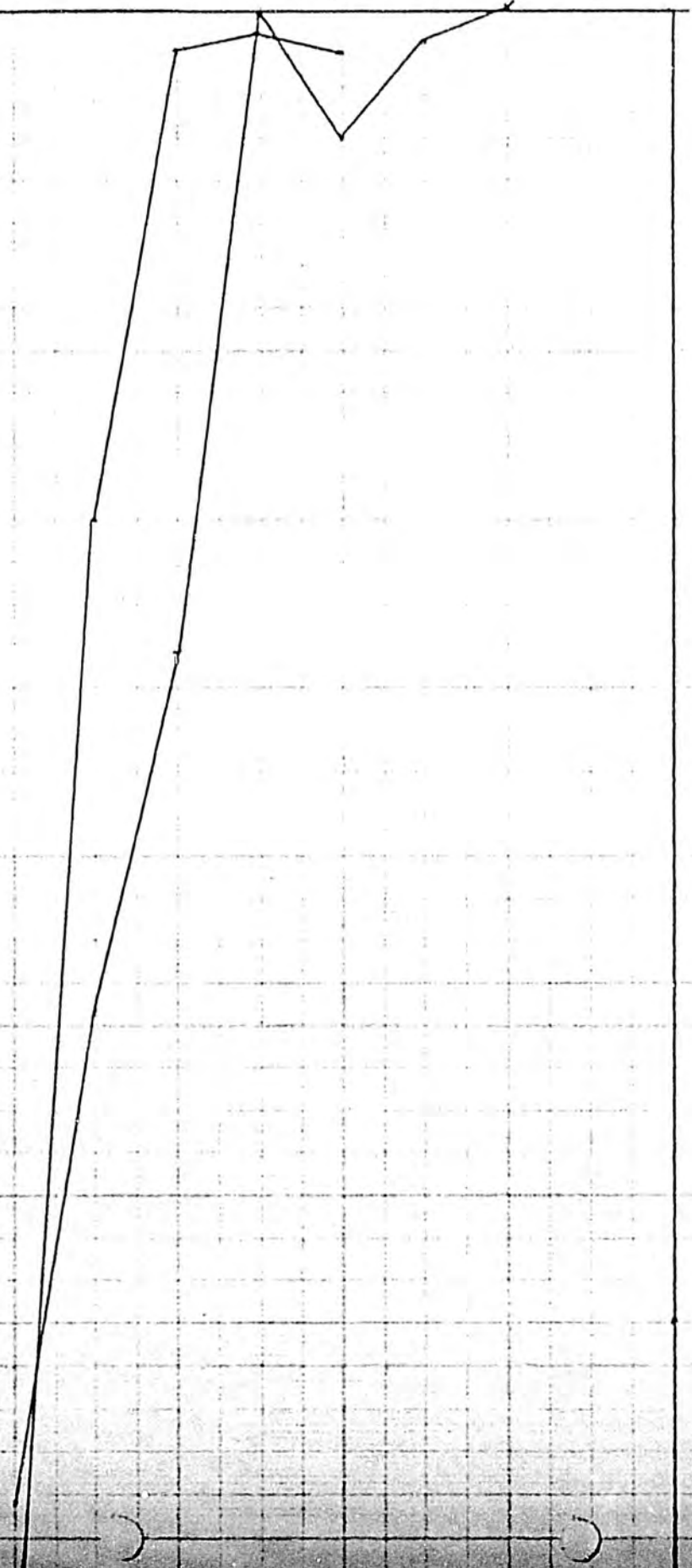
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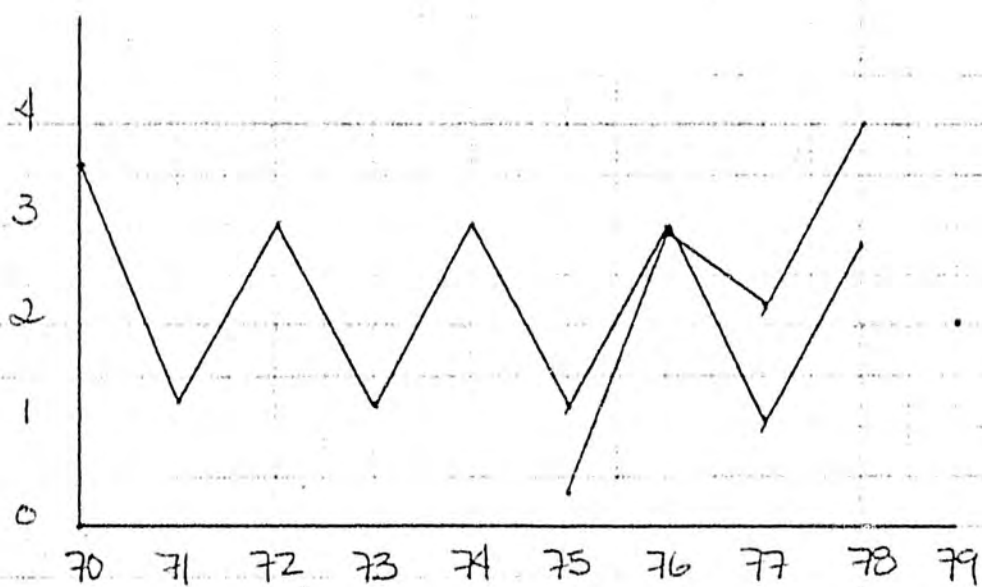
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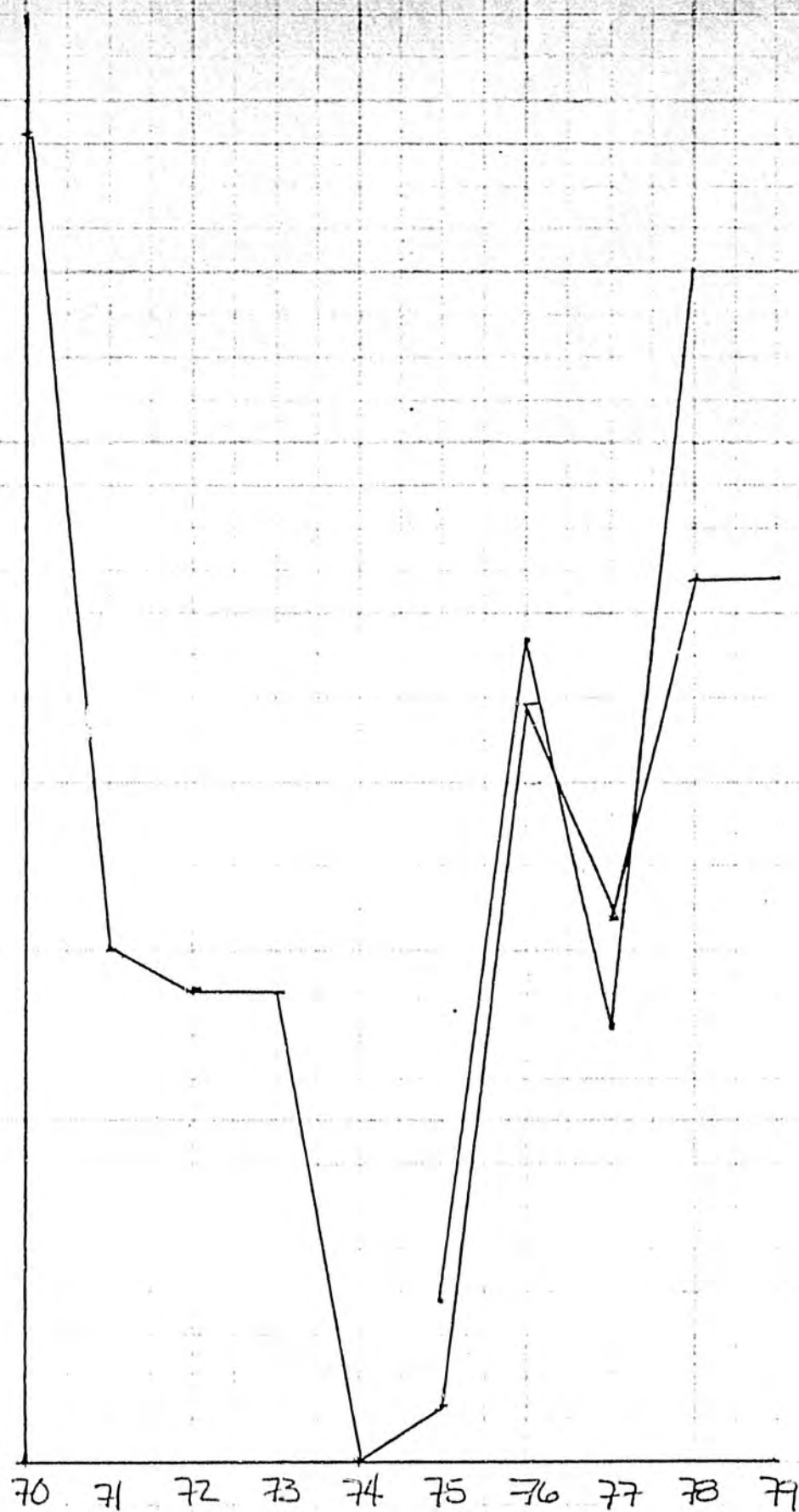


