

SCOMM

#17:26

April 29, 1979

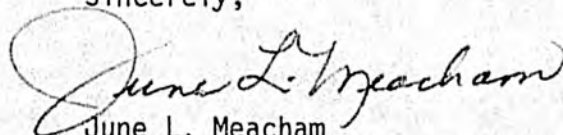
Ms. Ella Anagick
813 West 75th Street, #2
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Ms. Anagick:

Gregg Erickson asked me to send you copies of some work done by Legislative Research staff on the subject of limited entry.

I am enclosing (1) a copy of John Williams' October 16, 1978 memo to Reps. Anderson and Gardiner on the subject of limited entry symposiums in Bristol Bay and (2) a copy of John Williams' March 7 and March 15, 1979 memos to Rep. Joe Hayes regarding Cook Inlet limited entry permits.

Sincerely,



June L. Meacham
Administrative Assistant

Encls (2)

October 16, 1978

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT: Limited Entry Symposiums in Bristol Bay

TO: The Honorable Nels Anderson
The Honorable Terry Gardiner

FROM: John Williams
Research Analyst

During the two limited entry symposiums in Dillingham and Naknek (October 11 and 12) several problems and possible solutions regarding the application of a limited entry system in Bristol Bay were discussed. It is my intent to outline the problem areas and to present the various options that were discussed as possible remedies. If you are aware of omissions in the following list, please let me know so that I may accomplish whatever research is necessary prior to the follow-up session tentatively scheduled for October 23.

1. Late Applications. Several witnesses talked of the problem of Bristol Bay residents not meeting application deadlines, generally for reasons of lack of knowledge or understanding. This problem is central to the suits against the Entry Commission brought by Alaska Legal Services. Two possible remedies were discussed: (1) legislatively create a new application period and (2) either an out of court settlement in which the Commission will agree to accept applications from persons who were not informed or for various reasons including geographical remoteness did not meet the filing deadline, or a judgment which directs to the Commission to accomplish some remedy of a broader spectrum.
2. Limitation of Eligible Applicants to Gear License Holders. Legal Services suits also address the issue of extended involvement in the Bristol Bay fishery by commercial fishermen who have never had a gear license, thus making such persons ineligible to apply for a limited entry permit. It was felt that perhaps extended involvement may show as much dependence on the fishery as one year of involvement as a gear license holder. One suggestion was to amend the law to allow sustained activity in a fishery as a crewman to count as the equivalent of one year as a gear license holder. }

3. Permits Moving into Non-Resident Possession. Although the numbers are not overwhelming, there is a trend developing which shows an increased number of non-residents owning Bristol Bay permits. Several ideas for curbing this trend were discussed, the most radical being the removal of the free transferrability of the permits and having the state reissue all unfished permits based on an apprenticeship ranking scheme. Other items discussed included: (1) setting up a regional non-profit brokerage in the Bristol Bay region to help insure that when permits do transfer, Bay residents have an opportunity to buy the permits; (2) giving capital gains tax credit for permits sold to resident Alaskans; (3) creating a class of qualified buyers who are the only eligible buyers of permits, based on participation in the fishery; and (4) to have the buy-back program apply only to permits held by non-residents.
4. Permit Prices are too High/Young People Excluded. The limitation on the number of permits issued for fisheries covered by the limited entry program makes it difficult for a fisherman/father to assist more than one son or daughter into the fishery. This problem has been exacerbated by the free market value of Bristol Bay permits. Several Bay area residents feel that it is nearly impossible to get young people into the fishery in the future. The possible removal of the free transferrability aspect was discussed in relation to this problem. We also discussed leaving the free transferrability provision only for intra-family transfers but having the state reissue all other permits on an apprenticeship ranking scheme. We also discussed various ways and means of liberalizing the state loan program to make it more beneficial for residents, and a combination of loan program revamping and the creation of a pool of qualified buyers.
5. Other Suggestions. Several other recommendations were made at the symposiums, including: (1) a regional office of the Entry Commission in Bristol Bay; (2) a limited entry education program, (3) allowing the pooling of points earned by family members so that at least one permit could be made available to a resident fishing family which received no permit; (4) in the case of partners who shared in ownership of vessel and gear but fished with only one gear license, to allow points earned as a gear license holder to be divided between partners; (5) more adequate airport facilities in the Bay to alleviate the marketing problems realized this year; (6) issue more permits in the drift net fishery; (7) change the provision of present law which requires the Commission to receive fair market value for all new permit issuances; (8) create a study group to look at all legal and policy aspects of revising the limited entry program; (9) create regional advisory groups with which the Commission could consult; (10) create a permanent legislative committee on limited entry; (11) require that a permit be

