

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILE 8672

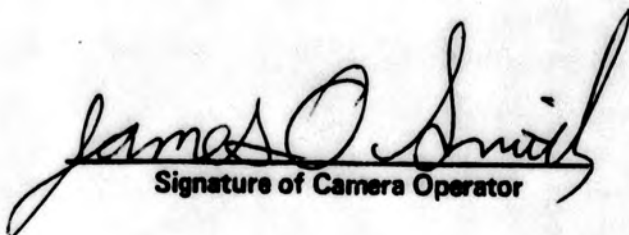
1258 SCOMM 48: HOUSE SPEC. COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES 1985-86



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Signature of Camera Operator


Date

SCOMM

#48:30

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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*
* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:59
* FROM: LIOBET
* SUBJECT: FINAL STATS
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:00
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*** FINAL STATS ***

T/C: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 SUBJECT: HJR 37: AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL ALASKAN FISHERIES
 DATE: MAY 7, 1985
 SITE: BETHEL
 MODERATOR: GRACE & WALLY

TESTIFIED:

1. HAROLD SPARCK, NUNAM KITLUTSISTI, BOX 267, BETHEL, AK. 99559
543-2956

OBSERVED:

2. JEFF SANDERS, REPRESENTING HIMSELF, BOX 527, BETHEL, AK. 99559
543-2379

EOM

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:43
* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: FISHERIES T/C HJR37
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 10:43
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 7, 1985
SITE: KODIAK LIO
SPONSOR: HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
SUBJECT: HJR37: AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL ALASKAN
        FISHERIES
LOCAL MODERATOR: VERNIE

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TESTIFIED:
NAME/REPRESENTING          ADDRESS          PHONE

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1. AL BURCH, A.D.A., P.O. BOX 991, KODIAK 99615, 486-3910

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OBSERVED:
NAME/REPRESENTING          ADDRESS          PHONE

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TESTIFIED: 1
OBSERVED: 0
TOTAL: 1

TIME START: 8:30AM
TIME END: 9:45AM

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:16
* FROM: DAVID JENSEN
* SUBJECT: (H) FISHERIES STATS (MAY 7,85)
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 09:17
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE: _____ MAY 7, 1985 -- TUESDAY _____
 SITE: _____ ANCHORAGE - MAIN MEETING ROOM _____
 SPONSOR: _____ HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES _____
 SUBJECT: _____ HJR 37 - COASTAL FISHERIES _____
 LOCAL MODERATOR: _____ DAVID J _____

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TESTIFIED:
NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE
JOHN C CLEVELAND - SEALAND 2550 DENALI #1604 ANCH 99503 274-2671

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OBSERVED:
NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE

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TESTIFIED: 01
OBSERVED: 00 TIME START: 8:30AM
TOTAL: 01 TIME END: 9:30AM

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*
* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:29
* FROM: JUNE GALLEY
* SUBJECT: T/C COMM. ON FISHERIES
* PRINT DATE: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:29
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 6, 1985
SITE: WRANGELL
SPONSOR: SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES
SUBJECT: S.E. REG. FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM.
LOCAL MODERATOR: MABEL FENNIMORE

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TESTIFIED:
NAME/REPRESENTING ADDRESS PHONE

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1. BRUCE EAGLE, WRANGELL ADVISORY BD., BOX 303, WRANGELL, AK. 99929\
874-2794

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TESTIFIED: ____1____ TIME START: ____5:00PM____
OBSERVED: ____0____ TIME END: ____7:00PM____
TOTAL: ____1____

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:30
* FROM: LIODLG
* SUBJECT: STATS-HJR37 T.C.
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:31
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FINAL STATS

HJR 37 - AMERICANIZATION OF COASTAL FISHERIES

SPONSORED BY THE HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES

MAY 7, 1985 - 8:30 AM

TO TESTIFY:

1. JOE MCGILL, BOX 322, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576 - PHONE 842-2452

2. VAL ANGASAN, BRISTOL BAY HERRING MARKETING CO-OP, BOX 10042, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576 - 842-2386

TO OBSERVE:

1. GUSTIE KNUITSEN, BOX 189, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
2. HARVEY SAMUELSEN, BOX 18, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
3. JIM TIMMERMAN, DILLINGHAM, ALASKA 99576
4. ONE OTHER OBSERVER WHO DID NOT SIGN IN.