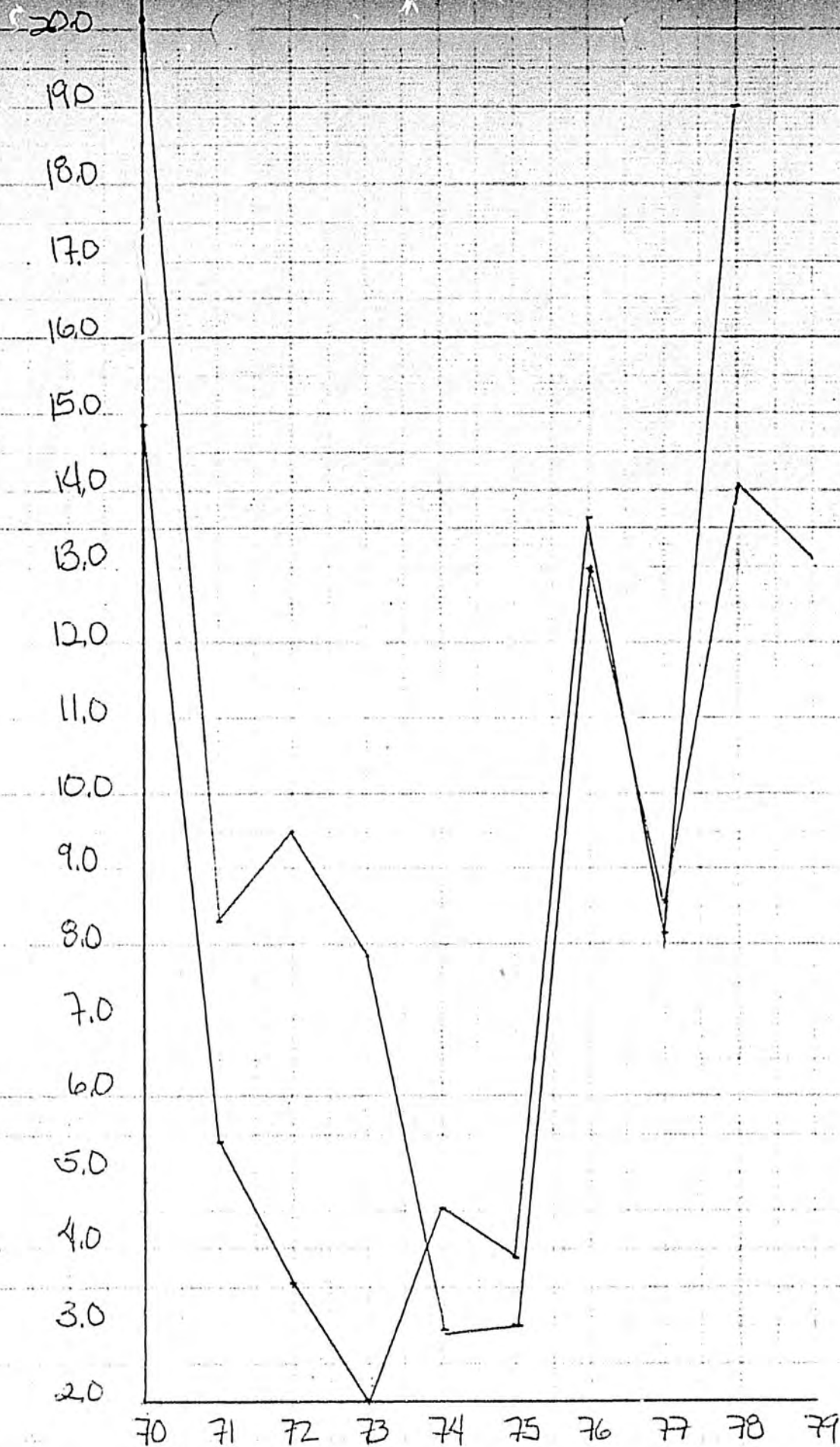
Kodial
ESCAPEMENT PINK

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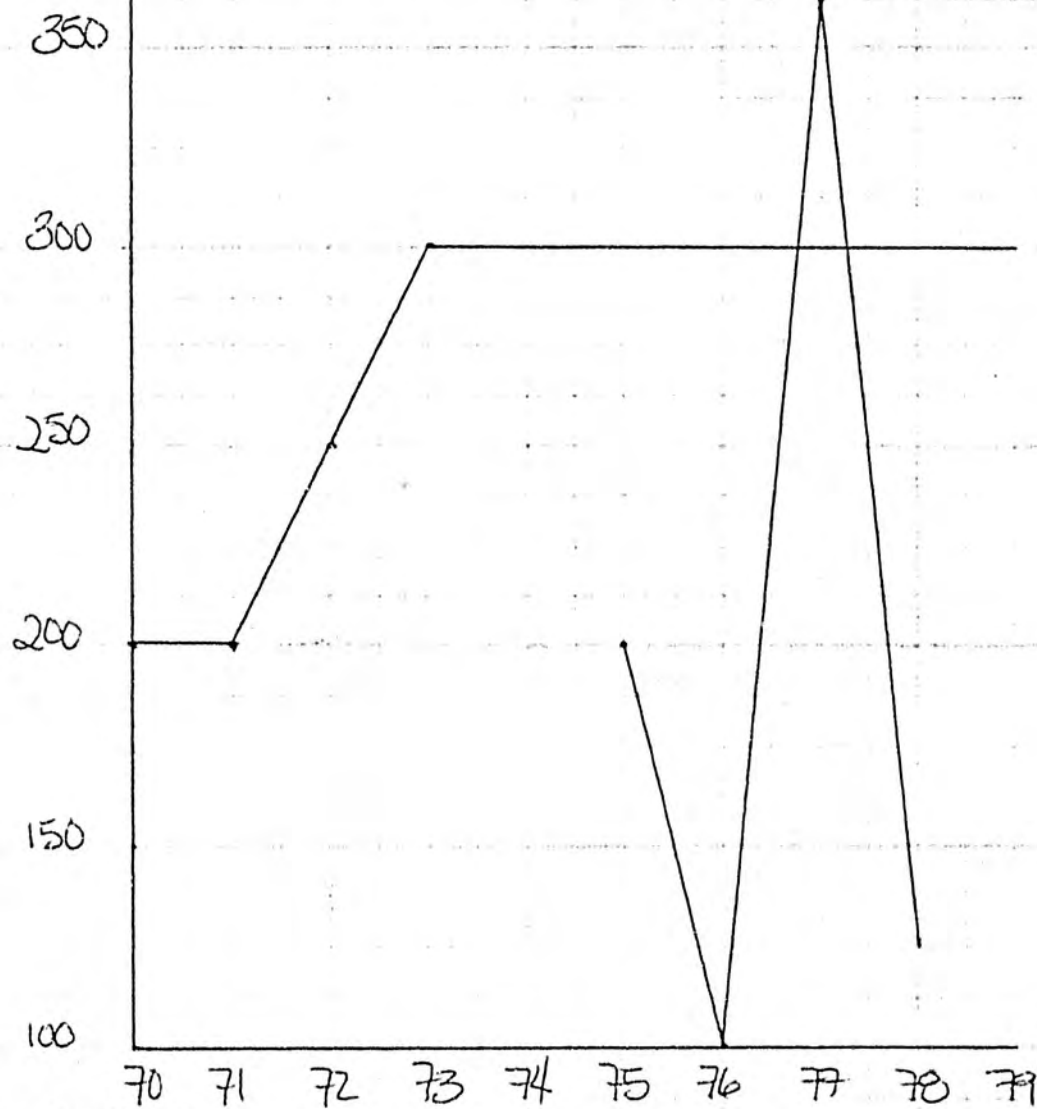
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Kodiak
HARVEST PINK