October 16, 1978

fished or forfeited to the state for reissuance; (12) pass new legislation to require disclosure of brokerage activities; and (13) to exempt the fall Bristol Bay humpy fishery from the limited entry program to allow young people and non-permit holders to fish.

We will be investigating several of the suggestions that were made at the meetings. As you are aware, some of the proposals hinge on critical constitutional aspects of limitation of entry into common property fisheries. Legislative Affairs Legal Division could address the legal issues, but you will probably want a more wide-spread inspection.

Please let us know of additions or corrections you may desire. We will try to address a number of these issues prior to the follow-up session.

JW:dh

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y. STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 15, 1979

SUBJECT: Cook Inlet Limited Entry Permits (Supplement to W.O. #6387)
TO: The Honorable Joe Hayes
FROM: John Williams
Policy Analyst

As per our conversation with Steve Pennoyer and Don Wanie of the Department of Fish and Game, the following plan of work is to be implemented both by them and the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

- (1) Completion of data file: ADF&G will expedite the completion of a data file for the Cook Inlet gill net fish tickets. The file will contain the following information:
 - (a) statistical area;
 - (b) gear type;
 - (c) entry permit number;
 - (d) fish ticket number;
 - (e) date of landing;
 - (f) "flags" for gear type, entry permit number, statistical area, and date.
- (2) Items that generate a "flag" will be rechecked and the data either verified or listed as suspect.
- (3) The clean file will then be run against an Entry Commission computer program to verify the validity of permits.
- (4) The Entry Commission will inspect the actual fish tickets to determine if any counterfeited permits were used in the fishery. The font used by the Entry Commission for the preparation of the plastic permit cards is relatively unique. Chances of a counterfeiter having access to the identical font are small.

JW:jm



STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 7, 1979

SUBJECT: Supplement to W.O. #6387
(Cook Inlet Limited Entry Permits)

TO: The Honorable Joe L. Hayes

FROM: John Williams, Policy Analyst

These figures are taken from year-end file records, and will be slightly larger than the figures shown on the November 15, 1978 Fishery List which you have a copy of. We are attaching a copy of the last pages of the year-end printout.

S03H -- Salmon Drift Gill Net

Temporary Transfers.....	30	
Permanent Transfers.....	54	
Duplicates.....	10	
Returns Before 12-31-78.....	2	
Permanent Permits.....	548	1/
Interim Permits.....	<u>42</u>	

Total..... 686

S04H -- Salmon Set Gill Net

Temporary Transfers.....	16	
Permanent Transfers.....	88	
Duplicates.....	15	
Returns Before 12-31-78.....	4	
Interim Permits.....	5	
Permanent Permits.....	<u>728</u>	2/

Total..... 856

1/ Contained in this count are 30 permits which were sold by the holder during the year and first renewed for use in 1978 by the transferee

2/ Contained in this count are 38 permits which were sold by the holder during the year and first renewed for use in 1978 by the transferee.

JW:lmk
Attachment

STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

POUCH Y - STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
907-465-3800

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

March 5, 1979

SUBJECT: Cook Inlet Limited Entry Permits
(Work Order #6387)

TO: The Honorable Joe L. Hayes

FROM: John Williams, Policy Analyst
Ken Vassar, Legislative Counsel

You have asked us to investigate the reported excesses of limited entry permits in Cook Inlet (Anchorage Times, February 1, 1979). At this time it is clear that the source of information utilized in the Anchorage Times' story and in the letter you received from the Alaska Fisheries Resources Committee (Sam McDowell) is in the large part misinformed.

