

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

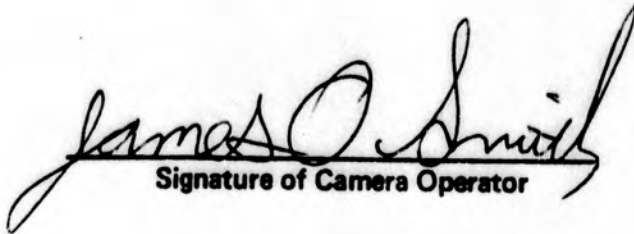
1206 SCOMM 36: HOUSE SPEC. COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES 1983-84



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62:59

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CO—MAN SERVICES

BOX 234
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

July 18, 1983

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Box 63
Naknek, Alaska 99633

Dear Representative Herrmann,

Attached please find the hours worked, activity report and charter bill, letters to Fish and Game and Public Safety, press releases, telephone log, Kay's letter, Tesoro letter and ARECA letter, Salmon catch, escapement summary as of 7-17-83 and your packet of instructions.

The contents of these attachments completes my work assigned per our contract. Thank you for giving me an opportunity to serve the State once again.

Very Sincerely,



Nels A. Anderson Jr.
Co-Man Services

HOURS WORKED ON SPECIAL FISHERIES CONTRACT

<u>DATE</u>	<u>HOURS</u>
July 1, 1983	8
July 2, 1983	4
July 3, 1983	6
July 4, 1983	5
July 5, 1983	4
July 6, 1983	5
July 7, 1983	5
July 8, 1983	5
July 9, 1983	6
July 10, 1983	3
July 11, 1983	5
July 12, 1983	4
July 13, 1983	1
July 14, 1983	5
July 15, 1983	8
July 16, 1983	6
July 17, 1983	5
July 18, 1983	<u>5</u>

Total Hours 90

90 x \$40.00 hr = \$3600.00

1 Charter = 256.00

Total amount due \$3856.00

Respectfully submitted 7-18-83
Nels A. Anderson Jr.

To: Rep. Adelheid Herrmann
Fm: Co-Man Services

Subject: Report on Activities 6-30-83 to 7-17-83

6-30-83

William Johnson

Began work on William Johnson's permit. I tried to contact him in Nelson Lagoon, but was not successful. I contacted Bruce Baltar of Alaska Legal Services who stated he was going in to Anchorage to get a court order to allow William Johnson to get a permit for this season and work out the details for a permanent solution after the season.

Bruce Baltar said he would call me as soon as action was taken. I called the Governor's office to appraise them of the situation so that we could get their help if we needed it. I also called Limited Entry and asked them to be prepared to expedite assistance on William Johnson's behalf.

A.G.'s office said they would cooperate and not oppose an injunction on William Johnson's behalf.

Fish and Game Appointments

I got a call from Carol Derfner of the Governor's office to see if there were any problems with appointing Doc Nicholson to the Fish Board until January of 1984 when Val Angasan would be reappointed. Ms. Derfner also stated that they were going to appoint Jesse Foster from Quinhagak to the Fish Board. Rep. Herrmann stated that she was pleased with the Doc Nicholson/Val Angasan arrangement.

7-1-83

Began the day checking on when Fish and Game was going to open the Nushagak. Mike Nelson stated that the Wood River looked fair, but that he was worried about 3-ocean fish. He was also concerned about the low showings in the Nushagak and Nuyakuk Rivers. The bad news was that the fish off Ekuk, Clarks and Combine Flats were not moving into the river. They were going as far as Nushagak and then moving back out. The good news was that the Kings were really healthy and were moving upstream in strong numbers at the sonar counting site below Portage Creek. He stated also that the Naknek/Kvichak Rivers looked good with Egegik doing very well. (Kvichak was the star performer!) Togiak was not as strong as he would like, but it was showing some light returns.

Mike Nelson stated that an opening looked remote for the July 1 and July 2.

Complaint[↑] about Plane Landings on Ekuk Beach

Dorothy Larson called to complain about Mike Moran's planes landing on the Ekuk beach amongst set net sites and beach traffic. I relayed the complaint to Jerry Dunn of FAA and he said that he would follow up with a call to Flight Standards in Anchorage. I also contacted Trooper Reith who stated that he would alert F & G Protection and they could monitor the situation. (Made follow-up call to Dorothy Larson 7/2/83)

Page 2 - Rep. Herrmann

7-1-83 cont.

William Johnson's Permit

Bruce Twomley, new Limited Entry Commissioner Chairman, called to confirm that William Johnson's permit would be issued. Bruce Baltar of Legal Services got the injunction and all William Johnson had to do was to pick up his emergency transfer permit at Cold Bay. At this writing all should be well for Mr. Johnson.

Ekuk Plane Complaint Follow-Up

Jerry Dunn called back and said that he had heard nothing from Flight Standards. He said he would make another call to make sure that they get the message. I was also told that there were other complaints regarding the Ball Brothers. All complaints are being investigated by FAA at this time.

Dr. Steve Langdon

I contacted Kay Larson of BBNA to tell her that your office would be willing to put Dr. Langdon on as an advisor so that he helps BBNA gather the information that BBNA needs. I asked Kay Larson to have Dr. Langdon contact me to let him know that you had no objection to getting Dr. Langdon on as an advisor.

Kay Larson stated that Joe Clark had complained about processors anchored in a drift area off of Ekuk. At this writing the processors have moved and may stay out of the area.

Trooper Reith

Trooper Reith called back and said that his office will keep monitoring the situation.

7-2-83

Temperatures are rising because the Nushagak is still closed. I called Mike Nelson to find out the latest on escapement and possible opening for Nushagak. He felt that it would be risky to open up the Nushagak without a better showing inshore.

I also wanted to satisfy my curiosity about fish report rumors so I chartered Southwest Airways. I flew 1.6 hours up the Nushagak along the west and east channels and observed kings and very few reds. I then flew downriver past Nushagak, Combine Flats, Clarks and Ekuk. I observed jumpers along Combine and outside of Clarks. (Attached please find a Fish and Game report issued by Mike Nelson from Dillingham.)

7-3-83

Nushagak opened at 6:00 a.m. today for 12 hours. Fish began showing inshore. 2:00 p.m. - The Nushagak section was extended for 15 hours to 9:00 a.m. 7-4-83. The Nushagak River opening was extended for another 24 hours to 7-5-83 at 9:00 a.m.

SOUTHWEST AIRWAYS, INC.

BOX 8, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576

PHONE: 842-5464

~~TRIP~~ ~~TICKET~~ ~~CHARGE~~ RECEIPT ~~POA~~

Date 07-02-83

From DLG

To LOCAL RIVERS

Freight 1 PAX

Total Paid ☒ Charged ☐ 256.00

Pilot's Signature Randy

Name Nels A. Anderson, Jr.

Address Box 23

Dig. AIC

Special Committee on Indian

Signature Nels A. Anderson, Jr.

08920

12 NOON SATURDAY, JULY 2

THIS IS THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME WITH A GENERAL ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING THE STATUS OF THE NUSHAGAK FISHERY.

CONTINUED TEST BOAT COVERAGE IN THE DISTRICT SHOWS A GRADUAL BUILDUP OF FISH WITHIN THE DISTRICT, BUT NO SIGN OF STRONG FISH MOVEMENT ABOVE THE FISHERY AS OF THIS MORNING. AERIAL SURVEYS FLOWN EARLY TODAY CONFIRM THAT WOOD RIVER HAS NO STRENGTH, ESPECIALLY IN THE LOWER RIVER. SUBSISTENCE NETS AT KANAKANAK, SKINNERS, SNAG POINT AND IN WOOD RIVER SHOW NO STRENGTH ON THIS MORNING'S TIDE, ALL INDICATING NO STRENGTH ABOVE THE FISHERY.

TEST BOAT COVERAGE FROM LAST NIGHT TO THIS MORNING HAS SHOWN THAT THE FISH HAVE REACHED CLARKS POINT IN STRENGTH. TEST CATCHES IN THE COMBINE ARE LOWER, BUT INDICATIVE THAT SOME FISH ARE BEGINNING TO MOVE.

OUR CONCERN AT THIS TIME IS THE POSSIBILITY OF A WEAKER THAN FORECAST RUN OF 5 YEAR OLD FISH. THE NUSHAGAK FORECAST IS COMPOSED OF ABOUT 45% 5 YR. OLD FISH. THE NUYAKUK RIVER SYSTEM FORECAST ARE MOSTLY 5 YEAR FISH (80%), AND SONAR ESCAPEMENT AT PORTAGE CREEK HAS REACHED ONLY 55,000 BY THIS MORNING, 17% OF ESCAPEMENT REQUIREMENTS. THE WOOD RIVER ESCAPEMENT IS 205,000 , 20% OF THE GOAL.

OUR INTENTIONS ARE TO SEND THE TEST BOAT BACK OUT THIS EVENING AND WORK THE UPPER NUSHAGAK RIVER AREA AND THE COMBINE. ONCE INRIVER ESCAPEMENT IS CONFIRMED, FISHING TIME WILL FOLLOW. WE MAY ANNOUNCE WITH VERY LITTLE ADVANCE NOTICE.

(1.25 million)

WE HAVE NOW ACCOUNTED FOR ONLY 22% OF THE NUSHAGAK FORECAST OF 5.8 MILLION, HOWEVER, IF THE 5 YEAR RUN STRENGTH IS REDUCED, WE MAY BE LOOKING AT A NUSHAGAK RUN IN THE RANGE OF 3.5 TO 4.5 MILLION FISH. IF RUN STRENGTH IS REDUCED IT'S EVEN MORE IMPORTANT TO SEE A SOLID INDICATION OF ESCAPEMENT BEFORE FISHING TIME IS ALLOWED.

WE'LL UPDATE THE SITUATION AT 9 PM TONIGHT.

IF INDICATORS OF RUN STRENGTH INSHORE IMPROVE, ANNOUNCEMENT FOR FISHING TIME IS IMMINENT.

7-4-83

Continued to monitor the fishing situation in the Bristol Bay fishery. Naknek reports show that the run there is falling off. It could lead to a Naknek closure to allow for more escapement. The Kvichak escapement goals are almost guaranteed at this writing which means that the West side will probably remain open indefinitely.

The Nushagak/Wood River looks good with more fish moving up river. There is a good possibility that there will be another extension at 6:00 p.m. today.

Began to work on press releases for KDLG and Bay Times. They will be delivered tomorrow 7-5-83.

7 5 83

Willie Hensley called on July 1 and said that Governor Sheffield wanted to talk with me about the Tesoro and Chevron royalty oil contracts. I called the Governor on July 1 who wasn't in but he later returned my call.

We discussed the need for competition for Chevron in Western Alaska so that oil prices would be more in line with actual cost of producing and delivering refined oil products to coastal and interior communities in Western Alaska.

The Governor stated that he wants the contracts approved and asked for my support. I told him that support for the contracts would not be forthcoming until it could be shown that approval would bring the cost of fuel down for Western Alaska. The Governor asked what the specifics were that would convince us that Tesoro would work toward expanding their marketing to Western Alaska. I stated that we needed something in writing that would get a commitment on negotiating with villages, regional corporations or individuals for building bulk fuel storage tanks, develop a construction schedule and set a delivery schedule for refined fuel products to Western Alaska. I told the Governor that he could help us by making these points to Tesoro so that they would know what they had to do. I told the Governor that I was going to be speaking to Wade Rodgers, Marketing Sales Manager for Tesoro, on Tuesday, July 5, to see what their latest plans or intentions were regarding expanding their markets to Western Alaska.

On the morning of July 5, I called Wade Rodgers and asked what Tesoro was doing about expanding their refined fuel products to Western Alaska. He gave me a brief rundown about working with ARECA (Dave Hutchin's outfit) on setting up a buying cooperative and work on arranging transportation to several Western areas (Naknek is included, I think). I told Mr. Rodgers exactly what I told the Governor regarding support for the Tesoro contract. Rodgers suggested that he call Dennis Jurens, President of Tesoro, to let him know what is needed to get our attention on the Tesoro royalty oil contract.

Dennis Juren called and we spoke candidly about the contract. I told him what I had related to the Governor. Mr. Jurens stated that he would send to me as soon as practicable what Tesoro was willing to do about getting some action on moving their marketing of oil products to Western Alaska. At about 2:00 p.m. Mr. Rodgers called and said the letter from Mr. Jurens was being telecopied to Anchorage. Rodgers stated that he would hand carry the letter to Dillingham on July 6.

FISHING IN BRISTOL BAY

Fishermen in all sections of Bristol Bay are doing very well with the exception of the Naknek River. Some closure time for the Naknek River is in effect to allow more escapement before it is reopened.

7-6-83

ROYALTY CONTRACTS

Received a phone call from Wade Rodgers of Tesoro who stated that he would be coming to Dillingham late tonight. I expect to see him and discuss the letter from Mr. Jurens. The letter is addressed to you. I plan to make copies of that letter available to Senator Sackett, Ferguson and Mulcahy, Representatives Adams, Fuller, Hurlbert, Zharoff and Vaska unless you want others to have it.

I called Frank Ferguson today and gave him an update on the royalty contract situation. He cautioned me to be careful because if Chevron finds out that Kotzebue is planning to buy fuel from someone else, Chevron would raise its fuel prices dramatically. Frank also said that there was some kind of a Tesoro/Doyon problem too. I have to call John Sackett to find out what that is all about. (I haven't talked to the Governor yet) (Wade Rodgers is coming in this evening for a meeting in the morning.)

FISHING

Fishing news is good except for the Naknek River which was closed for a short period to allow for more escapement. The Kvichak and Naknek Rivers will be closed for 14 hours to allow for more fish into their respective systems.