Kodiak
RUN PINK



Southern & Outer Cook Inlet
ESCAPEMENT PINK

Southern & Outer Cook Inlet
PUN

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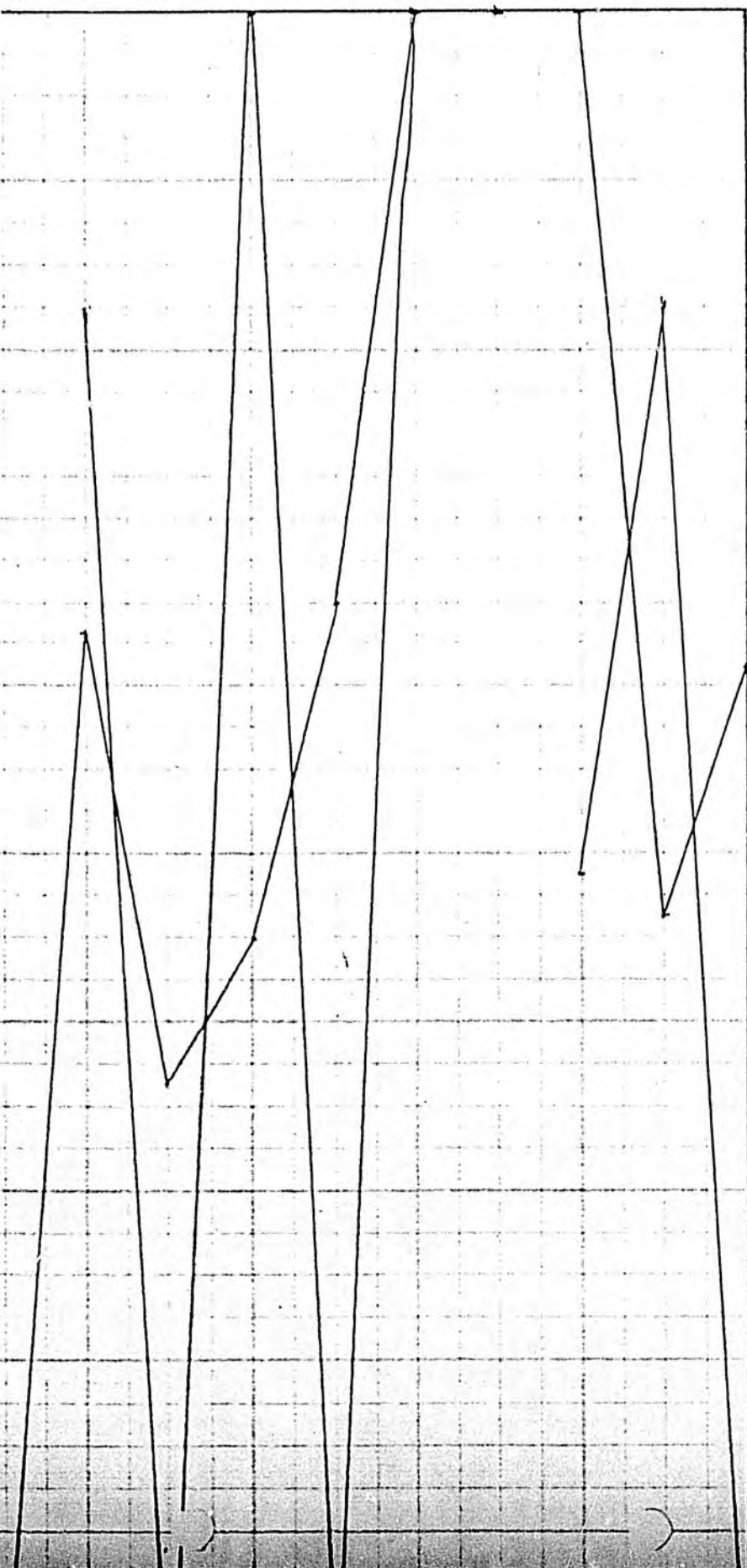
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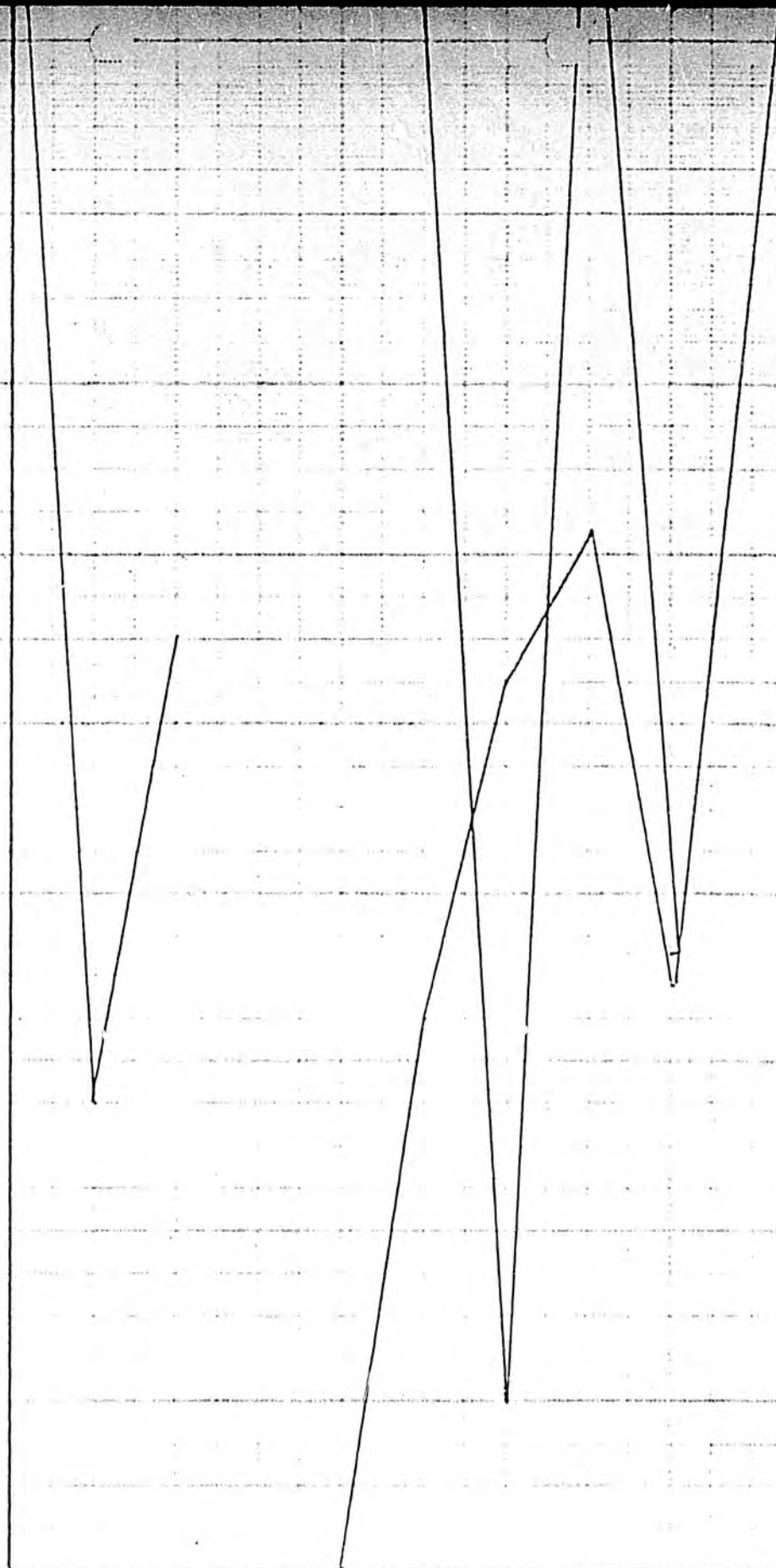
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Southern & Outer Cook Inlet
HARVEST

PINK



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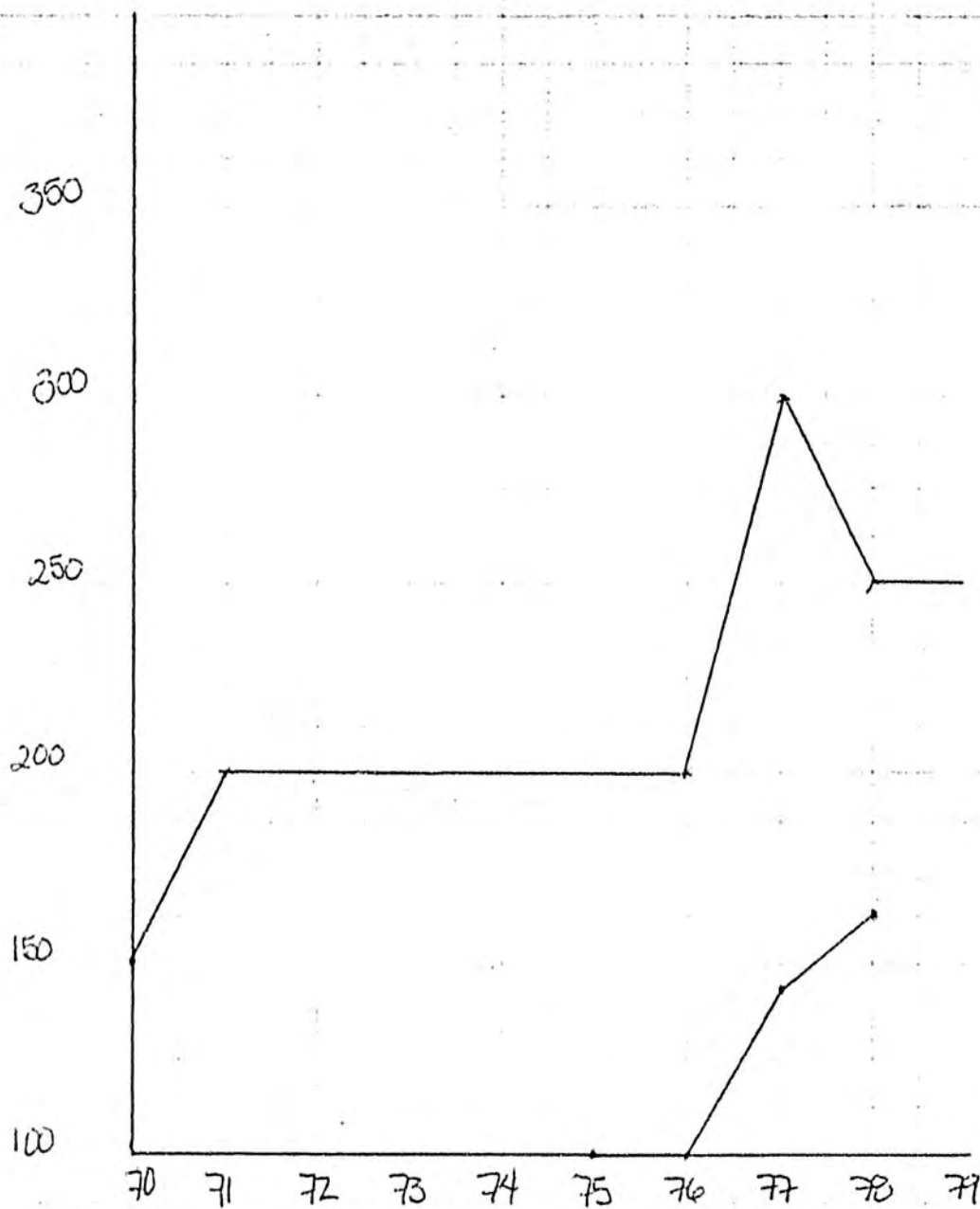
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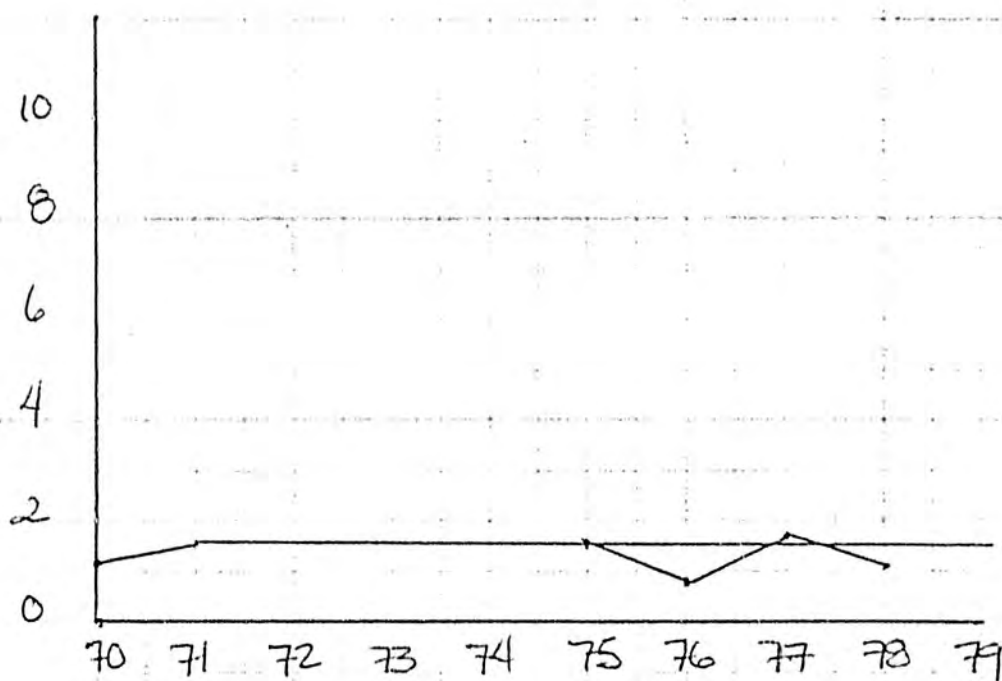
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Prince William Sound.
HARVEST CHUM