We have not answered your specific request to find out how many permits were actually fished in 1978. We hope that the presentation below and the attached documentation justify our not forcing a hand tally of fish tickets. We have been told that the information is presently being programmed and will be available in late summer. A computer inspection of the fish ticket records will verify the number of permits used, as well as disclose false or counterfeit permits that some have claimed exist. (see memo attached).

The following information describes the source of the misinformation of the Anchorage Times story, the issue paper of February 5, 1979, and then deals with another portion of the matter which is more difficult (at this time) to judge.

REPORTED 1,517 COOK INLET PERMITS

Gary Sanders, a biologist for the Department of Fish and Game in Soldotna received from Hazel Vanderbrink (Department of Fish and Game, Homer) via telephone, a summary of the information contained in the November 15, 1978, computer "fishery list" which is a bi-weekly publication of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (copy attached). The summary that appears on that printout at the end of the Cook Inlet set gill net listings states "fishermen = 812" and "permits = 839." At the end of the Cook Inlet drift gill net listings, the summary states "fishermen = 660" and "permits = 678". Sanders interpreted those numbers ("permits") to mean the number of permits fished, when in fact those numbers indicate

the total number of permits issued in 1978 in those fisheries, including renewals, temporary and permanent transfers, duplicates, and interim use permits. In the case of transfers or duplications, the permit being transferred or replaced is invalidated. The number of valid permits present in the fishery at any time is equal to the number of fishermen listed.

Sanders first reported the misinformation to the Board of Fisheries on December 10, 1978. A subsequent presentation by the Entry Commission to the Board of Fisheries clarified the misunderstanding. Sanders was apparently not informed that his presentation was inaccurate because he repeated the story for the Times in late January, 1979, which resulted in the headline article on February 1, 1979.

An interview was conducted with Don Collinsworth, Deputy Commissioner of Fish and Game, and Steve Penoyer, Acting Director of Commercial Fisheries regarding the issue paper released February 5, 1979 and related matters. They expressed concern that the issue paper was not more carefully reviewed before release, and indicated they "would have chosen words more carefully."^{1/}

With regard to any knowledge possessed by personnel of the department regarding illegal or counterfeit permits in the Cook Inlet gill net fisheries, they stated "(w)e don't have any doubts; in fact we have no opinion" (on permits in excess of the maximum).

Aerial reconnaissance by the department during drift net openings indicated that the maximum number of boats fished in the drift net fishery at any one time was 539.

We have reviewed the year-end microfiche records of all permit holders and transactions in the two Cook Inlet gill net fisheries. We found one instance of apparent irregularity regarding the records of Larry Walker in the set net fishery. The record indicates that he held two permits in that fishery. Staff of the Entry Commission checked his paper file and reported that he had purchased a permit in that fishery and subsequent to the Isakson v. Rickey ruling (discussed later) became eligible to apply for a permit in 1976. He was successful in his application and was issued a permit. A subsequent inspection of the records disclosed the fact that the commission had issued a permit to a person already in possession of a permit. Walker was directed to transfer (sell) one of the permits, which he did. Walker had held the two permits together for a period of approximately two weeks.

^{1/} Issue papers are prepared by the staff of the Department of Fish and Game to inform the commissioner and the Governor's office of matters that will likely generate a considerable amount of public inquiry. The department had no reason to believe the issue paper in question would be circulated beyond those two offices. The Entry Commission did not review the document prior to its completion.

MAXIMUM NUMBER EXCEEDEDBackground

AS 16.43, Alaska's limited entry law, directed the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) to designate as distressed fisheries those that were determined to have more units of gear than would be the optimum number (AS 16.43.230). The legislation then directs the commission to issue permits in each of those fisheries until the number issued is equal to the largest number of gear units fished in the years 1969-72, (AS 16.43.240). Thus, the initial issuance number is equal to the maximum, which in a distressed fishery (included Cook Inlet drift and gill net) is greater than the optimum number. The law further describes ways and means of approaching the maximum number without going beyond, including reserving a number of permits equal to the number of potential permit recipients; and lotteries to select a subset of equally ranked fishermen in cases where there are not enough permits for all fishermen with the same hardship ranking (AS 16.43.270).

