

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

1202 SCOMM 36: HOUSE SPEC. COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES 1983-84

Table 11. Yukon River Commercial and Subsistence Salmon Catches in Alaska and the Yukon Territory, 1960-82

(Numbers of Fish in Thousands)

Year	-----Alaska-----			-----Yukon Territory-----			-----Total-----		
	Chinook	Other	Subtotal	Chinook	Other	Subtotal	Chinook	Other	Total
1960	68	*	*	11	14	25	79	*	*
1961	142	453	595	14	9	23	156	462	618
1962	106	425	531	15	10	25	121	435	556
1963	142	402	544	11	28	39	153	430	583
1964	110	492	602	10	6	16	120	498	618
1965	135	473	608	5	12	17	140	485	625
1966	105	296	401	5	12	17	110	308	418
1967	146	335	481	5	17	22	151	352	503
1968	119	259	378	5	12	17	124	271	395
1969	104	415	519	3	8	11	107	423	530
1970	94	581	675	5	4	9	99	585	684
1971	136	531	667	6	16	22	142	547	689
1972	113	454	567	3	11	14	106	465	571
1973	100	769	869	4	9	13	104	778	882
1974	118	1,217	1,335	6	12	18	124	1,229	1,353
1975	77	1,286	1,363	6	21	27	83	1,307	1,390
1976	106	1,026	1,132	5	4	9	111	1,030	1,141
1977	114	1,094	1,208	7	13	21	121	1,107	1,228
1978	125	1,608	1,733	6	10	16	131	1,618	1,749
1979	160	1,622	1,782	10	22	32	170	1,644	1,814
1980	198	1,830	2,028	25	24	49	223	1,854	2,077
1981	187	2,120	2,307	17	23	40	204	2,143	2,347
1982	145	1,211	1,356	*	*	*	*	*	*

* Data not available.

Note: Catch data for most recent years should be considered preliminary.

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Chairman, Special Committee on Fisheries,
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau Alaska 99811

January 6 1983

Dear Representative Herrmann:

Although I recognize you will have some organizational matters that will take the committee's time soon after we go into session on January 17, I respectfully request that the special committee on Fisheries conduct a series of special hearings on the proposed settlement of the U.S. - Canadian Bilateral Treaty within two weeks after the session begins. I would suggest that this be conducted through the teleconference system, that the federal negotiator and representatives of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game be requested to make a presentation on the proposed draft, and then the committee open the system to comment from affected fishermen and other interested individuals. It also might be best to conduct such a hearing jointly with the Senate Special Committee on Fisheries. I would specifically request that the Ketchikan, Petersburg, and Wrangell teleconference centers be included in these hearings.

Based upon the information available at this time, I consider it in the interest of the State of Alaska to oppose the proposed settlement. It is important and appropriate for the legislature to develop and express its position on the proposal and to encourage a United Alaskan position with the Sheffield Administration. I must admit that I am surprised at the recent statements coming out of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in support of the proposed settlement prior to such a review by the legislature and administration being conducted.

I look forward to presenting my concerns to your committee and consider it important that such a hearing be conducted.

Sincerely,



Rep. Ron Wendte

cc: Representative Jack McBride
Senator Bob Ziegler
Senator Bob Mulcahy

Original sponsors: Eliason, Ziegler
and Ray

1
2 IN THE SENATE

BY THE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

3 CS FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 10 (Resources)

4 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

5 THIRTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

6 Requesting rejection and renegotiation
7 of the proposed United States-Canada
8 salmon interception treaty.

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

10 WHEREAS the commercial salmon industry is an integral and important
11 part of the economy of Alaska; and

12 WHEREAS the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada
13 concerning Pacific salmon calls upon Southeast Alaska's salmon fishermen to
14 take further reductions in harvest, while calling upon Canadian fishermen
15 to take only minimal cutbacks; and

16 WHEREAS the Southeast Alaska trollers have already made considerable
17 unilateral reductions in their harvests of chinook salmon for the sake of
18 conservation, while Canadian fishermen have been allowed unrestricted
19 harvest of the same stocks; and

20 WHEREAS chinook salmon conservation measures proposed in the treaty
21 are based on catch statistics for years in which Canadian catches were at
22 record high levels and their fishery was expanding, while during the same
23 years the Alaskan fishery was already being restricted; and

24 WHEREAS under the proposed treaty a substantial portion of Scikine
25 River salmon, which traditionally has been harvested by United States
26 gillnetters, would be allocated to a recently established Canadian fishery
27 without compensation to United States gillnetters; and

28 WHEREAS the proposed treaty does not preclude the possibility of an
29 expansion of the Canadian gillnet fishery on the Taku River and a reduction
in allowable harvest by United States gillnetters; and

1 WHEREAS, though the provisions of the proposed treaty addressing Yukon
2 River salmon require an accounting of United States and Canadian interests
3 in those salmon prior to the effective date of the treaty, the United
4 States and Canada possess virtually no biological information upon which to
5 base such an accounting; and

6 WHEREAS there are no guarantees in the proposed treaty that United
7 States fishermen will automatically and directly benefit from their own
8 successful fisheries enhancement projects; and

9 WHEREAS all commercial salmon gear groups have expressed opposition to
10 certain provisions in the proposed treaty; and

11 WHEREAS the proposed treaty does not address the issue of high seas
12 foreign interception of all species of salmon; and

13 WHEREAS the language in the proposed treaty is not sufficiently speci-
14 fic to insure the conservation and rational management sought by the par-
15 ties to the treaty; and

16 WHEREAS implementation of the proposed treaty would have a disastrous
17 economic impact on many Alaskan fishermen; and

18 WHEREAS it is vitally important that a treaty transferring significant
19 management authority from the state to an international commission include
20 clear safeguards to protect Alaska's fisheries; and

21 WHEREAS the Alaska State Legislature recognizes the value of a coast-
22 wide agreement and the need to work towards the development of a fair
23 treaty;

24 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
25 the Governor of the State of Alaska to reject the proposed United States-
26 Canada salmon interception treaty; and be it

27 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska Senate delegation in Congress is
28 respectfully requested to use its best efforts to prevent ratification of
29 the United States-Canada salmon interception treaty by the United States

1 Senate; and be it

2 FURTHER RESOLVED that the Legislature respectfully requests the Secre-
3 tary of State to seek reopening of United States-Canada salmon treaty
4 negotiations.

5 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable George
6 Shultz, Secretary of State; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Hon-
7 orable Frank Murkowski, U. S. Senators, members of the Alaska Senate dele-
8 gation in Congress; and to the Honorable William Sheffield, Governor of the
9 State of Alaska.
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1977. Bruce said that on top of all the other losses the gillnetters have suffered over the years, the U.S.-Canada agreement just squeezes in a little more. Combined with what it does to the trollers, "the net will be to heighten gear conflicts in Southeast."

"We don't get much out of this act," he added. During his testimony before the subcommittee, Alverson said the act largely takes the Canadians the Taku. The 1984 season wasn't noticed because the Canadians made a strong argument that during 84 they'd like an opportunity to look to the Juneau area fishermen to see if they could get a better

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History of the treaty talks

The U.S. and Canada have spent about fourteen years hammering out a new treaty governing shared salmon. The old treaty dated back to 1930, when rebuilding sockeye runs was the main order of business.

In 1930, both countries faced drastically declining sockeye salmon runs on the Fraser River; it was in their mutual interest to restore the resource. On May 28, 1930, they signed the Sockeye Salmon Fisheries Convention, better known as the Fraser River Treaty. Under the Treaty (ratified in 1937), Canada and the U.S. agreed to share the cost, management, and rehabilitation of the dwindling sockeye runs; the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission governed the rebuilding program.

The Fraser River Treaty proved to be a good idea as the sockeye runs began to increase with each passing year. In 1957, the Treaty was amended to include pink salmon as well. That year also saw the first fishing restrictions placed on U.S. and Canadian net fishermen who caught salmon off of the western coastline of Canada and off of the Washington and Oregon coastlines. Offshore fishing lines were established that prohibited net fishing outside of such lines. One of the results of the new regulations was the creation of the Bonilla-Tatoosh line, marking waters at the entrance to the Strait of Juan de Fuca as off-limits to U.S. net fishermen.

Territorial waters again became a key issue in 1964 when Canada imposed a 12-mile sovereign fishing zone extending from its coastline, and the U.S. followed suit in 1966 by extending its fishery jurisdiction to 12 miles.

Shortly after the 12-mile fishery conservation zones were established, Canada and the U.S. began discussions on a wide variety of fishery issues that included Pacific salmon. The result of the discussions was a bilateral fisheries agreement (not a treaty) that was signed by both countries at Ottawa, Canada on April 24, 1970. At that time, the Fraser River treaty was still the only treaty governing salmon shared by both countries.)

The bilateral agreement allowed U.S. fishermen to troll for salmon within the 3- to 12-mile fishery zone off of the west coast of Vancouver Island; Canadian fishermen were permitted to troll for salmon within the 3- to 12-mile zone off of Washington state's coast. The agreement remained in force for two years, and in 1972 it was extended for an additional year.

In 1973 the reciprocal fishing rights were reduced dramatically when the bilateral agreement was revised; the new restrictions were extended annually until April 24, 1977. In 1977 both countries established 200-mile fisheries conservation zones, which precluded any reciprocal fishing agreements until a new treaty could be worked out.

A new treaty began taking shape

in 1970, when the U.S. and Canada were in the process of phasing each other out in newly protected fishery zones. Don McKernan, a former State Department employee, was hired as the chief U.S. negotiator. McKernan's goal was to reach agreement on equity between salmon intercepted by both countries that were destined for transboundary river systems and streams. U.S. fishermen were catching large numbers of salmon bound for Canadian streams while Canadian fishermen caught primarily chinook and coho bound for Columbia River hatcheries.

On a mission to China in 1979 McKernan died suddenly of a heart attack. He was replaced by Dayton Lee Alverson, a private consultant on fisheries matters and a former employee of the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Alverson was handed a negotiating text that set the general structure of a new Salmon Commission and Treaty, general operating procedures, and commitments that each side would benefit from each other's enhancement programs. Still unresolved were the basic fishing regimes that would govern the Fraser and other transboundary Alaskan/Canadian rivers, and the rules for resolving disputes within the Salmon Commission.

The treaty talks unravelled in May 1981 when neither side could agree on the accuracy of catch data that would be used to set harvest quotas for transboundary salmon. After the talks collapsed, Alverson threatened to resign. Alverson faced what he called "conflicts over the data base that would be used to establish escapement goals and set interception quotas. The negotiating process was further complicated by two lists of fish, A and B, which were covered under the treaty. Fish stock lists A and B were dropped, and the new draft treaty includes a regime and redress process governing all species of salmon that are intercepted by either country in significant numbers.

Alverson resigned his post as U.S. chief negotiator in November 1982 so his consulting firm could take on new salmon contracts without facing accusations of conflict of interest. He stayed on as an advisor to the U.S. delegation. "I don't think it's a good or an excellent treaty," he says. "I do think it's far better than no treaty at all, and it has a basis to turn into something good."

Without the treaty, Alverson says the Canadians will stop spending around \$100 million annually on their Fraser River hatchery program, which could jeopardize the Columbia River Chinook enhancement program. According to Alverson, the results could be "fish war", and the abrogation of Fraser River Treaty. "I don't think they'll (Canadians) have a choice."

The "choice" now rests in the hands of U.S. State Department and politicians from Alaska, Washington, and Oregon. □

—Robert H. Mann

Rough water ahead for salmon treaty

Fishermen: 'We got the shaft.'
Negotiators: 'It's not perfect,
but give it a chance.'

by Karl Ohls

Negotiators will have a tough sales job ahead of them trying to convince Alaskan fishermen that the recently completed Pacific salmon treaty between the United States and Canada is in their best interest. Already, at least two fishermen's associations have voiced adamant opposition to the agreement as presently written, and Governor Bill Sheffield has asked to review it before he'll offer his support.

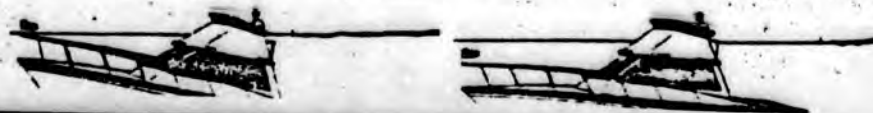
The situation calmed down, however, after initial cries of horror at a joint meeting in Juneau Jan. 4-6 between the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC), where the treaty was the main topic of discussion.

In an unprecedented appearance before the board and council Jan. 6, Alaska Gov. Bill Sheffield asked the bodies to hold off making a recommendation on the treaty until he could turn it over to a special committee for a thorough review of its effect on Alaska. "I don't want to make any observations at this point," he said. "I just want to review it and make sure it's a

business. "When I showed them the treaty draft, I figured they'd say 'No,'" Ed Wojcik. "They said, 'Hell no.'"

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worthy document that we can live up to."

The committee—composed of acting Alaska Department of Fish and Game commissioner Don Collinsworth, National Marine Fisheries Service Alaska Region deputy director Jim Brooks, and Anchorage banker Elmer Rasmuson (a former chairman of the NPFMC)—will report back to Sheffield Feb. 20. Sheffield will forward his comments to chief U.S. negotiator Dr. Lee Alverson March 1.

Sheffield also asked the Board and Council to hold off until their March joint meeting taking any action on proposed regulations (mainly dealing with troll quotas and management plans) related to the treaty. The board and the NPFMC complied with his request.

The day before, Dr. Alverson explained the treaty to the two bodies and outlined the reasons why he thought they should support it.

"I hope you would judge the treaty proposal as one that lacks perfection, as one that has some problems, but that opens the door for a new form of resolving problems and getting this out of the fish war area," Alverson said.

Alverson said he felt the treaty reversed the deteriorating fisheries management relationship between the United States and Canada (as demonstrated by new Canadian fisheries on the Stikine and Taku Rivers, the threat of an upper Yukon River fishery, the escalation of boundary area fisheries, and the further decline of coastwide chinook stocks).

Alverson described the main points of the treaty:

- It attempts to establish a framework for future dialogue while leaving, as close as possible, the status quo in a number of fisheries.

- It makes conservation and the enhancement of weak stocks a priority of the two nations. ("Without a treaty, I doubt that will occur," he said.)

- It makes a commitment for reasonable equity in the quantity of fish each side intercepts.

- It tries to minimize the disruption of existing fisheries.

"How well we achieve (all) that, I guess, is a judgment that's under discussion today," Alverson said.

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But according to the testimony and comments of the members of several Southeast Alaska fishermen's groups, the treaty falls far short of what would be acceptable to them.

The strongest opposition, so far, comes from the Alaska Trollers Association.

"The problem is the Canadians just totally out-negotiated us," said ATA executive director Ed Wojeck in an interview.

The trollers' main problem is the years—1978 through 1981—selected as a base period for reductions in the king salmon catch. Wojeck said the Canadian chinook fishery averaged around 730,000 from 1961 to 1970, then exploded to well over a million in 1971-80 while the Alaska trollers stayed at 325,000.

"See, as they've increased their edge over the last 20 years and we've stayed where we are, the end

result is going to be a disproportionate reduction in our fishery and eventually the elimination of a directed troll fishery on salmon," Wojeck said.

In testimony before the Board of Fisheries and the NPFMC, Wojeck said that Canada's depressed spawning stocks are "self-inflicted" and that since the Alaska trollers were not "responsible for the increased fishing effort . . . we should not be equal partners in rebuilding their stocks."

The treaty calls for a total 1983 Southeast commercial chinook harvest of 243,000 (with an additional 20,000 allowed for the sport fishery), as opposed to 287,000 in 1982, 268,000 in 1981 and 322,000 in 1980. Meanwhile, the Canadian catch in Georgia and Johnstone Straits and central and northern British Columbia will not exceed 868,000, compared to over a million

in recent years.

The Alaska trollers also were worried by language in the treaty that appeared to say the 1984 season "would require a reduction . . . of approximately 25 percent from the 1981-82 harvest . . .," according to present agreed scientific analysis of the status of the stocks of concern . . .

Other ATA complaints were that the Canadians are allowed an unrestricted troll fishery in the parts of British Columbia not mentioned in the treaty (the southwest side of Vancouver Island being the prime concern) and that the Canadians don't have the technical expertise to perform in-season management.

"The perpetual Canadian program of overfishing cannot be allowed the status of international law," Wojeck concluded.

The Canadian troll fishery did



expand rapidly in the 1970's, officially because Canada wanted to get more benefit out of its native stocks. (Others charge Canada just wanted to strengthen its bargaining position for the salmon interception talks.) Kenneth Petri of Canada's Department of Fisheries and Oceans told the joint Board/Council meeting that up until two years ago there were management problems with the troll fishery. Rigorous management was lacking mainly because there was no mechanism, such as a U.S.-Canada agreement, to assure that the Canadians could catch their own stocks, he added.