7-6-83 2 p.m.

Called Senator Sackett and he stated that he was unwilling to consider the Tesoro or Chevron royalty contracts until Charter Oil paid back what they owe the state.

ROYALTY CONTRACTS. Lennie Boston, from the Governor's office, stated that the Governor was anxious to hear about how the Tesoro letter from Dennis Juren was received. I said I'd call on Friday the 8th of July.

7-7-83

Met with Wade Rodgers, Tesoro Alaska's Sales Manager, and he delivered Dennis Juren's letter. I went to Legislative Information for copies and I had Massa Pat mail copies to Senators Mulcahy, Sackett Ferguson and Representatives Herrmann (original), Hurlbert, Fuller, Adams Zharoff and Vaska.

Wade Rodgers also met with Lance Nunn, Judy Nelson, and Jack Flynn on possible sites for bulk fuel storage facilities and possible distributorship for Tesoro products if they decide to come here. Rodgers stated that Tesoro really needs the royalty oil contracts and that they would appreciate any help you could give. The letter from Mr. Juren is clear on what they intend to do.

When I spoke to Frank and John, they were not that excited about a special session. They were both concerned about what Charter Oil owes the state and afraid that Chevron would raise prices if Chevron found out that we were trying to get another supplier out in the West.

WASTE FISH DUMPING

I received a call on VHF66 from the Anna Marie and Haaken Thor regarding fish viscera and fish parts being caught in nets off Clarks

and Ekuk. I called DEC in Anchorage and spoke to Bill Lameroux who stated that there were 2 or 3 people out here checking on processors. I also spoke to Office Joe Campbell who stated that they were investigating the fish spill and thought it may have come from the Queen Slough. He is working with the DEC investigators and should be on top of the situation at this writing.

Officer Campbell of F & G Protection also stated that all but one of the vessels, Western Pioneer, had moved from the drift area off of Ekuk. Officer Campbell stated that he would contact the Western Pioneer again on Friday and ask them to move. If his efforts aren't successful, I'll contact the owner, W.P. Limited of Seattle (206)324-3474 to see if I can get some action.

TESORO 7-7-83 (7:30 p.m.)

Wade Rodgers asked if it would be possible to get the Bush delegation together for a meeting anytime soon. I stated that it would be impossible since all the Bush members are all over the country at this time.

7-8-83

Called Governor's office but he was not able to take any calls. Peggy said he'll call back regarding the Tesoro situation.

4:00 p.m. - Officer Joe Campbell, F & G Protection called on VHF66 to let me know that the Western Pioneer had vacated the premises off of the Ekuk drift area.

7-9-83

There are still complaints about fish waste being caught in fishermen's nets off of Ekuk. There is also much concern over the processors that are setting up their operations in drift areas off of Clarks and Ekuk. There is a need to conduct a meeting of all parties prior to the next season to address that issue plus, planes landing on setnet beaches, planes and helicopters fly too low over populated areas, more enforcement below the lower line and dumping of fish wastes.

Fred Mulkeit came up to the house to discuss a problem he is having with Limited Entry. He has doctor's orders not to fish for the remainder of the season and is having problems getting an emergency transfer. I told him I would call Limited Entry first thing Monday morning to see what I could do. Fred also mentioned picking fish waste up in his nets.

7-10-83

Spoke to Mark Hiratsuka who stated that something has to be done about processors anchoring in the drift areas down at Ekuk.

7-11-83

Spoke to Commissioner Rick Listowski of the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission for Fred Mulkeit's emergency transfer of his Limited Entry permit to his son Clifford. Commissioner Listowski stated that Mr. Mulkeit's denial could get an expedited review by Mr. Frank Glass. Mr. Glass is a hearing officer for the Limited Entry Commission at 465-4081 in Juneau. I was advised to have Fred Mulkeit call Mr. Glass as soon as possible to get the expedited review process in motion for possible resolution in a few days.

I called Fred Mulkeit and give him this information. I will continue to monitor to see if there is anything else I can do.

7-12-83

Commissioner Listowski called regarding Fred Mulkeits request for emergency transfer. Was denied because he used the same reason for an emergency transfer two years in a row. In 1982, he was advised by a doctor that he get out of fishing because of his heart condition.

Called Bob King to ask him to make sure that he uses all of the press releases that were prepared for their use. He stated that he would use them at a later time.

Travelled to Anchorage for a ASMI Board meeting per your approval. I left Dillingham that morning on July 12, 1983.

7-13-83

I called Dillingham and spent time reviewing the Fred Mulkeit case with little hope of getting the transfer that he wanted. I also attended the ASMI meeting and asked Gus Baker, a Fishery Task Force member, to send me a copy of their recommendations.

7-14-83

Returned to Dillingham at 11:20 a.m. and checked all messages to see what had to be attended to. Fred Mulkeit's transfer to his son cannot be done per a new regulation that prohibits the use of the same reason for an emergency transfer two years in a row to prevent back-door leasing arrangements. I am not sure what to recommend to Fred at this point.

(I am still waiting for Beth to send the Fishery Task Force recommendations.)

7-15-83

Called Commissioner Rich Listowski, Limited Entry Commission, to ask him if there was anything else we could do to help Fred Mulkeit. He stated that it was to late for this season. I asked him to send a copy of Fred's file plus the Commission decision to you in Naknek.

I've been trying to contact the Bush Legislators to get their views on the Tesoro and Chevron situation as they relate to a special session. I am inclined to favor the Tesoro contract as soon as possible.

The Governor is anxious to do something but is afraid to without getting encouragement from the Bush. Tesoro is calling every day to find out if I have had a chance to talk to any of you.

7-16-83

I found out that the Great Alaskan may be the processor that is dumping the fish waste into the Nushagak. I plan to get ahold of Officer Joe Campbell to let him know about this new information.

Tesoro, Wade Rodgers, called again to see if I had heard from any of the Bush Caucus members in response to the July 6, 1983 letter from Dennis Juren, President of Tesoro. I found out that the Governor has not yet decided what he is going to do. I would advise you to call the Governor and tell him to do what he thinks best under the circumstances.

7-17-83

I am standing by for any issues that may develop. Fishing has slowed up quite a bit with most fishermen transferring from one river to another in search of more fish.

(I still don't have a copy of the Fishery Task Force Recommendations)

7-18-83

I am sending you my report plus the record of my telephone calls, receipt for my charter flight, press releases, letters sent and the packet of instructions you sent me on June 30, 1983. I hope that you are satisfied with what I have done.

I plan to send a copy of all this material to you and copy Beth and Mel.

OBSERVATIONS

Based on the concerns of fishermen I observed the following: Fishermen were concerned about enforcement of regulations covering being below the line, mesh size, dumping of waste into the rivers, planes flying too low, helicopters flying too low, processors anchoring in the fishing channels and planes landing on beaches where setnetters were fishing.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. I recommend that you make sure that the appropriate agencies such as the Fish & Game Protection, DEC, Coast Guard and FAA are all prepared for next years season.

2. I recommend that your office lead a meeting to iron out all of the problems that occur during the fishing season. I would suggest such a meeting to be held in Naknek and Dillingham a week or two before the red season actually starts. It should be clear that all fishermen are expected to attend and participate.

Respectfully submitted
7-18-83

Nehel A. Anderson J.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL REGISTER

[illegible]

• Changed to 465-4924 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL REGISTER Co-Mon Services

- Changed to 465-4924 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL REGISTER Co-Mon Services

- Changed to 465-4924 LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL REGISTER Co-Mon Services

CO-INT. 1000-1000

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann

Box 63
Naknek, Ak 99633

Commissioner Robert Sundberg
Dept. of Public Safety
Pouch N
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Commissioner Sundberg:

Representative Herrmann would like the names and titles of all of your employees that are located in District 26. The list should include your troopers and fish and game protection offices by location.

Please mail the list to:

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Box 63
Naknek, Alaska 99633

Very sincerely,

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Special Assistant on
Fisheries for
Rep. Adelheid Herrmann

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann
Box 63
Naknek, AK 99633

Commissioner Don Collingsworth
Dept. of Fish and Game
Box 3-2000
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Dear Commissioner Collingsworth:

Representative Adelheid Herrmann would like your office to send her the names and titles of all your employees located in District 26. The list should include where each employee is located as well.

Please mail the list to: Rep

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
Box 63
Naknek, Alaska 99633

Thank you very much.

Very sincerely,

Nels A. Anderson, Jr.
Special Assistant on
Fisheries for
Rep. Adelheid Herrmann

PRESS RELEASE - July 5, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, states that she is not in favor of a special session to address the Tesoro and Chevron Royalty Oil Contracts. The royalty contracts were not approved before the legislative session adjourned on June 27, 1983. Rep. Herrmann states that she objects to the length of the 11 year contracts and pointed out that the approval of the contracts will not bring diesel and gas prices down in Western Alaska. "Until it can be shown that communities north of Dutch Harbor will realize a decrease in oil prices, there is no reason to support approval of the royalty oil contracts. Furthermore, diesel fuel and gasoline prices have risen in the past six months. This places a heavy burden on my district which already has a high cost of living. I cannot understand why we are experiencing higher costs for fuel while other parts of Alaska are going down," she said. Rep. Herrmann concluded by asking her constituents to urge the Governor not to call for a special session unless the approval of the royalty contracts will guarantee lower fuel prices in Western Alaska.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

PRESS RELEASE - July 5, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, has written to Colonel Henderson, Director of the Division of Wildlife Protection asking him not to take any enforcement action against fishermen who have nets with incorrect mesh size that were purchased from manufacturers. She stated that it isn't the fisherman's fault that incorrect mesh size is being sold as "Bristol Bay Gear." Rep. Herrmann stated that she expects that Colonel Henderson will not take any action until the matter can be investigated more thoroughly. "However, if Public Safety finds that fishermen altered their gear intentionally those incidents would be treated differently," she stated. Rep. Herrmann concluded by saying that if any fishermen ran into gear mesh size problems they should contact Nels Anderson, Jr. at 843-2366 or on VHF 66. Anderson is working for Rep. Herrmann as a special assistance on fisheries until July 17, 1983 until Melvin Monsen special assistant on the Special Committee on Fisheries returns to his office. Anderson will take fishing related complaints in District 26 by phone or VHF for solutions and follow through.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

PRESS RELEASE - July 5, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, stated today that her office is concerned about helicopters flying too low over populated areas, planes landing among setnetters on Ekuk beach, boats below the lower marker and processors anchoring in the drift areas off of Ekuk. Rep. Herrmann has notified the appropriate agencies that regulate airspace and enforce fishing violations for action. FAA has been contacted regarding the helicopter and airplane complaints. Public Protection has been asked to keep a close eye on the lower marker to make sure that fishermen below the line are picked up. Finally, the Coast Guard has been contacted to resolve the complaint of fish processors anchoring in traditional drift areas. The Commander of the Coast Guard, Commander Harvey Knuth, suggested that he would work on setting up a committee of all interested parties to resolve the issue before the 1984 fishing season starts. "Everyone is aware of the problem and I hope that fishermen, processors, Fish and Game, the Coast Guard, AIFMA, WACMA and barge operators will participate and get this problem ironed out," Rep. Herrmann said. She concluded by saying that these problems will get continued attention throughout this fishing season.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

PRESS RELEASE - JULY 5, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, announces that the Governor is receptive to making sure that a commercial fisherman is appointed to the Board of Fisheries. Although there is a strong effort to place two sport fishermen on the board, the Governor realizes that District 26 is a major salmon producer in Alaska and needs representation on the Board of Fish.

Rep. Herrmann states that if confirmation hearings had been held before the joint session was called that all of the Board of Fish members, including Val Angasan from District 26, would have been confirmed.

"Few people want to vote yes for people they haven't had a chance to talk to during the confirmation hearing process," Herrmann says.

Rep. Herrmann encourages fishermen to contact the Governor's office to let him know their choice for Board of Fish appointments.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

PRESS RELEASE - July 11, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, stated that her office is concerned about continued complaints about fish waste being caught in fishermen's nets. Several calls have been made regarding fish viscera being caught by a growing number of fishermen off of Clarks and Ekuk. Herrmann's office contacted the Department of Environmental Conservation to bring this problem to their attention. Mr. Bill Lameroux of DEC stated that there were DEC employees in the area who were checking out grinders at all the processing stations. Officer Joe Campbell of Fish and Game Protection was contacted and found that his office was investigating the fish waste dumping situation as well. Herrmann concluded by saying that she will continue to pursue a final solution to the fish waste dumping problem.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

PRESS RELEASE - July 11, 1983

Rep. Adelheid Herrmann, D-Naknek, stated that her office is concerned about continued complaints about fish waste being caught in fishermen's nets. Several calls have been made regarding fish viscera being caught by a growing number of fishermen off of Clarks and Ekuk. Herrmann's office contacted the Department of Environmental Conservation to bring this problem to their attention. Mr. Bill Lameroux of DEC stated that there were DEC employees in the area who were checking out grinders at all the processing stations. Officer Joe Campbell of Fish and Game Protection was contacted and found that his office was investigating the fish waste dumping situation as well. Herrmann concluded by saying that she will continue to pursue a final solution to the fish waste dumping problem.

Rep. Herrmann's Office
District 26 Representative

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

P O. BOX 189
DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
PHONE (907) 842 5257 — 842 5258

June 22, 1983

2-1-83

Representative Adelheid Herrmann
House of Representatives
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Herrmann,

Last fall you inquired if Bristol Bay Native Association had any information on the number and specifics of Bristol Bay residents who presently are faced with foreclosure on State Commercial Fishing Loans due to nonpayment.