By regulation, CFEC has set maximums for the two Cook Inlet fisheries affected at 545 (drift net) and 686 (set net)(20 AAC 05.320). In turn, they have issued 548 permanent drift net permits and 728 permanent set net permits. Additionally, there are 42 unresolved claims in the drift net fishery and five in the set net fishery. Those claimants fished with interim use permits in 1978. A more relevant issue than the misinformed claims of Gary Sanders is the overage of issuances. 2/

Maximum Number

We have explained that CFEC was directed to establish maximum numbers and issue permits to that limit. The particular reference to units fished required CFEC to determine a number between the total number of gear licenses issued for each of the distressed fisheries, and the total number of gear licenses recorded on fish tickets. What would appear to be a quite specific number on the surface is in fact a relatively inexact number, the accuracy of which is directly dependent upon the effort made to contact each gear license holder during the specified period to determine whether they fished their gear unit.

Administrative Error

CFEC stated the overages were due to one of two reasons: (1) findings of administrative error, or (2) court rulings. (See memo attached).

2/ AS 16.43.270 states that permits are to be issued until the maximum is reached, except in circumstances where exclusion of a person in a priority classification would occur. CFEC has implemented that language by setting 20 or more hardship points as the indicator of priority ranking. The commission has issued permits in the Cook Inlet drift net fishery at the 16 point level and at the 6 point level in the set net fishery.

March 5, 1979

An interview with two CFEC commissioners was held. It was stated that during the initial issuance of permanent permits the commission did in fact establish reserves equal in size to the number of claims that procedurally could yet qualify for a permit. The commissioners stated, however, that claims of administrative error were honored at any time, regardless of time lapse between the event and the claim. In cases where administrative error was shown, the claimant was allowed to apply and could receive a permit.

Court Rulings

On May 21, 1976, the Alaska Supreme Court delivered its opinion in Isakson, et al v. Rickey, 550 P.2d 359(1976). The effect of the ruling was to allow people who had held gear licenses for the first time in 1973 and 1974 to apply for entry permits. Many of these people eventually qualified to receive an entry permit.

Gear licenses are used by the commission to determine eligibility to apply for an entry permit(AS 16.43.260). To be eligible to even apply for a permit, a fisherman had to have held a gear license during any of the years 1960 through 1972. Isakson v. Rickey extended that period through 1974.

The court ruling did not result in the commission changing the hardship point scheme used to rank all eligible applicants. However, the particular structure of the point system did allow persons who had been gear license holders for the first time after 1972 to in some cases qualify for permits.

At the time the commission was to accomplish the remedies directed by the court in Isakson, they realized that overages were going to occur. After consultation with the Attorney General's office, the commission decided not to revoke existing permits so as to avoid exceeding the maximums.

Proof

In order to verify the validity of permits issued by the commission and to prove that overages in these two fisheries were due entirely to either administrative error or court rulings would require an inspection of each permit recipient's file. We did not do that, nor did we ask the commission to accomplish that task. We have secured a statement from the commission stating the reasons for the overages (copy attached). You may wish to consider the benefits of a complete audit of the commission's records. If so, you may wish to consult with the staff of the Budget and Audit Committee.

Please let us know if we may be of further assistance.

JW:KV:lmk
Attachments

MEMORANDUM

TO: [

John Williams
Legislative Affairs Agency

DATE:

February 15, 1979

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM:

J.P.
Steve Pennoyer, Acting Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries

SUBJECT:

1978 Fishing Activity of
Cook Inlet Limited Entry
Permit Holders

It is currently estimated that the Division's Anchorage fish ticket data entry operator will complete the entry and preliminary edit of Cook Inlet fish tickets by April 1, 1979. Software to accomplish a final edit and the required corrections will probably not be finished until late summer, 1979. At that time, 1978 Cook Inlet fish ticket records will be transferred to the State computer system in Juneau. The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission programming staff can then match these ticket records with their files to determine how many permit holders fished in Cook Inlet in 1978.