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:07
* FROM: LIOKOD
* SUBJECT: UNALASKA FINAL STATS
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:07
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE: _____ MAY 7, 1985 _____
 SITE: _____ UNALASKA TELECONFERENCE CENTER _____
 SPONSOR: _____ HOUSE COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES _____
 SUBJECT: _____ HJR 37 - AMER. OF COASTAL FISHERIES _____
 LOCAL MODERATOR: _____ JERRAH _____

OBSERVED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
1. GREG MORRIS	BX. 37 UNALASKA 99685,	NO PHONE
2. RON ANDERSON	BX. 161 UNALASKA 99685,	581-1373
3. GORDON TERPENING	BX. 385 DUTCH HARBOR	99692, 581-1832

TESTIFIED: ____0____
 OBSERVED: ____3____
 TOTAL: ____3____

TIME START: 8:30AM
 TIME END: 9:45AM

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*
* DELIVER TO: BILL CARROLL
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:04
* FROM: LIOPSG
* SUBJECT: HJR37,HJR43 FISHERIES
* PRINT DATE: 05/07/85 TIME: 11:04
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

DATE:MAY 7, 1985
 SITE:PETERSBURG
 SPONSOR:SP. COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
 SUBJECT:HJR 37, HJR 43
 LOCAL MODERATOR:DOROTHY PENTTILA

TESTIFIED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
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OBSERVED:

NAME/REPRESENTING	ADDRESS	PHONE
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1. JIM ANDREWS/KSRA RADIO	BOX 650, PSG. 99833	772-3891
2. MARILYN GEORGE/SELF	BOX 1031, PSG. 99833	772-4515

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* DELIVER TO: TCJNU
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* ORIGINAL
* SENT: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:33
* FROM: JUNE GALLEY
* SUBJECT: T/C FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM.
* PRINT DATE: 05/06/85 TIME: 19:33
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*** FINAL T/C STATS ***

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DATE: MAY 6, 1985_____
SITE: KETCHIKAN_____
SPONSOR: SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES_____
SUBJECT: S.E. REG. FISH AND GAME ADV. COMM._____
LOCAL MODERATOR: JUNE GALLEY_____

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TESTIFIED: 0
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OBSERVED: 0
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TESTIFIED: ____0____
OBSERVED: ____0____
TOTAL: ____0____
TIME START: __5:00PM__
TIME END: __7:00PM__

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STATE OF ALASKA THE LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

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May, 1986

Copies of minutes listed below were originally included in this file. The minutes are available on the STAIRS date base CM 14. In order to save space copies of minutes have not been left in the files.

Jeanie Henry

House Special Committee on Fisheries, 5/7/85 8:30 am

USA COALITION

UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION POSITION SUMMARY

* What is the USA Coalition?

The USA Coalition is a group of seafood processors, commercial fishermen, sportfishermen, labor organizations, transport companies, and citizens from every walk of life. The Coalition was organized to bring America one step closer to gaining control of fishery resources within the 200-mile FCZ.

* What is the USA Coalition's goal?

The Coalition's goal is to have the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act amended to: 1) provide for a phase-out of all foreign fishing in American waters by 1988; and 2) limit sales of American-harvested fish to foreign floating processors to current levels until foreign processors are replaced by domestic processors in 1990.

* How much fish is taken by foreign fishing interests?

Foreign fishing interests are currently taking more than four billion pounds of fish annually from within 200 miles of Alaska. That's 80% of the total seafood harvest in Alaskan waters.

* Shouldn't Americans be getting the benefit of this valuable resource?

YES! Americanization of the fishery will increase domestic participation in the fishing and processing industries, provide employment opportunities for Americans, stimulate economic growth and foster economic stability in Alaska's coastal communities.



- * Is it really necessary to establish a "time-certain" for the phase-out?**

A planned phase-out is crucial to enable the American fishing and processing industry to provide for an orderly transfer of the fishery to domestic interests. Establishing a date for phasing-out of foreign fishing interests will encourage the financial community to support capitalization of the American fishing and processing industries.

- * Will a phase-out of foreign fishing within the 200-mile limit affect the "incidental catch" of halibut, salmon, and herring by foreign-directed high-seas fishing vessels ?**

A phase-out of foreign fishing will drastically reduce the incidence of interceptions of halibut, salmon, and herring by the foreign-directed high-seas fishing fleet by keeping foreign fishing vessels outside the 200-mile limit.

- * Does the USA Coalition need my help?**

YES! The USA Coalition believes that the time has come for a large group of citizens to demand Americanization of the fishery. If we don't act now, that resource may never benefit the people of Alaska's communities. We need your support, and the support of all Alaskans. Sign a USA Coalition petition supporting a phase-out of foreign fishing, write your Congressmen and state legislators. If you want to become more involved, contact the USA Coalition directly. Thanks for your help. Let's fish for America!



UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE
HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON FISHERIES
May 7, 1985

By: Larry Cotter

USA Coalition Committee

President, International
Longshoremen's and Ware-
housemen's Union, Local 200



In 1976, Congress passed the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act, otherwise known as the MFCMA of the 200 Mile Limit Law. Prior to passage of the Act, foreign nations virtually had unlimited access to the bountiful fishery resource within 200 miles of the United States. Not only was the American public unable to gain any meaningful benefit from this resource, but the foreign nations did not practice sound biological management in their harvesting techniques. As a result, the overall health of the resource was deteriorating.

Congress passed the MFCMA as a means to protect the biological foundation of the resource, to enhance the future reproductive capability of the resource, and to replace foreign fishery activities with American industry thereby insuring the benefits of the resource would be maximized for all Americans.

In the decade following passage of the Act, the MFCMA has been a success in most areas of the United States. Where once, ten years ago, foreign fleets were harvesting and processing a declining resource, American fishermen are now actively engaged in harvesting a resource in sound biological condition and delivering that catch to American processing plants where the fish is processed by American workers. However, in some parts of the country, notably Alaska, the MFCMA has been of questionable benefit at best.

The fishery resource off Alaska's coast is literally enormous. There

is more seafood harvested within 200 miles of Alaska than with 200 miles of the rest of the United States combined. Indeed, if Alaska were a separate nation, the total poundage annually harvested would make us the third largest fishing nation in the world. More than 5,000,000,000 pounds of seafood are taken annually off Alaska. But most of that catch is harvested and/or processed by foreign fishing and processing fleets.

In 1984, the total amount of seafood harvested and/or processed within 200 miles of Alaska by the foreign fleets was 4.1 billion pounds -- 80% of the total harvest. That is enough fish to stretch, end to end, 380,000 miles, or 13 times around the earth.

In the meantime, Alaska's processing plants and processing workers are suffering the old Alaskan malady of "boom and bust": a few months of hectic, 24 hour a day work opportunity interspaced with months of idleness and unemployment. Alaska's fishermen suffer from the same problem and seek, in vain, for fisheries to which they can diversify. Coastal communities throughout the State, struggling to develop stable economies, continue to be susceptible to the varying length and intensity of fishing seasons.

Yet, offshore, in some places within sight of land, massive foreign fishing and processing fleets operate 24 hours a day, day after day, year after year. It makes no sense.

In my opinion, foreign fishery activities off Alaska are continuing at their current pace due to a combination of three factors: the structure of the MFCMA; international politics, and; economics.

The MFCMA contains an allocation process for determining how much of each species of fish within particular areas is to be allocated to whom. Very simply, the law requires an Optimum Yield (OY) be established for each species in each area. The OY is the amount of that species which is available for harvest that year.

In determining what amount of the OY is to be allocated to whom, the first priority is given to totally domestic operations; that is, operations which are composed of American fishermen harvesting the catch and American processors processing it. Once that initial allocation has been made, the remainder of the OY is then allocated first to Joint Venture operations, in which American fishermen harvest the fish and deliver it to a foreign processing vessel for processing, and, secondly, to directed foreign fishing operations in which the entire harvesting and processing operation is foreign.

This would appear, at the onset, to make sense. However, the fact is that totally domestic operations receive a minuscule allocation in relation to the OY in the case of species of major abundance as American industry has been unable to compete economically with the foreign operations. As a result, due to the MFCMA allocation process,

the vast amount of the resource is subsequently allocated to Joint Ventures and directed foreign fishery operations. This, in turn, furthers the economic entry problems of the domestic industry.

The State Department has long played an active role in the allocation process as well. The Japanese fleet off Alaska in June of 1979 consisted of 320 plus vessels and 8,000 workers. Such a sizable fleet represents a significant economic investment by the Japanese. The State Department recognizes this investment by the Japanese and other countries, and has been quick to use the fishery resource within 200 miles of Alaska as a carrot and a stick in their dealings with foreign nations.

When the Russians invaded Afganistan, one of the major steps invoked by President Carter was to kick the Russian fleet out of the 200 Mile Limit off Alaska. Similarly, when Poland declared Martial Law their fleets was also kicked out. However, when Poland relaxed Martial Law, they were allowed back in.

This, and other types, of political meddling has inhibited practical planning for totally domestic development and has adversely impacted the management process.