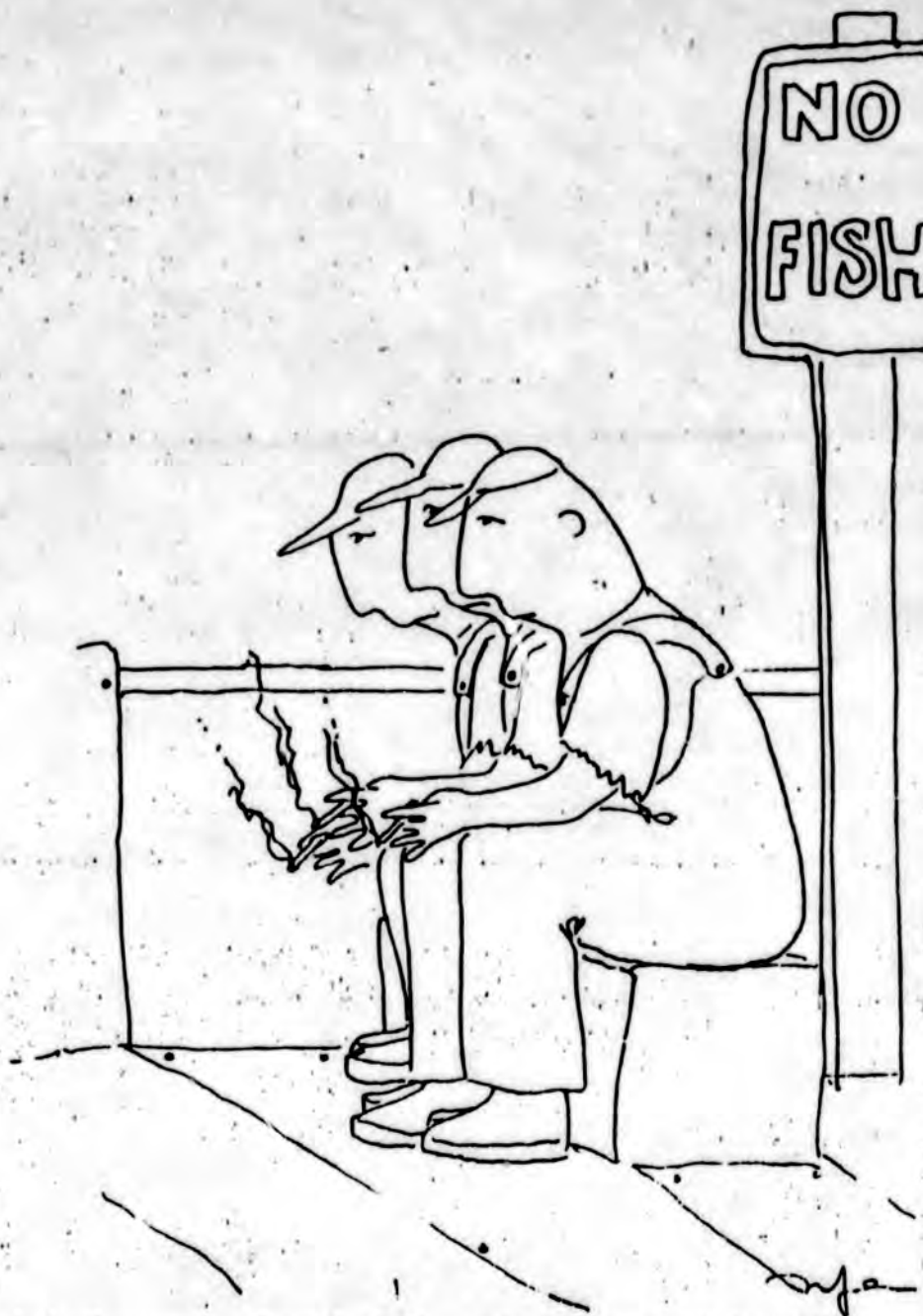
Petri also said, to the scoffs of some members of the audience, that the endangered Columbia River chinook stocks aren't vulnerable to troll gear when they leave northern British Columbia. The Canadians contend that the fish, as "matures," largely stop feeding when they migrate south. The southern British Columbia catch is overwhelmingly made up of native stocks, they say.

In his presentation, Alverson said the king salmon harvest figures and the base period were worked out by a technical committee composed of representatives of Oregon, Washington, the Pacific Northwest Indian tribal groups, Alaska and Canada. "They unanimously agreed that the majority of the chinook stocks, from Southeast south, were in difficulty and required significant reductions in the fisheries if we were going to slow up a downward trend in escapement."

Alverson described both nations' reductions as "equitable" and said the reductions imposed on Alaskan trollers in recent years were figured into the percentages.

As to the concerns about the 1984 harvest, Alverson said there really was no commitment to go to a specific number in 1984. He said the

only requirement is for each nation to adjust its catch downward if a scientific team determines that the escapement pattern is still



declining. The amount of the cut has not been decided, and one country or the other might have to shoulder the larger burden.

He stressed, however, that the treaty means an obligation exists to take, if necessary, a further cut. "And if you can't accept a cut that may go from 243,000 down to even 220,000 or 210,000, you're probably right in objecting to this treaty."

Another important point Alverson made was that the decisions on these and other continuing issues would be made by the eight-member "Pacific Salmon Commission", on which Alaska would have two members. The Commission would be established by the treaty, if ratified. It would decide on the numbers, but it would be up to the management bodies in the two countries to decide how to implement them.

Under questioning, Alverson said this means the Board and the Council would lose the power to set the troll fishery's optimum yield level.

Another Southeast gear group—the gillnetters—also has expressed opposition to the agreement.

"There's very little support in our association for the treaty," said United Southeast Alaska Gillnetters executive director Geron Bruce.

In an interview, he listed the problems:

- The gillnetters are limited to an average annual harvest of 130,000 sockeyes at Tree Point for 1983-86 with no consideration given to the results of enhancement programs. Bruce cited a lake fertilization program at Hugh Smith Lake that is contributing many reds to the

fishery. He said the same situation is true for chums. "We don't get any credit for it."

• The Canadians were allowed a subsistence level fishery (3,000 sockeye and 5,000 pinks) on the Taku, but nothing was said about the Canadians' long term intentions.

• The 1983 sockeye run on the Stikine River is estimated at 70,000 fish. The agreement says the run shall be managed to allow 55,000 sockeye to reach Canada, of which 40,000 to 47,000 will become spawning escapement. Out of 1984's estimated 40,000 run, 33,500 are supposed to reach Canada for a final escapement of 28,000. This leaves roughly a 50/50 harvest split in 1983 and 1984, which is to switch to 35% for Canada and 65% for the U.S. in the following years. Bruce said this arrangement jeopardizes the gillnetters' 1983 and 1984 district six fisheries. To survive, he said, the most the gillnetters could give up in those years was 35%. The only reason the gillnetters agreed to that much, Bruce added, was to get the Canadians to protect the runs and

not escalate their fishery. "The run was being fully utilized by us, and they just jumped in without warning."

• The Canadians are to get a Stikine coho harvest as close as possible to 35% of the total catch. Bruce said the trollers take an estimated 70% of the Stikine cohos, leaving a deficit and no gillnet fishery.

Bruce said that on top of all the other losses the gillnetters have suffered over the years, the U.S.-Canada agreement just squeezes them a little more. Combined with what it does to the trollers, "the net effect will be to heighten gear conflicts in Southeast."

"We don't get much out of this treaty," he added.

During his testimony before the joint meeting, Alverson said the treaty largely takes the Canadians off the Taku. The 1984 season wasn't mentioned because the Canadians made a strong argument that during 1984 they'd like an opportunity to talk to the Juneau area fishermen to see if they could get a better

arrangement. If there's no agreement, the 1983 provisions will continue.

On the Stikine provisions, Alverson conceded the criticisms were legitimate. "Unfortunately, it was the best we could ultimately come out with."

In his summation, Alverson asked where Alaska's advantage would be

on the trans-boundary rivers without a treaty: "Are you going to get a better deal with no treaty? Are the Canadians going to take less than 35%? Are they going to stay out of the Taku?"

In the interview, Bruce said the gillnetters would be "silly" to accept "something that's not really in our
See Treaty page 35

History of the treaty talks

The U.S. and Canada have spent about fourteen years hammering out a new treaty governing shared salmon. The old treaty dated back to 1930, when rebuilding sockeye runs was the main order of business.

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On a mission to China in 1979 McKernan died suddenly of a heart attack. He was replaced by Dayton Leó Alverson, a private consultant on fisheries matters and a former employee of the National Marine Fisheries Service. Alverson was handed a negotiating text that set the general structure of a new Salmon Commission and Treaty, general procedures and

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seem like such a bad sort. (A pretty good dancer, too.) The Bombshell got up to powder her nose, and I noticed a couple of high ranking senators looking over at our booth and whispering. They must recognize who I am. Pretty soon they got up and headed toward me. I decided I'd at least listen to anything they had to offer—anything, say, over \$30,000 with an expense account. (Probably they had read my articles—my 'commentaries' on the fishing industry.) William Butler Yeats wasn't too proud to go into politics. He wore a long, flowing velvet cape. Maybe I'd wear one, too.

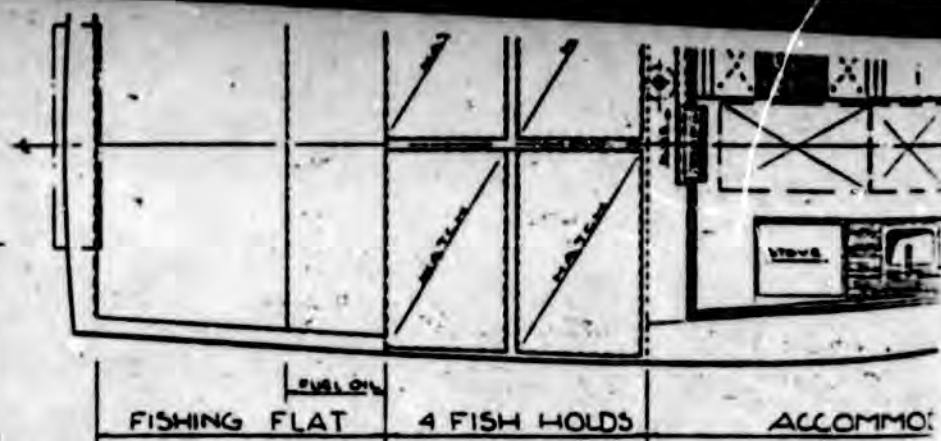
"Excuse us, but we were just wondering if you wouldn't mind our asking . . . Who's that blonde you're with?" □

Treaty

continued from page 20

best interest" just because they were afraid something worse might happen.

The seiners have adopted a skeptical attitude toward the treaty even though they are affected less than other gear groups. The seiners will be limited to an annual average harvest of 160,000 sockeyes at Noyes Island during 1983-86. In return, the Canadians will take only 650,000 pinks in Dixon Entrance in 1983 and 1,350,000 in 1984, with the following years subject to



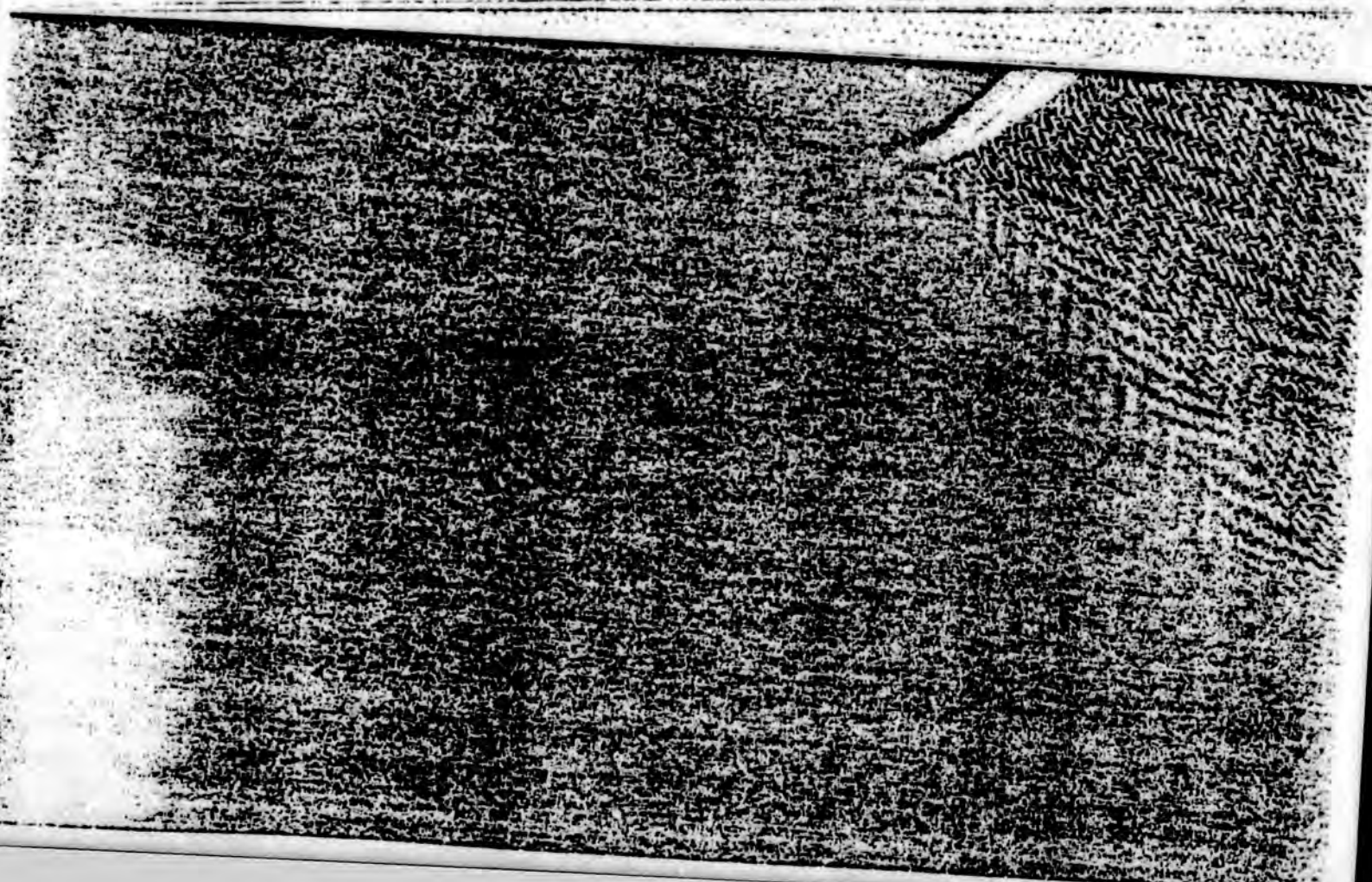
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breaking up. Can you read me? I can barely hear you now . . . Roger and out."

I was never meant to be a political pundit. Covering politics always seemed to me like making love to a *Playboy* centerfold: nothing there but paper. When I left Juneau it was like I was set free, but this is not the usual attitude. This is Alaska's most beloved city as there are more people crying as they leave this town than anywhere else in the state. I guess it's that Alaska has a lot of money and Juneau is where they dish it out. Anyway, I enjoyed looking at it through the fog.

During a change of administration, such as the one going on at present, a lot of new people were coming in and a lot of old people were going out, all part of the ebb and flow of political life. Some, however, didn't know whether they were coming or going, as many of the positions in the administration remained to be filled. Who would fill them added a titillating element to the festivities. At one of the receptions, I stationed myself behind the governor (in the thick of the action) overhearing political aspirants describe to the governor his performance that afternoon in one of the native dances. I will be the first to say that the governor made a pretty spry showing on the stage after he was invited to join in, though it amounted to no more than a couple of rapid knee bends, but the compliments — "Did you study native dancing at the University, sir?" — were enough to make you blush!

I could have danced all night, but I didn't. Instead I headed for the saloons (for old times' sake) and had a few drinks with my old friend, Jim Beaton, former head of the Board of Fisheries who was about to leave town. I bought him one for the road.

The next morning I had breakfast at the Baranof where the Bombshell

negotiation.

Iruco Wallace, the executive director of the Southeastern Alaska Seine Boat Owners and Operators Association, said that from talking with his membership he came up with four issues that need to be settled:

1) Are all three gear types treated equitably?

2) Is the impact on northern British Columbia and Southeast Alaska relatively equal?

3) Will there be enough time for all Southeast fishermen to review the treaty and voice their opinions in a constructive manner?

4) Can language changes still be made?

"If we get a positive response on all four, then we can support it," Wallace said. "If not, no."

The treaty is broad enough that it even includes an article on the Yukon River. Alverson said the Yukon was not involved "in any depth" in the negotiations until a year ago, when the Canadians began emphasizing a need for the inclusion of a Yukon article.

The article says that before the

treaty is implemented, the countries must exchange information on joint management concepts and research proposals. They also must find the range of numbers to consider when accounting for United States harvests of salmon originating in Canada.