While progress on the new fish ticket data entry and editing system, utilizing Department minicomputers in Anchorage, Kodiak, and Juneau, has been slower than we had hoped, the estimated August completion date is much earlier than in previous years. In addition, fish ticket data will be more accurate because it is now subjected to many additional edit criteria.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: John Williams
Legislative Affairs Agency

DATE: March 2, 1979

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: John N Garner, Chairman
Robert J. Simon, Commissioner
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

SUBJECT:

You have asked that we provide you with a memo explaining why the Commission exceeded the maximum number of entry permits in certain salmon fisheries put under entry limitation in 1975. This memo will address only those fisheries which came under entry limitation for the first time in 1975, but will exclude those fisheries where an excess occurred solely because of the statutory requirement that a permit be issued to any individual who can demonstrate that "significant economic hardship" would be suffered if excluded from the fishery by reason of denial of an entry permit (established by Commission regulation to include individuals who qualified for 20 or more points).

In determining whether an issuance level of less than 20 points was warranted, the Commission took into consideration the total number of applications received, the current point level of each applicant, and the current status of each. Reservations were made for those applicants who were appealing the Commission's decision to the Superior Court, for those who were in administrative hearings, or for those who had a possibility of yet requesting an administrative hearing or seeking judicial review. By subtracting the total number of reservations from the number of available permits to issue, a determination of the point level for issuance and denial could be made. Prior to issuance at a level of less than 20 points, a review of the applications still pending was conducted to ensure that no errors had been made in classifying the individuals, to ensure that all points were credited for which evidence existed in the application files or in state records available to the Commission, and to ensure that all hearing requests had been properly handled. This substantive review was in each case conducted by an individual other than that person who had handled the file originally.

Permits were not reserved for the following types of individuals, who in fact later could have qualified for a permit, because the Commission could not be aware of that possibility at the time the point level was established:

- Cases where a new class of individuals were made eligible to apply for a permit by reason of judicial action (e.g., Isakson, extending the right to apply to those who fished for the first time as gear license holders in 1973 or 1974);
- Cases where existing applicants become eligible for points as a result of adjudicatory or judicial decisions on another application (e.g., Hakala, granting crewman participation points to unlicensed minors in certain circumstances);
- Cases where the right to a hearing or judicial review would be revived because of some administrative error in handling the application (e.g., cases where the Notice of Point Classification was inadvertently sent to the wrong address or not sent to an authorized representative);
- Cases where new and substantial evidence was submitted after the right to request a hearing had expired that raised the individual's point classification;
- Cases where the Superior Court waived the Rule 45 appeal period (the most recent of which is Apokedak v. CFEC), thus allowing appeal to the Superior Court after that right appeared to have been exhausted.
- Cases where a late application is accepted to replace a timely application lost in the mails or where the individual failed to apply because of misadvice of the Commission or its agent.

Because each of these types of situations could result in a permit being issued after the point level was lowered and after a determination that no reservation was necessary for the individual, the maximum number of entry permits has been exceeded in certain fisheries even though the point issuance level is less than 20.

It should also be pointed out that in certain instances, the published maximum numbers are not correct. The published maximum numbers represent the Commission's determination of the highest number of units of gear that engaged

in each fishery during any one calendar year from 1969 through 1972. Each determination was based upon the Commission's information at hand when the regulations were adopted in November 1974. Information submitted along with entry permit applications will correct the information that was available to the Commission in late 1974, if individuals establish that they participated as gear license holders contrary to evidence in existing state records. This in turn may affect the maximum number. The following published maximum numbers are known to be in error, and will be corrected once all entry permit applications are finally processed:

Alaska Peninsula-Aleutians Purse Seine
Statewide Power Troll
Prince William Sound Purse Seine
Kodiak Purse Seine
Kodiak Beach Seine

The following fisheries are cases where the Commission believes a review of the published maximum number is necessary in light of the applications received, but where no review has yet been completed:

Bristol Bay drift gill net
Cook Inlet set gill net
Bristol Bay set gill net
Kodiak set gill net
Yakutat set gill net

The set net fisheries in general are cases where the maximum numbers are likely to be adjusted because of the common practice of gear license holders pooling their fish and selling under the name of one gear license holder.