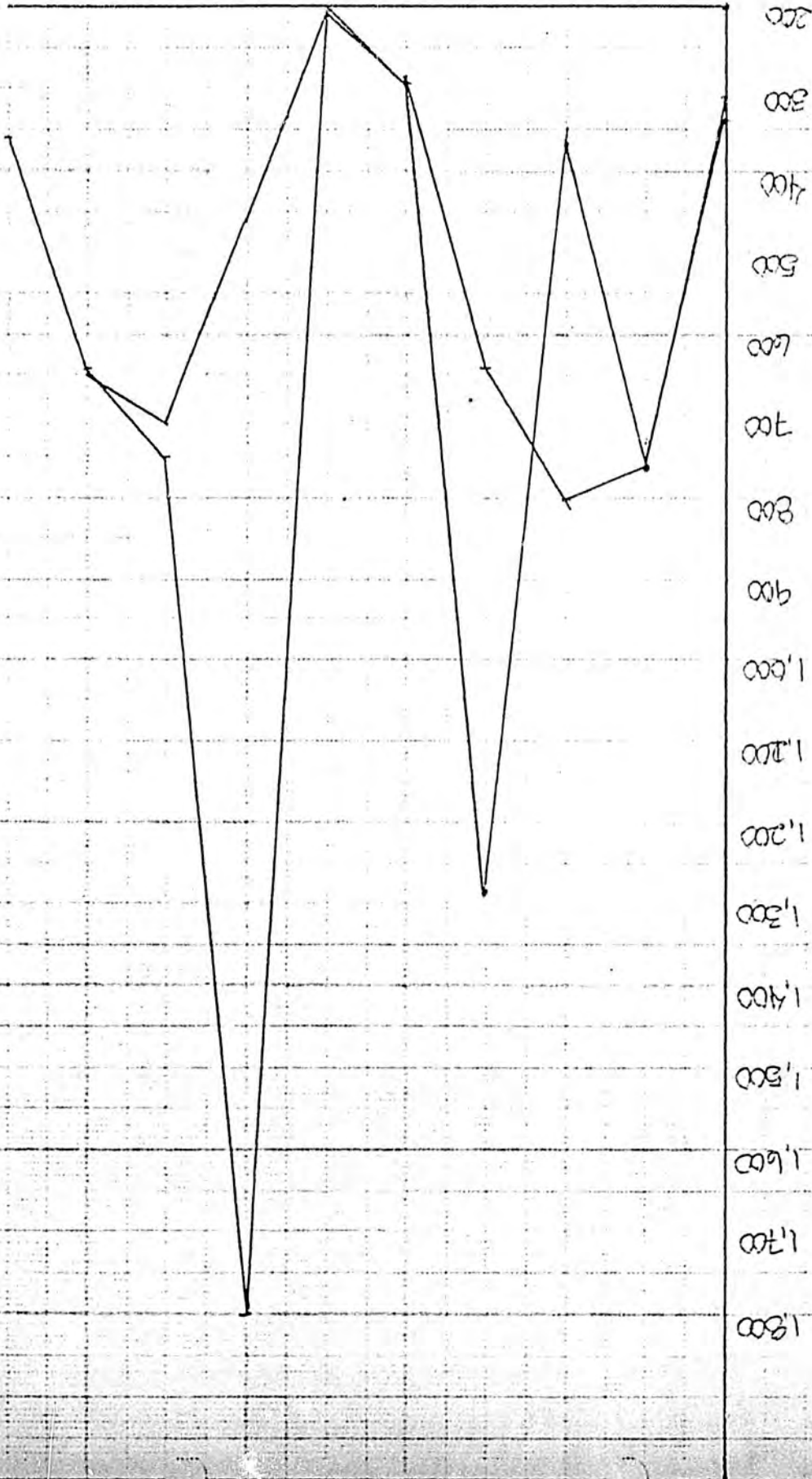
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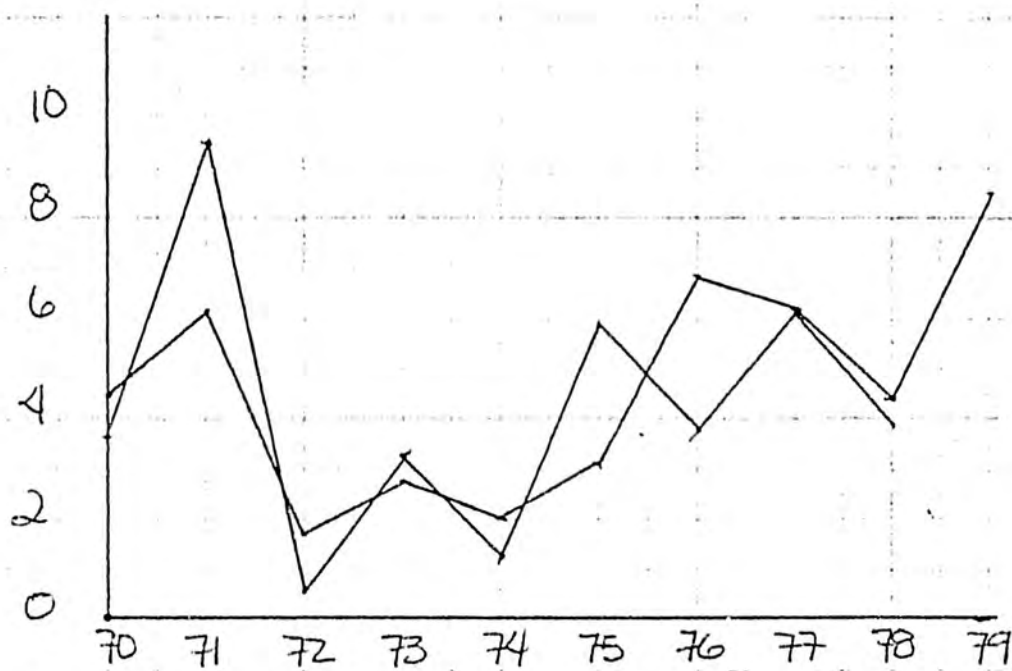


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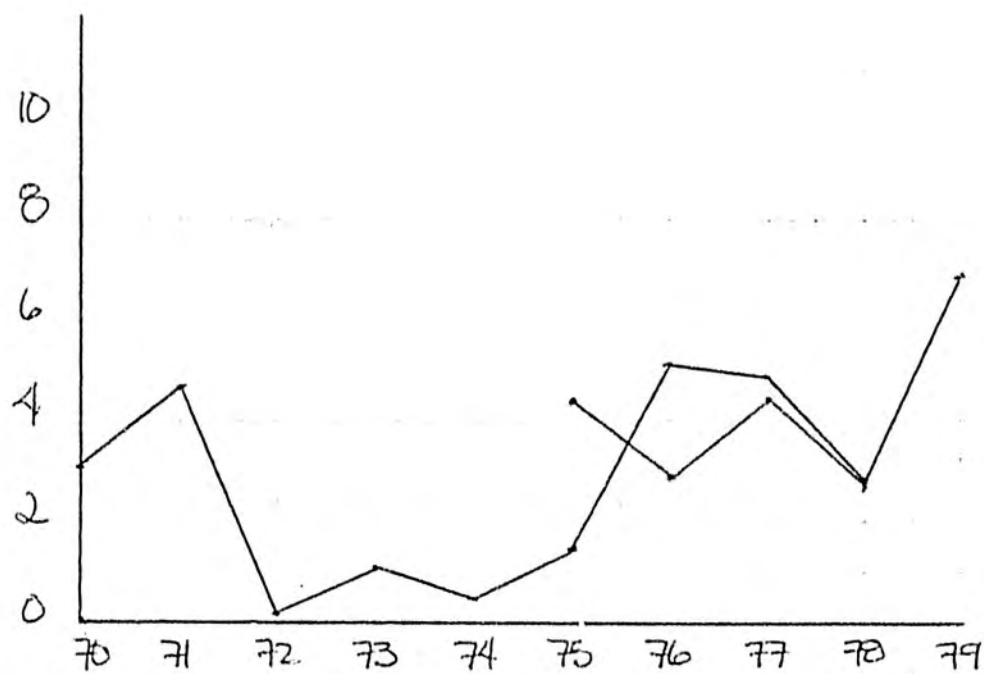
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RUN CHUM