Henry Mitchell, the executive director of the Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, preferred to have the Yukon dealt with in a separate treaty. He concedes the Canadians do "have an interest in the river. It's very minimal, though."

Noting the lack of biological data on Yukon River stocks, Mitchell wondered how the range will be established when no information is available to base it on.

Alaskan fishermen aren't the only west coast fishermen upset with the treaty. In a telephone interview, George Hewison, the secretary-treasurer of British Columbia's 8,000-member United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union, said his organization's perception is that the treaty "sanctifies the imbalance" in the U.S. interception of Canadian

stocks.

"I frankly wonder about what they're (Alaskan fishermen) protesting," he said.

Hewison believes the treaty's stated principles of reducing interceptions and avoiding the disruption of existing fisheries are "almost contradictory."

During his presentation to the Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific council, U.S. chief negotiator Alverson described the Frazier River article as a cornerstone of the agreement. He said it controls the "unbridled situation" that has existed on the Frazier for years and assures the Canadians that they will get the most benefits from their investment in enhancement projects.

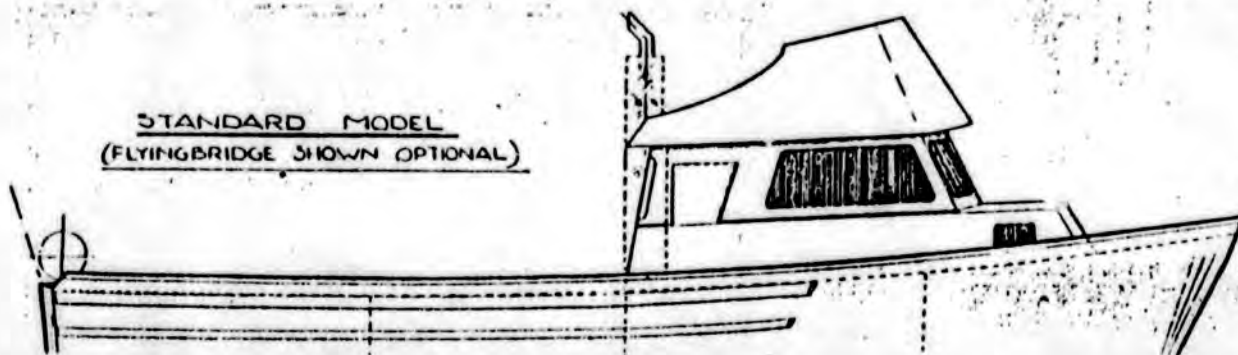
"Our inability to do that (control the Frazier), in my opinion, has largely led to the aggravation of the situation on the Taku and the Stikine, the escalation of fishing activity on the boundary area, and the unfortunate escalation of chinook fishing on the west coast."

Alverson also told the assembled

See Treaty page 37

THE SHORE ALUMINUM GILLNETTER

STANDARD MODEL
(FLYINGBRIDGE SHOWN OPTIONAL)



or appears to be the real causes of declining fishing time—a continually upgrading fleet and increasing catch per unit effort. □

Treaty

continued from page 35

fisheries managers and audience that "if, in the end, you decide to spite whatever the negotiator has told you, that your interest lies elsewhere, then I will live with my original commitment not to recommend a treaty to the Senate of the United States that the State of Alaska won't support."

But, he added, he hoped this would not happen and the policy-makers would consider carefully what their ability to improve the resource would be without a treaty and with a treaty.

The treaty itself is now before the U.S. Department of State. The State Department and other federal agencies will take 60 to 90 days to evaluate it. Whether it goes to the Senate or not probably will depend

on Alverson's final recommendation.

At this time, no one can say what kind of reception it would receive in the Senate. Kevin Coyner, a legislative assistant who handles fisheries issues for Alaska Sen. Frank Murkowski, said Murkowski won't make a decision until all the facts are in. "The Senator does want to see a treaty," but not one that doesn't have the support of the North Pacific Fishery Management Council, the Board of Fisheries and the governor.

As for renegotiation, Geron Bruce, for one, said: "I'm not convinced we wouldn't get a better deal with a different negotiator and a different team."

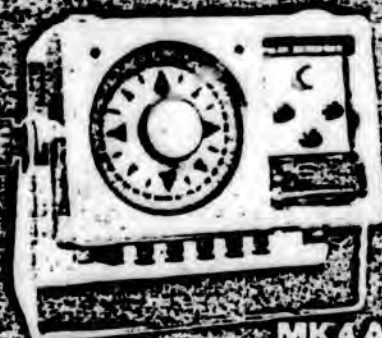
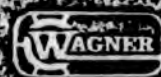
Alverson said this certainly is an option. "The lines of communication are not closed . . . You can find an articulate negotiator that may do a better job than it's obvious I have in terms of the response I've gotten here.

"You can sit at a negotiating table again and try to find another solution." But remember, he added, "it took 13 years to get here." □

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Fish treaty 'better than nothing'

Still, fishers criticize proposed salmon pact

BELLINGHAM, Wash. (AP) — A proposed treaty to divide Pacific Ocean salmon between the United States and Canada is better than no treaty at all, says Bill Wilkerson, acting director of the Washington Department of Fisheries.

Despite widespread criticism from commercial fishermen, Wilkerson says the pact signed last month is "reasonably acceptable," although it's too soon to determine the long-term effect on the U.S. catch of Fraser River salmon.

The proposal "has to be measured in terms of what happens if there is no treaty," he added.

Without an international agreement, added U.S. negotiator Lee Alverson, Canadian trawlers could wipe out Washington chinook and coho stocks and then would have no reason to allow any U.S. harvest of Fraser fish.

The treaty, which requires Senate

ratification to take effect, is being reviewed by State Department.

Fraser fish, the biggest source of income for most northwest Washington salmon fishermen, has been regulated for 28 years by the International Pacific Salmon Fisheries Commission, composed of three representatives from each nation. Pink and sockeye stocks have increased steadily.

Under the new treaty, the commission would be replaced by a "Fraser River panel" appointed by a new binational group, the Pacific Salmon Commission. The panel would study Fraser salmon runs and make recommendations to the new commission, which in turn would recommend fishing times and catch limits for both nations.

Barry Collier, manager of the Purse Seine Vessel Owners Association, says the treaty "would be the downfall of the Puget Sound net fishermen."

Buck Meloy, president of the local chapter of the Puget Sound Gillnetters' Association, called the proposal an example of "the feds getting mixed up in something they don't understand and don't care to."

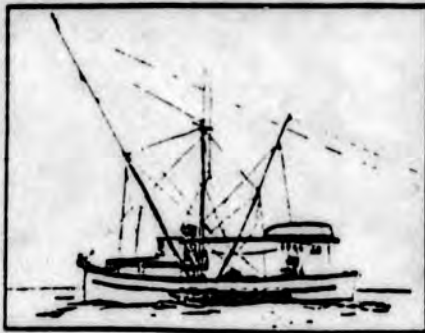
Alverson, however, denied that the new system would mean much of a change in management of the fishery and said most of the old commission's staff would be transferred to the new regulatory bodies.

He conceded that the United States would have far less influence on upriver salmon management in British Columbia but said such a development probably was unavoidable.

"The Canadian position is that in every river in the United States, Canada doesn't have any say," Alverson said. "The Canadians are saying, 'We want the same rights in our river.'"

The treaty also would cut Canadian catches of Washington-bound chinook and coho by 200,000 fish in 1983 and another 100,000 in 1984, Alverson noted.

Meanwhile, Wilkerson added, there are provisions to retain the 50-50 split of Fraser fish, except that 150,000 sockeye and 300,000 pinks would be subtracted from the U.S. share this year and 50,000 sockeye would be deducted from the U.S. share next year.



Alaska Trollers Association

REPRESENTING ALASKA POWER TROLLERS

205 North Franklin Street
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-9400

POSITION PAPER REGARDING THE PROPOSED UNITED STATES-CANADA SALMON TREATY

We have recently been presented with a proposal for U.S. and Canadian salmon management. After a thorough review by both the Board of Directors and interested membership, the Alaska Trollers Association has reached the conclusion that this document is totally unacceptable. The management regime proposed by the negotiators presents a serious threat to the continued existence of the troll fishery, Alaska's largest, and to those communities in Southeastern it supports.

The primary thrust of the agreement as it relates to chinooks is the recognition of a conservation problem in the fisheries of Georgia and Johnstone Straits, Central and Northern British Columbia, and Southeast Alaska. The agreement states that these stocks cannot maintain present rates of exploitation and that joint actions should be taken to develop and implement a rebuilding program.

ATA recognizes Canada's self inflicted problem of overexploitation with resultant depressed spawning stocks. We must however, point out that Alaskan stocks have been responding well to what has been a unilateral rebuilding program designed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and implemented by our Board of Fisheries. Alaska's natural runs have seen significant improvement over the past two seasons at current reduced rates of exploitation. Outside Alaska our program has been used by the Canadians to merely increase their catch and thus better their bargaining position. Management measures contemplated by the proposed treaty give no credit for actions taken by Alaskan fishermen. In fact, Alaskan fishermen lose ground by the adoption of base periods that allow Canadians to gain from unrestricted fishing while Alaskans reduced their catches pursuant to conservation practices.

With respect to the rebuilding of natural stocks, the treaty contemplates a mutual 25% reduction in catch for 1983 with a further Alaskan reduction of 16% in 1984. The Canadian reduction for 1984 would only amount to 10%. These reductions would continue throughout a 10 year period and allow an Alaskan troll fishery of 201,000 chinook in 1983 and 179,000 in subsequent years.

The inequity of this scheme is twofold. The initial reduction based on 1978-80 catches ignores the fundamental problem that



Alaska
Trollers
Association

Canada has been seriously overfishing chinook resources for the past 10-12 years. The proposal that reductions for 1984 on be based on 1981-82 catches adds to Alaska's loss by penalizing us for our own conservation actions taken during those years. In effect, this treaty institutionalizes Canadian overfishing, allowing Canada to benefit from its reckless disregard of the resource while penalizing Alaska for its conservation measures.

Chinook salmon have been historically harvested by Alaskan fishermen at around the 325,000 fish level for the last 25 years. At this level of exploitation the Alaskan troll fishery has been able to prosper as a mixed stock fishery with insignificant impacts on discreet runs. This "lifestyle" fishery had produced a small but active fleet that has brought stability to the Southeast economy. The history of the Canadian fishery, however, does not reflect the stability that has characterized our fishery over the past quarter century. Canada changed its approach to the chinook fishery about 10 years ago when, with freezer boats and crews of 4-5, its historic catch (in waters sought to be controlled by this agreement) jumped from 730,000 ('61-'70 average) to 1,235,000 ('71-'80 average). While overcapitalizing their newly developed chinook fishery the Canadians increased their catch some 69%. To sustain this new giant, the Canadians have sacrificed their escapement. Present levels are at best 1/3 of what was previously observed. Now, at the bargaining table, the Canadians indicate that we all have to share in rebuilding stocks up and down the coast. ATA's position is that since we, in Alaska, were not responsible for the increased fishing effort that destroyed Canadian runs, we should not be equal partners in rebuilding their stocks. Alaska has its own program which we endorse and will continue to follow. It must be noted that next year's fishing regime, which significantly reduces the Alaskan troll fishery to a level where bankruptcy and economic dislocation will be apparent in the Southeastern economy, allows the Canadian fishery to continue far in excess of historical levels. We feel that the Canadian cut will do little more than slow the rate at which reductions to spawning escapement are occurring. To follow a course of equal reduction with Canada guarantees the virtual termination of a directed chinook fishery in Alaska. This is a position we cannot accept.

Apart from our underlying conceptual non-acceptance of this agreement are several technical deficiencies which should be addressed. First, the treaty provides a significant loophole for the Canadians. While actions are to be taken to reduce the catch in 2/3 of the Canadian fishery, the remaining area will be allowed to continue, and possibly to increase, its already extremely high level of exploitation. This poses two problems. First, the question of whether the fish will behave in the way they are expected to (fish from depleted stocks are supposed to bite only outside of this area). And secondly, because there is no lid to this fishery



Alaska
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(only a statement that effort should be made to see that fish saved elsewhere "accrue principally to spawning escapement"), fish which are caught in the restricted area may end up being reported as having come from the unrestricted area in order to keep both areas open as long as possible.

The second major technical problem is that there is no evidence to support the belief that Canada will be able to provide the in-season management which will be required of them under this treaty. Over the past years Canadian catch totals have not been available for 3 to 6 months after the close of the summer fishery. Now we are expected to believe that they will be able to manage in-season for a fixed quota. The Alaskan troll fishery is managed with current data available on a weekly basis. The Canadians, even now, do not have a final catch figure for the 1982 season. We believe our reduction would surely occur while Canadians reductions are questionable.

Additionally, the treaty has generated a great deal of discussion concerning a federal hatchery at Little Port Walter. This facility may alleviate problems with natural stocks in Canada, as well as those in Alaska. Funding for this project, however, must follow the normal budgetary process and its approval is far from guaranteed. ATA believes this sort of project should have been initiated long ago to mitigate for loss of natural habitat. Its inception should not be tied to a treaty.

In summary, the final treaty provisions relating to chinook management create a situation that jeopardizes the continued existence of Alaska's troll fishery. This same agreement acknowledges and sanctions Canada's 10 year program of overfishing which had devastated natural chinook runs coast wide. The Alaska Trollers Association cannot accept a treaty that raises these inequities to the level of international law. We urge you to help stop its ratification in the U.S. Senate.

Attachments

- (1) Proposed catches under treaty '83-'84
- (2) Canada map
- (3) ATA 1983 Management Options

12/1/82

TABLE 1. ESTIMATED 25 PERCENT REDUCTIONS FROM AVERAGE 1978-81 CHINOOK SALMON CATCHES AND
AVERAGE 1981-82 CATCHES FOR SELECTED FISHERIES IN S.E. ALASKA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

(NUMBERS OF FISH IN 1000's)

SOUTHEAST ALASKA FISHERIES

Period	VITAL COMMERCIAL & SPORT			COMMERCIAL TROLL & NET		
	AVERAGE HARVEST	25 PERCENT PRODUCTION	DIFFERENCE	AVERAGE HARVEST	25 PERCENT PRODUCTION	DIFFERENCE
1978-81	357	89	268	340	85	255
1981-82	295	74	221	278	70	208

BRITISH COLUMBIA FISHERIES*

Period						
1978-81	1157.5	289.4	868.1	707.0	177.0	530.0
1981-82	1043.5	260.9	782.6	643.5	160.9	482.6

* fisheries include: Northern troll areas 1-11
Northern net " 1-10
Georgia strait troll 12-19, 28, 29
Southern nets (11-19, 28, 29)
coastal sport.



Alaska
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OPTIONS FOR MANAGEMENT OF THE 1983 CHINOOK SALMON FISHERY IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

The Alaska Trollers Association has prepared the following alternatives for chinook salmon management in the commercial fishery off Southeast Alaska. The alternatives recognize the necessity for rebuilding native Alaskan chinook stocks. Option Number 1 contemplates an expanded season yet still addresses conservation concerns. Option Number 2 incorporates a reduced harvest guideline proposed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and originally implemented in the 1981 season. This reduction allows for a 15 year rebuilding program that is already in progress.

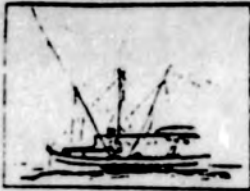
Alaska's unilateral conservation program has shown excellent returns since 1981. Either policy option below will continue this successful rehabilitation program while limiting interception of the troubled Canadian and Columbia River stocks. This in turn allows Canada, Washington, and Oregon to take their own conservation actions to rehabilitate their devastated natural runs. In the meantime, Alaska's largest commercial fleet will still be able to survive economically and most importantly, Alaska will be permitted to manage biologically rather than politically.

Option Number 1:

The Department of Fish and Game will manage the Southeast Alaskan chinook salmon fishery with a summer season occurring from April 15 through September 20. During this time period the following closures will be imposed to address conservation requirements in Alaska and regions outside the state: 1) April 15 to May 15 the season will remain closed to benefit Alaskan stocks, 2) The season will close 7 days in June to benefit stocks originating in the lower 48, 3) The season will close for 10 days in August to benefit stocks destined for Canadian streams.

Option Number 2:

The Department of Fish and Game will design a season using historical catch data that results in a commercial catch of approximately 285,000 to 288,000 chinook salmon. After the designed season commences, the fishery will proceed, without interruption, through its termination. In this manner fishermen will benefit with higher catches if increased stock availability is observed or correspondingly have lower catches if the run exhibits lower than average availability; thus, providing a built-in



Alaska
Trollers
Association

mechanism for protection of the run.

This option would probably require a closure from April 15 to May 15 to benefit Alaskan systems, a closure in June to benefit systems in the lower 48, and a closure in August to benefit Canadian systems.