The economics of the bottomfish industry off Alaska are totally different from the economics of our traditional fisheries, such as

salmon. The profit margin on bottomfish is very slight. The capital investment necessary to process the necessarily large volumes of product are great. Lastly, the major markets which currently exist are overseas and the market which does exist in the U.S. is dominated by foreign product. Ironically, much of the foreign product being sold in the U.S. marketplace is product which was harvested and/or processed by foreign fleets within 200 miles of Alaska.

The investment and marketing problems of the domestic industry are further impacted by the overhead costs of foreign fleet operations (the Koreans pay their processing workers 37¢ per hour) and by tariff and non-tariff barriers which have been erected in different countries to keep American processed bottomfish product out. Even if we could manage to process bottomfish product at a competitive rate with Japan, for instance, we could never get that product into their marketplace.

The combination of the economic factors and the allocation process as defined in the MFCMA result in a situation wherein domestic industry cannot receive an allocation because the domestic industry is unable to economically compete with the countries which are receiving the allocation. It is a classic Catch 22, further complicated by political meddling.

During the past few years, the domestic industry has attempted to

work within the existing MFCMA structure by engaging in direct "industry to industry negotiations" with Japan. The idea behind these negotiations was that the U.S. industry could reach agreements with the Japanese industry through which the Japanese would agree to purchase negotiated amounts of domestically processed bottomfish product for sale within the Japanese marketplace. As a result of these agreements, it was hoped, the domestic industry would have a definite market for its product thereby insuring at least some return on the necessary domestic capital investment. In the long run, the domestic industry would steadily increase its bottomfish operations, expand its markets, and eventually replace the foreign fishery operations within 200 miles of Alaska.

The 1984 agreement with the Japanese required Japan to purchase "upto 50,000 metric tons" of processed bottomfish product from U.S. processors during calendar year 1984. Subsequent to that agreement, the Japanese failed to purchase any bottomfish product claiming their interpretation of the agreement did not obligate them to actually purchase the product but, merely, obliged them to purchase in the event they found it economically feasible.

For obvious reasons, the 1985 "industry to industry" agreement with Japan was firmed up to avoid 1984-type misunderstandings. In the 1985 agreement, Japan agreed to sign purchase agreements with U.S.

processors for 30,000 metric tons of processed bottomfish product by March 31, 1985. Once again, the Japanese failed to deliver and the March 31 date passed without any signed agreement. To make matters worse, the State Department, over the objections of large segments of the U.S. industry, proceeded with the second quarter, 1985, release of direct fishery allocations to Japan.

It is clear to those of us involved in the industry that the current structure of the MFCMA is actually working against the development interests of the U.S. domestic industry. We have attempted to work through the existing structure and have found ourselves exactly where we started -- on the outside looking in. Therefore, we are convinced the structure must be changed.

The USA Coalition is calling for an amendment to the MFCMA which would phase out all foreign fishing activities by 1988, and which would freeze Joint Venture operations at their current levels until U.S. industry can handle that additional harvest in 1990. Local 200 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, Alaska's largest maritime labor organization, is in full support of this approach.

The replacement of foreign fishery operations within 200 miles of the United States was, and is, one of the primary goals of the MFCMA.

Only when foreign fishery operations have ceased will Alaska and the United States begin to reap the vast and varied benefits of the resource within 200 miles.

The stakes for Alaska are great. Literally thousands of jobs in the processing sector alone will be expanded and created. Fishermen will have the opportunity to operate yearround if they desire. Coastal communities will enjoy the influx of substantial amounts of continuing capital investment and jobs, thereby allowing the development of a stable economic base for the community. Freight rates to Alaska will decrease due to the new "backhaul" to the Lower 48. The impact to all of Alaska will be great.

I urge you to support this Resolution. To do otherwise would be to perpetuate a situation wherein the great potential benefit of a renewable resource to Alaska continues to go unrealized.

JUNEAU EMPIRE

"The Voice of Alaska's Capital City"

JUNEAU, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985

JUNEAU EMPIRE, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985 3

Coalition pushes end to foreign fishing within conservation zone

By KIRK McALLISTER
The Juneau Empire

A group representing several segments of the seafood and transportation industries have banded together to push for an end to all foreign fishing in the 200-mile fishery conservation zone off the coast of Alaska.

The group, "USA Coalition" (United Seafood Americanization) wants Congress to amend the 1976 Magnuson Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, which set up the 200-mile zone, to phase out all foreign fishing in the zone in the next five years.