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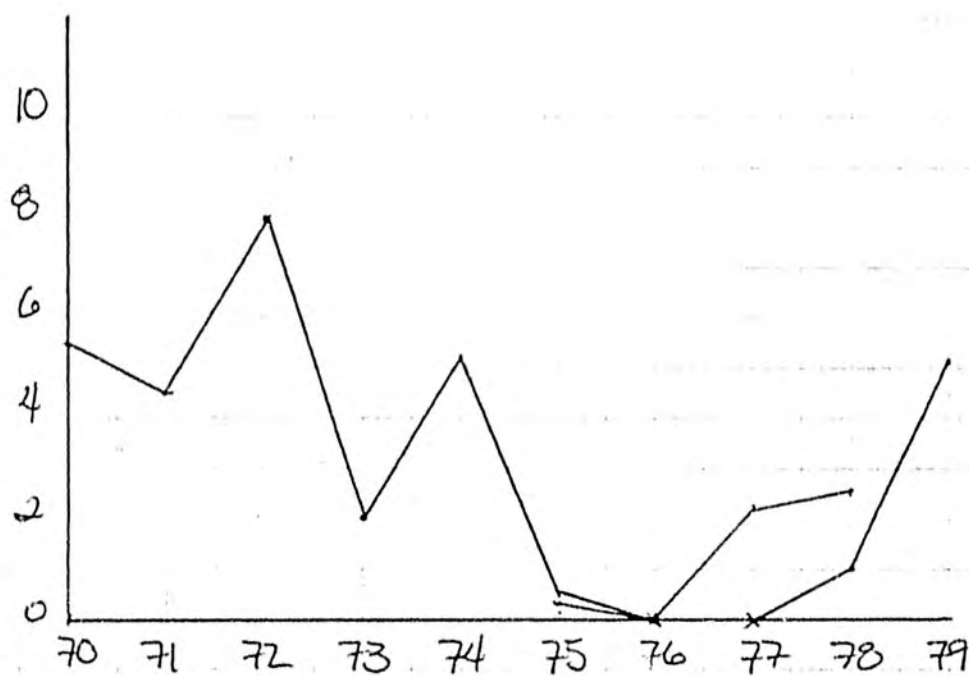




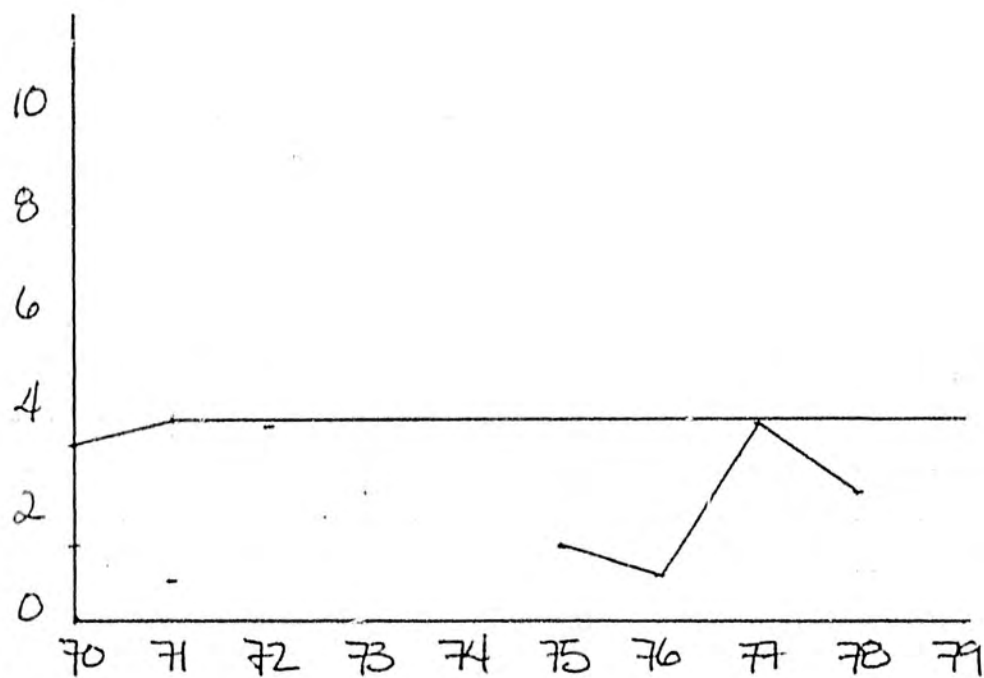
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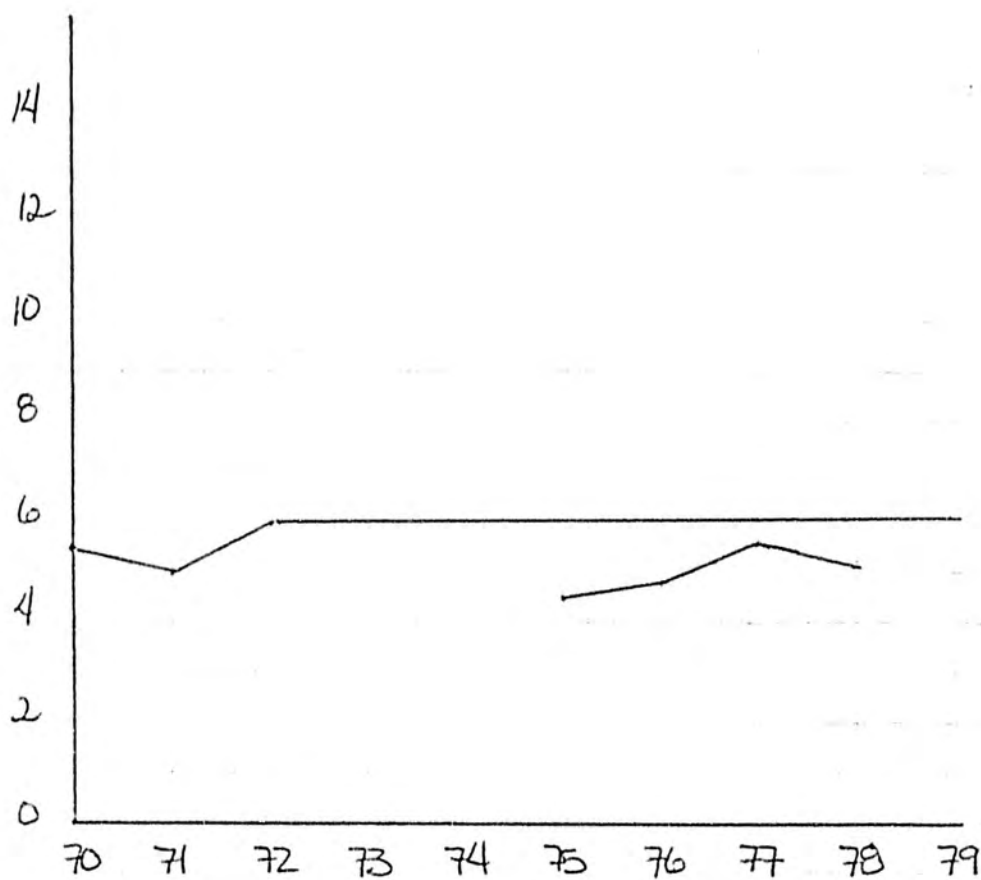
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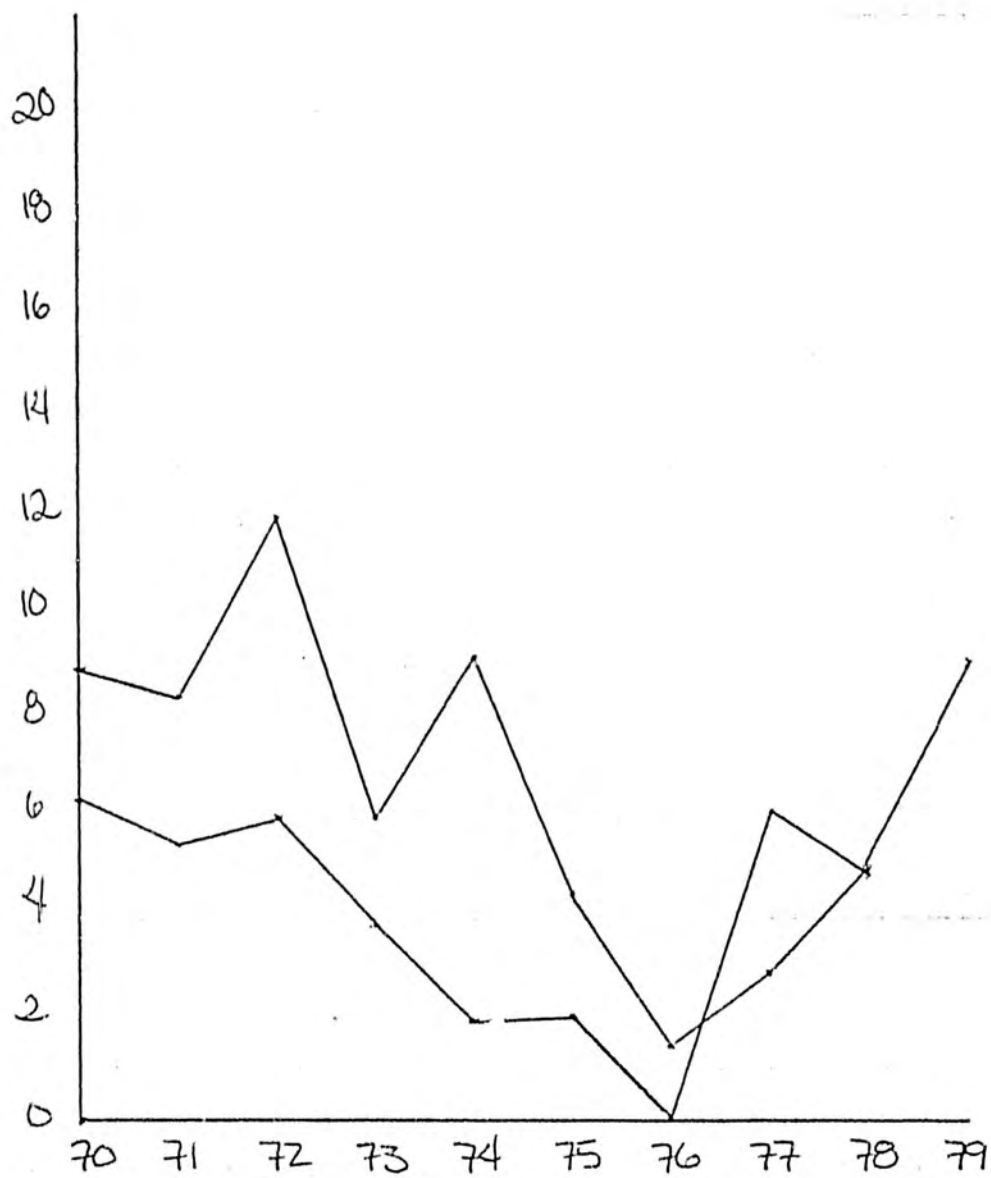
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Southeastern Harvest
PINK