The Commission has not maintained running counts of the basis upon which permits have been issued when the maximum number has been exceeded. Consequently, we cannot at this time indicate the exact number which arose from each possible source that was previously identified.

A hand examination of the approximately 7,500 applications that have resulted in permit issuance should result in a determination of the exact source of the overages that occurred, but that would in turn require a substantial commitment of time and money by the Commission.

STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

February 23, 1979

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

SUPPORT BUILDING
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

John Williams
Legislative Affairs Agency Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
Mail Stop 3101

Dear Mr. Williams:


In response to your recent request the attached testimony by Fishery Biologist Gary Sanders is provided for your review and use. The testimony was typed from a tape recording of the December Board of Fisheries meeting proceedings. Regrettably, some portions of the Board members' comments are unintelligible on the recording, although I don't believe they are critical to the discussion.

Also provided is a copy of the 1978 Upper Cook Inlet Salmon Report to the Board of Fisheries referred to in the testimony.

I think Mr. Sanders' statements confirm his confusion on the source of information from which he developed the permit numbers. Mr. Sanders stated that the numbers were taken from fish tickets as they were compiled in the Homer ADF&G office several days before his testimony on December 10, 1978. Computer summaries of fish tickets were not available at that time.

I have contacted the Homer office and they will be forwarding the correct Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission summary printout immediately. I will transmit it to you when it arrives.

Sincerely,


Steven Penoyer, Acting Director
Division of Commercial Fisheries

Enclosures

Testimony of Gary Sanders, Cook Inlet Area Biologist, before the Board
of Fisheries, Sunday afternoon, December 10, 1978

Sanders: Mr. Chairman, before I start I'd like to point out a couple errors in numbers in my Board Report there. The first one is on page four--the short paragraph just above the heading for king salmon. That paragraph should read "The number of units of gear this year (cross the words 'was close to', cross those three words out, and write 'passed')." "

Szabo: Read the sentence as it should be.

Sanders: The number of units of gear this year was close to the maximum established by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. The three words "was close to" should be crossed out and the word "passed" written above that, the reason being that the next sentence reads "As the season approached the peak fishing time in July the number of units of gear increased to approximately (cross out '545' and write '678') units of drift gill net (and then cross out '670' and write '839') units of set gill net." We just found out that these were the actual figures a couple days ago, so I wanted to point that out. The only other change is on page 5, the next page, under "Sockeye" in the second sentence where I have "This was 231%" that is in error; it should be "248%". With that I'll continue.

Szabo: Okay. I have a question for you. On the number of units of gear, what was the maximum that was established by the Entry Commission.

Sanders: Well, this was confusing me. The maximum established by the Limited Entry was the number that I initially had there, and the number of fish tickets as they have been compiled in our Homer office shows a significant difference, there's an increase in both numbers, and I just wanted the Board Report to reflect the more accurate figures to correct the amount of gear used in Cook Inlet.

Szabo: So there were approximately 130 more units of drift gear and close to 200 more units of set gear.

Sanders: The total difference was 303 units of gear.

Szabo: Yeah. Well, where did all these permits come out of the woodwork? I don't understand.

Sanders: I don't know. This was a real surprise to me.

Szabo: I think everybody realizes there were some interim permits that were kind of held in abeyance. This seems to be kind of an excess over what was anticipated.

Beaton: Well in a lot of areas where they had good runs they did come out with a lot of these interim permits that they hadn't been used because it was a procedural deal—legally they could demand an interim permit until they had hearings. With the Rickey vs. Isakson decision why they just couldn't adjudicate the hearings so obviously the guys had an opening there and I imagine they took advantage of it as they do, but probably—

Szabo: But it seems like Limited Entry Commission isn't doing very well in coming out with the number that they project is going to come out, you know, and I don't know how—you seem to have a high regard for the efficiency of their data system out there, but they always seem to slop over about 25 or 30%.