In addition, the group wants a freeze on sales of American-harvested fish to foreign processors at current levels until 1990 when American processors can replace foreign operations.

Both of those goals would stimulate U.S. investment in the lucrative bottomfish industry, group members say. More than 5 billion pounds of seafood are caught off Alaska each year.

The coalition includes processors, commercial fishermen, sport fishermen, labor organizations and transportation companies.

Coalition member Larry Cotter, president of Local 200 of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, said that phasing out foreign fishing in the 200-mile zone would have several major benefits for Alaska including:

- Stimulating the economies of coastal communities with investment by American processors. That would in turn provide thousands of year-round jobs for processing workers.

- Reducing the incidental catches of salmon, halibut and herring by foreign fleets, meaning more fish would return to Alaska's commercial and sport fisheries.

- Reducing transportation costs in Alaska as more freight would be hauled south and freight volume and competition would be increased.

Cotter said seafood processing workers have the lowest annual income of any major labor group in the state because of the seasonal nature of the salmon, halibut and crab fisheries. Bottomfish would allow many workers year-round jobs.

Another coalition member, Jeff Stephan, manager of the United Fishermen's Marketing Association in Kodiak, said that very few Alaskans are benefiting from joint ventures. Of the 85 to 95 American trawlers involved in joint ventures with foreign nations only about 10 are Alaskans.

Of the 2 million metric tons of fish harvested in the 200-mile zone by foreign fleets, about 900,000 tons was in joint ventures with American boats.

"There won't be any American investment in the bottomfish industry such as cod and pollack as long as there's a foreign presence in the zone," Stephan said. "But when you restrict access to Americans only it increases the value of the products to U.S. industry and will stimulate investment. We've seen this work already with tanner crab, king crab and sablefish."

Rick Lauber, Alaska manager of the Pacific Seafood Processors Association, said that in the nine years of its existence, the 200-mile limit law has been "an absolute failure" for processors in Alaska.

"There's more fish being processed by foreign interests now than before the act went into effect," Lauber said. "There must be a foreign phase-out before domestic processors will begin investing. We just can't compete with their low costs. The Koreans, for example, pay their processing workers 37 cents an hour. How can we compete with that?"

Lauber said he was confident that American processors would be able to increase domestic markets for bottomfish and would still be able to sell to traditional Asian markets as well.

The USA Coalition is pushing resolutions in both houses of the Legislature calling for amendments to the 200-mile limit law. The Alaska delegation in Washington, D.C., plans to introduce amendments to the act this year, an aide to Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, said this morning.

Gov. Bill Sheffield also supports removing foreign fleets from Alaska waters, which would help diversify the state's economy, said Molly McCammon, press secretary to the governor.

Anchorage Daily News

119, 170 PAGES

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA, THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1985

Alliance wants to end foreign take of state fish P.D-1

By ANN GONY
Daily News reporter

JUNEAU — Lay end to end all the fish caught or processed by foreigners off the Alaska coast last year and they'd wrap around the equator 13 times, according to Larry Cotter.

That may sound like trivia, but to Cotter and others it illustrates an important point.

Cotter is part of the United Seafood Americanization (USA) Coalition, a group of fishing, seafood processing, union and transportation interests which recently organized to advocate exclusion of foreign fishing and processing fleets from U.S. waters off Alaska.

Foreigners last year processed 80 percent, or 4.1 billion pounds, of the total seafood harvest within 200 miles of Alaska, said

Cotter, state president of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union. The union represents cannery workers.

"It's an amazing resource out there, and we're getting little or no benefit from it," he said.

"The problem we have had is that a majority of people in the country, even in Alaska, don't realize — to put it frankly — that they're getting shafted," said Rick Lauber, a lobbyist for the Pacific Seafood Processors Association.

The USA Coalition wants to change that by passing laws to phase out all foreign fishing and processing off Alaska by 1988.

It also wants a freeze at current levels of joint ventures, in which American fishermen sell their catch to foreign processing fleets.

The coalition calls for elimination of joint ventures after 1990.

Foreign domination of the bottomfish industry boils down to an economic "Catch 22," coalition members said.

Domestic fish processors can't expand their capacity to handle vast quantities of cod, pollock and other groundfish species because they can't compete with foreign processors, who pay wages as low as 37 cents an hour.

Because the domestic industry can't process all the fish, foreign fleets are allocated huge quantities under the Magnuson Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976.

That law is before Congress for review this year.