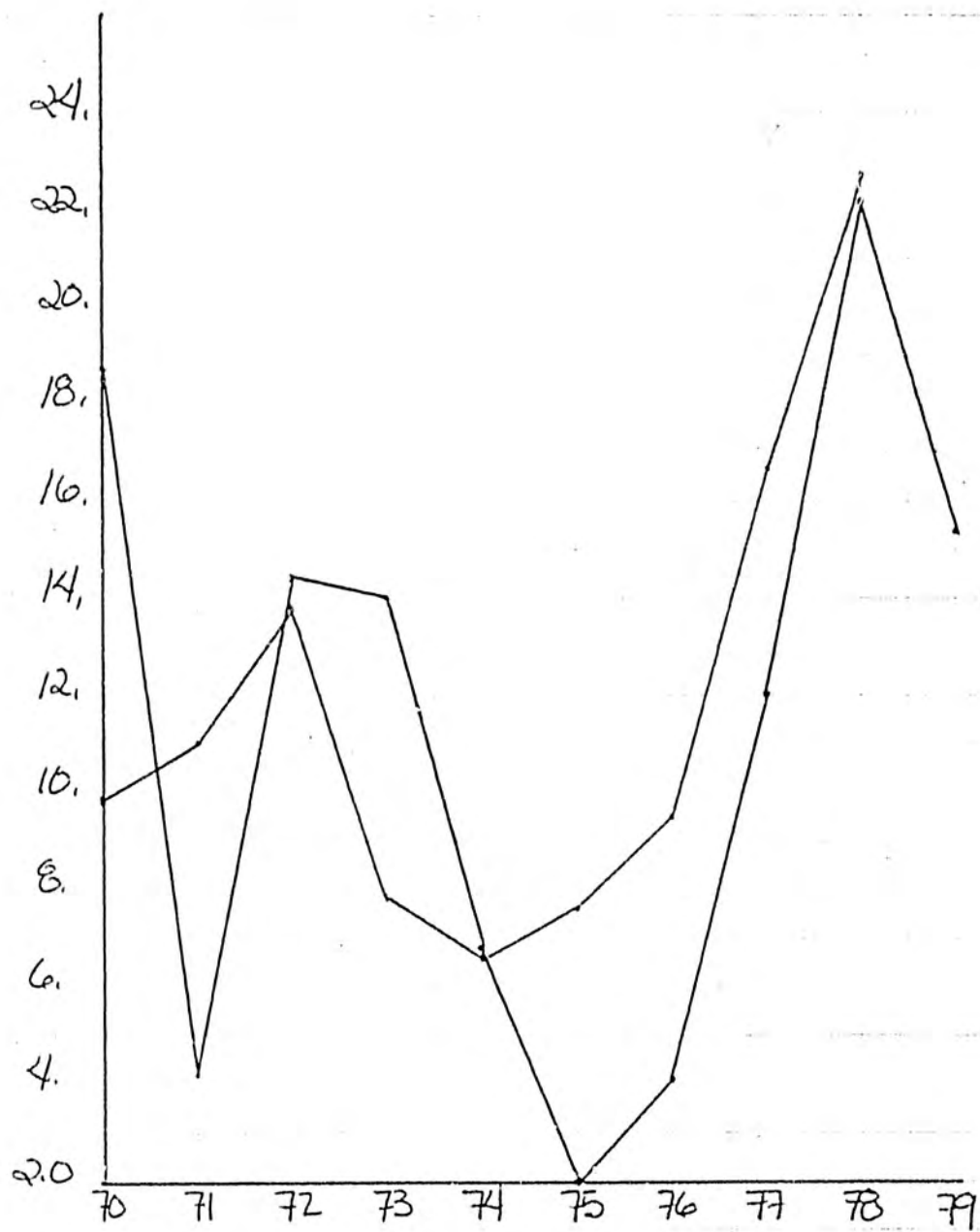
Northern Southeastern
ESCAPEMENT PINK



Southern Southeastern
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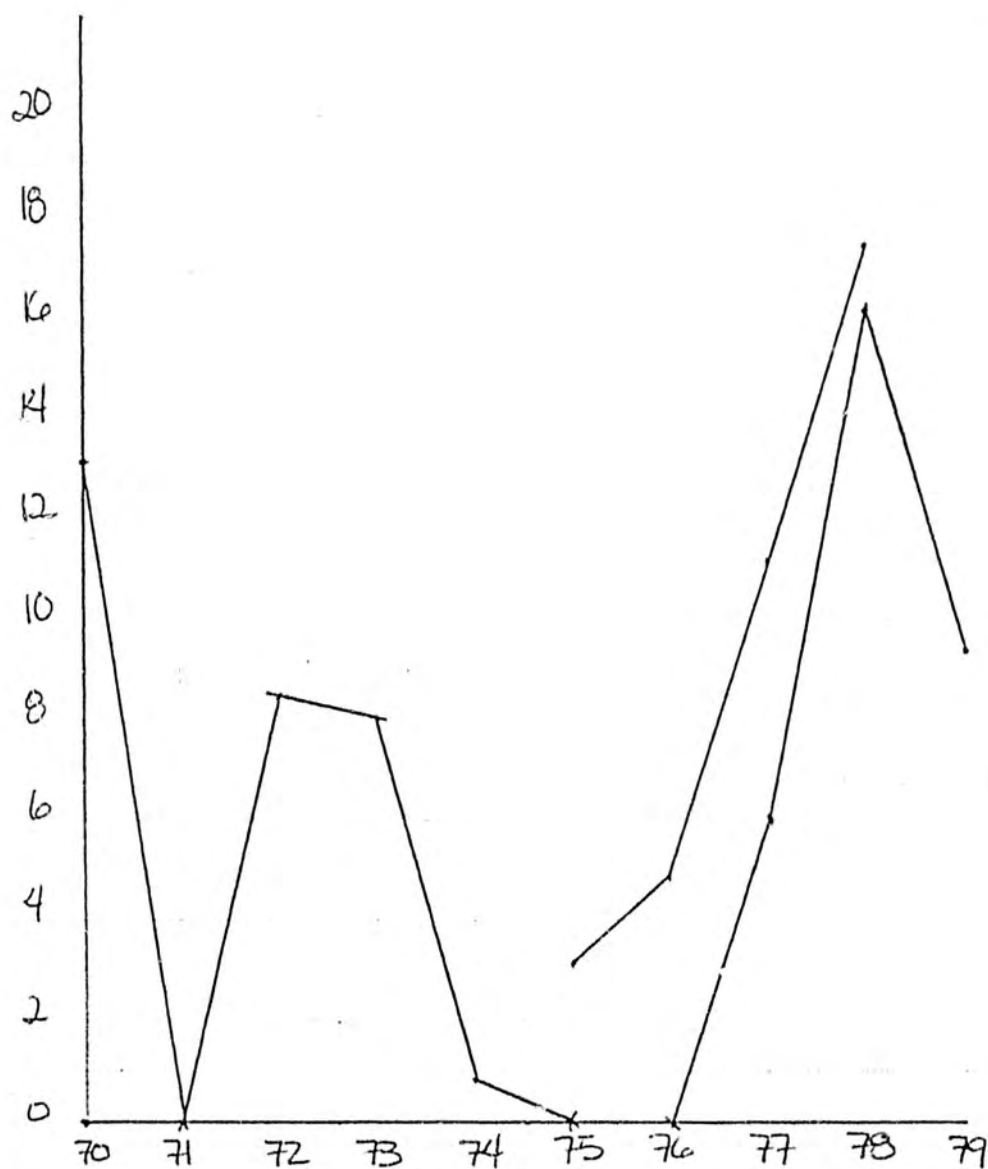