Through the recently created Bristol Bay Development Foundation, we have hired Dr. Steve Langdon of the University of Alaska, Anchorage to study this problem for us concurrently with a household and fishing income survey he is doing in Bristol Bay for the Department of Community and Regional Affairs. Dr. Langdon worked for Nels Anderson during the 1979-80 legislative session when Nels was Chairman of a joint House-Senate committee reviewing limited entry. At that time Dr. Langdon was able to review all State commercial fishing loans files as Nels' employee.

Would it be possible either for you to designate Dr. Langdon as your agent or put him in employee status (for \$1) in order for him to obtain the information we need? We would also like him to review CFAB cases as well if that is possible since it is a quasi-public institution. Please let me know as soon as possible what you find out so we can make alternative arrangements if necessary.

Sincerely yours,

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE ASSOCIATION

Larson
(Mrs.) Kay E. Larson
Executive Director

KEL/mn



Tesoro Alaska Petroleum Company

July 12, 1983

Mr. Nels Anderson, Jr.
Box 234
Dillingham, Alaska 99576

Dear Nels:

It certainly was a pleasure visiting with you and Mrs. Anderson last Thursday. I can't thank you enough for picking me up and showing me around Dillingham.

Nels, at this time we are considering three possible sites for future bulk plant storage. They are:

- 1) 4.2 acres at Windmill Hill
- 2) Chuggiung Limited property
- 3) Rod Cherrier Dock property

To date, three separate parties have expressed an interest in becoming our Dillingham Distributor and they are:

- 1) Lance Nunn & Ralph Sorenson (Moody Oil Company)
- 2) Chuggiung Limited
- 3) Rod and Jay Cherrier

As you know, before any final decisions can be made, a great deal of work must be accomplished. I refer you back to our Mr. Dennis Juren's letter to Representative Herrmann, dated July 6, 1983. If we are to meet the various time schedules for our refinery expansion, it is imperative that work be resumed as quickly as possible.

Accordingly, I too, respectively request your support for our expansion project and ask that you inform Governor Sheffield within the next few days.

Yours very truly,

Wade Rodgers

Wade Rodgers
Sales Manager

WR/lk

cc: Dennis Juren
J. S. Burns



ALASKA RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, INC.

237 E. FIREWEED LANE • SUITE 301
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503 • (907) 276-3235

MEMOPANDUM

to: ARECA Dieselers, Associates
from: Bill Blessington *Bill B* —

RE: Fuel Co-op

Just to update all of you on the Chevron fuel price situation, there have been some shifts in the wind. In Nome, they raised prices but Chevron's sales folks have been visiting co-ops at Unalakleet, Dillingham and Naknek with indications that they have suddenly become sensitive to our very real threat of competition.

However, there appears to be little likelihood of their backing prices down to the level where our own activities would no longer result in savings.

Our organizational plans for a fuel purchasing cooperative can follow existing organizational plans used by Western Fuels Association, a coal purchasing and shipping cooperative that currently provides fuel to utilities in 22 states and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. As a not-for-profit cooperative, this organization is governed by an elected board of directors and all excess "profits" are returned to the participating members each year, based on the size of their individual purchases. The co-op began operations by obtaining fuel supply contracts from various coal mines and contracting for unit train shipment to members. Since 1979, they have branched out into actual mine ownership, prospecting and development as well as purchase of rolling stock for deliveries.

The situation here is somewhat less complicated. A fuel purchasing co-op can begin by coordinating bid procedures for various members and arranging barge shipments by common carrier. Since both areas are highly competitive, we would anticipate that bidding would result in the most cost effective means of supplying fuel as opposed to long term leases or purchase of barges. We can also negotiate long term delivery contracts from various locations and peg the posted price with the price of North Slope crude, West Coast posted prices or other indicators. Such contracts would

protect us in times of shortage and give us a base upon which to make cost projections in advance of the shipping season since we could peg the price to a given date as well.

We may ask for the use of member facilities as mini-bulk plants to serve as temporary storage for small fuel shipments into outlying villages if this proves more cost effective than using very large barges and establishing a milk run between delivery points. A Seattle barge company has expressed an interest in this system and we may be able to involve others at different locations. Compensation for such tank use would accrue directly to the co-op involved, probably in the form of rebates or lower transportation costs from the barge company involved.

We'll keep you informed as we progress.

Thank you for your interest and support. We may be able to cut a good deal on lube oil as well as fuel and will include this in our future planning.

We will have a formal proposal for your consideration at the next manager's meeting.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
BRISTOL BAY

- Daily Sockeye Salmon Run Summary, in Thousands -

Effective through 7-18-83

District	Catch		Escapement		Total Run	
	Daily	Accum	Daily	Accum	Daily	Accum
NAKNEK-KVICHAK						
Kvichak			40	3,481		
Naknek			21	870		
Totals	15	20,444	61	4,351	136	24,795
EGEGIK	30	6,488	7	151	37	7,239
UGASHIK	40	3,033	10	854	50	3,887
NUSHAGAK						
Wood			3	1,354		
Igushik			4	166		
Nuyakuk			-	318		
Totals	55	4,963	7	1,838	62	6,801
TOGIK	28	366	3	114	31	480
TOTAL BAY	228	35,294	88	7,908	316	43,202

COMMENTS: CPUE

EG 300 / del

NUS - 200 fish / del

TGB - 300 fish / del

N/K - 600 fish / del

UG 600 fish / del



RECORDS CERTIFICATION



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


Signature of Camera Operator


Date

SCOMM

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Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

Special Committee on Fisheries

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

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ADELHEID HERRMANN
VICE-CHAIRMAN
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JACK MCBRIDE
FRED ZHAROFF

MEMORANDUM

TO: House Special Committee on Fisheries
FROM: Mel Monsen, Professional Assistant
DATE: January 14, 1984
SUBJECT: Prince William Sound/Southeast Hatchery Facility Trip Report

The Special Committee on Fisheries PWS/SE hatchery facility tour began on Monday, November 14th and ended on Thursday, November 17th. Only two Committee members were able to participate; Chairman Rep. Adelheid Herrmann and Rep. Jack McBride, along with myself.

The schedule had been to arrive in Cordova on Monday afternoon, attend a fishermen's reception that night and then fly by light plane to the three hatcheries in PWS on Tuesday. Unfortunately, the weather closed in during the night and by Tuesday morning we were unable to travel to the hatcheries in the Sound. Instead we spent Tuesday morning in Cordova getting as much written and verbal information as we could on area hatcheries and made plans to see the Hidden Falls hatchery on Baranof Island on Wednesday.

We left Cordova for Juneau on Tuesday afternoon. Once in Juneau we firmed up our travel arrangements for Hidden Falls. On Wednesday morning we flew to Hidden Falls and toured the hatchery facility. The charter then dropped us off in Petersburg for an afternoon fishermen's meeting. Unfortunately, due to schedule changes and a crab opening, the meeting was poorly attended and only an hour long.

The Committee departed Petersburg for Ketchikan just before dusk and arrived at approximately 5:00 pm, Wednesday night. At 7:00 pm that night the Committee had a fishermen's reception, together with Rep. Ron Wendte, at the Yacht Club. On Thursday morning we traveled to Klawock to tour the Klawock hatchery. We arrived back in Ketchikan at about 1:30 pm and were met by Rep. Ron Wendte.

Rep. Wendte drove us to the three hatcheries in Ketchikan; Whitman Lake (SSRAA), Hidden Falls, and Deer Mountain. This completed the committee's hatchery facility tour.

MEMORANDUM - PAGE TWO
Special Committee on Fisheries
January 14, 1984

What follows is a brief description of each of the Committee's hatchery stops and fishermen's meetings. I have more complete information for most of these items on file in my office if you should have any specific areas of interest or questions.

Prince William Sound Hatcheries

There are currently three major hatcheries in PWS; Cannery Creek, Main Bay, and Port San Juan. Port San Juan is operated by the PWS Aquaculture Corporation and the other two are State operated hatcheries. A fourth hatchery, Esther Lake, is in the final stages of design and construction could begin in 1984 (by PWSAC).

Main Bay Hatchery is to the southeast of Whittier and has a current capacity of about 80 million chum and pink eggs. This hatchery is just over one year old and because construction costs exceeded available funds, several structures were left out. In order to efficiently operate at capacity (100 million chum salmon) the hatchery needs the following:

- a) completion of the holding pond
- b) construction of a dock
- c) construction of a storage building and shop

It is estimated that these items, if completed, will reduce annual operating costs by \$20,000.

The other state hatchery in PWS is Cannery Creek. This facility is 45 miles west of Valdez and has a current capacity of about 54 million pink and chum eggs. Operations over several years have identified two problems which, if solved, will increase the efficiency of the operations:

- a) a need for increased returning broodstock holding capacity
- b) construction of an incinerator building in order to conform with the terms of the U.S. Forest Service lease.

It is estimated that this will reduce annual operating costs by \$16,000.

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association (PWSAC) operates the other major hatchery in southwest PWS, Port San Juan. This hatchery was first operated in 1975 after conversion from an abandoned cannery. Currently, the hatchery has a capacity of 195 million pink and chum green to eyed stage eggs. Final site development is scheduled for 1984 and will include:

- a) rejuvenation of the dock facility
- b) completion of the freshwater maturation facility
- c) completion of the upper pipeline
- d) completion of the road

Also, when the maximum fingerling production is reached, the facility will need another incubation building (for more information see Attachment 1).

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Special Committee on Fisheries
January 14, 1984

Esther Island is the site for PWSAC's newest hatchery. This hatchery is scheduled to be under construction in 1984 and will have a capacity of:

111 million chum eggs,
210 million pink eggs,
1 million coho eggs,
and 1 million chinook eggs.

The construction is expected to cost some \$9 million initially. All permits have been obtained for the hatchery and all that remains is the final loan approval by the Dept. of Commerce & Economic Development. This is the final step in PWSAC's present hatchery plans and the hatchery will serve gill net, purse seine, and sport user groups (for more information see Attachment 2).

Southeast Hatcheries

The Committee was able to tour five hatcheries in Southeast Alaska. The State hatcheries were Hidden Falls, Klawock, Beaver Falls, and Dear Mountain. The sole private hatchery we visited was Whitman Lake, which is operated by the Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association.

The Hidden Falls hatchery on the east side of Baranof Island was constructed with funds from a 1976 bond issue. The hatchery has a small hydro plant and housing for 3-5 permanent employees. The facility has a capacity of 30 million chum eggs and 230,000 king eggs, with a projected final capacity of 61 million chum eggs and 450,000 king eggs. To reach this higher capacity, some \$2 million is needed for the following:

- a) Chinook Facilities
 - 1. pipeline extension
 - 2. adult capture and egg take facility
 - 3. indoor freshwater rearing
 - 4. preventive maintenance
- b) Hatchery completion and bunkhouse
 - 1. estuarine rearing
 - 2. bunkhouse

While at the hatchery we noted an exceptionally clean water supply; there was little if any siltation in the incubators.

Although built in 1977, the Klawock Hatchery has just in the past two years begun to operate with large numbers of eggs. The problem, low returns of local stocks, dramatically slowed the brood stock development process. Now that the hatchery is over the hump in brood stock development, some 15 million chum eggs and 1 million coho eggs are in the hatchery. Expansion to 37 million chum eggs can be attained with the addition of an incubator chiller unit. This unit would enable the hatchery to spread out development rates and utilize fry rearing space more efficiently. This and other small improvements are expected to cost \$320,000. (for more information see Attachment 3).

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The Beaver Falls Hatchery is located 13 miles south of Ketchikan in George Inlet. Currently the hatchery is empty, but it has the capacity for about 20 million chum eggs and has salt water rearing pens. This facility is probably the least advanced of any we went through during our tour. The facility was built with only a roof to protect operations, since then walls have been added, but the floor is still pea gravel. The Dept. is in the process of converting the facility to sockeye production.

The last state hatchery we visited was the Deer Mountain Hatchery in Ketchikan. This facility, although very successful with king salmon production, is a major tourist attraction and approximately 100,000 people go through it each year. This facility was originally built in 1954 by the Ketchikan King Salmon Committee. It is now owned by the city and operated by the state. Capacity at the hatchery is 220,000 chinook eggs, 250,000 coho eggs, and 20,000 steelhead eggs. The hatchery's water supply is provided by the city via their hydro electric plant. At times the water supply becomes critical and it is the major problem (for more information see Attachment 4).

The Whitman Lake Hatchery (SSRAA) completed its fourth year of salmon production in 1983. The facility is now operating with about 28 million eggs, most of which are chum along with chinook and coho. The hatchery is 8.5 miles south of Ketchikan and a majority of the releases are at remote sites. Juvenile salmon are transported to remote sites on a tender where they are placed in saltwater holding pens.

While at the Whitman Lake Hatchery, Committee members viewed a slide presentation covering the fish culture practices at the facility and SSRAA's newest hatchery at Neets Bay (for more information see Attachment 5).

Meetings With Fishermen

Cordova:

The meeting/reception in Cordova on Monday evening, November 14th was attended by about 30 people from the fishing industry. The major areas of discussion were directed at the state's involvement in fisheries.

Fishermen were interested in what the Fisheries Committee did and what it could do for them. Broad support for both the Alaska Seafood Marketing Institute and the hatchery program was expressed.

Some unhappiness at the administration's handling of fisheries issues was discussed. Fisheries Committee members expressed similar views about the past year, but also presented examples of several recent improvements and expressed an optimism for the future. The Office of Commercial Fisheries Development and the Governor's Fisheries Task Force were also discussed.

The rest of the evening was spent on a one to one basis with the fishermen.