The catch of 285,000-288,000 chinooks represents a reduction from the 1971-1980 ten year average catch of 325,000. This reduction is pursuant to a management scheduled plan to rebuild Southeast Alaskan stocks without increasing efforts on stocks with origins outside the state. The plan, designed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, is already 2 years into its 15 year term with observed progress well ahead of schedule.

We believe both management options address sound conservation practices in the State of Alaska without major effort shifts to stocks originating outside the state. They allow areas outside Alaska experiencing depressed stock conditions to implement their own programs to rebuild runs as they deem appropriate.



P.O. BOX 1186

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

"DEDICATED TO THE PROFESSIONAL FISHERMAN"

January 10, 1983

Honorable Bill Sheffield
Governor, State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

The membership of USAG, Inc. was extremely pleased to see you take control of the decision as to whether it is in the State of Alaska's, and its fishermen's, interest to enter into the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada regarding Pacific Salmon. Such active involvement and leadership from the Governor was lacking in the previous administration. The representative from Governor Hammond's Office, Mr. Clem Tillion, did not actively engage in the negotiations, but deferred to the biological staff of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. It is questionable that this was a wise decision, as there are many factors to be considered in such negotiations in addition to biological matters.

Your request to Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council to not make any recommendations on the rejection or acceptance of the treaty in order that your Office, through a Special Task Force, might review and make recommendations to you for the final decision was good news to the gillnetters of Southeastern Alaska; particularly since our members fish in four areas where the United States and Canada are in conflict over fishing rights in the proposed treaty: at Tree Point in Dixon Entrance, in the Petersburg and Wrangell areas, where Stikine River salmon stocks are harvested, and near Juneau, where Taku River stocks are harvested. The terms of the proposed treaty will have a major influence on the future of the gillnet fishery in Southeastern, which has historically depended, in the case of the Taku and Stikine Rivers, for nearly a hundred years, on these runs.

The economic performance of the drift gillnet fishery in Southeastern is already below that of all other salmon fisheries in the State, except possibly the troll fishery. Any decrease in the allocation or natural productivity, due to Canadian overfishing, of salmon

stocks contributing to the four gillnet fishing areas described in the previous paragraph, will further deteriorate the economic condition of this already distressed fishery, as well as reduce the economic well-being of the Alaskan communities, where the gillnet fleet is based. Such factors were given very little attention during the negotiations, and as far as I know, the State of Alaska has not even quantified the probable social and economic impacts on the Alaskan communities such as Wrangell, Petersburg, Juneau and Ketchikan, which would be directly affected by fishing agreements that reduce the gillnet fishery in these areas.

Our major concerns with the proposed treaty are the following. In the case of the Tree Point fishery, no consideration is given to the enhancement programs that are already on-stream to raise the sockeye and chum production contributing to the gillnet catch in that area. If the present document were approved, the gillnet fishery would be penalized, in the case of sockeye, because the 130,000 per year limit, does not reflect the increases from Alaskan stocks coming from the lake fertilization program underway at Hugh Smith Lake. In the Taku and Stikine Rivers, our association has long held the position that before any agreement is reached the Canadians must limit their in-river catches to a mutually agreed level, until such time as enhancement programs are producing more salmon. In the present document, the Canadians have managed to evade making that clear commitment. In fact, they have increased their demands on the Stikine to 35% of the total allowable catch of cohos. This would have the effect of eliminating the drift gillnet fishery for cohos in the Petersburg and Wrangell areas. We cannot accept this.

Besides these major obstacles to an agreement, there are a number of issues that need to be clarified, before the full longrange impact on the gillnet fishery can be assessed. One thing is clear, however, and that is a decrease in the salmon available for gillnetters. Something that needs to be clarified is the measures that could be taken in Southeastern to provide more salmon for gillnetters in other areas to make up for the losses that can be expected in these "traditional" fisheries. Representatives from the Department of Fish and Game have indicated that such adjustments could be made. These off the record assurances need to be formalized and the planning begun to implement the proposed adjustments.

USAG, Inc., the representative organization of Southeastern gillnetters, is ready and willing to work with the members of the Task Force you have appointed to conduct the review of the treaty and its impacts on Alaska. I look forward to working with you and your Task Force, and feel that, under your leadership, Alaska will assert its interests in a manner that has been lacking until now.

Governor Sheffield
January 10, 1983
Page 3

Sincerely,

Geron Bruce

Geron Bruce
Executive Director



P.O. BOX 1186

JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

"DEDICATED TO THE PROFESSIONAL FISHERMAN"

January 25, 1983

Mary Levan
Legislative Aide
Senator Richard Eliason
State Capitol
Pouch V, Mailstop 3100
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mary:

I am sending you my suggestions on two whereas clauses to be added to the Senate Joint Resolution that Senator Eliason has introduced recently regarding the proposed treaty between the United States and Canada regarding pacific salmon.

"Whereas, the proposed treaty will prevent Alaskan gillnetters from benefiting from their own, already existing enhancement projects at Hugh Smith Lake and Nakat Inlet; and

Whereas, the proposed treaty does not obligate the Canadian fishermen on the Stikine and Taku Rivers to limit their catch to a previously agreed level, until enhancement provides more salmon from these rivers, and..."

It is the hope of my membership that these clauses, addressing two of the major inequities falling on gillnetters as a consequence of adoption of this treaty, can be included in the resolution during the Senate Fisheries Subcommittee mark-up.

We are very grateful for Senator Eliason's support of Alaskan fishermen at this crucial time.

Sincerely,

Geron
Geron Bruce, Executive Director

Juneau Chapter
TrollPAC
P.O. Box 754
Juneau, Alaska 99802

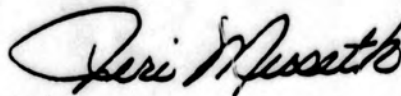
December 30, 1982

Mr. Jim Beaton, Chairman
Board of Fisheries
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Beaton:

Enclosed is a copy of a letter sent to Governor Bill Sheffield by members of this organization. It expresses some of our concerns of the recently negotiated U.S. - Canadian Treaty. We would appreciate it if you would review our letter prior to making your decision. Thank you.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Jeri Museth".

Jeri Museth
Vice Chairman

Encl:

Juneau Chapter
TrollPAC
P.O. Box 754
Juneau, Alaska 99802

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1983

December 30, 1982

RECEIVED
JAN 1 1983

Governor Bill Sheffield
State of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

In recent weeks, negotiators for the governments of Canada and the United States have agreed to terms of a bilateral treaty relating to the conservation and management of the several salmon species that transit the waters off the Pacific coast of both countries. This event has been hailed by the news media as the seemingly "successful conclusion of 20 years effort on the part of negotiators for both sides". Included within this proposed treaty is an Annex management plan for the Chinook salmon species, upon which members of this organization rely for a significant part of their income. For reasons that follow, the membership of this organization strongly oppose approval of this incomplete treaty and urge you to work toward its rejection until more equitable provisions can be incorporated. Perhaps someday the entire Pacific rim countries can be participants.

1. The treaty would remove management of Chinook salmon stocks within State waters (as far as quota is concerned) from the State of Alaska and vest management of that species with an International Commission composed of members appointed by our Federal and the Canadian governments. We would basically lose all powers of appeal.
2. The treaty would establish permanent (ten-year minimum) management of Chinook salmon stocks by means of a quota system. That is the Commission would determine specific numbers of fish each country could take, but not exceed, during a given year. This system has two important disadvantages. First, in the case of a very weak run the stock would be overfished, resulting in further depletion of the year class. Second, in the case of a very strong run the stock would be underfished, resulting in waste of an economic asset. The membership of this organization prefers a State in-season management approach where the numbers of fish allowed caught during any given season is dependent upon the numbers of fish actually available.

3. The Canadian waters outside Vancouver Island from Queen Charlotte Sound to the Straights of Juan de Fuca are not included in the proposed agreement. While we do not disagree with the exclusion of those waters, we do, however, insist that precise language be incorporated in the treaty which would prevent Canadian fishermen from misreporting catch areas. Simply stated, each Chinook salmon reported taken in the uneffected district which was in fact taken in treaty waters would be an additional fish on their quota. This "loophole" must be dealt with firmly.

4. The Canadian troll fleet is comprised largely of freezer boats which often hold their catch well past the fishing season in hopes of locating more lucrative markets. This situation creates a serious problem concerning the timely gathering of data. For example, the Canadian catch figures for the 1982 season are unavailable at the time of this writing.

5. The proposed treaty mandates that our annual Chinook catch limit decrease until such time that Canadian sustained escapement figures increase sufficiently to permit the gradual restoration of historical catch. The suggested time frame for this plan is approximately ten years--provided all goes very well. Each year as the Canadian quota is filled they have the option of moving down to continue fishing Chinooks in the waters adjacent Vancouver Island. Alaskan trollers have no option at all, unless the waters West of Cape Suckling are made available to us once again. We strongly urge your review of the 1975 Westward closure. The closure was seriously questionable and so "slickly" accomplished that we still have wool in our eyes.

6. We feel that all Chinook salmon harvested in our waters should be accurately documented if a treaty which establishes numerical limits is to perform fairly. This is not possible so long as the Governing International Fishing Agreement (GIFA) Section of the Federal Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is ignored. Foreign fishing vessels operating within our management zone should be denied permits unless at least one qualified host observer is on board. So long as the number of Chinook salmon intercepted by the foreign fleet is not genuinely known, we can logically have no accurate catch limit by which to abide.

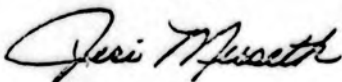
7. We are also concerned about the Chinook sport catch being added to the U.S. allocation. We recognize this was done in order to consider the Canadian sports catch figures within the Treaty, however, this adds a potential conflict between commercial fishermen, charter vessels and sports fishermen, with whom we have had no quarrel to date.

As commercial fishermen we have the utmost regard for the health of the resource. As predominately trollers we have participated in a life-style fishery versus the Canadian industrial-type fishing. (Two-people crewed boats versus four to six-people crewed boats). We recognize a need to rebuild the Chinook stocks and have been involved in the State of Alaska's fifteen (15) year program. We recognize the problems of the Columbia River Brite stocks and certainly hope for better policies, a vigorous rebuilding program and action on the inter-dam losses. We have also voluntarily participated in a three percent (3%) assessment aquaculture tax.

We do not want to engage in a "race to Armeggedon" with our neighboring fishermen. Our desire is to equitably harvest a shared resource. We would be completely willing to do so under the direction of treaty which accounts for potential abuses and which is provided with data sufficient enough to lend numerical credence.

We emphatically encourage the dismissal of the present design and hope that you will study the facts and sympathize with our aforementioned grievances. A healthy, thorough treaty can, even should, be adopted. With several significant International as well as internal adjustments, we feel that such a plan could be detailed satisfactorily.

Respectfully,



Ms. Jeri Museth
Vice Chairman
Juneau TrollPAC

cc: Honorable Ted Stevens
Honorable Frank H. Murkowski
Honorable Donald E. Young
Juneau Rep. Duncan
Juneau Rep. Miller
Juneau Sen. Ray
Sitka Sen. Eliason
Sitka Rep Gressendorf
Atty Gen. Norm Gorsuch
Alaska Trollers Assn.
Director, Div. Comm. Fish
Mr. Lee Alverson
Board of Fisheries
Juneau Empire

RESOLUTION

JANUARY, 1983

Relating to the proposed U.S.-Canada
Salmon Interception Treaty.

BE IT RESOLVED:

WHEREAS the base period to be used under the proposed treaty to set the harvest quota for 1983 and subsequent years is inequitable because of the salmon harvest quota already imposed upon Alaska fisheries while Canadian fisheries have been unrestricted; and

WHEREAS the West Coast of Vancouver Island will have no ceiling or quota limits under the proposed treaty; and

WHEREAS Canada has not demonstrated its ability to assemble seasonal catch statistics in a timely manner, thus making questionable its capability for in-season monitoring to keep the Canadian catch within the harvest levels to be required under the treaty; and

WHEREAS the proposed treaty does not address the problem of salmon interception by foreign fleets; and

WHEREAS the Alaska Department of Fish and Game will be seriously limited in its in-season management ability of Alaska river systems; and

WHEREAS the Alaska salmon catch has been regulated downward through a quota system since 1980, while Canada has had no catch ceiling; and

WHEREAS, although we have a self-imposed three percent aquaculture assessment, under the proposed treaty we will be prohibited from harvesting those hatchery stocks for another 10 years; and

WHEREAS Southeast Alaska fishermen will be penalized in order to facilitate the compromise between Canada and Washington State concerning the Fraser River stocks; and

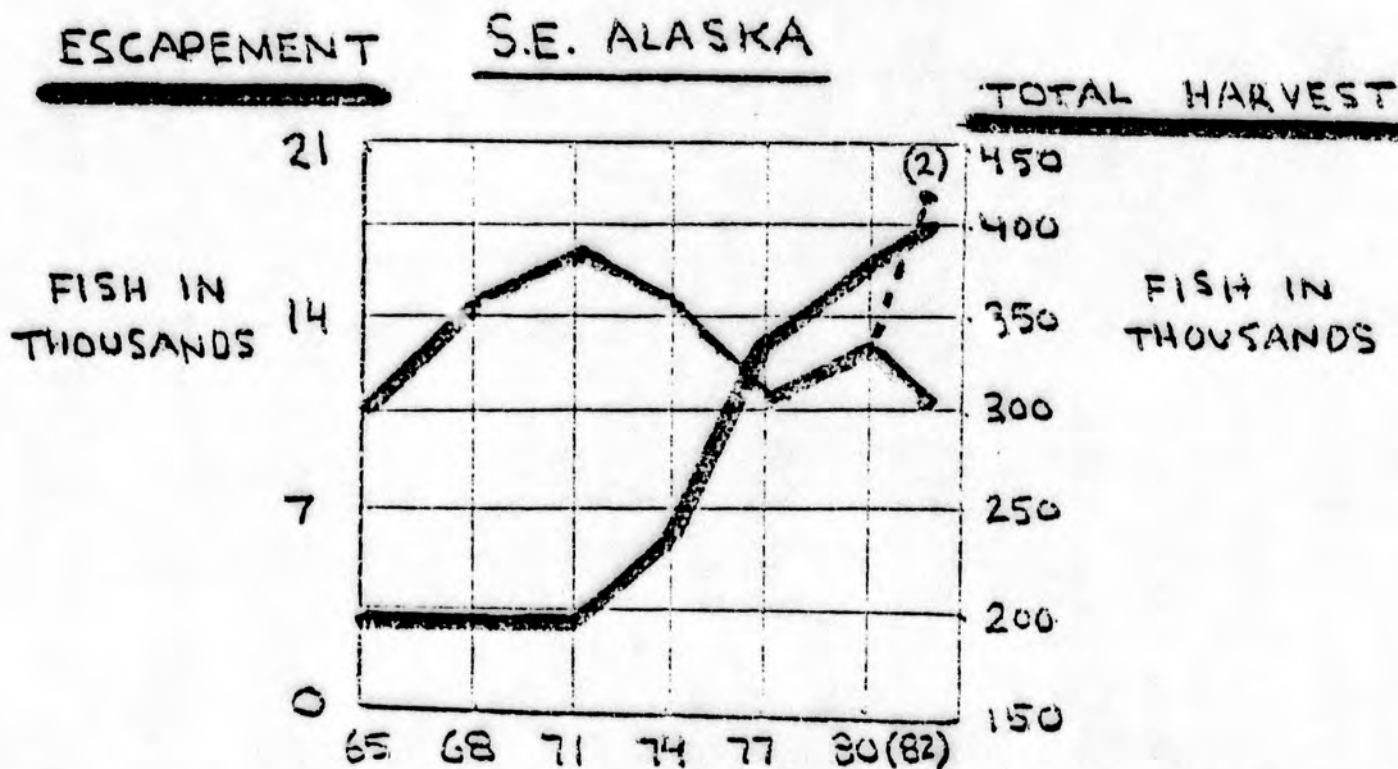
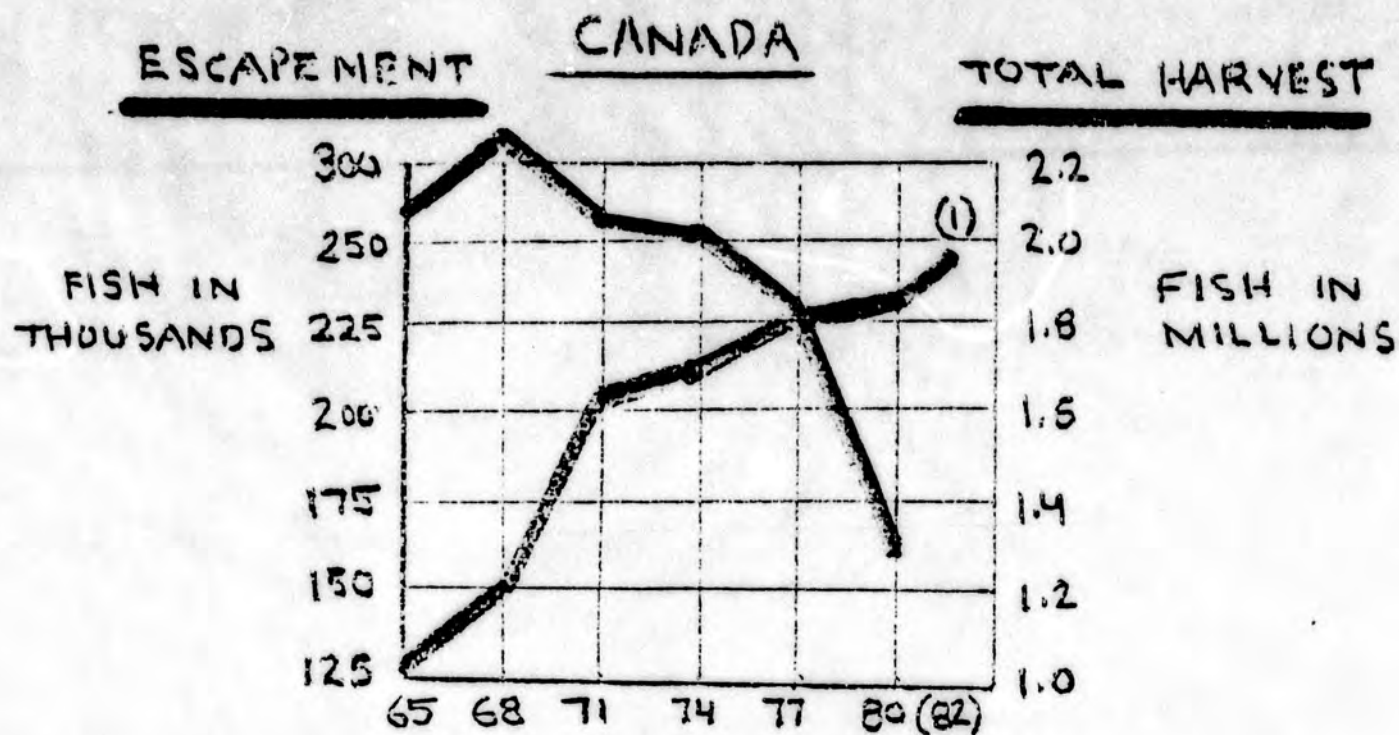
WHEREAS the Southeast Alaska troll fleet is already enduring serious economic hardship; and