Northern PINK
Southeastern PINK



Southern Southeastern
RUN PINK

— = forecast — = actual



Southern Southeastern
HARVEST PINK

SCOMM

#17:10

DOUGLAS POPE
Attorney

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Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 272-6225

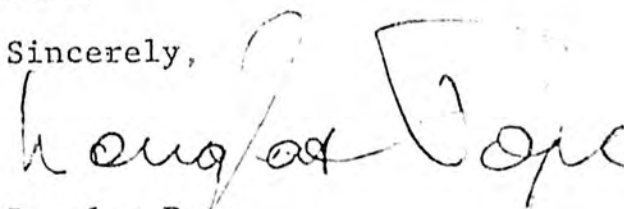
Box 27
Hope, Alaska 99605

October 22, 1979

Limited Entry Study Committee

Enclosed is an interim report with regard to the Yukon and other fresh water salmon fisheries.

Sincerely,



Douglas Pope

DP/emm
Encl.

INTERIM REPORT REGARDING THE
YUKON RIVER AND FRESH WATER
SALMON FISHERIES

Senate CS HB 141 contained a provision that directed the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee to review and make findings and conclusions as to whether limiting entry into fresh water fisheries in the state has resulted in any unjust discrimination against any persons. Subsequently, this committee, with Senator Sackett as project director, contracted with me to provide data and proposed findings and conclusions to support the determination requested in the bill. This report is brief by design, but it is intended to advise the committee, and other interested persons, of progress to date, preliminary findings and other necessary material.

This project has not been undertaken in a vacuum. Our investigations have covered the entire length of the Yukon River in Alaska and a significant portion of the Kuskokwim. While the field investigations pursuant to this contract were going forward the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission was conducting a survey of each person who has participated in the operation of gear in the commercial fishery of the upper Yukon, pursuant to sec. 3 of SCS CSHB 290 (copy attached), other contacts have been initiated with the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, Department of Fish and Game, and the Canadian Department of Fisheries. Subsequent discussion will be directed to the conclusion that improved management capabilities with regard to the salmon fishery itself is a key factor minimizing ongoing problems resulting from a limited entry fishery. The Department of Fish and Game has displayed the best overall knowledge of the fisheries, and will continue to play a major role of consultation with regard to the management questions. The CFEC has provided key information with regard to priority, hardship and transferability problems.

The culmination of this research will be a report containing proposed necessary policy changes in bill and

resolution form. A copy of the proposed outline of that report is attached to this memorandum. Three subcontractors have reached agreement with me to assist in the preparation of this report. They are:

(1) Michael Carey, Fairbanks, is assisting me with the preparation of the historic development of the Yukon River Fishery prior to and subsequent to Statehood. The purpose for this historic development is two fold: (a) to familiarize the committee, members of the legislature, and other interested persons with the distinct differences between the fresh water and the coastal salmon fisheries; and (b) to provide a factual framework for constitutionally sound distinctions for the legislature to consider between fresh water and other salmon fisheries.

(2) Dr. George Rogers, Juneau, has been retained for the purpose of answering specific questions with regard to the economic health of the fresh water fisheries and the effects of any proposed policy changes on the economic health of those fisheries.

(3) The lawfirm of Wagstaff & Middleton, Anchorage, has been retained to provide professional legal assistance with regard to the myriad of constitutional questions surrounding limited entry. This assistance will take two distinct directions: (a) Robert H. Wagstaff, with considerable practice involving the due process, commerce, privileges and immunities clauses of the federal constitution, will assist me in determining what are the constitutional constraints with regard to modifying the terms or privileges of a limited entry permit; (b) R. Collin Middleton, with considerable experience litigating the equal

protection clause under the Alaska and Federal Constitutions, will assist me in developing a constitutionally sound basis for distinguishing between fresh water and other fisheries, a problem with major but not insurmountable equal protection problems.

SUMMARY BACKGROUND OF THE YUKON RIVER FISHERY

The final report, in conjunction with the data gathered by the CFEC in the survey this summer, should provide the most accurate compilation of data and conclusions about the nature of the fisheries to date and the circumstances surrounding the limitation of entry into those fisheries. This summary is included here for the purposes of background for the preliminary findings. The Yukon and Kuskokwim River fisheries have been by nature, until quite recently, an extremely sporadic and unpredictable commercial fishery. Some villages and fish camps experienced no significant commercial purchases for export until as late as 1974 or 1975, and other villages and fishcamps experienced phases of where commercial markets, both locally and for export, would flourish occasionally and then completely disappear. Since the mid 1970's many villages and fish camps have experienced major growth in the commercial export market, although some villages and fish camps still suffer from the unpredictable failure of an export market during the season. (Commercial sales on the Yukon in total did not surpass subsistence harvests until the late 1960's, and, for many localities, the commercial export market did not surpass the subsistence take until the mid 1970's). All the villages and fishcamps have historically experienced, and continue to experience, a direct exchange of fresh and processed fish for groceries, hardware and other commodities necessary for survival).

Permit transfers for these areas are not yet significant and there is a high incidence of use of the

permits. In the Upper Yukon most permits have been transferred through the family via gifts or through estates. Individual fishermen on the rivers have strong feelings about, and have expressed an interest in policy changes to reflect the following:

(1) Devaluation of the permit. Most permit holders on the Upper Yukon, for example, are members of long time families in the area. The situation has apparently not yet reached a point of speculation with the individual permits, and as a result, a substantial majority of the fishermen contacted believed that devaluing the permit would tend to encourage permits to remain locally. Suggestions for devaluation of the permit took several forms

(a) Suggestions that the value of the permit be established by law consistent with desires of the individual fishermen in the region.

(b) Suggestions that the rights of transferability be limited, consistent, if possible, with the interests of the individuals in transferring their permits through an estate.

(c) Taxing windfall capital gains on permit transfers.

(2) That individual fishers, or their family members, must use the limited entry permit (by fishing according to standards imposed by law), have an extraordinary reason for not using the permit, or risk the possibility of having the permit revoked.

(3) That some persons, particularly older persons who fished during the sporadic years of

the 1960's and the early 1970's, were unjustly excluded from the right to acquire the limited entry permit because of the manner in which limited entry was effected. A correlary of this is the belief that some of the older persons, confronted with cultural and language barriers, were not aware of the meaning and importance of the original application period.

(4) That the Yukon River Fishery should be divided into subregions, and the permits should be tied to the various subregions.

(5) That escapement as a policy is generally regarded as far more important than the limitation of entry, as a result many rivers currently not open to fishing should remain closed in the eyes of many fishermen and whatever efforts can be utilized should be utilized to improve the management techniques and insure an adequate and consistent escape.

PRELIMINARY FINDINGS

Early in the preparation of this report it became abundantly clear that if any adjustments were necessary to establish equity in the limited entry system for the fresh water fisheries, that those adjustments would have profound effects upon all other aspects of the fisheries. As a result this study quickly expanded to an accounting of the entire scope of the fresh water salmon fisheries in order that any recommendation would consider reverberation effects throughout the fishery. Accordingly, some of these preliminary findings, and a significant portion of the final report, will address matters not purely relating to effects of the law with regard to the limitation of entry into the commercial fisheries of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers.

The analysis as to whether there was any unjust discrimination is not yet complete. With that caveat the preliminary findings follow:

(1) The fresh water salmon fisheries of the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers are distinctly different fisheries in nature than the coastal fisheries of the state. The distinctly different nature involves the growth and stability of local and commercial export markets, the reliance upon the commercial and subsistence catches by the same persons and families, the type of gear and manner in which it is fished, the history of regulation and enforcement in the fisheries, cultural attitudes of the persons involved in the fisheries, the nature and extent of barter exchanges in contrast to direct commercial exchanges, the difference in management problems and techniques necessitated by the turbid waters, and, with regard to the Yukon, the international ramifications of the Yukon as a transboundary river.

(2) Several distinct classes of persons, who had actively and consistently participated in commercial and barter exchanges prior to the limitation of entry, could not successfully qualify for a permit. There are two general subclasses.

(a) Persons who would not have qualified under any circumstance under the imposed permit criteria. They are

1) Persons who actively fished at all available opportunities during the sporadic times of the 1960's and early 1970's but did not fish during the key years of 1974 and 1975.

2) Family members of 1) persons above, and other persons fishing in areas where commercial export markets were established, who operated gear and otherwise assisted in commercial and barter

exchanges but were not gear license holders or fish wheel permit registrants.

3) Persons who fished in the early 1970's in areas where commercial export markets were developing but who chose to work on the pipeline during the key years of 1974 and 1975.

4) Persons who fished in areas where exchanges were primarily through the barter process for local markets prior to and including the key years of 1974 and 1975.

(b) Persons who would have otherwise qualified for a permit but, because of cultural and language barriers, adequate and effective notice of the meaning and purpose of limited entry was not achieved until after the original application period had expired.