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Special Committee on Fisheries
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Petersburg:

Although poorly attended because of schedule changes and an unavoidable crab season opening, the meeting provided much important information. Among the concerns expressed were:

1. the possible loss of a Southeast member on the Board of Fisheries
2. the dramatic increase in effort in Southeast crab fisheries
3. the lack of understanding of the economic impacts on fishermen by the Department of Fish & Game (and Board of Fisheries) when making management decisions
4. the increase in effort and shortness of season in the halibut fishery
5. the possible small boat (less than 55 ft.) fisheries development projects available in Southeast Alaska
6. the need for state, federal, university, and fishing industry people to work cooperatively to insure the economic viability of existing fisheries and to develop new fisheries
7. concern about the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty

Ketchikan:

Only a few people were able to attend the reception in Ketchikan. Among the concerns raised in group and private discussions were:

1. hatchery practices and the confusion that seems to exist between the Juneau ADF&G office and the local ADF&G employees
2. the lack of someone you can go to who is ultimately responsible to make decisions at local ADF&G offices
3. logging and the impacts it has on fisheries and the local communities
4. salmon sport fish guides and the confusion over permit requirements, both state and federal
5. the U.S./Canada Salmon Treaty

ATTACHMENT 1

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

Port San Juan Hatchery Fact Sheet

I. Introduction

Port San Juan had its early beginnings in the 30's as the San Juan Packing Co. It increased in size and scope until New England Fish Co. (NEFCO) merged with San Juan Packing Co. in 1964. The plant was shut down at this time as NEFCO had a large cannery in Cordova.

In early 1975, after the formation of Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC), the decision to use the existing water development buildings etc. for a 20 million capacity pink and chum hatchery was made. PWSAC entered into a lease with NEFCO and started operation in the fall of 1975 with a 5 million egg take.

Construction work started in June 1975 with initial funds coming from an EDA federal grant, fishermen assessments, Prince William Sound processors contributions, voluntary help from fishermen and Cordova towns people.

Since this first construction and hatchery operation in 1975, PWSAC has steadily increased the production capacity of San Juan to its current status. Gradually, the old cannery and large dilapidated warehouses, shops, and herring reduction plant were removed. Other still useable buildings were remodeled and extensive rock and earth work was accomplished. San Juan will attain its final site development in 1984 with a planned major rejuvenation of the dock facility, completion of the freshwater maturation facility, as well as completion of the upper pipeline and road construction. When the decision is made to increase juvenile salmon production to the final capacity of 193 million fingerling, an additional new incubation building will be constructed.

II. Hatchery Juvenile Production Capacity

A. Freshwater Capacity

1. Present capacity

a. Green-eyed egg capacity - 396 NOPAD incubators

Pink	-	183,500,000
Chum	-	11,630,000

b. Eyed egg-fry capacity

Pink	-	106,800,000
Chum	-	10,000,000

1. Present capacity (continued)

c. Fry rearing capacity

Chum	-	12,000,000
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2. Brood year 1983 production

a. Green-eyed egg production

Pink	-	89,473,968
------	---	------------

Chum	-	8,989,394
------	---	-----------

b. Eyed egg-fry production

Pink	-	85,447,639
------	---	------------

Chum	-	8,539,924
------	---	-----------

3. Final capacity

a. Green-eyed egg capacity - 660 NOPAD incubators

Pink	-	282,000,000
------	---	-------------

Chum	-	26,666,667
------	---	------------

b. Eyed egg-fry capacity

Pink	-	169,200,000
------	---	-------------

Chum	-	24,000,000
------	---	------------

c. Fry rearing capacity

Chum	-	24,000,000
------	---	------------

B. Saltwater Capacity

1. Present capacity

a. Fry-fingerling capacity

Pink	-	110,000,000
------	---	-------------

Chum	-	10,896,000
------	---	------------

2. Brood year 1983 production

a. Fry-fingerling capacity

Pink	-	83,738,686
------	---	------------

Chum	-	3,369,126
------	---	-----------

3. Final capacity

a. Fry-fingerling capacity

Pink	-	165,816,000
------	---	-------------

Chum	-	23,520,000
------	---	------------

III. Annual Production of Adult Salmon

A. Historical Data 1975-1983 Brood Year (Table I)

B. Present Capacity

1. Pink Salmon

Number total adult return:	6,019,200
Number common property fishery catch (70%):	4,213,440
Number hatchery harvest brood & sales (30%):	1,805,760
Revenue common property fishery catch:	\$4,129,171
" hatchery harvest:	\$1,614,478

2. Chum Salmon

Number total adult return:	280,000
Number common property fishery catch (70%):	196,000
Number hatchery harvest brood and sales (30%):	84,000
Revenue common property fishery catch:	\$ 576,240
" hatchery harvest:	\$ 213,963

TOTAL Revenue Common Property Fishery Catch (72%):	\$4,705,411
" " Hatchery Harvest (28%):	\$1,828,441

C. Final Capacity

1. Pink Salmon

Number total adult return:	8,346,228
Number common property fishery catch (70%):	5,842,360
Number hatchery harvest brood and sales (30%):	2,503,868
Revenue common property fishery catch:	\$5,725,513
" hatchery harvest:	\$2,210,220

2. Chum Salmon

Number total adult return:	839,916
Number common property fishery catch (70%):	587,941
Number hatchery harvest brood and sales (30%):	251,975
Revenue common property fishery catch:	\$1,728,547
" hatchery harvest:	\$ 641,326

TOTAL Revenue Common Property Fishery Catch (72%):	\$7,454,060
" " Hatchery Harvest (28%):	\$2,852,046

IV. Adult Fish Harvest

PWSAC annually awards contracts on a competitive low bidding process using two seine boats in order to harvest adult fish in the Special Harvest Area (SHA). This SHA has been designated by ADF&G to allow for harvest of adult fish by the hatchery. The fish are sold to the highest bidder on a daily basis and these funds provide the revenue to the corporation to offset

IV. Adult Fish Harvest (continued)

the operational costs incurred annually. The proportion of fish sold relative to fish caught in the common property fishery can be seen in Table I. The percentage of fish harvested in the SHA plus broodstock in 1983 was 20% while the commercial fishermen caught 80% of the total returning pink salmon. In order to achieve our sales goal and recover our operational costs, the hatchery requires 30% of the total returning pink salmon including broodstock.

All fish sold by the hatchery are held in floating net pens and are either pumped or brailled alive aboard tenders. We have 20 net pens capable of holding 10,000 fish per pen or 200,000 fish. At the present time our harvest crew is capable of effectively harvesting 120,000 fish. These fish are silver bright and average 3.5 pounds per fish.

V. Broodstock Maturation

A. Saltwater Maturation

Broodstock are held during the early phase of sexual maturation behind a barrier seine which encloses about two acres of estuary. The salinity of the estuary is 22-30‰ and is generally from 14-16°C. Adult fish are free to move about inside the barrier seine and are initially captured outside by seine and put into the adult harvest net pens which are placed into an opening in the barrier seine. The maturation area is capable of holding 248,542 pink salmon and 33,667 chum salmon which are required for the final capacity.

The number of broodstock held in 1983 was 124,278 pink salmon and roughly 500 chum salmon. The duration of sexual maturation in the estuary is approximately 30 days.

B. Freshwater Maturation

The final phase of sexual maturation occurs in the freshwater holding facilities. This process is strictly volitional so that adult fish will leave the estuary in response to the freshwater flow coming out of the fish ladders. The fish passage system is constructed out of aluminum and consists of an Alaska steep pass and vertical slot fishway design

which transports the fish as they swim against the flow of water into a natural holding pond at the base of Larsen Creek Falls. Here they rest until the desire to swim farther upstream transports them into one of three raceways. These raceways are 8 feet wide, 64 feet long and 3 feet deep. The rate of flow of water through each raceway is 800 gpm. We have the capability of providing freshwater, saltwater, or a combination of both to each raceway to insure optimum water quantity and quality.

In 1983 the maximum number of fish held per raceway per day was approximately 4,000 fish. This represents a density of 6.8 pounds of fish per cubic foot. The entire freshwater maturation system is capable of holding approximately 30,000 fish per day. From the raceways adult fish are allowed to move upstream volitionally in response to water flow into the sorting and broodstock selection area. In this area fish are selected as to whether they are sexually immature (green) or sexually mature (ripe). All ripe fish are killed by a blow to the back of the head and sent to the spawning station.

VI. Spawning

Eggs are stripped from the females (spawned), checked for quality and collected in buckets whereupon sperm from males is added. Sperm from at least five males is used per bucket of 15 females' egg complement. Buckets of eggs and sperm are transported from the spawning area via a cable tramway in the incubation area of the hatchery. All buckets are weighed to accurately determine the number of eggs per bucket. Water is added to activate the sperm and allow for fertilization and the eggs are placed into incubators.

The maximum number of pink salmon eggs spawned per day was 16 million. This took place in September of 1982. A more typical average is 8-10 million per day. Spawning occurs over a period of 15 days in late August and early September.

VII. Water Supply

The freshwater for the hatchery is extracted from a 26 acre lake which is 315 feet above sea level. The water is conveyed from the lake via an

VII. Water Supply (continued)

insulated 12 inch plastic pipeline. The maximum flow from the pipeline is 2,700 gpm.

Incoming water from the lake is disinfected using ultraviolet purification units and then processed through packed columns to reduce the risk of gas supersaturation. During normal operation the water is used only once then discharged from the hatchery.

Cold winter conditions create little or no intrusion of water into the lake water source so that the lake level drops significantly. In this instance it becomes necessary to recirculate or re-use the water rather than discharge it after only one use. This will allow us to only use 25% of the water required under the single pass or one use mode.

Since eggs and fry produce metabolic byproducts, principally ammonia, it is necessary to filter and extract the ammonia before returning the water to the incubators. Therefore, the hatchery has state of the art ion exchange ammonia filtration units made of clinoptilolite, as well as rapid sand filters. Once the water is sand filtered and passes through the ammonia filters, it is disinfected by ultraviolet purification units and pumped back to the incubators.

VIII. Support Facilities

A. Electrical Power Generation

1. 2 - 75kw generators 208-3 phase/480 volts
2. 2 - 125kw Caterpillar generators 480 volts
3. 1 - Pelton wheel hydro 75kw generator, non-functional, to be replaced by 85kw impulse turbine

B. Dock Facility

1. Large vessel docking capability - Alaska state ferry M/V Tustumena services area in summer
2. Small boat and float plane float
3. Helipad

C. Warehouse Facility

1. 2 - large storage warehouses - fully equipped carpentry, metal, steel, aluminum fabrication and maintenance shops

VIII. Support Facilities (continued)

D. Fire Protection

1. Fire hydrant (4") on dock
2. Numerous fire hose stations
3. Complete sprinkler system for all dorms, kitchen, hatchery and residences

E. Staff Housing

1. Permanent staff

- a. 1 - single unit home, 2 bedrooms
- b. 2 - 2 story apartments, 4 bedrooms
- c. 1 - apartment, 3 bedrooms

All residences are fully furnished with utilities and laundry facilities.

2. Temporary staff & visitor facilities - 3 dormitory locations, 58 beds

- a. within hatchery complex: 7 rooms with 13 beds
- b. small bunkhouse with 10 beds
- c. dormitory on dock: 13 rooms with 35 beds

Bullcook provided to change sheets and linens and clean facility.

F. Kitchen and Dining Room Facility

20 person seating capacity.

Camp cook provided for preparation of all meals.

G. Communications System

1. 2 - 150 watt single sideband radios with radio telephone capability
2. 1 - VHF radio
3. 1 - marine VHF aircraft radio
4. 1 - CB radio
5. 1 - intercommunication system

H. Vessel and Small Boat Capability

1. 2 - 40' commercial seine boats
2. 4 - wooden skiffs
3. 8 - outboard motors

VIII. Support Facilities (continued)

I. Laundry Facilities

1. Permanent staff
 - a. 4 washers and dryers
2. Temporary staff
 - a. 3 washers and dryers
3. General public
 - a. 4 washers and dryers
 - b. 2 commercial 30 pound steam dryers

IX. Financial Status

A. Total Capital Cost to Present Capacity:	\$8,162,026
1. Annual operational cost: (excluding depreciation and debt service)	\$ 600,000
2. Administrative support (Cordova):	\$ 150,000
B. Total Capital Cost to Final Capacity:	\$9,662,026
1. Annual Operational cost: (excluding depreciation and debt service)	\$ 600,000
2. Administrative support (Cordova):	\$ 150,000

Table 1

Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation

Port San Juan Hatchery

Production & Catch Distribution of Pink Salm

Brood Year	No. Green Eggs Taken (millions)	Fry Released at PSJ		Adult Returns			By Commercial Se		
		Number of Fry	Year	Total Pink Return (brood yr. plus 2 yrs)	% Total Marine Surv.	Return/ Harvest Year	No./Fish Taken By Intercep.	% Intercep. Rate	No./1 in S.H.
1975	6,254,460	1,000,000	1976	44,000	4.4	1977	4,000	10	-
1976	14,733,530	11,010,577	1977	154,620	1.4	1978	-	-	-
1977	23,424,000	16,950,784	1978	552,955	3.3	1979	275,000	50	-
1978	28,645,626	22,774,739	1979	1,493,489	6.6	1980	1,038,700	70	-
1979	28,401,415	21,500,000	1980	2,264,845	10.5	1981	1,358,907	60	-
1980*	94,689,000	69,787,000	1981	5,134,363	7.4	1982	3,183,305	62	431,7
1981*	143,500,000	70,118,000	1982	3,722,502	5.3	1983	2,990,225	80	-
1982*	129,615,000	87,384,000	1983	4,900,000	5.6	1984	3,430,000	70	-
1983	92,842,737	81,701,603	1984	4,902,097	6.0	1985	3,431,467	70	-

*1980 7.2 million eyed eggs transferred to state hatchery (Cannery Creek/Hobo Cr.)