See D-3, ALLIANCE

Alliance wants fishing limits

Continued from Page D-1

Coalition members testified Wednesday before the Senate Resources Committee for a resolution asking Congress and President Reagan to act on the matter.

Anchorage residents and other Alaskans could enjoy lower freight rates if the domestic fishing industry were helped by excluding foreigners, said John Cleveland, a coalition member from SeaLand Service Inc., a main shipper serving Alaska.

Cleveland said more domestic fishing and processing

would increase freight volume and lower costs.

Sport fishing activist Bix Bonney said foreign fleets fishing for bottomfish also catch king salmon that otherwise would return to streams in Southcentral Alaska.

The "incidental" catch of king salmon by the Japanese fishing fleet alone comes to about 200,000 fish a year, according to Bonney.

"Anybody who touches my king salmon, they're in trouble. This is something that runs right up there were God, motherhood and country," he said.



UNITED SEAFOOD AMERICANIZATION

USA COALITION COMMITTEE

Ron Jolin
Commercial fisherman

Bix Bonney
Sportfisherman

Larry Cotter
International Longshoremen's and
Warehousemen's Union

Rick Lauber
Pacific Seafood Processors Association

John Cleveland
Sea-Land Services



Council resolution eyes foreign fishing phaseout

By GORDON WEEKS
Staff Writer

The City Council last night passed a resolution urging that the phaseout of foreign fishing and processing in the U.S. Fishery Conservation zone off Alaska be addressed.

The resolution, introduced at a reconvening of the April 11 regular meeting, states that U.S. and Alaskan economies derive very little benefit from foreign fishing and processing operations off the coast of Alaska. The document states that the council "feels that nine years after the establishment of the Fishery Conservation and Management Act, the time has come to aggressively address the issue of phaseout of foreign fishing and processing."

The resolution points out that a million metric tons of Alaska bottomfish were caught by foreign nations, and that approximately 600,000 metric tons of bottomfish were apportioned to foreign processors last year.

"The level of investment necessary for U.S. fishing industry to develop bottomfish off Alaska will not take place as long as foreign fishing and joint operations remain at current levels, and as long as there is no definite program for phasing out foreign fishing and processing," the resolution states.

The council also passed a resolution supporting full funding

for the Legislative Information and Teleconference offices in Alaska.

The resolution states that the service "provides a vital communication link between constituents and their legislators" and that "many state agencies actively solicit input to policy via the Legislative Teleconference Network, the most advanced and innovative system in use in the (Please turn to Page 4)

council

(Continued from Page 1)

United States today."

The resolution states that the "remote location of the state capitol precludes active participation by most Alaskans."

The council awarded L.G. Schneider and Sons Inc. a \$6,500 contract to repair the leaking roof of the Harbormaster Office. A resolution accepting the Hillside Drive right-of-way was also passed.

CITY OF KODIAK
RESOLUTION NUMBER 28-85

A RESOLUTION OF THE COUNCIL OF THE CITY OF KODIAK URGING THAT PHASE-OUT OF FOREIGN FISHING AND PROCESSING IN THE UNITED STATES FISHERY CONSERVATION ZONE OFF ALASKA BE ADDRESSED

WHEREAS, the Kodiak Community is primarily a fishing economy; and

WHEREAS, many of our merchants, seafood processors, fishermen, labor force, and support industries depend heavily on the ability of our fishing industry to harvest, process, and market the fishery resources of the U.S. Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ) off Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the Fishery Conservation and Management Act (FCMA) was established nine years ago by Congress; and

WHEREAS, Congress declared in the FCMA that "A national program for the development of fisheries which are under utilized or not utilized by the United States fishing industry, including bottomfish off Alaska, is necessary to assure that our citizens benefit from the employment, food supply, and revenue which could be generated thereby..."; and

WHEREAS, foreign nations in 1985 were apportioned approximately one million metric tons of Alaskan bottomfish for directed fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, foreign processors in 1985 were apportioned approximately 900,000 metric tons of Alaskan bottomfish for joint venture operations; and

WHEREAS, joint venture operations in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska have grown from approximately 33,000 metric tons in 1983 to a projected 900,000 metric tons in 1985; and

WHEREAS, THE U.S. processed harvest of bottomfish in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska has grown from 46,000 metric tons in 1983 to only 141,617 metric tons in 1984; and

WHEREAS, the U.S. and Alaskan economies derive very little relative benefit from foreign fishing and processing operations in the U.S. FCZ off Alaska; and

WHEREAS, the level of investment necessary for the U.S. fishing industry to develop bottomfish off Alaska will not take place as long as foreign fishing and joint venture operations remain at current levels; and as long as there is not a definitive program for phasing-out foreign fishing and processing,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Council of the City of Kodiak, Alaska, feels that nine years after the establishment of the FCMA the time has come to aggressively implement phase-out of foreign fishing and processing.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Congress is respectfully requested to implement a date-specific phase-out of foreign fishing and joint venture processing in the 1985 reauthorization of the FCMA.