WHEREAS, after open negotiations were closed, and the Alaska delegation excused, parts of the proposed treaty were rewritten, favoring the Canadian position;

BE IT RESOLVED that the membership of the Juneau Troll P.A.C. respectfully requests the Governor of the State of Alaska, and the U.S. Congress, to reject the proposed U.S.-Canada Salmon Interception Treaty, and we urge re-opening of negotiations to address these grievances.

COPIES of this Resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and to all other members of the U.S. Senate; to the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative; to the members of the Governor's Treaty Task Force; to the Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp, Chairman of the Senate Resources Committee; and to the Honorable Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman of the House Special Committee on Fisheries.

COMPARATIVE CANADA — S.E. ALASKA CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST AND ESCAPEMENT BEHAVIOR 1965 — 1982



- (1) PRELIMINARY FIGURES — DEVELOPED 1-25-83
 (2) AK. DEPT. F&G PROJECTION IF NO HARVEST
 LIMIT AND NO TOTAL CLOSURES

Graph sources:

Canadian table, Appendix #2, "Coast-wide Chinook Catches Since 1953", Salmon Plan Development Team report to North Pacific Fisheries Management Council, 11/3/82.

Canadian table, Appendix #2, "B.C. Escapements by Region 1965-81" Ibid.

Table 1, Appendix "Southeast Alaska Commercial and Recreational Chinook Salmon Harvest 1965-82" Ibid.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game formal projections for 1981-1982 domestic Chinook harvest. ADF&G.

January 17, 1983

The Honorable Bill Sheffield
Governor
State of Alaska
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Governor Sheffield:

Subject: U.S. - Canadian Treaty and NMFS Salmon Management
Proposals

The salmon management program as proposed cannot be acceptable unless data is complete. There are many problem areas:

1. The Washington Department of Fisheries computer model numbers are generated from incomplete data and delete affecting input.
2. ADF&G Chinook catch numbers are unsubstantiated, as far as numbers of Chinook harvested from 1965-1978.
3. Enormous numbers of chinook harvested on the high seas by foreign nets are not included in statistics reflecting resource strengths or impacts.
4. NMFS states recreational fisheries statistics be included to give overall statistical picture. Maybe so, but foreign catch must be included to lend credibility to intent of treaty negotiations, NMFS management options, MFCMA, and ADF&G basis of theory for quota management procedures.

Our conclusion is that management should proceed to protect returning spawners and eliminate quota theory from management procedure. Quota theory cannot reflect conservation motive, harvest guidelines, or actual strength of the resource to be managed. Quota theory ignores socio-economic impact on American communities and citizens (fishermen and dependents) as called for by the MFCMA.

Coastwide simultaneous closures should be imposed to facilitate returning spawners. Attention should be paid to enhancement of Chinook stocks, i.e., protection on return, aquaculture enhancement from wild stocks (local migrators), international protection for highly migratory species and major effort by the federal government to rectify problems they themselves have caused on Columbia River Chinook stocks. The power development on the Columbia River is the major and perhaps sole culprit in the demise of the Chinook salmon stocks. This problem has to be worked out by the parties responsible (WDF, U.S. Government, BPA, Washington Treaty Indian representatives). There are studies available to show Columbia Up-River Chinook stocks are not in bad shape. The U.S. Government has to address the problem of farm Chinook from Scandinavian countries, being imported fresh to traditional U.S. troll caught markets. These farm fish are economically impacting the troll salmon industry. (Which makes justification of strict regulations by the government on the troll industry substantially easier to implement.)

In order to substantiate questions with the WDF model, may we submit a request for an objective and unbiased evaluation of the WDF computer model, this study to be done by a person or persons educated in computer modeling from outside the influence of Northwest fisheries management and politics. There are names available. We would like the option and opportunity to contact someone from the scientific sector. A study of this nature is vital to facilitate an objective, rational and unbiased management program for Chinook salmon coastwide.

These are but a few examples of the loopholes in the present management and treaty proposals.

- Dec. 1980 OREGONIAN

The Yakima River has been used for massive land reclamation for farming. In the process, 600,000 Chinook spawners a year were sacrificed.

- June, 1981 LONGVIEW NEWS

Over 20,000 surplus Chinook spawners were sold by WDF at 50¢ a lb. from a single hatchery in the Longview, Kelso area because nobody is harvesting them.

- Established proof shown of in-river loss of up to 40,000 Chinook spawners a year to illegal fishing. Losses occurred between Bonneville and McNary Dams on Columbia River.

- 1981, SEATTLE P.I.

In- depth documentary on massive impact on salmon stocks caused by construction and presence of numerous dams on the Columbia River from 1950 to present. (Up to 90% kill on down- river migration of small salmon).

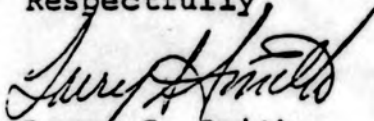
- 1980 (one instance) Tag recoveries in the Bering Sea of Steelhead tagged in Snake River, Idaho; Chinook salmon tagged in Southeast Alaska recovered in Bering Sea. This shows phenomenal migratory range of species. Tags recovered by American trawler. This leaves a great void on the impact caused by unobserved foreign fishing in the past 30 years.

In order to reflect comprehensive concern for salmon stocks coastwide, the resource status should be dealt with. No deals or trade-offs between areas or gear types should be a part of any negotiations.

The present management procedures proposed by the NMFS and the U.S. - Canadian Treaty negotiations inclusive of all the inequities stated above, would lead to unwarranted control of an independent American fishing industry by the government.

We recommend, as strongly as humanly possible, rejection of the presently submitted U.S. - Canadian Treaty and the National Marine Fisheries Service options for the Southeast Alaska commercial and recreational fishing season, 1983.

Respectfully,



Larry S. Smith

Chairman

North Pacific Fishermen's

Federation

P.O. Box 3020

Juneau, AK 99803

789-9923

Apt. 2
305 6th St.
Juneau, Alaska 99801

February 8, 1983

Adelheid Herrmann
House Fisheries Subcommittee
Room 212
Behrends
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Adelheid:

I urge your committee recommend to the Governor that the fisheries treaty with Canada not be ratified unless the Canadian effort on the Stikine River is set at a maximum of 20% of the catch after allowances for escapement have been calculated.

Past sacrifices on our part have satisfied the Canadians about as much as the martyrs thrown to the lions satisfied the Roman Emperors.

In particular, since the Canadians started fishing on the Stikine in 1978, their catch and demands for a share of the catch have escalated every year.

Our Department of Fish and Game has cut back fishing effort as a consequence, claiming that many of these reductions were for protection of our stocks-- a point which we have rebutted (we have evidence).

In 1982, the Department closed area 6&8 during a heavy coho and sockeye run and crowded the fleet in one area AS A DIRECT RESULT OF CANADIAN DEMANDS TO HAVE MORE COHO TO MAKE UP FOR SOCKEYE WHICH THEY DID NOT CATCH. This Department policy resulted in an over harvest of Coho on the river and loss of many fish to our fishery. Gillnetters in Petersburg soundly criticized the Department for exceeding the limits set even in the interim agreement last year.

The point is the Canadians once we make a concession have repeatedly asked for more and it is therefore in my opinion necessary to roll back their demands with a threat to them-- either stick to the lower figure agreed to last year or we will only allow for escapement on the Stikine and you can then whip it out if you want.

This latter position was what ten gillnetters meeting with the Department in October of 1982 agreed to. In negotiations unfortunately, one does not send one's best specimens to the lions.

Sincerely yours,


Alan Stein



Official Business

Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

REPRESENTATIVE ADELHEID HERRMANN

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

January 31, 1983

Don Collingsworth, Acting Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish & Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Don:

The House Special Committee on Fisheries will be holding teleconferences on the proposed U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty and would like to invite the participation of the Governor's Task Force.

These hearing are at the request of Rep. Wendte and will be held at the following dates and times:

February 8th, Tuesday - 2:45pm-4:45pm (PST)
February 14th, Monday - 5:00pm-6:45pm (PST)

The sites scheduled to be on line for the teleconferences are:

Cordova	Galena	Fairbanks
Haines	Hoonah	Juneau
Ketchikan	Mt. Village	Petersburg
Sitka	Wrangell	Washington, D.C.
Yakutat		

The teleconferences will be based from the Special Committee on Fisheries Committee room on the lower level of the Behrends Building.

If you have any questions please feel free to contact my office at 465-4924.

Sincerely,

Adelheid Herrmann
Representative, District 26

cc: Jim Brooks, NMFS

FISH TELECONFERENCE

HEL. WE HAVE NOTIFIED THE FISHERIES STAFF OF OUR DELEGATION IN CONGRESS. THE INFO OFFICE IS NOTIFIED OF ALL TELECONFERENCES SO YOUR EST ERROR WAS NOT A PROBLEM.

IF THERE ARE SPECIFIC AGENCIES OR PERSONS WHOM YOU WOULD LIKE TO HAVE NOTIFIED ABOUT THE SALMON TREATY TELECONFERENCE, WE'D BE HAPPY TO DO THAT IF YOU WILL GIVE US SOME DIRECTION. AS OUR TELECONFERENCE NETWORK IS NOT WIDELY KNOWN OR UTILIZED BY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS (BESIDES THE DELEGATION) OR MEMBERS OF THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION, A FORMAL INVITATION FROM THE COMMITTEE MIGHT BE THE MOST EFFECTIVE WAY OF GETTING THEIR ATTENTION.

WE HAVE MANY COMMUNICATIONS TOOLS AT OUR DISPOSAL AND SHOULD NOT BE HAMPERED BY THE SHORT LEAD TIME INVOLVED.

IF YOU'D PREFER TO DISCUSS THIS OVER THE TELEPHONE, I'D BE HAPPY TO CALL YOU ON THE WATS LINE.

EOM/KIM

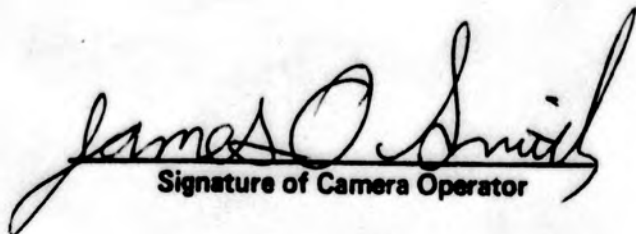
John B. Brewster



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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

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#36:32



Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

Special Committee on Fisheries

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4924

CHAIRMAN
ADELHEID HERRMANN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
JACK FULLER
MEMBERS
CHARLIE BUSSELL
BEN GRUBENDORF
PETER GOLL
JACK MCBRIDE
FRED ZHAROFF

MEMORANDUM

To: Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Chairman, Fisheries Committee

From: Melvin Monsen

Date: January 9, 1984

Subject: Activity Report For 1983 Interim

Since returning to the office on July 18, 1983 I have handled numerous constituent problems and information requests along with preparing for Committee field trips and interim Committee research.

The following is a weekly break down of my activities since opening the Anchorage office.

July 18-22; The office was being used for computer training during this week, but I was still able to unpack all the files and set up my desk and display-writer. I began preparing for the North Pacific Fishery Management Council Meeting which was to be held in Homer the following week. This included talking with Fish and Game biologists about the herring fishery and their upcoming report to the Council, talking with the BSFA and Pribilof representatives about the problems with the halibut fishery, and reading all the literature related to the meeting. I also took advantage of the computer training and sat in on a class on advanced STAIRS. I contacted the Alaska Native leadership program for Freddy Chuckwuk who is interested in the program. I also met with John Doyle of the Marine Advisory Program to discuss the Fishery Industrial Technology Center and its operating and capital budgets for the year.

July 25- 29

After a Monday morning of phone calls on subjects ranging from net-pen rearing of salmon and its legal status in Alaska to office supplies, I left for Homer and the NPFMC meeting. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council heard reports by the ADF&G on Bering Sea Herring harvests and status of stocks and received a report on the possible over-harvest of herring in a Bering Sea High Seas trawl fishery. The Council listened to lengthy testimony concerning the poor season the Pribilof and Nelson Island fishermen had because of a poorly written and abused regulation of the International Pacific Halibut Commission. The result was that the executive director of the Commission and Council member Bob McVey would poll the Commissioners of the IPHC and see if a new quota could be allocated because of the extenuating circumstances. The Council also raised the pollock optimum yield for the Gulf of Alaska and replace Clem Tillion and Joe Demmert with Sara Hempill and John Winther. While at the meeting I had a chance to talk with several representatives of the fishing industry about legislative concerns for the upcoming session. Among the biggest concerns were a stable funding system for ASMI and a resolution to the U.S./Canada salmon treaty problem. I returned to the office on Friday and talked with many people, both about the Council meeting and on other subjects. John Sevy came by and we went over the Governor's vetoes for the district including the loss of King Coves school addition. Richard Wilson came by to talk about seafood marketing and a possible newsletter he could put out. I talked on the phone with Dr. Lee of the FITC about the veto of design money for the Center and with Shocky about her schedule before beginning work for the Committee in September.

August 1-5

I read up on the raw fish tax in preparation for working on Rep. Zharoff's legislation on a tax credit system for shore based processors. I also detailed the vetoes for District 26 based on a copy of HB 105, set-up the diskettes for the displaywriter, picked up and skimmed a copy of the BBCMP, checked on the status of CRA funds designated for a fishery extension service in Western Alaska, read Nels Anderson's report on his activities during my vacation, met with George Kudrin and George Dirks of Atka and their consultant Richard Wilson and talked about their plans for fisheries development on Atka and also attended their meeting with the Governor, clarified some problems Max Zharoff of Egegik was having with BBHA on his land (at last word

everything had been worked out in what was just a confusion of land designation), checked on the status of the fish loan officer for Dillingham with Paul Arnoldt of Commerce and he indicated we should have a loan officer by October if everything goes right, checked on the status of a student loan for Ina Bartman and it looks like she will get the money in time for school, and talked with Jim Clark of the BBB with regard to the budget and how the Borough did, he was pleased.