*1981 35.2 million eyed eggs transferred to state hatchery (Cannery Creek/Main Bay)

*1982 31.4 million eyed eggs transferred to state hatchery (Main Bay)

ATTACHMENT 2

Proposed Esther Lake Hatchery

PWSAC

I. PROGRAM OUTLINE

HATCHERY CONCEPT

The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) will commence operating a multispecies hatchery complex in the fall of 1985 at the southern outlet of Esther Lake in the Coghill District of Prince William Sound. This hatchery complex will consist of two separate spatially isolated fish culture facilities. One hatchery will produce pink, coho, and chinook salmon while the other will produce sockeye salmon.

The design capacity of the hatchery complex is:

- 211 million green pink eggs,
- 111 million green chum eggs,
- 1 million green coho eggs,
- 10 million green sockeye eggs.
- 1 million green chinook eggs.

This multispecies hatchery will provide facilities for:

- Freshwater broodstock maturation,
- eggtaking, incubation
- short and long term freshwater rearing,
- short term saltwater rearing.

HATCHERY OBJECTIVES

The central thrust of the pink and chum salmon program is to create an adult return of chum from June to September and an adult return of pinks from mid-July to the end of August which would contribute to both the drift gillnet and purse seine fishery. In order to accomplish this program, it is necessary to select four donor stocks for chum and two or three for pinks based upon time of adult return, early through late. Donor stocks are also selected on the basis of adult product quality, brightness, flesh color, and oil content.

The majority of the coho and chinook salmon will be planted into selected lakes as fry while a small number of smolts will be produced. These smolts will be reared in the hatchery, transported, imprinted, short-term reared in saltwater pens and released in Quillan Bay. Sockeye fry will be stocked in selected lakes. The development of the sockeye hatchery conceptual design and permit will be postponed and will be discussed in a separate document at a later date.

The production objectives are to achieve an average, annual adult production of 10,000,000 pink salmon by 1989, 2,000,000 chum salmon by 1992, 20,000 coho salmon by 1990, 7,000 chinook salmon by 1992, and 500,000 sockeye salmon by 1993, through lake stocking.

OPERATIONAL PLAN

Maturation. All returning pink and chum salmon adults will enter the fish ladder and migrate into holding ponds where they will be held until sexually mature. At the point of maturation, they will be allowed to migrate in response to velocity upstream and into a false weir whereupon they will pass through an electrokilling device and terminate as freshly killed carcasses at the sorting table within the egg take area.

Due to the broad return time of adult pink and chum salmon, only 38% of the maximum number of broodstock required will be held at any one point in time. The capability to fine tune maturation timing will be achieved by water temperature control using the dual piping system of deep and shallow intake water.

Incubation. All four species will be incubated in NOPAD shallow substrate trays which will be stacked six high. Eggs will be fertilized and incubated from July until early September from pink and chum salmon adults, and, as such, early eggs will need to be retarded in development or exposed to coldest water available while late eggs will need to be accelerated in development and exposed to warmer water. Thus, each incubation stack will need influent water pipes from the deep and the shallow intakes. Pink and chum salmon will be incubated in one common area in separate incubators while coho and chinook salmon will be incubated in a separate area.

Rearing. Pink salmon will require no freshwater rearing, but will volitionally emigrate to saltwater pens. Freshwater residence time for chum salmon has been programmed for one week due to osmoregulatory constraints. Due to the short freshwater turnover time of chum salmon and the extended spawning time, only 25% of the total number of fry will be in rearing ponds at any one time. Fry will be distributed into outdoor rearing ponds as soon as snow and ice conditions allow. Coho and chinook fry will be provided with indoor rearing space as the prior brood year presmolts are transferred to outside rearing ponds. These fry will reside in the indoor raceways during the winter.

Saltwater rearing of pink and chum salmon will occur in Lake Bay from April to June in nylon net pen enclosures. Timing of the fry release will occur when zooplankton abundance in the estuary reaches its maximum. Coho and chinook smolts will be short-term reared in saltwater pens located in adjacent Quillian Bay and released in June.

Harvest. Harvest of the hatchery escapement in the Special Harvest Area will begin in June and end in August. All fish will be purse seined and transferred into adult holding pens. Adult fish will be sold daily and transferred aboard tenders by pump or brail in Lake Bay.

Broodstock collection will be occurring concurrently with the hatchery harvest. Broodstock will pass through an adult type trapping structure within a barrier seine which functions to fence off or separate broodstock from adult fish for harvest. The barrier seine will run across Lake Bay close to the mouth of the lake outfall and will provide an enclosed area for broodstock maturation.

ATTACHMENT 3

STATE OF ALASKA

Bill Sheffield, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DIVISION OF FISHERIES REHABILITATION
ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT
P.O. Box 101
Klawock, Alaska 99925

February 23, 1983

Greetings:

I am writing to appraise you of this past season's operations and accomplishments here at the hatchery. As you are aware, at the beginning of last year's operations (1982), fiscal year funding allocation for our operation was, at best, uncertain. Knowing this, Community Leaders, as well as our Fisheries Advisory Committees, Native Corporations, Coastal Zone Management Teams, Processing Representatives, A.N.B. Camp #9, and other concerned citizens from Klawock, Craig, Hydaburg, and other areas of the island, voiced a strong support for continued funding for this facility. This support came in the form of written letters, telephone calls, and participation in a statewide telephone conference with the House of Representatives' finance committee. This support was voiced at the executive and legislative levels of government and was in no small part, I'm sure, responsible for last year's budget allocation.

It is ironic with last year's uncertain beginning that we logged our, as of yet, most successful operational year at the facility. This was due, in the most part, to what I feel are three main factors. One, 4 years of hard work here at the facility by what I feel is a dedicated staff. Two, policy changes allowing for off-site chum donor stocks. Three, the support for the facility as shown by the local communities and organizations previously mentioned.

Chum Salmon

This past year's operation culminated in the taking of approximately 13,800,000 chum eggs: 6,200,000 from Klawock stocks and 7,600,000 from off-site stocks. This was the largest number of chum eggs in the facility yet, with the previous high being 5,600,000. Over the previous 4 years we had always been plagued with insufficient numbers of returning adult chum for our brood-stock development program. This last year saw a policy change that allowed us to go off-site to supplement our chum egg-take program. This change of policy now allows us the opportunity to achieve yearly egg-take goals for our brood-stock development and will, in fact, accelerate this program.

We anticipate releasing approximately 10,850,000 chum fry this spring from last fall's egg takes. We project from this year's release alone, that we will have returns of 168,584 adults over a 3 year period of time, starting in 1985. These adults returning over this same period of time will provide an availability of 42,150,000 eggs at the hatchery and an estimated 630,000 returning adults available in the fishery.

Research conducted at the facility over the past 4 years is directed to helping improve the percent survival from fingerlings release to adult return. One such undertaking has been to take advantage of the relatively warm waters available at this site and release a larger size fingerling (than normally attainable at the other sites). It is hoped by releasing a larger than "normal" chum fingerling, that we will be able to attain greater marine survivals. Tagged adult returns, starting this year, should help to answer this question and others.

Coho Salmon

This past year was also very successful for our coho program. This resulted from 4 years of work developing coho returns to the hatchery site and research done at the facility comparing ocean survivals of winter-released coho smolts and spring-released smolts. Tagged adults returning this past fall have shown our winter release to be successful. Prompted by these findings and the availability of hatchery returns, we were successful in gaining approval to expand our coho program and actual previous high egg take by tenfold. At the same time, we are making more efficient use of the facility by avoiding the normal competition for rearing space between chum and coho salmon. This has all resulted in the taking of 1,200,000 coho eggs this past fall, all from adults returning to the hatchery. We hope to release approximately 1,000,000 smolts from this egg take in the winter of 1983-84. We project 60,000 to 100,000 adults returning from this release in the summer and fall of 1985. A return of this size would represent approximately 17% to 29% of the total 1981 coho catch (by all gear types) for the combined Districts 103 and 104, or 59% to 95% of the total 1981 coho catch (by all gear types) for District 103.

Steelhead Trout

A small steelhead enhancement program was initiated at the facility in the fall of 1978. This program has been maintained on a space available basis. It was developed to attempt to "spread out" the steelhead fishing season with initial eggs taken from adults returning in the fall. The first adults are now returning from our first releases made in the spring of 1980. Thus far, eight tagged adults have been represented in the local fishery. We have just initiated a reward program for the largest tagged adult checked in at the facility in an effort to encourage reporting of tagged returns. This program has remained steady over the last few years with goals of around 30,000 eggs per year. Research conducted in this program should help to answer questions on the effects of culture techniques, size at release, and time of release, etc. We hope to be able to apply practical findings to this and other programs.

February 23, 1983

In closing, all the staff at the hatchery are "fired up" over our past year's successful season. We've spent 4 years of hard work getting this program going. Our biggest problems in the past were availability of brood-stock. We've finally been successful in securing approval for off-site chum stocks. This coupled with returns beginning to show up from previous releases will allow us to achieve present year's and the next 2 years' goals. At this time, Klawock adult returns should bring the facility to capacity. Coho returns to the hatchery and approval for an expanded program have resulted in a very successful year for this program. Coho returns now exceed the numbers required for our egg-take needs. We are very excited about this program and the importance it will play in our West Coast fisheries. The steelhead program has remained steady with the first adults returning now. This program is interesting in that it is maintained on a space-available basis and has been accomplished in normally empty ponds and/or incubators with existing staff. Techniques, "lessons learned" along the way, and research findings now coming in have all lead to a more efficient and successful program. As an example, this last year's successes have all been accomplished on a budget 10% below the previous years, even before counting losses to inflation.

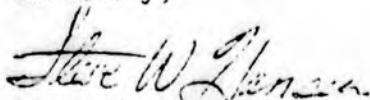
We would all like to thank you for the support you've shown us in this past year. I can honestly say that it has been a great motivational factor for the crew here at the hatchery. We all feel we are here to serve, "especially" the needs of West Coast citizens and resources. Your support has reinforced the fact that we are all working toward the same goal.

We are optimistic about our future capabilities at the facility and with your continued support, as demonstrated last year, we feel our mutual objectives will be realized.

Two items for future consideration are: 1) It has been passed down through the grapevine that the Department is considering king salmon enhancement programs for Southeast. I would like to hear your comments on Klawock being considered for this program. Hopefully, if this proves popular, your support could be instrumental in a decision on where these programs will be implemented. 2) It appears that there may again be budget allocation problems for continuation of our program as well as others in this year's budgeting process. Your opinions or support in this matter will also be appreciated. As I receive any more information on this subject, I will pass it along.

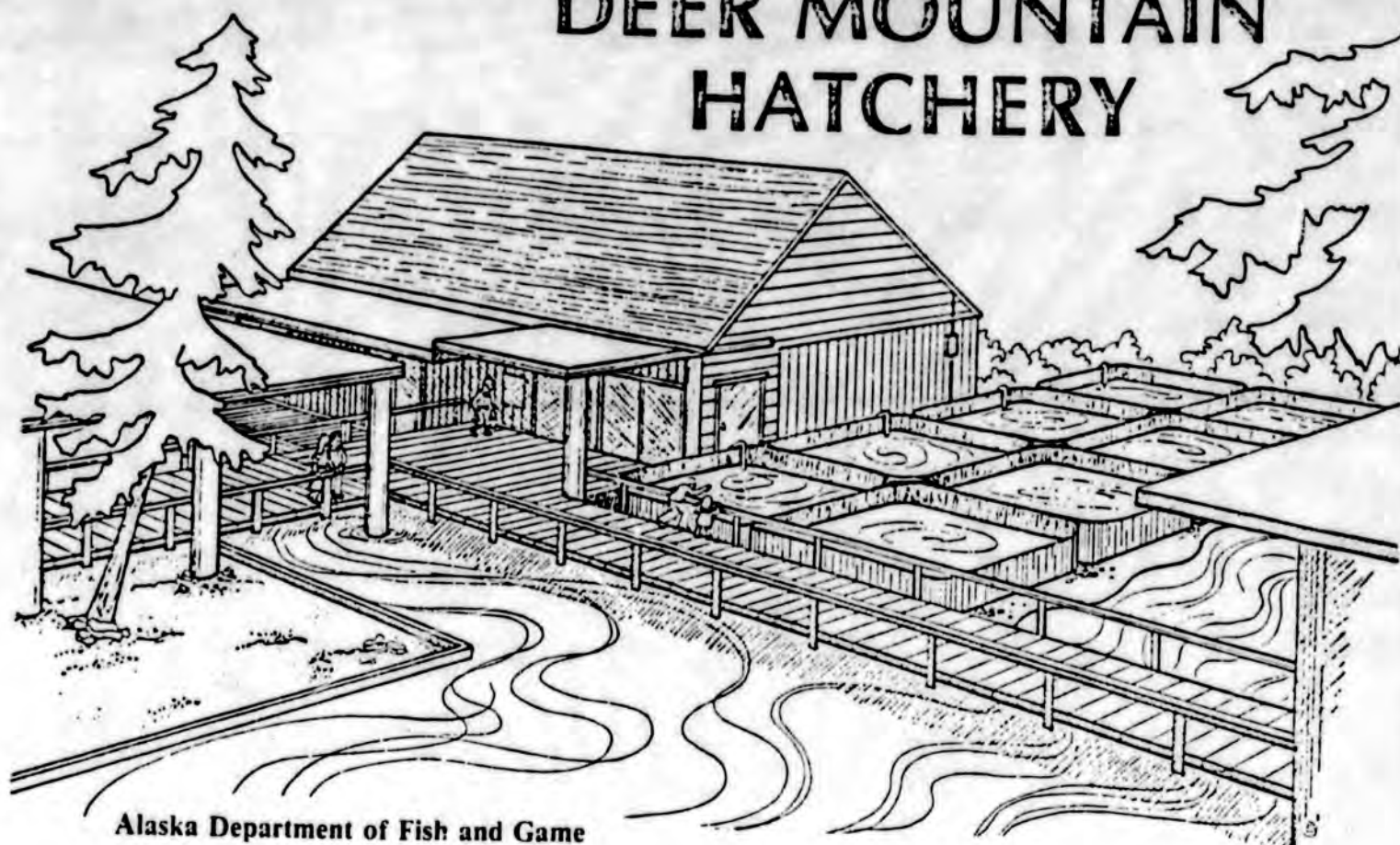
Again, thank you for the support!