AND, BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that copies of this resolution be sent to the following individuals:

Senator John C. Danforth, Chairman, Senate Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation

Senator Frank Murkowski

Senator Theodore F. Stevens

Congressman John Breaux, Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation, House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Commission

Malcolm Baldrige, U.S. Secretary of Commerce

James Branson, North Pacific Fishery Management Council

Governor Bill Sheffield

Senator Fred Zharoff

Representative David Thompson

PASSED AND APPROVED this 16TH day of APRIL, 1985.

CITY OF KODIAK


MAYOR

ATTEST:


CITY CLERK

City of Sand Point

P.O. Box 177
Sand Point, Alaska 99661
(907) 383-2696

RESOLUTION NO. 85-20

A RESOLUTION OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF SAND POINT SUPPORTING AMERICANIZATION OF FISHING.

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the Fisheries Conservation Management Act is being considered by Congress; and

WHEREAS, the only intent of the FCMA was for americanization of the U.S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska, the majority of bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource off of Alaska, and presently these communities are in economical hardships; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phase-out of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the U.S. should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities.

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that the Sand Point City Council supports phase-out of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of foreign fishing.

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the Sand Point City Council supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED AND ADOPTED by a duly constituted quorum of the Sand Point City Council this 15 day of April, 1985.

Jack H. Foster, Jr.
MAYOR

ATTEST:

Debra K. Austin
CITY CLERK

FISHERIES CONSERVATION MANAGEMENT ACT

RESOLUTION NO. 85-12

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by Congress; and,

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for "Americanization" of the U.S. Fisheries; and,

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and,

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource of Alaska; and presently these communities are in economic hardship; and,

WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phase-out of foreign fishing and processing; and,

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. supports phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of fishing; and,

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Aleutian/Pribilof Islands Association, Inc. supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

Passed and approved on this 3rd day of April, 1985.

ATTEST:

Angie Kochuten
SECRETARY

Philemon Tutiakepe
**PHILEMON TUTIAKEPE, CHAIRMAN
A/PIA BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Delegation, industry split

U.S. wading in 200-mile zone

By BETTY MILLS

Daily News Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Congress has launched its review of the historic law which extended the U.S. fishing zone to 200 miles, with segments of the Alaska fishing industry and the delegation split about what changes are needed.

The law, enacted in 1978, expires on Sept. 30. In addition to extending the fishery conservation zone to 200 miles, the law created eight regional management councils to develop fishery management plans. The North Pacific Fishery Management Council was established to deal with Alaska.

Enacted after years of debate, the law was intended to cut back on overfishing by foreign nations and open up new opportunities to Americans. This effort to "Americanize" the fishery is at the heart of the

debate to re-authorize and amend the law.

The all-Republican Alaska delegation is divided on the issue, with Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski supporting a cut-off date for ending foreign fishing within the zone, and Rep. Don Young opposing such a plan.

Murkowski, who serves on the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, favors a termination date of 1990, while Stevens has not settled on a deadline.

Young argues that setting a date to kick foreigners out of the U.S. zone could backfire against Alaskans.

In an interview before he left for the Orient, Murkowski said he planned to discuss his views with Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone.

"I am going to indicate that we are going to Americanize our fishing

within the 200-mile limit. It is inevitable. By about 1990, or thereabouts, we will have it Americanized," the senator said.

Stevens, who serves on the Senate Commerce Committee, which will write the new fishing bill, is still preparing amendments. He hopes to introduce legislation later this month.

"There is no consensus from the people who come in here," said Stevens. "Some want a time frame for phasing out foreign fishermen ... others say foreign fishermen are not the problem. There is not a consensus in Alaska. The Northwest fishermen want foreign processors within the 200-mile limit, and the Southeast fishermen don't. My job is to ask the federal government to argue the availability of the resources. That is why we are backing the foreign fishermen out of the zone. That was my position before. It was in my bill last year, and I intend to put it back in," Stevens said.

But Young feels it is premature to set a deadline.