August 8-12

The office was a mess because of a large fire which occurred over the weekend in an upstairs office. Went over tasks with Rep. Herrmann and began to plan trips for the Committee. Looked into a mapping project at CRA for the Mayor of Togiak and replied in writing. Checked with the Dept. of Administration about their policies regarding grants to municipalities and communicated it to Bob King of KDLG. Talked with Gerald Anelon of Iliamna about a truck the Village Council needs, looked through all old appropriations to see if any funds had remained unfunded. I could find no funding available at this time, but I talked with Don Anderson about it and he is looking into getting a surplus truck for them. I wrote a letter to Nick Monsen about the laws concerning the use of spotter planes during the Bristol Bay salmon season and explained that there is no prohibition currently and the best way to get one would be to submit a proposal to the Board of Fisheries. I delivered copies of the post session report to APIA, BBNC, and the Aleut Corp. I wrote a letter to Rick Downing about the Naknek airfield project which Monte Handy had questions on, a letter to Larry Merculieff about the federal pull-out of the Pribilofs and a letter to the Dept. of Public Safety about enforcement of sportfishing regulations at lake Aleknagik. I checked on the status of SOADA money with George Mundell, the wording of the form 35 for the Nikolski electric system grant, and the district 26 dock studies. I began working on Don Dardon's problems with his air taxi permit and also began to look into the options of for the electrical distribution in Pedro Bay. I began preparations for the Fisheries Comm. trip in mid-Sept. and typed up a long term schedule for Rep. Herrmann. I also talked with Miles about obtaining a record-a-call answering system and Ed Hein about the current problems with the fish processor tax credit legislation.

August 15-19

Answered Monte Handy's letter concerning the contracting of charters for the Lake and Peninsula

school district after talking with the district and with the Dept. of Education. Wrote to Rick Lauber, PSPA, about several legislative items concerning processors. Checked into a complaint about lack of local hire on the Aleknagik city office building with the Dept. of Labor and found out that there were violations which the Dept. took care of, as I checked and the contractor had hired some locals the next day. Talked with the DOTPF about the status of Levelock's dock study money which should be in CRNA by now. Talked with Dick Reynolds about the status of the wholesale price average study and it seems to be moving right along. Checked with the NMFS and ADFG about claims that the Taiwanese had intercepted a substantial number of Alaskan salmon in their squid fleets, they are looking into it and I should hear something soon. Got the latest information on the status of the Dillingham jail and the attempts to get a contract with the State to operate. Checked on the costs of running ads in the Bristol Bay Times and Aleutian Eagle. Reviewed the reappropriation bill in which District 26 lost a change in wording for the Pedro Bay funds. Ordered some Ak Leadership program materials for two residents of D26. Checked on the status of the Russell Creek hatchery in preparation for the Comm. trip in Sept.

August 22-26 Got some state fish loan applications for Elliot Pederson. Bought district phone books. Discussed the status of the shore fish lease program with DNR and came away realizing that the state's current program does little if anything to protect setnetters in season and it needs to be either trashed or completely redesigned to be worth the time, effort, and expense. Discussed the Nikolski electrical system purchase with the APA. Went to zoo to see two brown bear cubs from district 26 which are now in Romania. Checked with DOTPF on a problem with land ownership next to the New Stuyahok airport which John Eneyuk had, the Dept. could find no land ownership problems so I wrote back to John to get more information about where the land is and in what name it is. Also, continued preparations for the Sept. Comm. trip. I also continued to discuss the problems that Aleknagik was having with the construction of their new school. This included talks with Nels Anderson, Dept. of Education and DEC. Began to set-up meeting time and place for Aleutian/Pribilof health care meeting.

August 29- I received the election district break out of the
Sept. 2 capital budget from legislative finance, upon

review I found only one mistake from the Gov.'s version of HB 105 and called down to Juneau to correct it. Met with John Doyle to discuss the status of the Cordova marine advisory agent, the FITC salmon quality program, and the travel budget of the MAP. Got Maynard Johnson in touch with the people from the Dept. of HSS for his father's catastrophic illness. Discussed district fisheries with Lynne Hale who is working under a contract with the Aleutians East CRSA. Attended the BBCMP public hearing in Anchorage. Checked on the status Ina Bartman's student loan and it was approved and sent to her in Hawaii. Began to put together information packets for the Comm. on the upcoming trip. Had a crisis on the Portugeuse cod permit, Rick Lauber called and indicated that the Trident facility was not going to be rebuilt if the Gov. didn't take a stronger position in support of shore based domestic processors. After calls were made and the situation discussed the Gov. still approved the permit, but attached a letter indicating that this would not be approved again unless more effort was expended in helping domestic production. Brought up the UFA fisheries compendium to the Speaker again and will most probably be able to get it before the legislative council for funding, notified Cass Parsons of the current situation by memo. Copied the Gov. Fisheries Task Force report for Norman Statem. Checked on possible funding sources for health clinics at Levelock and Pedro Bay, was essentially unsuccessful and will have to wait until next session to pursue it further. Contacted Gloria Wilson about the student loan program and offered any assistance we could be of. Checked with Ed Hein of legal services about the problems that the Bristol Bay fishermen were having with ships anchoring in prime drift areas, he is looking into it but hasn't contacted me as of yet.

Sept. 6-9

Checked out the status of the APIA SODA grant for Kathy Sutcliffe. Made reservations at hotels for committee in Unalaska, Cold Bay, Sand Point, and St. Paul. Requested from the Governor's office a copy of his MOU on permits(have received it). Talked to Debra Greenberg about a work plan for her in Juneau, set her up with enough stuff to last for quite some time. Went to the NPFMC's work group on halibut moratorium and limited entry. Wrote memo to committee members describing the trip schedule and what steps remained to be completed. Wrote press release for the upcoming committee trip. Ordered the forms the Dept. of Revenue was using as the result of HB 381 to collect wholesale

price information from processors on canned salmon(they have been received). Contacted Peninsula Airlines to set up charters for the Committee. Contacted fish processors in Unalaska to set up tours of their facilities when in town. Checked on the status of the grant for the city of Togiak roads and relayed the information out to Togiak, apparently they haven't sent in their resolution or agreement form to DOA yet. Attended Aleutian Health Care meeting all day on the 9th.

- Sept. 12-16 Met with APA about Pedro Bay electricity grant and what could be done now that the monies had been reduced to the point that the transmission line could not be built. Got the Veto update advertizement in the Aleutian Eagle and also out to the Bristol Bay Times for their next issues. Checked with the Dept. of Public safety on the scheduling of drivers license testing in King Salmon and wrote a memo to Rep. Herrmann on it. Ordered copy of Older Ak's 3 yr. plan. Wrote letter to Moore on the two little bears from Naknek Bought a telephone answering machine for the office and installed it. Sent a omnicom of congratulations to Andrew Bavilla on his 100th birthday. Got information from Don Markle of APA on the Unalaska geothermal project. Made final preparations for trip which would begin on Sat. the 17th, including picking up cassettes, batteries for recorder, directories of state officials, and walrus pins. Wrote a letter to legal services about the problem of some CRA grants which had several year terms and the current interpretation of the original legislation which said they had to be used up by this next summer. Wrote a letter to CRA in support of a proposal to fund a EMS boat for the Pribilofs. Wrote a letter to Mark Lewis concerning the funding of a Health clinic in Newhalen.
- Sept. 17-24 With Special Committee on Fisheries on trip to Unalaska, Atka, Adak, Cold Bay, St. George, and St. Paul. This will be described in a separate report.
- Sept. 26-30 Talked with Norm Statem about the procedure to get a Bristol Bay proposal before the Board of Fisheries for the February meeting. Talked to Chuck Meachem about the possibility of getting rid of the mesh size restriction in Bristol Bay and what the biological implications would be. Attended the some of the NPFMC meeting and got up to date on the herring problems, halibut problems, and crab disappearance. Contacted the

Coast Guard about the Western Pioneer and its activities in Cold Bay. Found out why they had been restricted to only fishing cargo and wrote a letter requesting confirmation of the telephone conversation which was copied to the Cold Bay city council and mayor. Went to ADFG and picked up a report which will enable me to analyze the impact of removing the mesh size restriction in Bristol Bay. Reported on the Committee's travel to Karla in accounting so there would be no mix ups over TRs and such. Reported to Kay Larson on the exact description of the \$20,000 grant for New Stuyahok transportation for elders. Checked Rep. Herrmann's vote on the homestead bill. Typed up this activity report. Sent a telegram to President Reagan in support of the Pribilof \$20 million legislation. Met with Norm Statem and Mitch Kink of AIFMA and covered their concerns in Bristol Bay; fish and garbage waste disposal, mesh size restrictions, and spotter plane use. Talked to Bob Hainline from DOTPF who just returned from Pedro Bay about roads and trails for Pedro Bay, he said he would keep us posted on any progress. Also checked with Murph O'brian at DOTPF and found out that it looks good for getting money to correct the airport drainage problems at Levelock. There were \$69,000 of contingency funds in the original bonding which have not been used up to now, all that remains is for OMB to approve expenditure and they can get to work this fall while the contractor is still on site.

Oct. 3-7

I checked with RSVP to see if they sponsor students in the Aleutian Region School District to go to Juneau for the program. I talked with Marian Spencer who indicated that they will sponsor students to Juneau with the proviso that the individual school has to come up with the Anchorage RT airfare. She has been in contact with Atka and if they follow through we should hear from them asking for a letter of recommendation for the student. Checked on the status of the John C. O'Domin families' permanent fund dividend checks. The Dept. of Revenue had only received applications from three of his children but not from him or his wife. I sent out some application forms and a letter explaining that the application period is still open until Oct. 15th. I also talked with Lolla Lind, social worker in Chignik Lake, and she has some forms and will make sure that he gets his applications in. I checked with Shirley Denim of the DOA to see if Newhalen could use some of the water project money (\$340,000) to study the best way to provide water service. She said yes, and

that she would send Greg Anelson a letter letting him know and will copy us on it. I went to the Alaska Power Authority meeting on the Newhalen Diversion project, which covered the methods for minimizing the impacts on salmon. I looked into the effects of mesh size of gillnets on selectivity for males or females in sockeye salmon to help AIFMA in their preparation for the Board of Fisheries meeting. Checked into how Cold Bay School could get a U.S. flag for their classroom. Wrote letter to Electa Strub explaining the process. Wrote letter to Marine Highway System concerning the ferry service in District 26 and their plans for the future. Wrote letter to King Cove School thanking them for the copy of the year book. Wrote a letter to the Coast Guard asking what their plans are for Cold Bay. Wrote draft of a letter concerning oil lease schedules off western Alaska. Looked into problem Mary Robinette of Adak was having in receiving her PFD check, the Dept. of Revenue had mailed it once it turned out but it had been returned. They said they will mail it out again. Started checking into complaints from Aleknagik about City Council conflict of interests (Leslie Murphy), contacted APOC and got very in way of information, will contact CRA and Div. of elections next week.

Oct. 10-14

Checked into status of Newhalen/Nondalton road construction and the status of possible funds from the local service roads and trails program to keep construction going until the weather closes in. The pioneer road from Newhalen to the river is complete and one bridge is on site. The next phase is to get the pioneer road to the other side of the river from Nondalton. Then they will be ready to put up the bridge which DOT estimates will run about two million dollars. Checked into rules which to an election which has been contested for Leslie Murphy of Aleknagik. The new city council members can act as if they are voted in until the contestation is resolved. I also got Leslie in touch Jerry Treig of CRA for further information on conflict of interest and nepotism in small communities. Met with Marie Osterback about Sand Point's church and adjoining house. They need some funding to restore both buildings before they are lost. Checked on the status of Mary Robinette's PFD. Apparently the check had been approved and sent out to Adak, but the Post Office returned it. The Dept. of Revenue said they would reissue it as soon as they do another run of \$1000 checks. Contacted Mother Gromoff and Harriet in Unalaska about historic preservation workshop in Sitka.

Checked on Don Dardon's air taxi certificate appeal. The attorney handling the case for the ATC stated that the judge would not be acting before February 1984 at the earliest and that all the papers would not be filed until some time early next year, the case was originally filed on August 17th. Talked with Ed Hein of legal services about the status of work on the Bristol Bay anchoring problem and the processor tax credit legislation. His research into anchoring problems has resulted in preliminary findings that it is under federal authority, apparently there is a AG's opinion on this that he has yet to get a copy of. The processor tax credit bill is still waiting for comment from the processors, I told him that I would make sure that people were contacted again. Wrote three letters on Egegik's water and sewer problems as expressed by Judy Wallace; to DEC, to PHS, and in reply to Judy. Wrote to Charlotte Patterson about her idea for a physical health facility in Naknek with suggestions for possible directions for funding. Finally found out from the Air Force that they never received or very possibly lost Monte Larsh's letter on the possible use of abandoned Air Force equipment at Cold Bay by the local community. Have an address of a person for Monte to send the letter to to get the information, but have been unable to contact Monte at his number in Cold Bay. Checked on Raylin Martin's PFD check. His check had been approved but apparently not sent out to him, the Dept. of Revenue assured me that it would be soon. I let Raylin know (through Carlos in Adak) and said to contact me again if there was no check in two to three weeks. Talked with the local fish biologist in Soldotna about the problems the Robert Haeg family expressed in their recent letter. The Haeg's had a valid claim about chum salmon and it appears that it has been taken care of, but their claims about coho salmon are not as fully supported by the Dept. as coho run through the end of Sept. and the commercial effort ends in early Sept. The Dept. feels that commercial activities will not severely impact coho runs. Got the Older Ak's Commission in touch with Helen Chythlook of Aleknagik concerning the application for senior van service funding. Talked to Phil Tuteakoff about the plans to set up a private non-profit search and rescue service in Unalaska with surplus helicopters, as opposed to getting the Coast Guard in. This would take state funds to operate and he will be in during the AFN convention to discuss it. Started reviewing status of all of District 26's C.I.P.s. This includes calling all the Dept.s and

all of the municipalities which have not yet submitted their paperwork to acquire funding for their projects. Discussed the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation pollock project with Chris Riley. The project will supply surimi at no cost to firms interested in using it in test products, a sort of product or consumer driven development project. Typed up and submitted majority caucus priority list memo. Went to Alaska Power Authority board meeting to get information on the three projects in District 26 that are going through them, unfortunately they never got to the projects due to Susitna and other personnel concerns. I did manage to talk with Patty DeYoung about them during one break and she said they will proceed with the preparations for them and present them at next months board meeting. Went to the Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game and discussed the mesh size restrictions and the applicability of the available research data. Stopped by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council's office to pick up the latest on halibut actions.

Oct. 17 - 21 I wrote a report on the status of the halibut fishery in the North Pacific. This report covered the points of issue that are significant to the moratorium and limited entry issues that the committee and the legislature took up during the last legislative session. The material for the report was gathered from the NPFMC meetings in Homer and Anchorage, along with the halibut work-group meetings held in Anchorage. I finally was able to reach Monte Larsh, of Cold Bay, to tell him about the correct contact at the Air Force base and the way to get their grant monies from DOA. Typed up the BBCMP comment letter in time for the Oct. 20 comment deadline. Continued checking on the status of District 26 capital and operating projects with the various authorities. Attended a small portion of the AFN convention at the Anchorage Westward. Also, attended the fisheries sections of a Marine Mammal Conference put on by the Marine Advisory Program at the Captain Cook Hotel. Checked on the status of the hepatitis B tests for Levelock. It appears that all is taken care of as a nurse and assistant went out to Levelock last week to report to the community the test results and give vaccinations. Typed a letter commenting on the Gov.'s proposed permitting regulations to Norm Gorsuch. Checked on the status of the Board of Fisheries agenda changes and the status of the OMB audit of state loan programs. Wrote up a draft of a letter to Commissioner Smith about alcohol programs. Checked on the status of the Wood/

Tikchik Park master plan with DNR. Met with Debra Greenberg about present and future fisheries committee work during the interim.

Oct. 24 - 28 I completed the mailing of both the tourism grant information and the BBCMP comment letters. I began to make contacts with Fisheries Committee members for the upcoming Southeast and Prince William Sound hatchery trip. I contacted DOTPF about the LSRT projects in Togiak and any plans for Manokotak. I produced the Sept. interim report for Rep. Barnes office. Talked with Stan Moberly and Dave Daisy about the planned committee trip. Wrote to the St. Paul sixth grade class in response to their letters. Made copies of the interim's reading files. Made travel arrangements to attend the Coast Guard meeting in Naknek. Attended the Coast Guard meeting in Naknek at which anchoring problems in the salmon fishery were discussed. Sent out a press release on the Oil and Gas teleconference meeting on fuel pricing to KDLG and the newspapers. Met with representatives from False Pass about their electrification grant. Sent a message to Nels Anderson about some of the things he would have to do under a possible contract. Talked with Lonnie Sullivan about the development of a search and rescue service in Unalaska run by their Dept. of Public Safety. Met with Rep. McBride to discuss the stops on the committee trip. Sent a telegram to the Pribilofs about the federal pullout and their celebration.