Cordially,


Steve W. Hansen
Hatchery Manager

ATTACHMENT 4

DEER MOUNTAIN HATCHERY



Alaska Department of Fish and Game

THE DEER MOUNTAIN HATCHERY

The hatchery at Deer Mountain was built in 1954 by the Ketchikan King Salmon Derby Committee. It is now owned by the city and operated by the Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development (FRED) of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

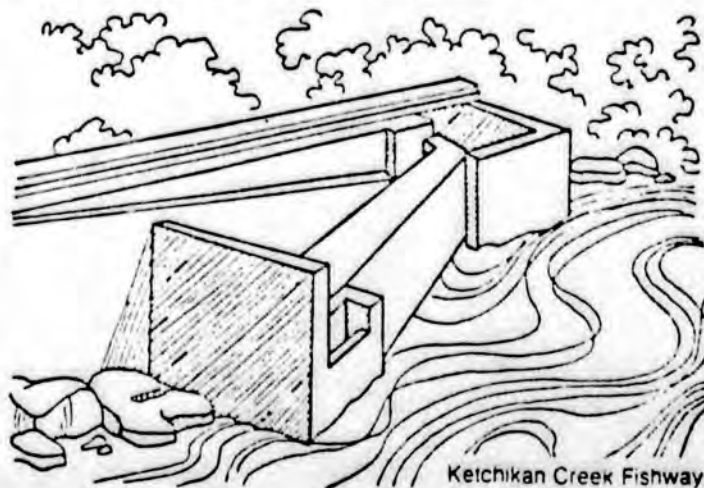
Rainfall in Ketchikan averages 154 inches annually, and that's fine with the hatchery workers. Operation of the hatchery requires approximately 2.8 million gallons of water daily all year round. This is about 32 gallons per second, or 1 billion 22 million gallons a year! The hatchery's water comes from Lower Ketchikan Lake via the city's hydroelectric plant.

Deer Mountain can produce 300,000 salmon smolts and 10,000 steelhead trout smolts yearly. The fish are kept at the hatchery for about 2 years, so the fish population there at any one time is more than 600,000, far more than the human population of all Alaska.

When the fish are released and swim to sea, their life becomes hazardous. Only about 3% of the chinook salmon and 10% of the coho salmon and steelhead trout will return as adults, but they are of considerable value to commercial and sport fishermen.

The fish that return to the creek carry in them the seeds of a new generation. Some spawn naturally in the creek gravel; most swim upstream into the hatchery's holding pens, attracted by the scent of their original home. These fish are used as breeding stock for the hatchery.

A fishway on Ketchikan Creek allows salmon to pass a series of rapids that would normally block their ascent to the hatchery. Many wild salmon, especially pink salmon, use the fishway to reach upstream spawning areas. As a result, the wild fish population has increased. The fishway reduces water velocity with a series of baffles in a wooden chute.



Ketchikan Creek Fishway

ATTACHMENT 5

Capacity of 68 Million Eggs

SSRAA to Seek Permit for Hatchery at Neets Bay

ADF&G commissioner Don Collingsworth has approved a preliminary permit for a hatchery at Neets Bay and SSRAA staff and consulting engineers are busy preparing design, cost estimates and application for a final permit. Plans call for construction of the hatchery to begin this summer with completion in September, in time to be used for returning coho and chum salmon adults, said Walt Larrick, SSRAA operations director.

Last summer, as part of an expansion of Whitman Lake hatchery's capacity, construction began on Phase I, adult holding space for returning salmon. Work consisted of constructing a primary water system, including a dam, plus raceways for rearing juvenile salmon and holding adult salmon until egg-takes. Construction also included a residence for crews. The construction ended for the season in December with near completion of the dam and installation of a small residence.

SSRAA has been releasing coho and chum salmon into Neets Bay since 1980 and has had returns of coho and chum salmon for two years. The transition to make this a self-contained hatchery, not an extension of Whitman Lake, was considered during the planning of Phase I.

"This year, we will be in a position to take advantage of our own broodstock, which we've developed over the last four years. The new hatchery will help us to significantly increase our production," he added.

The proposed hatchery will have the space to incubate 60 million chum eggs, 5 million coho eggs and 3 million chinook eggs, he added. Chum and coho stocks would come from existing, returning SSRAA fish, while potential donor stocks of chinook could be from Cripple Creek (origin) chinook returning to the Whitman Lake hatchery.

At full production, this hatchery should produce 600,000 to 1,200,000 returning chum, 400,000 coho and 240,000 chinook. SSRAA staff estimates that commercial fishermen should land 75 percent of these returning fish.

"Construction of the new hatchery is consistent with the Comprehensive Salmon Plan for southeast Alaska, and through sound enhancement practices,

should increase benefits not only to commercial fishermen but to other fishery users," Larrick noted.

"We have developed a broodstock and have a dependable water source, two of the primary components of a hatchery," he said. With egg-take and release operations in Neets Bay, SSRAA crews have been working there steadily since last summer.

SSRAA crews are rearing overwinter a group of coho salmon in saltwater net pens in preparation for their release to sea this spring. Normally, these fish rear in freshwater until just prior to sea releases, Larrick said. SSRAA also plans to release 1.4 million summer chum there this spring, along with about 15 million fall chum and 1.0 million coho.

He noted that former field supervisor George Carnes has been named Neets Bay Hatchery Manager and is part of the hatchery design team composed of Larrick, Ward Griffioen, Rheal Finnegan and R.W. Beck and Associates.

Larrick said that the aquaculture association will have to seek a change in its special-use permit from the U.S. Forest Service and a hatchery permit from ADF&G to allow for the self-contained hatchery at Neets Bay. Presently, SSRAA staff is working on final designs and permit procedures.

ADF&G officials are concerned, he said, about large releases of chum salmon and their impact on the available food supply. ADF&G is also concerned about predation of wild pink and chum salmon by hatchery-released coho and chinook. SSRAA, in developing the final permit, will address these concerns, he added.

Larrick said that Neets Bay was initially selected as a release site because it is separated from the Behm Canal areas where a majority of native stocks occur. Past recovery of tags from SSRAA fish have shown there is little or no significant straying from sites where SSRAA fish have been imprinted prior to release.

He also said that the special harvest area, instituted in Neets Bay, helps pay for debt service on a portion of hatchery expenses. The size of Neets Bay will accommodate virtually all the various fishing methods in the region. SSRAA has held special harvests in Neets Bay on returning coho during 1981 and 1982.



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Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

Special Committee on Fisheries

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Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-4924

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MEMORANDUM

TO: House Special Committee on Fisheries
FROM: Melvin Hansen, Professional Assistant
SUBJECT: Report on Halibut Fisheries
DATE: October 17, 1983

This report summarizes the recent history of the halibut moratorium and limited entry system that the Alaska State Legislature commented on with Senate Joint Resolution 7 (see attachment).

Background

The commercial halibut fishery has changed dramatically over the past decade and this change has brought about concern for the continuance of a viable future for the fishery. The Pacific halibut has been managed by the International Pacific Halibut Commission (IPHC) since 1923. The IPHC has expressed concern in recent years because of the decreasing season lengths which have resulted from a rapid increase in fishing effort. Two specific results of the increased effort that concerns the Commission are; taking the entire catch from one particular stock component that is available during the shortened seasons and the increased possibility of exceeding an area's quota before the fishery can be closed. Examples are the dramatic decrease in season length in Southeast Alaska from 73 days in 1977 to 5-1/2 days in 1982 and the 6.2 million pound 5 day harvest in area 2C this year which exceeded the quota by 2.8 million pounds.

Because of these dramatic changes managers and some fishermen have been searching for a method to save the fishery from the uncontrolled increase in effort. The IPHC, however, can only set seasons, quotas, fishing methods, and areas; not decide on who may participate in the fishery. The Northern Pacific Halibut Act of 1982 was passed into law to resolve this and it authorized the

Halibut Report
October 17, 1983
Page Two

North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) to develop regulations limiting participation in the U.S. halibut fishery.

SJR 7 was primarily in reaction to the activities of the NPFMC which had submitted a proposed moratorium for approval by the Administration in Washington, D.C. The Council had proposed the moratorium as a method to limit expansion of effort during the time they would be developing a limited entry system for the halibut fishery. They hoped this would limit the speculative new entries to the fishery; individuals just trying to obtain "points" for an eventual qualification system.

Update of Recent Actions

As you have probably heard, just before the session ended the Office of Management and Budget recommended to the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) that the moratorium not be implemented. Administrator John Byrne of NOAA following this advice disapproved the moratorium on June 15. The reasons given for the rejection included three major problems:

1. The moratorium would not contribute to a resolution of the problems of excess participation and overcapitalization, and could even introduce further inefficiencies and inequities to the fishery (NOAA).
2. The need for a lengthy entry moratorium has not been shown and a moratorium would likely delay consideration of alternative measures to resolve the halibut problem in a fair, lasting, and economically efficient manner (OMB).
3. Political pressures.

Since the NPFMC got word that the moratorium was rejected they have been working on the halibut problem to see what options are left for their attempts to relieve the increasing pressure on the halibut fishery. At their the July meeting the Council decided that their Halibut Workgroup should meet and put together recommendations at the September meeting. The Council expanded their workgroup to better reflect interests in the industry and to include interests which are opposed to the moratorium in the process.

The Halibut Workgroup met on September 7 and 8 in Anchorage and after discussing their differences for an entire day put together the following objectives for the Council on the second day.

Halibut Report
October 17, 1983
Page Three

1. Distribute the hook and line halibut fishery intime and space to ensure conservation of all components of the stock.
2. Preserve halibut as a hook and line fishery.
3. Retain the IPHC as the primary management authority.
4. Provide for high quality fresh and frozen fish to the consumer throughout the year.
5. Develop means of reducing the catch of incidentally caught, non target species by all gear types.

There was no consensus at the workgroup meeting on whether or not the moratorium should be revised and resubmitted to the administration and no discussion of the umbrella issue of limited entry in one form or another.

The NPFMC at their September meeting voted to accept the objectives as draft objectives and send them out for comments and amendments (these are due by November 4). The Council also directed the workgroup to draft a moratorium on new entry into the halibut fishery and to present this proposal to the Council at their meeting in Anchorage on December 7 and 8 . The workgroup will meet in Anchorage on November 17 to try to put together a moratorium. The formation of a acceptable revised moratorium by the workgroup will be a difficult if not impossible task as the members attending the last meeting seemed to lean towards the no moratorium position.

From the tone of the NPFMC at their September meeting it seems they will be resubmitting a moratorium in one form or another and most probably before the 1984 halibut season. The IPHC has once again expressed concern about the large increase in effort and their inability to manage the fishery in a biologically sound manner with their current controls.

I plan on updating the Fisheries Committee on the Council's December actions just before the session. If you have any specific questions on the halibut fishery please contact me as I have files full of reports and am able to contact the NPFMC office here in Anchorage easily.

STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

1983

Source

HCS CSSJR 7(Res)

Legislative
Resolve No.

5



Relating to the imposition of a halibut moratorium and the establishment of a shares system for halibut in Alaska.

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

WHEREAS the North Pacific Fishery Management Council has recommended imposition of a moratorium on Alaska's halibut fisheries and is considering recommending the establishment of a share-quota system for the allocation of the fishery resource; and

WHEREAS the proposed moratorium would exclude fishermen who did not participate from 1978 to 1982; and

WHEREAS many people in Alaska oppose imposition of a moratorium in any form, while many others in Alaska favor imposition of a moratorium as proposed or in another form; and

WHEREAS a share system could result in the concentration of ownership of the fishery resource in the hands of a few fishermen; and

WHEREAS a share system could encourage speculation and the making of exorbitant profits at the expense of Alaska fishermen; and

WHEREAS concentration of ownership in and speculation by nonresidents could result in a loss to Alaska fishing communities and to the state of a fishery resource valued at \$50,000,000 annually; and

WHEREAS a share system could tend to eliminate competition among halibut fishermen; and

WHEREAS existing management tools, such as harvest levels, size limits, gear restrictions, and area closures, are less

draastic alternatives to a share-quota system and have not been adequately considered by the management council; and

WHEREAS numerous Alaska communities, including Akutan, Cordova, Craig, Kenai, the Kenai Peninsula Borough, King Cove, Kodiak, the Kodiak Island Borough, Valdez, and Whittier, and organizations, including the Kodiak Area Native Association, the Kodiak Area Chamber of Commerce, the Alaska Druggers, and the United Fishermen's Marketing Association, have passed resolutions or otherwise expressed views in opposition to the share-quota system; and

WHEREAS the Legislature would oppose the use of state-operated facilities and other forms of cooperation in implementing a share-quota system; and

WHEREAS much testimony has been given regarding the negative impact of the high incidental catch of halibut;

BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that the Secretary of Commerce and the administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are respectfully requested to give serious consideration to the comments submitted by Alaskans regarding the imposition of a moratorium on Alaska halibut fisheries; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the Secretary of Commerce and the administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to consider alternative halibut management techniques, such as shorter openings over a longer period of time, area registration, and harvest limits as a means of accommodating substantial regional differences and addressing the problem of short seasons; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Secretary of Commerce and the administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration are respectfully requested to disapprove any share-quota system for halibut in Alaska that is recommended by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the Secretary of Commerce and the administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration to seek methods of reducing the incidental catch of halibut.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Malcolm Baldrige, Secretary of Commerce; Mr. John V. Byrne, Administrator, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration; Mr. Clem Tillion, Chairman, North Pacific Fishery Management Council; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.