Beaton: Yes, I have a high regard for their efficiency over there, but I have a low regard for the courts..... (unintelligible).....I think we're going to have to live with it.....

Szabo: Well, no, I don't mean that there's anything to do about it, but I mean on future fisheries that they anticipate putting a limited entry on, if there's a maximum number of permits, maybe based on their past record, maybe they ought to shoot for about 75% of what they think should be the maximum amount, and they'll probably end up with what they really want after it's all over.

Beaton: Mr. Chairman, I was explaining an illustration of the legislative intent. They've got to do exactly what the legislature tells them to do and they did and then that's what they ended up with and it's possible with each claim or whatever you're going to call it, then the courts corrected what they had to do..... so these are things that you've got to live with.

Szabo: Maybe, Don (Collinsworth), we could have John Garner or somebody drop by tomorrow and we can ask him how precise they think their future results are going to be on other fisheries. Okay, Gary,

Sanders: Mr. Chairman, I didn't mean to psych out the meeting...with these changes right off. On the coho salmon, in 1978 our catch was 221,000. This is just slightly above the average. The average figure is 216,000. The catch breakdown here, again, is similar to the (Testimony continues on other matters.)

FISHERY SUB - SALMON, DRIFT GILL NET, COOK INLET
 CFEC ENTRY PERMIT DATA.....

..CFEC VESSEL LICENSE DAT

NAME	SOC	SEC	NO	BIRTH	RES	PERMIT NO	START	STOP	*CXE	ADF&G	ADF&G VESSEL NAME	
WOOD BOX 4-1156	FRANK	W	539 28 2925	06 10 24	R	S03H62329I		P072478		08907	08907. CRAIG W	A
WOOD BOX 614	KENNETH	C	539 30 9393	05 09 36	N	S03H60422W	P051878			10196	10196 PORPOISE	2
WOOD BOX 169	NORMAN	E	539 32 3022	09 27 37	N	S03H61741A				20471	20471 SEA PACER	
WOOD 133 CRAPEMYRTLE RD	SCOTT		535 68 0541	02 09 63	R	S03H57117X	T071478			14326	14326 BARRACUDA	A
WOODHEAD 154 GARDEN ST	WAYNE	J	469 24 6608	06 21 28	R	S03H61793Z				04111	04111 MORNING MIST	A
WOODMAN BOX 1320	SONJA	M	530 38 7957	11 18 51	R	S03H59237A				10006	10006 SNUG THREE	2
WRIGHT BOX 64	SETH	D	538 36 7437	11 08 39	R	S03H61272R				05910	05910 MUSTANG	5
YAKUNIN BOX 8	NIKOLAI	P	574 28 8319	08 08 55	R	S03H62819E				25669	25669 KAVKAZ	5
YAKUNIN PC BOX 8	VICTOR		544 56 2503	11 11 44	R	S03H57656P	050278		*	32666	32666 MOROZ	
YOUNG	THOMAS	T	543 01 7152	11 12 14	R	S03H61740I		P061978		05706	05706 LITTLE DIPPER	A
YOUNG 5939 E 38TH AVE	WILLIAM	C	561 26 6316	05 16 22	R	S03H56457Q				12051	12051 SHALIMAR	A
ZAWISTOWSKI BOX 114	STEVE		574 07 8858	08 20 07	R	S03H55797K				05712	05712 NORMANDIE	A

FISHERMEN = 0660
 PERMITS = 0678

FISHERY S04H - SALMON, SET GILL NET, COOK INLET

CFEC ENTRY PERMIT DATA

..CFEC VESSEL LICENSE DA

NAME	SOC	SEC	NO	BIRTH	RES	PERMIT NO	START	STOP	*CXE	ADFEG	ADFEG VESSEL NAME
WOODS BOX 367	ROBERT	G	523 18 5004	11 02 22	R	S04H64692W				*H1708* NO VESSEL LICENSE
WRIGHT BOX 4-386	PATRICK	P	574 18 3903	03 16 47	R	S04H62127I				*H0766* NO VESSEL LICENSE

FISHERMEN = 0812
PERMITS = 0839

675

1517