Oct. 31 -
Nov. 4 Prepared a report on the Naknek Coast Guard meeting covering anchoring problems in the Naknek/Kvichak district of Bristol Bay. Typed up first draft of CIP updates. Checked on the status of LSR&T for Atka. Attended a NPFMC meeting on Bering Sea herring. The meeting covered designing a research project on high seas herring sampling. Checked up on the status of the Aleknagik election, which was challenged and will have to be re-held. Checked on the status of Maynard Johnson's catastrophic illness application. It has not been processed yet. Got Olga Malone in touch with the social security administration for her retirement benefits. Read a report on small boat cod longlining put out by AFDF. Wrote letter supporting Dillingham's ASAP program to Comm. Smith. Talked with the IPHC about their research plans for the Bering Sea area. They don't have anything planned as of now. Wrote a letter to DOTPF(Bob Hainline) supporting LSR&T funds for Atka's roads. Wrote a letter to all the communities in district 26 requesting priorities

for the next session. Also, wrote and sent a press release with this information; it went out to KDLG, Bristol BayTimes, and Aleutian Eagle. Spent considerable time preparing for the Committee's hatchery facility tour.

- Nov. 7 - 11 Met with Paul Grounholt of the Peninsula Marketing Association. We discussed the Russell Creek Hatchery, the Peninsula sockeye fishery, and the Peninsula chum fishery. Set up ferry reservations from Seward to Juneau. Wrote to Manokotak about their airstrip and the status of funds for its improvement. Finished the Aleutian/Peninsula/Pribilof Committee trip report and sent it out. Had legal services begin on a piece of legislation equalizing CHA funding statewide. Wrote a letter to Comm. Lewis about the Western Alaska Fisheries Extension service grant. Met with John Doyle of MAP and Brian Everett about spot shrimp in PWS and the research possibilities. Wrote up a draft contract for Co-Man Services to do some fish research for the Committee. Wrote a memo to Rep. Barnes asking for an amendment to the Committee budget to fit in the Co-Man contract. Prepared a packet of information for Co-Man on things the Committee needed covered. Wrote a letter to the Nondalton Native Corporation informing them that Rep. Herrmann, because of other commitments, was not going to be able attend their regional planning meeting in Iliamna. Prepared hatchery information for Rep. Herrmann for upcoming trip. Made final preparations for Committee trip.
- Nov. 14 - 18 Except for Monday morning I was traveling with the Committee through Southeast Alaska. Stops were made in Cordova, Hidden Falls, Petersburg, Klawock, Ketchikan, and Juneau. On Monday morning I checked on the status of the Dillingham loan office with the Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development, contacted OMB for a copy of the loan program audit, and prepared the materials and cover letter for the Committee's contract with Co-Man Services. While in Juneau I got the contract with Co-Man Services prepared and into Legislative Affairs. A full account of the Committee's Southeast trip will be made in a separate report.
- Nov. 21 -23 Talked to Russ Bukhardt(842-5287) about the possible problems with Community Education Funding. He heard that it may be reduced by 50% from \$4 million to \$2 million. He feels this funding is very important because it keeps the schools open after hours for the rest of the community to use. He just wanted to make us aware so we could monitor

it during the session. I talked with Mary Lou Burton in Legislative Finance about this and she indicated that a cut in community education was initially proposed but that it probably will not make it in the Gov.'s final budget; we should know by the beginning of January. Rep. Cowdery's office was contacted by a constituent who fishes in Bristol Bay. His name is Robert Butt(344-3132) and he is concerned about fish spotting. I told him about the AIFMA proposal and how it didn't make it onto the Board of Fisheries agenda for February. I also gave him Mitch Kink's phone number to see if they were going to try to force the issue before next season. Replied to Rep. Adams request for the status of legislation in Finance Committee. Submitted Rep. Herrmann's expenses from just completed hatchery facilities tour. Sent a memo to Rep. Cowdery which contained Claude Franke's testimony from the Oil and Gas Committee hearing. Sent a letter to Linda Hoff, in the Juneau Tele-Conference Office, covering the plans for constituent teleconferences during the upcoming session. Wrote letter to Dan Hickey concerning the lack of a local district attorney in Dillingham. Replied to the students at Levelock School. Prepared a schedule for Rep. Herrmann covering late Nov. and Dec. 1983. Contacted George Jocko about housing and training in Juneau for the upcoming session. Helped Nondalton Native Corp. work out the problems in getting training funds for their doll factory personnel. There are federal funds available through BBNA and CRA for training, but they have different requirements. The CRA program has to double the past 6 month income to determine whether or not people qualify financially; while the BBNA program can use a 12 month year and requires that the person be native. Between the two programs Nondalton Native Corp. should be able to get almost everyone trained. Talked with Brian Everett, a representative of the Alaska Small Boat Fishermen's Cooperative out of Whittier and Seward, who was concerned with the status of research on Prince William Sound Spot Shrimp and the confiscation of some shrimp pots. I found out that the pots would most probably be returned without any prosecution from the Dept. of Fish and Game and set up a meeting with the Regional supervisor to discuss the research needs and Brian's proposal. I produced draft letters to; Chuck Bundrant on joint ventures in state waters, Esther Wunnicke on historical preservation funding, and Dick Lyon on limited entry permit valuations for loans. I also set up the Dillingham Mayor's Convention teleconference with Kodiak and

Naknek, and contacted the Dept. of Labor to get a copy of their correspondence with the City of Dillingham about electrical code problems.

Nov. 28 -
Dec. 2

Toured the Fort Richardson Hatchery with the FRED Division. Their presentation covered the sport fish needs of the Anchorage area and how they were attempting to meet the need. Met with Norm Statem about the Gov.'s fisheries task force summary report and the HB 381 preliminary report. I also met with Brian Everett to go over his research proposal before the appointment with Fish and Game. Went to the BBCMP presentation to the Alaska Land Use Council Advisory Committee. This meeting covered the changes in the plan since the draft was put out. The major changes are: reducing the number of streams closed to placer mining from 225 to 66, closing the 3 mile coastal area off the North side of the Peninsula to leasing for 10 years, opening the Caribou calving area on the Peninsula to leasing, and changing the land disposal program so that a majority of the 14000 acres is around Dillingham. This revised plan has the support of DNR, ADF&G, AECRSA, and BBCRSA; but the oil people are still mad about the 10 year closure on the north side of the Peninsula and Jim Repine is mad about the reduction in the number of streams closed to mining. Met with Chuck Meachem of Fish and Game and Brian Everett about research on the PWS spot shrimp. The Dept. agrees that more research needs to be done and they will support Brian's efforts to obtain funding for his proposal after he sits down with their Cordova shellfish biologist to design the study. They are going to bring Al Kimker in from Cordova in mid-Dec. to work on it. Went to the Fishery Industrial Technology Center two day meeting. Covered the ongoing research and the proposed budget for the upcoming session. Went to the AFDF board meeting. They selected a processor for their pollock project and covered the status of the Trident project in Akutan. It appears that the Trident plant will be operating some time in 1984.

Dec. 5 - 9

Checked on the number of IRA's in district 26. There are three; Perryville, St. Paul, and St. George. No other communities currently have applications in to form IRA's. Discussed the possibilities of fish legislation for the upcoming session with Karl Ohls of the Fishermen's Journal. Updated my activity report. Talked with a constituent of Rep. Cowdery, Robert Butt, about aerial fish spotting in Bristol Bay. Told him what

AIFMA was doing and got him together with Dan O'hara of the Naknek/Kvichak advisory committee. Wrote a letter to Riley Snell about the status of the Levelock airport. Wrote a letter to Darryl Layton supporting his Juneau RSVP plans. Wrote a letter to Commissioner Lyon concerning the problems with the state's fish loan programs. Wrote a letter to Judy Wallace concerning Egegik's water and sewer problems. Wrote a letter to Commissioner Wunnicke about historical preservation funding. Wrote a letter to George Kudrin concerning Atka's fishery development plans. Wrote a letter to Chuck Bundrant concerning the Portugese joint venture and the impacts on domestic processors. Wrote a letter to all the school districts in District 26 asking for their capital budget priorities. Wrote a letter to Leland Dishman of the Pribilof Island School District to thank him for his help on the Fisheries Committee trip to St. Paul. Wrote a letter to Gov. Sheffield concerning the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan. Listened to the Bristol Bay Mayors conference teleconference with Rep. Herrmann and Sen. Mulcahy. Directed House Research to check into funding sources for community greenhouses. Sent information on Community buildings to Portage Creed and Newhalen so that they could use the information to back-up their priority lists. Checked on the cost of a loan book that Specialized Professional Services of Auke Bay produces(it is \$135). Set up fishermen's meeting in Sand Point for Rep. Herrmann and Sen. Mulcahy for Dec. 13th. Wrote up a memo for Rep. Herrmann on information requests. Checked on the status of Flying Tomato Productions proposal to Rural Education and wrote up a draft letter of support. Checked into waste heat for Newhalen's community building with APA and contractor. Produced Nov. 15th Fish Committee report for Rep. Barnes office. Sent Three Wheeler safety program information to all District 26 mayors. Attended the North Pacific Fishery Management Council meeting which covered Bering sea (high seas) herring research, tanner crab exclusive registration areas, black cod fishing restrictions, and the halibut moratorium. Attended the Dept. of Revenue workshop on processor paper work. Checked into the options of getting a phone into Coffee Point. Reviewed the Community Entitlement Program concerning Cold Bay's health clinic operations funding. Found out ways to get statutes to the City of Aleknagik.

Dec. 12 - 16 Wrote a memo covering the main fisheries concerns of the Sand Point area fishermen for Rep. Herrmann. Wrote a letter to Mitch Kink of AIFMA concerning

a petition set netters are circulating in Bristol Bay. Wrote a letter to Josephine Fagan in answer to her concerns about the Pribilof Crab opening this fall. Wrote a letter to Greg Baker and Com. Collinsworth concerning Josephine's problems. Wrote a generic letter to answer incoming resume's. Wrote to the communities of Cold Bay, Sand Point, King Cove, and Unalaska concerning ferry scheduling. Wrote two letters to Bob Hainline about LSR&T funds for South Naknek's roads and Egegik's roads. Wrote to Annie Newcombe about her problems getting a student loan. Wrote to Comm. Neve' about dumps at Kolganek and Manokotak. Wrote to David DiTraglia of the Hazardous Waste Program about PCB wastes at King Salmon. Wrote to Wendy Stavseth and Hames Minichiello of Igiugig about the options remaining for them to get PFD checks. Wrote to Paul Hansen about the allocation of herring between gill netters and purse seiners in the Togiak fishery. Wrote to Billy Berrier of Legal Services about HB419. Wrote a memo to Rep. Herrmann concerning Nikolski's electricity generation problems, DEC's water and sewer studies, and Newhalen's sewer project. Looked up the State's sexual abuse statutes. Met with Rep. Jack McBride and discussed fisheries legislation and priorities. Talked with Brian Everett about PWS shrimp and his meeting with Fish and Game. Checked into small business loans with AIDA and SBA. Ordered minutes of Fish Board hearings in Sand Point and Dillingham. Ordered copies of set netters petitions from Bristol Bay over the last few seasons. Sent a copy of the newsletter to Steve Willis.

Dec. 19 - 23 Contacted Jim Allen of DEC about setting up a meeting to cover the problems raised by fishermen of Bristol Bay with regards to fish waste dumping by processors. We discussed setting up a meeting in Juneau in late January. Checked on the progress of Anchorage Women's Resource Center on their contract to provide technical assistance to Aleutian health and social service programs. They promised to keep us up to date with any reports they submit. They had made one trip out to Unalaska and were planning to make another to Sand Point/King Cove in near future. Contacted Janielle King of LAA about an extension for Nels Anderson's fisheries committee contract due to illness. Helped the City of Aleknagik obtain updated copies of their State statutes. Discussed the possibilities of financing boat building operations with Ivan Ivanoff of Anchorage. He has built a 46

foot mold and has run out of money to produce vessels from the mold. I set up a meeting with Rep. Syzmansky for him. Attended a meeting of Anchorage fisheries people put together by Stan Hajenga of OCFD. Groups at the meeting discussed their projects and coordination was discussed between the groups. Found out the details behind Billy Graham's Anchorage tour not being broadcast over RATNET for Nina Furner of Egegik. Found out who did Pilot Points electrification for Lucy Good of Egegik. Discussed with Dr. Allee of PWSAC the percentage return determination for their hatcheries and their methods of determining it. Contacted BBAHC for a copy of their legislative budget proposal. Discussed with AFDF their pollock program now that they had agreed on a processor for the production of surimi. Discussed with Young's Firehouse (a fireservice supply company) the problems Egegik was having in keeping the water in the truck from freezing. They were going to look into an additive so electricity would not have to be used but doubted that it would be less expensive. Read the following: OMB's fish loan program audit, St. George's FY85 capital budget request, Debra Greenberg's report on hatchery history and letter on S. E. crab seasons.

- Dec. 26 - 30 Packed up Anchorage office. Shipped boxes air-freight to Juneau. Answered resume letters with a generic merged response letter. Made arrangements to pick up Rep. Herrmann's truck on Saturday the 31st from the airline. Discussed fire service training for the people of Egegik with Tom Take of DOE. They recently received a new firetruck which no one knows how to operate. Read the fisheries task force summary report. Wrote a letter to Greg Baker of OCFD about the task force report. Wrote a letter to Paul Arnoldt about obtaining information on fish loans made in the Bristol Bay area. This information will be used by BBNA in a upcoming report. Drafted a letter to the Alaska Power Authority about the status of the electrical utility in Nikolski. Wrote a letter to Rep. Adams, Sen. Sackett, Sen. Ferguson, and Sen. Mulcahy about the draft health aide funding bill; asking for their support and comments.
- Jan. 2 - 6 Traveled to Juneau. Unpacked office supplies and files from Anchorage. Set-up Juneau office. Closed petty cash accounts and submitted final TR forms. Sent out more resume responses. Went to press release training. Organized district and committee interim files. Wrote letter to Brian

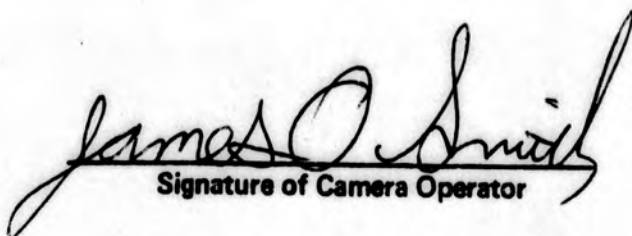
Paust of the Marine Advisory Program thanking him for the information he sent as a result of the S.E. hatchery facilities trip. Updated the Administrative Code with the two last quarters changes.



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House of Representatives

Special Committee on Fisheries

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MEMORANDUM

TO: House Special Committee on Fisheries
FROM: *Mel Monsen*, Professional Assistant
DATE: November 9, 1983
SUBJECT: Aleutian/Peninsula/Pribilof Committee Trip Report

This report covers the September 17-24th Committee trip which made stops in; Unalaska, Atka, Cold Bay, St. George, and St. Paul.

1. Public Hearing: Unalaska, City Council Chambers
September 18, 1983
1pm - 4pm

Members Present: Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Jack McBride
Staff - Mel Monsen

Public Present:	Michael Palmgren	David Stanchfield
	Verne Robinson	Michael Sokoloski
	Dave Pahnke	Suz Dengler
	Benjamin Golodoff	L. Mishefski
	Jurate Mazeika	Jeff Harrison
	Emil Berikoff	Ronald Anderson
	Frank Kelty	R. M. Tappi, Jr.
	Glenn Boledovich	Don Malcolm
	Dan Dunaway	Ken Griffin
	Marilyn Rasmussen	Paul Fuhs
	John Lincoln	

Testimony:

Verne Robinson-

Covered the history of cod fishery in relation to the abundance of crab stocks. In 1941 there were lots of cod and very few

crab, but when cod stocks went down crab stocks went up. Pressing need to harvest pollock and cod in order to continue fishing industry. The government should set up subsidies on these fish so that domestic fishermen can compete with subsidized foreign fleets which now have markets to themselves.

Also, concerned with local pink salmon fishery. The salmon fishery is managed too far away (Cold Bay) and violations are not caught. Several systems no longer support runs because they have been swept clear of fish by outside based seiners. Need to control foreign interception of our salmon. Has cruised up to seven miles of monofilament nets.

Frank Kelty-

Need more money for research into our fisheries, especially the new and developing ones. Need to know more about crab. Several regulations are giving shore-based processors problems. An example of this was the St. Mathew's crab opening which forced fishermen to deliver to floaters or to lose fishing time. Urged strong support of the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute.

Jeff Harrison-

Need more crab surveys. The last crab survey at Adak was in 1976-77. Research and enforcement vessels are based in Kodiak but they need to be based in Unalaska to do the most good. Have to improve marketing of fish products.

Paul Fuhs-

The longshoremen jobs depend on the fisheries and because of that times are rough. Crab related jobs are down 75% but jobs have become available in oil industry. Some problems in crab fishery are too high of a dead loss and the seasonal flooding of markets. Need for more long term planning in fisheries. Escape panels in crab pots are not enforced and this may impact crab and other stocks.

Dave Stanchfield-

Crab can escape from pots without an escape panel. Whenever a lost pot is recovered you never see a fish or crab in one. Need for better communication between National Marine Fisheries Service and Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game on crab data. Catcher processors can easily get away with processing sub-legal size crab, this needs to be enforced. The joint ventures are incidentally catching a lot of crab, incidental catches need to be stopped. Regulations are making it hard to manage a vessel.