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Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

Special Committee on Fisheries

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September 16, 1983

To: Representative Adelheid Herrmann
& Mel Monsen

From: Deborah L. Greenberg

Re: State Policies and Activities Concerning Bottomfish

The following report is in response to your request that I provide you and the Fisheries Committee members with some background information on bottomfish fisheries for your trip to Dutch Harbor. At your suggestion, I contacted officials from the Governor's Office, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Fish and Game about their policies and activities concerning bottomfish development. I also included information from other sources, and can easily provide you with more.

STATE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES RELATED TO GROUND FISH

Currently neither the Governor's Office, the Department of Commerce, or the Department of Fish and Game has any significant written policies directing the development of Alaska's bottomfish resource. Most groundfish regulations are developed by the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council (NPFMC), and apply to the Fisheries Conservation Zone.

Office of the Governor

The Office of the Governor has no official policy concerning the development of Alaska's groundfish resource. However, in a recent letter explaining his decision to approve two Portuguese joint venture permits for salt cod, the Governor expresses that "the goal of the State is to move to a shore-based operation as quickly as possible." Others have felt that the Governor's handling of these permits is inconsistent with a commitment to developing a shore-based operation expeditiously. (See the letter to Mr. Dickson, Attachment A).

The Fisheries Policy Task Force has recently made several recommendations to the Governor regarding the bottomfish fisheries and when the summaries of these recommendations are completed I will forward them to you.

The Department of Commerce and Economic Development

During the 1970's, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development had a leading role in sponsoring programs for the development of the State's bottomfish resource. For the most part these programs no longer exist and recently the department returned to the general fund a small appropriation allocated for bottomfish projects.

The Department of Fish and Game

On a limited basis, the Division of Commercial Fisheries ground fish program is engaged in monitoring the resource, and conducting research with the primary intent of keeping track of the domestic stock. Groundfish staff manage the sablefish stocks in Southeast, and the joint venture cod stocks outside of Kodiak. The program is small by comparison with others in the division, and has an annual budget of approximately \$500,000 and five full-time staff. According to the commercial fisheries director, that division, most users, and the Board of Fisheries have apparently indicated that they do not want bottomfish development at the expense of other fisheries, i.e., salmon, herring, halibut etc.

STATE POLICIES AND ACTIVITIES IN PREVIOUS YEARS

During the 1970s, the State had extensive policies and programs directed at developing the State's bottomfish fisheries. A Governor's task force on bottomfish established long-range goals (20 years) and included participants from the Departments of Commerce and Economic Development, Fish and Game, Natural Resources, Labor, and many others.

Despite the high hopes and efforts of those involved with bottomfish development, by recent years the programs had all but vanished and many Alaskans participating in the bottomfish fisheries had experienced severe losses. Many reasons have been suggested for both the decline of State involvement and the problems of the industry and these are outlined below.

Explanations for Limited State Involvement in Bottomfish Development

Several reasons have been suggested to explain the limited role of the State in bottomfish development including:

- difficulties of coordinating all the State agencies involved;

- pressures from participants in other fisheries who perceive bottomfish development as an interference with existing fisheries;

- perceptions that the programs were not accomplishing anything;

changes in funding priorities based on the perception that the fishery is troubled and may not succeed;

Problems in the Developing Fishery

Some claim that the State's role in developing the domestic groundfish fishery is based on a perception that the fishery is troubled and involves too much economic risk. Although many have been successful, and harvests from the fishery have increased dramatically, several problems have been noted including:

high interest rates;

high cost of shipping to distant markets;

lack of easy channels to market the fish;

preference of fishermen to participate in more developed fisheries while these species are still available, especially salmon, herring, and halibut;

inadequate processing facilities; and

the difficulties of converting vessels from the declining king crab and Tanner crab fisheries for use in the groundfish fisheries. (These vessels were not as easy to convert as had been anticipated. Refer to the article on the "Aleutian Mistress" Attachment B.)

Despite the problems sited, the annual domestic and foreign groundfish harvest in Alaska has increased dramatically.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BOTTOMFISH FISHERY

Some of the world's most abundant sources of bottomfish inhabit the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. For these two management areas, the NPFMC has identified the following as the commercially important bottomfish species:

Commercially Important Bottomfish Species in the Gulf of Alaska:

Pollock	Pacific Cod	Pacific Ocean perch
Sablefish	Other rockfish	Thornyhead rockfish
Flounders	Atka mackerel	Squid

Commercially Important Bottomfish Species in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Is:.

Pollock	Other flatfish	Pacific Ocean Perch
Sablefish	Other rockfish	Yellowfin sole
Pacific Cod	Atka mackerel	Turbots, Squid

Joint Venture, Shore-based, and At-Sea Fisheries

Bottomfish comprise three distinct fisheries; joint venture, shore-based and At-Sea.

When the US processors cannot use or do not intend to use the total amount of the US catch, deliveries are frequently made to foreign processors for joint venture processing. Joint ventures have involved the US and the USSR, Poland, Korea, Japan, West Germany, and Portugal, in the Fisheries Conservation Zone. In 1981, 29 US trawlers in Alaska joint venture fisheries delivered 95,000 metric tons of fish. Joint ventures have grown substantially in recent years, apparently because of the markets they create. Joint ventures are, however, controversial because of their economic impacts. These fisheries do not generate employment at shorebased processors. (See Attachment C for the catch by country by species).

Shore-based landings equalled only 1/16th that of joint venture deliveries in 1981. And despite the additions of shore-based cod splitting and salting facilities at Dutch Harbor, Sand Point, and Akutan, in 1982,

the increases in joint venture deliveries have remained sharp by comparison.

Although At-Sea salt cod and factory trawler fisheries are more labor intensive and costly than joint venture fisheries, they provide a higher value per unit weight of catch to US fishermen. In 1981, this fishery accounted for 14 percent of the US domestic groundfish harvest from Alaska, 16,000 metric tons of catch measured as round weight.

BOTTOMFISH STATISTICS

Below I have included some noteworthy statistics on the participants and harvest levels in the Alaska bottomfish fishery.

Vessels homeported in Alaska accounted for less than 17 percent of the catch harvested in the Alaska region. Vessels homeported in Washington accounted for 83 percent.

Less than 7% of the groundfish harvest off Alaska is currently caught by US fishermen. (See Attachment D).

The foreign bottomfish catch in 1981 in all areas of Alaska in the direct fishery totaled over 1.5 million metric tons and in the joint venture fishery totaled over 95 thousand metric tons. (See Attachment E).

In 1981 approximately 800 Alaskan vessels and 200 Washington vessels harvested bottomfish in Alaska, yet Alaskan vessels accounted for only 16.3 million pounds of fish compared to 212 million pounds harvested by Washington based vessels. The ex vessel value of the groundfish catch to Alaska based fishermen was considerably less than that for their Washington based counterparts. (See Attachments F, G, and

I hope you find this information useful, and have a good trip.



Attachment A

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

September 7, 1983

Mr. George A. Dickson, Esquire
Dickson, Evans, and Esch
880 "H" Street, Suite 200
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Mr. Dickson:

I have approved your application for a second internal waters processing permit for Pascoal and Filhos, Ltd., to process Pacific Cod harvested by domestic fishermen. My approval, however, is with reservation and I consider the granting of this permit as an exception. It is my position that all Alaskan internal waters joint ventures will actively promote the development of Alaska shore-based processing of seafood products and that specific activities intended to promote Alaska's seafood industries will be negotiated and agreed upon prior to the issuance of any permit to operate. I have made this exception in light of the severe time constraints placed on us by the early start up date for this operation and its economic significance to certain elements of the Alaskan fishing fleet.

In my cover letter, for the first permit I issued to your client, I stated that the goal of the State was to move towards a shore-based operation as quickly as possible. At that time I also believed that was your goal, as you had stated that you were making efforts to lease a processing plant located in Kodiak. I encouraged you to continue that effort and to also include purchases of product from Alaskan operations in your planning.

Unless a significant good faith effort toward promotion of domestic processing is demonstrated by your clients during the period of this permit, request for extension of the existing permit or for the reissuance of a third permit will be denied. I would consider significant progress to have been made toward my goal if your clients purchase or contract to purchase from domestic processors operating in Alaska, by December 31, 1983, an amount of finished product equivalent to that realized from the joint venture. This

Attachment B

Alaska Examiner's Journal

The Highliner and The Mistress

8/83

by Roger Fitzgerald

"To be a highliner is to be a highliner."

—Terry Sparks

What's the high point in Terry Sparks' fishing career? Ask him, and he'll tell you he hasn't reached it yet. "I've never caught enough fish," he says. "What's enough? I don't know yet."

"But what about the time you took 190,000 pounds of king crab in eighteen hours—wasn't that enough?"

"Don't mention that!" he exclaims. "People will think I'm bragging."

Sparks is sensitive about his image these days. He's a highliner out of work. He's in good company. Think of a pioneer fisherman, and chances are he's lost his boat.

"That's the price you pay when you're the fastest gun in the West," said Don Barton, Sparks' friend and partner in the supercrabber *Aleutian Mistress*. You don't get rich being first; "it's the second fastest gun that makes the money."

"Watch and follow" is the way to survive said Sig Jaeger who led the way in the blackcod pot fishery—and about whom articles are still being written. He lost his boat, too. Now he runs a consulting business in Seattle, and the *Aleutian Mistress* was one of his clients. Some of the best fishermen in the industry have been through the bankruptcy courts, Sparks ranking among them.

"Some people say I drive too hard—that I'm hard on men and hard on equipment, but it's not true. There are a lot of guys out there that don't have both oars in the water, and I'm not one of them," Sparks said.

Whatever the high points in Sparks' career thus far, the low point is clear enough: the U.S.

Marshal's sticker on his boat. "She was my kept woman. When I couldn't afford her anymore, she left me. It all has to do with money. Pretty cold-blooded."

Why the *Aleutian Mistress* has a marshal's sticker on her has as many answers as there are partners in the boat, including the view that she had too many partners. "No one owned enough of her to keep the pencils sharpened," said Sparks—except himself and he was fishing the boat. He owned 41%; Sea-West Industries owned 20%; the rest was scattered among ten partners, including Sparks' father. "Everyone wanted a ride on the rainbow."

Those were the days, in 1979-80, before king crab "disappeared"; before anyone believed they would and, anyway, the bottomfish bonanza was just around the corner; interest rates were running about 18-19%. The boom had ended, but no one knew it.

Sparks, in fact, never knew fishing to be other than a boom. He would argue with that, pointing out

that he was fishing at the age of 12 when the only "boom" was a bang around the ears from his father who was himself a fisherman and taught his son early to be tough. And there were some years when the crab price wasn't all that good; like in 1974 when it averaged 32¢ a pound, he remembers. But Sparks was there for all the good years—on the *Nova*, *Scorpio* and *Priscilla Ann* (now the *Coastal Glacier*)—averaging 800,000 pounds a season, ten years in a row. In 1980, he missed a quarter of the season because of hydraulic leaks (he mixed diesel and lube oil at one point to keep fishing), and he still finished with 1.2 million pounds, one of the top boats that season. The price was around \$1.25, and he needed the money.

The *Mistress* was going to be converted to a crabber-autolongliner—"to pioneer a new fishery"—and that was going to cost the partnership over a million dollars—"plus the \$500,000 I figured I would have made tanner fishing." (Before it was over it would cost them more than that: they would be unleashing their lawyers on one another, a costly but not infrequent aftermath of a marshal's arrest and partnership dissolution. Attorneys' fees could run into "six figures," said Sparks.)

The decision to convert the year-old *Aleutian Mistress* to an autoliner sealed the boat's fate: "You can't spend a million dollars to make \$300,000 and succeed," said Sparks. According to Barton, "You don't longline for cod in the North

Pacific and make it—no matter how good you are. We were associated with the best people around, and we lost in seven figures."

Darryl Pedersen, president of Sea-West, said, "The operation was too expensive for what it could earn."

We're still picking arrows out of our butt. We were trying to be pioneers."

At the end of the first year, after close to a half-million in support from the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation, the

Aleutian Mistress was run substantially in the red, and Sparks was tapped out of money. What could he do? He went to Sea-West and asked them.

"Catch more fish," they told him said Sparks. "You want more fish?"

Not only was the *Aleutian Mistress* to be a novel effort—a crabber that could convert to longlining and processing in three days—but a noble one as well. You can hear the fife and drums in the voluminous AFDF reports that precede, accompany and follow the project: "One of the first American vessels in the North Pacific to integrate an automated longline harvesting system and on-board processing line under a shelter deck . . . The efforts of the *Aleutian Mistress* will be intently followed by those within and outside of the fishing industry. We will learn by her successes and failures. We will move ahead toward utilizing the huge fishing resources of the Gulf of Alaska and Bering Sea because of pioneering efforts through projects such as the *Aleutian Mistress*."