(3) International negotiations with regard to the high seas and transboundary river fishing are having and will continue to have a dramatic impact upon the fisheries. In the Yukon, for example, the current trend is toward larger runs due to a recent agreement with regard to interception of king salmon on the high seas, but eminent negotiations with regard to transboundary rivers has the potential of significantly reducing the allocation of the American catch.

(4) Subsistence utilization of salmon in the Kuskokwim and the Yukon drainages is and will continue to be a major factor affecting the growth and development of the commercial fisheries. Accordingly, any adjustments to the limited entry permit system in the Yukon and Kuskokwim drainages must consider the effect upon subsistence needs and harvests.

(5) Many of the problems experienced by the individual fishers, the CFEC and the Department of Fish and Game would be significantly alleviated by improved technology to assist monitoring fish patterns and escapement in the turbid waters. The Kuskokwim and Yukon salmon fisheries are a mixed stock intercept fishery. Alaska has recently been introduced to sidescan sonar technology for fish counting purposes. This technology has accuracy problems in turbid waters because of its one dimensional nature and the necessity of locating it on the river bank. The technology is currently available for one dimensional fan scan systems that can be located in the main stem of the turbid rivers and the technology is currently available for a two dimensional system which is far superior in accuracy.

(6) Aquaculture, in the form of hatcheries, has the potential to significantly increase the harvest and value of the fall chum salmon run on the Yukon River.

REMAINING WORK

The remaining work required is three dimensional. The report has to be completed and any recommendations have to be placed in bill and resolution form. This not only requires the final assimilation of the findings and conclusions but interaction with CFEC, the Department of Fish and Game, the Board of Fisheries, and other interested persons.

While that process referred to above is brought to completion it will be necessary to absolutely satisfy all constitutional questions with regard to the current limited entry system and any proposed changes. For this purpose I have undertaken the development of answers to these difficult

constitutional questions which are primarily relevant to statewide issues but must be answered as a matter of necessity in order to propose any necessary changes to fresh water fisheries systems.

PROPOSED OUTLINE OF REPORT ON LIMITED
ENTRY IN THE UPPER YUKON

- I. Historic Development of the Yukon River Fishery Prior to Statehood
- II. Yukon River Salmon Fishery: 1960 to 1978
 - A. Biologic Condition of the Fishery
 - 1. State of Art?
 - 2. State of Knowledge
 - 3. Growth of Total Take
 - B. Variety of Uses and User Groups
 - 1. Classes and Distinguishing Characteristics
 - 2. Concepts of Economic Dependence and Economic Reliance
 - 3. Commercial and Non-commercial Exchange
 - C. Changing Market Conditions Affecting the Direct Commercial Exchange of Salmon
 - D. Factors Which May Significantly Affect the Yukon Fishery in the Future
 - 1. Aquaculture
 - 2. International questions.
 - a. The Trans-boundary River Problem
 - b. Canadian Blockage
 - c. High Seas Intercept Agreements
 - 3. Changing Market Conditions
- III. Regulations and Limiting Entry into the Yukon
 - A. History of Regulation
 - B. The Decision to Limit Entry
 - 1. Bases in Law and Fact
 - 2. Criteria Established
- IV. Effects of Limiting Entry Into the Upper Yukon Salmon Fishery.
 - A. Statutory Process.
 - B. Constitutional Rights and Privileges of all Persons with Regard to the Harvest and Utilization of Salmon
 - 1. Art. VIII and Interpretative Case Law Lodge a Trust in the State
 - 2. Due Process and Equal Protection of the Laws
 - 3. Interaction of Art. VIII, Sec. 15, with the Entire Constitutional Framework
 - D. Does the Limitation of Entry into the Upper Yukon and the Manner Chosen, Satisfy Statutory and Constitutional Safeguards?
 - 1. Legitimacy of the Action and the Means Chosen.
 - 2. Was there Unjust Discrimination?
 - 3. Conclusion.

V. Recommendations

- A. Policy Changes
- B. The Effects of Policy Changes on the Economic Health of the Fishery.

VI. Appendix

- A. Memoranda and Reports
- B. Bibliography
- C. Proposed Legislation

Original sponsor: Resources Committee

Offered: 4/27/79
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 141

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act establishing the Legislative Limited Entry
7 Study Committee; and providing for an effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. (a) There is established as a special committee of the
10 legislature the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee. The committee is
11 composed of the following members:

12 (1) three members of the house of representatives appointed by the
13 speaker of the house;

14 (2) three members of the senate appointed by the president of the
15 senate.

16 (b) The chairman of the committee shall be appointed by the speaker of
17 the house and the president of the senate jointly.

18 (c) The purpose of the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee is to
19 complete a legal, social, and economic review of Alaska's experience with
20 limited entry in common property fisheries, and to report its findings and
21 conclusions to the legislature no later than the 10th day of the Second
22 Session of the Eleventh Legislature.

23 (d) The review, findings and conclusions of the Legislative Limited
24 Entry Study Committee shall include a determination whether limiting entry
25 into the fresh water fisheries in the state has resulted in any unjust dis-
26 crimination against any persons.

27 * Sec. 2. This Act expires June 30, 1980.

28 * Sec. 3. This Act takes effect immediately in accordance with AS 01.10.-
29 070(c).

Original sponsor: Sackett

Offered: 4/27/79
Referred: Rules

1 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

2 HOUSE CS FOR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 22

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Relating to the limited entry pro-
6 gram.

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

8 WHEREAS art. VIII, sec. 15 of the Alaska Constitution provides that the
9 state may "limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conserva-
10 tion, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon
11 them for a livelihood"; and

12 WHEREAS AS 16.43 establishes the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Com-
13 mission and states the legislative purpose as promoting the conservation and
14 sustained-yield management of the fisheries and the economic health and
15 stability of the commercial fisheries by regulating and controlling entry
16 into the commercial fisheries in the public interest and without unjust
17 discrimination; and

18 WHEREAS under AS 16.43.240(b) the commission is authorized to limit
19 entry into certain fisheries when it finds that a fishery has reached such
20 levels of participation that limitation of entry to that fishery is required
21 in order to achieve the purposes of AS 16.43; and

22 WHEREAS AS 16.43.240(b) does not specify a formula for the commission to
23 determine the maximum number of permits authorized when limiting entry into a
24 fishery under that section; and

25 WHEREAS in 1976, under AS 16.43.240(b), the commission decided to limit
26 commercial fishing in the area known as Upper Yukon and set the maximum
27 number of permits for the Upper Yukon as the number of units of gear fished
28 in the Upper Yukon during 1975; and

29 WHEREAS major commercial fishing markets did not develop for many areas

of the Upper Yukon fishery until after 1970; and

WHEREAS past participation in the commercial fishery of the Upper Yukon that led to a high degree of economic reliance upon the commercial fishery included barter and sale of fresh, smoked and dried fish products within the region and indirect sales through intermediaries to fish buyers; and

WHEREAS past participation in and economic reliance upon the operation of gear in the commercial fishery of the Upper Yukon was not restricted to persons holding a gear license or a fishwheel registration; and

WHEREAS it appears that some persons who have participated for many years in the Upper Yukon commercial fishery and had a high degree of economic reliance upon the fishery may have been excluded from receiving an entry permit;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is respectfully requested to determine which interested persons with past participation in and economic reliance (including the barter and sale of fresh, smoked and dried fish products) on the commercial fishery of the Upper Yukon since 1960 through the operation of gear, regardless of whether those persons held a gear license or a fishwheel registration, have not been issued a permit; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is respectfully requested to determine whether the maximum number of permits set for the Upper Yukon fishery is consistent with the objectives of AS 16.43; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee, with the cooperation of the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, is respectfully requested to determine whether controlling entry into the commercial fisheries in the Upper Yukon has resulted in any unjust discrimination and to determine what options are available to the legislature to correct any unjust discrimination; and be it

1 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
2 and the Legislative Limited Entry Study Committee are respectfully directed
3 to report their findings and conclusions within the first 10 days of the
4 Second Session of the Eleventh Legislature.
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Original sponsor: Gardiner

Offered: 4/28/79

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY THE RULES COMMITTEE

2 SENATE CS FOR CS FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 290 (Rules)

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 ELEVENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 A BILL

6 For an Act entitled: "An Act relating to limited entry; and providing for an
7 effective date."

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

9 * Section 1. AS 16.43.250 is amended by adding a new subsection to read:

10 (d) If an individual has applied for two or more entry permits
11 under AS 16.43.200(d) for the same specific fishery resource and the
12 same specific type of gear, but has failed to qualify for an entry
13 permit for that type of fishery resource and gear, the individual may
14 credit his cumulative qualifications to the fishery for which he is most
15 qualified. The commission shall issue an entry permit to the individual
16 for the fishery if the individual's cumulative qualifications result in
17 placing the individual in a category designated in (b) of this section.
18 The qualifications credited to a fishery under this subsection may not
19 be considered for the purpose of ranking the applicant under (a) - (c)
20 of this section for any other fishery. The commission may not revoke
21 any permit previously issued notwithstanding the issuance of permits in
22 excess of the maximum number established under AS 16.43.230 - 16.43.240
23 as a result of this subsection.

24 * Sec. 2. AS 16.43 is amended by adding new sections to read:

25 ARTICLE 5B. SPECIAL HARVEST AREA ENTRY PERMITS.

26 Sec. 16.43.335. SPECIAL HARVEST AREA ENTRY PERMITS. (a) In
27 addition to entry permits, interim-use permits, and educational permits,
28 the commission may issue special harvest area entry permits to holders
29 of private, nonprofit hatchery permits issued by the Department of Fish