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A fisherman needs to know ahead of time so he can plan, last minute closures can bankrupt a fisherman who has just moved all his pots. Had problems with gear conflicts between crabbers and trawlers. Support ASMI. Need more enforcement as it is frustrating to see illegal vessels. Crab fishery is at the point where it is worthwhile to take a chance on being caught because the vessel will be lost to creditors anyway. Need more search and rescue capability, although it has come a long ways recently.

Emil Berikoff-

Need more money for crab research, especially surveys. Should research to determine if halibut and crab are also eating salmon smolt. The 200 mile limit has helped salmon. Local herring harvest needs more research. Salmon fishery at South Unimak is starting to have problems. We need more enforcement as it is hard to get people to turn violators in with the small towns in the area. Need greater penalties for violators. Had no pink salmon returns this year in Unalaska area. Need more observers on foreign vessels.

Don Malcolm-

Noted that floating processors which are not shore based are as bad as catcher/processors when it comes to using sub-legal males. A pot limit would be an improvement in some areas. Need better crab regulations to take out loopholes which are taken advantage of to increase harvests. Trawlers are taking a lot of halibut. Need more enforcement.

Ron Anderson-

Every processing facility, including floating, should bear the cost of a state observer. Need more enforcement. Coast Guard should be present in area because of the size and value of the fleet.

Glen Boledovich-

Joint ventures are not giving local people any benefits. Need some sort of subsidy in order to get into the bottom fish industry. Should cut off foreigners who cheat in the FCZ.

Summary Of Other Committee Activities While In Unalaska-

The Committee toured Unisea processing facilities. This included both the Vita and the Unisea which are shorebased floating processors.

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Neither of the facilities was operating, although the Vita was being converted to process cod.

Members also got a tour of the hatchery facility at the local high school and a explanation of the hatchery education program.

Paul Saunders, public works director for Unalaska, showed the committee all the services the city provided the processing industry including; water and power.

Committee members also met informally with many fishermen on the docks and in town.

The Committee also was treated to a tour of the recently discovered geothermal well site which the Alaska Power Authority has been working on. This site has the potential to provide power for the entire community of Unalaska.

2. Public Hearing: Atka, Carpenter Hall
September 20, 1983
4:00pm - 5:15pm

Members Present: Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Jack McBride
Staff - Mel Monsen

Public Present:	George Kudrin	Vincent Golodoff
	George Dirks	Louis Nevzoroff
	Larry Dirks, Jr.	John Nevzoroff
	Greg Golodoff	Raymond Golodoff
	Moses Dirks	Lawrence Prokopeuff
	Teresa Dirks	Ralph Prokopeuff
	Mike Snigaroff	Alex Kudrin
	Spiridon Zaochney	Fitiana Zaochney
	John Nevzoroff	Sally Swetsof
	Victor Golodoff	Betsy Golodoff
	Julie Dirks	
	Richard Wilson (fisheries consultant for the Atxam Corporation)	

Testimony:

Richard Wilson-

Had been looking into the fisheries development potential for Atka for four weeks.

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So far, the available small boat fisheries which have a potential for local success are cod, halibut, sablefish, squid, and pink salmon. Markets are available for all of these and the stumbling block is getting the product to the market from Atka. The airport is excellent, but the harbor needs to be developed with at least a break water and a dock. Some problems are the potential for limited entry in the halibut fishery and the current limited entry program in the salmon fisheries.

George Kudrin-

No local economic base, only subsistence. Commercial fisheries never have existed other than a cod saltery in the 1920's. The community has grown in the last few years because of the construction of the new school, housing, airport, firehall, carpenter hall, and the new phone and electricity systems. The only source of real employment is the fisheries. Would like to get started with commercial fisheries because the resource is there and we are fishermen.

Larry Dirks-

Big crabbers are out catching cod and making money while we sit here. Crab fleet and halibut fleet do the same thing; we would like to get involved. Would rather keep it to the village, concerned about a lot of fishermen coming in.

Richard Wilson-

Three major fish processors have expressed interest in Atka, mainly because they do not have access to the Adak Naval Base.

Larry Dirks-

Army Corp. has been studying Atka for a harbor facility and Atka is one of their top priorities for Alaska. We could look into shore support facilities for crabbers, but don not want all the stuff like bars and liquor that go with it.

Summary Of Other Committee Activities While In Atka-

The committee was able to view the water front, the small boat fleet of 12-18 footers, and the cold storage facilities while in Atka.

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3. Site Tour: Russell Creek Hatchery, Cold Bay
September 21, 1983
9am - 1pm

Members Present: Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Jack McBride
Staff - Mel Monsen

The Committee took a tour of the Russell Creek Hatchery facilities including the grounds and the hatchery itself. Special areas of attention were the systems which have been limiting the productivity of the hatchery and which were the basis of the recently settled law suit.

The creek that supplies the hatchery water has presented some expensive to solve problems. First, the stream has a tendency to wander, this leaves the water intake system for the hatchery dry at certain times of the year. Second, the stream can undergo temperature changes of twenty degrees (F) in a matter of hours during special weather conditions, this causes a lack of oxygen in the water supply. Finally, the stream floods at levels which not only present a problem for the water intake system, the chum salmon's gills and the adult spawner collection but also jeopardizes the entire facility.

The State of Alaska recently won a \$2.5 million settlement because of these deficiencies. To solve these problems will take even more capital dollars, but until they are solved the hatchery not only cannot operate at design capacity but risks the loss of the small amount of chum production it currently has. The Department has several different scenarios under which the facility can be reconstructed to correct the current situation, I will cover only two here (the attached FRED report to the Fisheries Committee briefly covers all the different options).

The first plan (case two in attachment) I will cover is the \$7.5 million plan, this would require \$5 million in capital construction funds to go along with the \$2.5 million already received by the State of Alaska. In this plan are three major changes directed to correcting the stream problems at the facility. First, a sheet pile wall would be built between the facility and the stream and, at a lower height, across the stream to far a small diversion dam upstream from the hatchery. This wall would protect the existing buildings during periods of high water and also chanelize the stream so that a stable water supply is available. Second, a settling pond will be constructed. This pond would allow the hatchery to settle out the large particle load of the stream which occurs during floods.

Finally, a new adult collection weir would be constructed. This would enable the hatchery crew to keep the weir clear of debris during periods of high water and would enable much more control in the handling of returning adults. This plan, along with all the others, also includes some funds for increasing the egg, fry, and adult capacities of the hatchery; these would bring the hatchery up to its designed capacity.

The above plan permanently corrects the design problems at the present facility. The next plan (case three in attachment) I will cover attempts an interim/temporary solution to the design problems and although not permanent will usually allow the facility to operate at capacity. The cost of this plan is \$2.5 million which would require no additional funds beyond the settlement amount. This plan includes in house construction of rock gabions which will control the flow of Russell Creek. The sheet pile wall, settling pond and new adult collection weir would not be built. This plan would be very labor intensive and would also result in a higher operating cost than the \$7.5 million plan. Under this less expensive plan it is expected that floods and other natural variations in stream flow would cause a loss of fish and/or eggs on a regular basis.

The hatchery building and facilities are all in excellent shape and cost about \$3.5 million in 1977 dollars. The facility appears to be capable of being very productive with cost/benefit ratios around 1.44:1 if adequate reconstruction (\$7.5 million) is under taken.

The Committee and FRED staff went over the options for the facility after the tour of the grounds. I will have a copy of all the reconstruction plans available for review in Juneau.

4. Site Tour: St. George

Members Present: Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Jack McBride
Staff- Mel Monsen

The charter to St. Paul stopped off for an hour at St. George Island where Committee members had a chance to see the current dock and the future site of the state funded boat harbor. The Committee also was able to talk with some members of the community about this years halibut fishery. Local residents harvested some 90,000 lbs. of halibut and are preparing to approach regulatory bodies to increase the fishing time for the local fishery.

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November 9, 1983
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5. Site Tour: St. Paul

Members Present: Representative Adelheid Herrmann, Chairman
Representative Ben Grussendorf
Representative Jack McBride
Staff- Mel Monsen

The Committee met with the Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association, a group of local fishermen who have just begun to commercially exploit local fish stocks. Their harvest is primarily halibut at this time but they have plans to branch out into hair crab and anything else they can reach with their small vessels. Their biggest concerns were with the management of the halibut fishery by the International Pacific Halibut Commission, especially the lack of a long enough season for the small boats to make a profit.

The small boat fleet in St. Paul until recent years consisted of small aluminum skiffs, but now includes many larger vessels. The largest is a 32 foot aluminum halibut longliner which has a small raised cabin and is fairly expensive. There are also aluminum, fiberglass, and fiberglass covered plywood vessels in the mid-20 foot size class in the local fleet.

The fishermen of St. Paul, as with St. George, have teamed up with the Japanese to increase the probability of success in the new industry. With training and gear from the Japanese, local fishermen hope to be able to replace the former federal jobs with a commercial fishing industry.

The Committee also was able to view a film on the state funded breakwater which will soon be constructed. Unfortunately, the Committee was not able to view the operation of the boats because of weather conditions.

Summary Information for Special Committee on Fisheries

ISSUE: Russell Creek Hatchery Upgrade

The Russell Creek Hatchery, located near Cold Bay on the Alaska Peninsula, was designed to incubate 50 million chum salmon eggs, rear 39 million fingerlings, and return 750,000 adult salmon for harvest annually. The Alaska Peninsula seine and gillnet permit holders (403 permits) fishing in the vicinities of King Cove and False Pass are the benefactors of this hatchery production.

Design errors have limited Russell Creek Hatchery production to a program of brood-stock maintenance (14 million eggs). The question of responsibility for hatchery design was litigated, the State prevailed, and was awarded \$2.5 million. This sum of money is currently in a trust account.

In questioning the "availability" of the \$2.5 million, it was learned that HB 105:Sec. 7 (1983) provides for appropriations from the general fund to agencies for that amount of money received by the State in insurance claims on lost property. It is our understanding that we may apply for the \$2.5 million via a letter from Commissioner Collinsworth to Mr. Ronald Lorensen, Department of Law. Once received, these funds would not be expended until direction was agreed upon.

As part of the State's case in the court proceedings, the redesign of the hatchery was contracted for. The engineering design firm of Kramer, Chin and Mayo (KCM) developed the redesign and acted as the State's expert during the litigation.

A team of FRED Division engineers and fish culturists reviewed the preliminary design(s) and cost estimates developed by KCM. Several options were developed (enclosed) by KCM. These options range from nearly \$10 million to \$12.7 million. Case #1 offers the most control over the fish with as little risk as possible and lowest annual operating cost. At the other end of the spectrum is the case that would cost the least for capital construction, but would have the least control and, therefore, the highest operational costs.

The FRED review team was asked to develop an option that included only those items essential to raise fish. Items necessary to increase control and reduce risk were excluded. This option is presented as Case #2.

The FRED team was also asked to develop an option using only available monies, i.e., \$2.5 million. This option assumes less control over the fish, higher risk, and higher annual operational cost. This option is given as Case #3. Proceeding with this option will require authorization by DOTPF to allow the FRED Division to "force account" the repair work.

Case #4 tables the decision for one more year. This case has high operational cost and high risk for the small amount of fish produced.

Case #5 tables the decision until some future date, but costs 40% of the cost of Case #4 with no fish produced.

The benefits accrued to the State and the fishery users through hatchery upgrade are several, and can be supported as follows.

Present - Advantages/Investments

- a. A \$3.5 million ('77 money) basic plant with extremely good structures now exists on site.
- b. About 750,000 chum salmon will be produced annually.
- c. A brood stock has been developed (a \$2 million cost) which will allow us to take 100 million eggs in 1984.
- d. We now have several years of experience with the stream, so the site has been well studied.
- e. We have four houses, two on site (\$220,000) and two newly-remodeled in the town of Cold Bay for hatchery personnel.
- f. We have acquired two trailers to serve as bunkhouses for 12 people.
- g. The hatchery is located in an ideal management area, with no mixed-stock fishery.
- h. Canneries are located nearby, so a superior product may be produced.
- i. The local population is very supportive of the hatchery and are waiting expectantly for the returns.
- j. The original cost of \$3.5 million is quite low, and additional expenditures for completion of the hatchery (assume \$7-9 million) will bring the total cost only up to a level similar to other hatcheries of the same capacity in remote areas of the State.
- k. About 700,000 chum salmon will be produced annually.
- l. No fish from other rivers are mixed with the Russell Creek chums.
- m. Russell Creek chums may be a viable alternative if the south Peninsula salmon fleets are regulated away from the harvest of traveling fish destined for the Kuskokwim, Yukon, Kobuk, and Noatak Rivers.
- n. Legislative intent attached to the FY 84 operating budget provided for the continued operation of the Russell Creek Hatchery.
- o. Benefit-cost analyses indicated a favorable return on investment for this project. That return is primarily to the resource users and associated communities.

Notable Features of the Design

- a. It is the product of a cooperative effort between FRED personnel with on-site experience and the consultant.
- b. It is based upon and designed to correct observed, measured conditions.
- c. It is a simple, passive design; no complicated mechanics.
- d. It involves almost no increase in energy consumption.
- e. The construction is permanent and will require little maintenance.
- f. It allows multiple use of raceways.
- g. It allows the use of a less-than-ideal stream, which is important under Alaskan conditions.

Some Consequences of Not Upgrading the Russell Creek Hatchery

- a. Hatchery will not produce fishable numbers of chum salmon.
- b. Benefit-cost of hatchery operations is less than 1:1.
- c. Managerial, maintenance, and fiscal resources afforded the hatchery place a drain on more productive projects.
- d. The Alaska public has voted on four hatchery bond issues since 1974. Each proposal was passed in nearly every election district in the State. Closing or mothballing this facility carries with it some liability with the public's opinion.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

A partnership approach must be developed between the Administration and area legislators. If there is not mutual support for the program, then it would be the Department's recommendation to mothball the facility. Assuming mutual support for the reconstruction, Case #2 should be selected. Case #2 requires \$5 million in CIP funds. All cases assume that the \$2.5 million received from the litigation will be available.

Case #1: Kramer, Chin and Mayo Construction Plans.

a. 50 million green eggs, ~ 40 million rearing, with no expansion capability to be built in. Items deleted are: second bank of raceways and associated piping, raceway reaeration, settling pond reduced in size (settles only incubator water).

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	9,974,232
Adults returned/year	794,000
Benefit:Cost	Not calculated
Annual operational cost (1982 dollars)	550,000

b. 50 million green eggs, ~ 40 million rearing, with piping necessary to allow expansion to 100 million. Items deleted are: second bank of rearing raceways, settling pond reduced in size.

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	10,209,628
Adults returned/year	794,000
Benefit:Cost	Not calculated
Annual operational cost (1982 dollars)	550,000

c. 100 million green egg capacity, ~ 80 million rearing. Nothing deleted, but settling pond reduced in size.

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	11,461,817
Adults returned/year	1,588,000
Benefit:Cost	2.0:1
Annual operating cost (1982 dollars)	700,000

d. 100 million green egg capacity, ~ 80 million rearing, with full-sized settling pond.

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	12,706,768
Adults Returned/Year	1,588,000
Benefit:Cost	Not calculated
Annual operating cost (1982 dollars)	700,000

Case #2: FRED revision of proposed KCM construction plans. The capacity will be 50 million green eggs with ~40 million rearing. Items included from the KCM plan will be essentially as designed (except for the settling pond). The reliability of this case will be the same as the other KCM proposals, however, only the absolutely essential items have been retained. Expansion piping has been included. Items to be deleted are: tempering pond, roadway, settling structure has been reduced in size, pump house modifications, second bank of raceways and associated piping, fry feeders, spawn house, shop/storage building, bear fence.

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	7,708,231
Adult Returns/Year	794,000
Benefit:Cost	1.44:1
Annual operational cost (1982 dollars)	600,000

Case #3: Use the \$2.5 million award for in-house construction to bring the hatchery to a 50-million level. This would be an option with higher operational costs and a possible decreased survival rate of eggs and fish. The latter has been assumed to be 25% losses of brood fish and 25% loss of eggs once every five years.

CIP cost (1983 dollars)	2,500,000
Adults returned/year	794,000
Benefit:cost (based on assumed losses)	1.3:1
Annual operating expenses	725,000

Case #4: Continue in brood stock development phase. The capacity is 14.0 million green eggs.

Annual operating costs	400,000
Adults returned/year	216,000
Benefit:Cost	Not Calculated
CIP Cost	None

Case #5: Mothball. If we ever want to run the facility again, it must be kept warm and protected, with a caretaker on site.

Annual operating costs	150,000
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Case #6: Close. After two years of non-hatchery use, the grounds and remaining buildings revert to King Cove Native Corporation. Approximately \$200,000 will be required to move hatchery material from Cold Bay to other hatcheries in the State.