Sparks heard the music; he wanted to pioneer a fishery for his country (maybe that would be enough); besides that, there was the free money from AFDF. "One thing I've learned," said Sparks: "there's

"I'll catch more fish!"—and back to the grounds he charged. He's far enough away from it now to laugh at himself; he does a good caricature of the dumb fisherman ("You want fish? I'll get you fish!"—and starts for the shore). Sparks is black Irish and Norwegian, and whatever those origins produced, it wasn't a dumb son. Some fishermen depend on luck—and have it—and others school themselves in the nuts and bolts of the trade. Still others encompass both—and that's Sparks. He has his certificates and licenses (including a master's license), one of them in trawling which, though he has never done it, may be his next step. (What if the *Aleutian Mistress* had been converted to trawling instead of longlining—would she still be fishing? Anyone who has lost a boat knows about the what ifs.)

"What's it like to be without the *Mistress*?"

"Like coming back from the moon; I'm down to earth learning about the industry."

"How much did you lose?"

"About \$600,000 plus right out of my pocket."

"Maybe somehow you'll get back together with her. Life takes funny turns," I say.

"I know."

Where it all began is where it all ended: with the conversion of the *Aleutian Mistress* to a crabber-autoliner. The executives and directors of the Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation had a vision of crab boats converting to longlining—wresting the bottom-fishery from the foreigners with Mustad systems—so they pumped Saltonstall-Kennedy money into the project, about \$450,000. "It was a drop in the bucket," said Pedersen later, but more of that farther down the primrose path.

them shirts and belt buckles that said so. Sandi McKenzie, an observer on the *Mistress* for Frank Orth and AFDF, said Sparks had the ability—the charisma—to rally the crew, to get the best from them they had to give. "Doing it isn't enough," he drilled into them; you had to do your best. He drummed it into them like a slogan: "Doing it is doing it," and the king codders heard him; they went for it. But it just wasn't the same as king crab. The difference was no money.

On the king crab grounds the added enthusiasm meant pulling 18 pots an hour instead of 15, a difference of 72 pots per day. If Sparks found himself in an area where there were no boats and no crab, he told the crew they were "ahead of the school." (The rainbow was always the next pot.) The "school" always showed up sooner or later, and the reward for believing it (in the best years) were shares that ran up to \$80,000. On the king cod grounds, however, a big catch meant the blast freezer was overloaded, and the fish spoiled. It was a no win deal.

"What would you do if you had the *Mistress* today?" I ask.

"I'd regroup and I wouldn't fail," he snaps. "Maybe I'd process crab off St. Matthew's Island and along the Chain; get myself solvent again; think things out. I'd get into dragging, a joint venture possibly. They spend a lot of time drifting after they make their tows; that's not efficient. I'd like to try some processing—keep the crew busy. Refrigeration is going to be critical in the future. The thing is this experience is just a stepping stone for me." □

no such thing as free money."

To make the project work, Sparks figured all he had to do was catch enough fish which is what he is good at. But the idea of a 124-foot crabber-autoliner was an idea ahead of its time; the deficits created a hole too big to fill, even with help from Saltonstall-Kennedy funds. While Sparks could bury himself in the reports the project generated, the problem could be stated in a sentence: the boat was too expensive for the fish the Mustad system could catch, and the blast freezer couldn't keep up anyway. When they had shifted from headed and gutted cod to fillets, they needed a horizontal plate freezer, but it was too late for that now.

"The hooks on the Mustad System are too small and the gangions too

under the auspices of AFDF) about 500 pounds per day of finished fillets; the minimal breakeven figure was 2,500 pounds.

Either Sparks didn't catch enough fish or he caught too many—and had to sell it for bait because the blast freezer couldn't keep up, thus dooming the operation if the size of the vessel didn't. As it says at the end of the AFDF *Interim Report*: "Unfortunately, given the costs of production and the market price, the *Aleutian Mistress* is far from breaking even."

What was the point of the project? According to a report prepared for AFDF by consultant Frank Orth, "It's unrealistic to expect a profitable operation at the beginning of the learning curve. Those who judge the success of the

"Sparks could bury himself in the reports the project generated, but the problem could be stated in a sentence..."

light for Alaska cod—and it takes too many men to operate the system," said Sparks. (As many as 11, he said.) Erling Skaar who fished the Mustad system on the *Seattle Star* had a similar assessment: "The hooks are too small; the system doesn't work for Alaska species. In Norway it is very successful."

One can sense Sparks' struggle with the longline system by reading between the lines of the AFDF reports, or even an article commissioned by AFDF which appeared in *National Fisherman*: "To give each fish individual handling, Sparks prefers a working crew of nine despite the *Mistress*' high degree of automation." (Nov. 1981) Sparks would have preferred a working crew of four—so that he could have made some money.

No doubt the *Mistress* produced some good cod—but at a cost substantially above what it sold for; the results are elaborated upon by AFDF (setting speeds, catch rates, bait costs, etc.) suffice it to say that

Aleutian Mistress demonstration project by the profitability yardstick are missing the point of the project." The point is "to guide investors in similar fishery development efforts. It is in this sense that the project will contribute to a profitable fishery."

By such a standard, AFDF and its consultants couldn't fail; for them, even failure was success. But Sparks had no such luxury; he was left holding the bag, even if he grabbed it, and continued his grim trip to the bottom.

Chris Mitchell, now executive director of AFDF (Sara Hemphill was director at the time of the project) said the *Aleutian Mistress* made "one hell of a contribution to the industry. Not everyone believes that," he said, "but if it keeps one fisherman from going into it and going bankrupt, it was worth it."

But those were heady days out on the cod grounds with the *Aleutian Mistress* while it lasted. Sparks gave it his all. "Win or lose," he

Attachment

Table 8. U.S.-foreign joint venture groundfish catches by country and species from the Alaska portion of the U.S. FCZ, 1979-1981.

VENTURE/SPECIES	CATCH IN METRIC TONS			TOTAL
	1979	1980	1981	
U.S.-Soviet				
Flounders	16	12,552	21,413	33,981
Pollock	64	7,265	14,489	21,818
Cod	27	4,756	7,544	12,327
Other Fish	31	308	4,142	4,481
TOTAL	138	24,881	47,588	72,607
U.S.-Korean				
Flounders	61	853	538	1452
Pollock	518	6,988	29,555	37,061
Cod	684	1,581	299	2,564
Other Fish	121	208	277	606
TOTAL	1,384	9,630	30,669	41,683
U.S.-Japanese				
Pollock			11,339	11,339
Other Fish			75	75
TOTAL			11,414	11,414
U.S.-Polish				
Pollock			2,246	2,246
Other Fish			4	4
TOTAL			2,250	2,250
U.S.-West German				
Pollock			1,165	1,165
Cod			1,372	1,372
Other Fish			865	865
TOTAL			3,402	3,402
GRAND TOTAL	1,522	34,511	95,323	131,356



Fisheries of Alaska 1981

Prepared by
Natural Resources Consultants
Seattle, Washington

for
Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
Anchorage, Alaska

July 1982

Thousands of
pounds

2800 -
2400 -
2000 -
1600 -
1200 -
800 -
400 -
0 -

Millions of pounds

6160
5280
4400
3520
2640
1760
880
0

1965 70 75 80
Year

Foreign

Alaska U.S.A.

Figure 18. Total foreign and U.S. catch of groundfish from the FCZ off Alaska (excludes Canadian halibut catch).

Source: NRC data files.

Natural Resources
Consultants
District Water Study
1/83, Seattle,
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Attachment
E

Table 4. Catches (in metric tons) in 1981 of Alaska groundfish (all species and areas) by directed foreign fisheries and in joint venture operations with U.S. vessels.

	DIRECTED FISHERY CATCH	JOINT VENTURE CATCH	TOTAL
Japan	1,151,467	11,413	1,162,880
South Korea	242,936	30,686	273,622
U.S.S.R.	-0-	47,702	47,702
Poland	99,623	2,227	101,850
West Germany	11,875	3,402	15,277
Taiwan	5,913	-0-	5,913
TOTALS	1,511,814	95,430	1,607,244

Source: Preliminary "best blend" data from Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle.

Table 5. Catches (in metric tons) in 1981 of individual species, or species groups, by directed foreign fisheries and in joint venture operations for the combined areas off Alaska.

	DIRECTED FISHERY CATCH	JOINT VENTURE CATCH	TOTAL
Alaska pollock	1,121,493	58,772	1,180,265
Pacific cod	75,444	9,388	84,829
Sablefish	11,050	180	11,230
Rockfish	25,747	9	25,756
Atka mackerel	37,044	1,633	38,677
Flatfish	187,467	21,976	209,443
Other fish	45,533	3,467	50,000
Squid	7,039	5	7,044
TOTAL	1,511,814	95,430	1,607,244

Source: Preliminary "best blend" data from Northwest and Alaska Fisheries Center, National Marine Fisheries Service, Seattle.

Fisheries of Alaska 1981

Prepared by

Natural Resources Consultants
Seattle, Washington

for

Alaska Fisheries Development Foundation
Anchorage, Alaska

7/85

Source
For Attachments
F, G, + H:

Natural Resources
Consultants
District Water Study

~~183~~, Seattle,
Wash.

Table 18. Number of commercial vessels by homeport state (Washington, Alaska and Oregon/California) that harvested groundfish in Alaska in 1981.

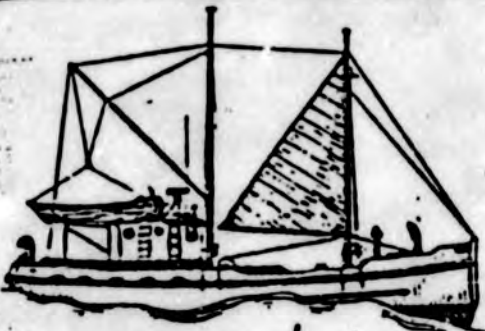
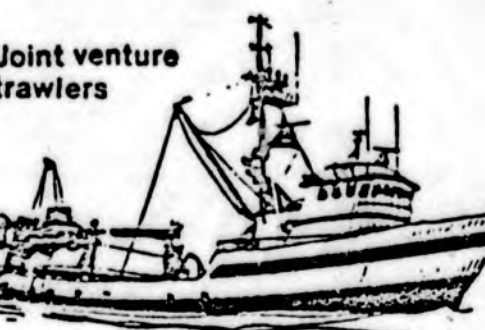
Fleet/1981	Washington	Alaska	Other	Total
 Shorebased longliners & trawlers	≈180	≈800	≈15	≈995
 Joint venture trawlers	≈25	≈3	≈5	≈33
 Cod catchers-processors	≈7	0	0	≈7
All vessels	≈212	≈803	≈20	≈1035

Table 19. Catch (in millions of pounds) of groundfish by vessels registered to home ports in Washington, Alaska and Oregon/- California in 1981.

Attachment B

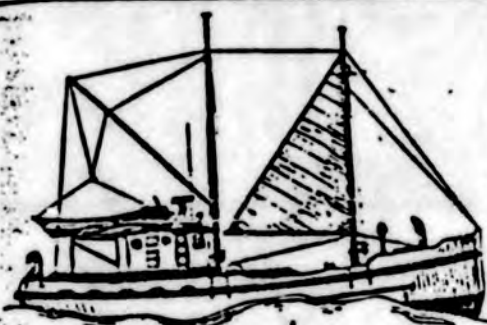
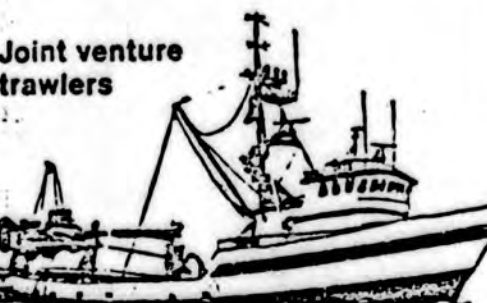
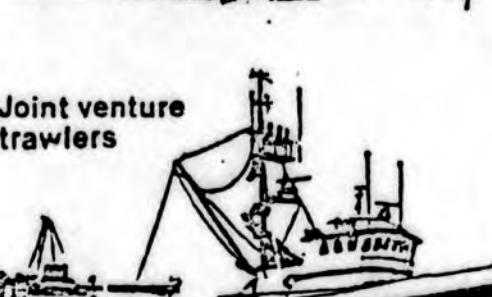
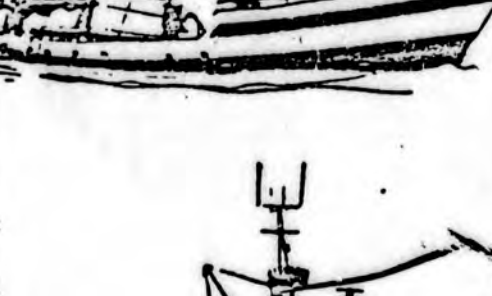
Fleet/1981	Washington	Alaska	Other	Total
 Shorebased longliners & trawlers	≈5.0	≈4.5	0.1	9.6
 Joint venture trawlers	≈170.0	≈11.8	≈28.2	210.0
 Cod catcher-processors	≈37.0	0	0	≈37.0
 All vessels	212.0	16.3	28.3	256.6

Table 20. Ex vessel value (in millions of dollars) of groundfish catch from Alaska by vessels registered to homeports in Washington, Alaska and Oregon/California in 1981.

Attachment

Fleet/1981	Washington	Alaska	Other	Total
 Shorebased longliners & trawlers	≈1.2	≈1.1	≈.1	≈2.3
 Joint venture trawlers	≈8.2	≈0.6	≈1.3	≈10.1
 Cod catcher-processors	≈8.8	0	0	≈8.8
 All vessels	≈18.2	≈1.7	≈1.3	≈21.2