"Don does not favor legislative termination," said aide Bob Moore. "What happens if you say, 'OK, in 1988, everyone out of the pool'? We may not have a market. Japan alone buys 40 percent of the salmon we catch in Alaska," Moore added. "There is a bill in the Japanese Diet (legislature) which calls for a ban on importation of American fish products if the Japanese allocation is cut. Japan could shut down our fishing industry in Alaska if we arbitrarily terminate them. If we do it abruptly and arbitrarily, it will be bad for Alaska. We must do it on a step-by-step basis."

The House fish and wildlife subcommittee is moving quickly on amendments to the 200-mile limit law, scheduling a drafting session for May 2. Senate hearings are expected to begin later this month, and Stevens hopes to see the committee to Alaska this summer.

4/11/85

4

Editorial Keeping gains

For years before the 200-mile fishing limit went into effect in 1976, Alaskans rightfully complained that the U.S. federal government traded away Alaska fisheries to obtain diplomatic goals. Alaska's fishery was last priority to federal negotiators.

Alaskans must watch that the same thing doesn't reoccur. It could. The 200-mile limit law expires Sept. 30. Congress is holding hearings now on renewal and modifications to the law. Alaska Sens. Ted Stevens and Frank Murkowski are urging that the new law completely Americanize the fishery by banning all foreign vessels from inside the 200-mile limit after 1990. Congressman Don Young disagrees and has support of many Alaska fishermen who have been fishing for foreign processors within the 200-mile limit in joint operations.

The major problem is that the U.S. is on the losing side in a trade war with Japan on such things as automobiles, agricultural products, textiles and electronic devices. Autos and electronics are more important to the majority of the people in the U.S., meaning also the majority in Congress, than Alaska fishing. It's going to take all of the efforts of Alaskans, and agreement among our congressional delegation, to assure that Alaskans keep what they gained with the 200-mile limit concept.

It's possible that U.S. trade negotiators may offer to give foreign fleets greater fish quotas within the 200-mile zone in exchange for dropping the Japanese ban on import of U.S. goods, or in exchange for Japan limiting auto exports to the U.S.

It's a shame. Alaska has so much to offer in natural resources — oil, gas, coal, hard rock minerals, timber and fish — that could be exported to improve the balance of payments for the U.S. but faces restrictions by its own government that inhibits that help.

No one in Washington is looking at what Alaska has to offer unless it is how Alaska's fishery resources can be traded away to foreign fishermen to reduce the number of autos shipped from Japan.

C I T Y A N D B O R O U G H O F S I T K A

Resolution No. 85-278

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE
CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA SUPPORTING
PHASEOUT OF DIRECTED FOREIGN FISHING
BY 1988 AND A CAP ON EXISTING LEVELS
OF FISHING, ALSO SUPPORTING REPLACEMENT
OF FOREIGN PROCESSING WITH AMERICAN
PROCESSING BY 1990

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries
Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by
Congress; and

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for
"Americanization" of the U. S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish
is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are
presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits
associated with the huge bottomfish resource off Alaska, and
presently these communities are in economic hardship; and

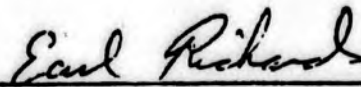
WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit
from phaseout of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the
communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States
should be to catch, process, and market American fish with
American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the
City and Borough of Sitka that it supports phaseout of
directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels
of fishing, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Assembly of the
City and Borough of Sitka supports replacement of foreign
processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of
the City and Borough of Sitka this 23rd day of APRIL, 1985.



Earl Richards,
Deputy Mayor

ATTEST:


Dolores Ingwersen,
Municipal Clerk

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICANIZATION OF THE U.S. FISHERY

More than four billion pounds of the fish harvested and/or processed within the 200-mile zone off Alaska's coast is taken by foreign fishing interests. This is eighty percent of the total harvest in those waters.

This valuable resource could bring thousands of new jobs to Alaska and be of tremendous benefit to the economic health and stability of our many coastal communities and the State.

We, the undersigned do endorse and support the phasing out of all foreign fishing in U.S. waters by 1988, limiting joint ventures to their current harvest levels and the phasing out of all foreign processing by 1990.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Address</u>
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Please mail signed petitions to USA Coalition, Suite 312, 175 S. Franklin St., Juneau, Alaska, 99801. For more information, call (907)586-3105.



City and Borough of Sitka

304 LAKE STREET. SITKA, ALASKA. 99835

April 24, 1985

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Honorable Frank Murkowski
United States Senate
317 Hart Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Representative Don Young
House of Representatives
2331 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Gentlemen:

Sitka supports the phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and also supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing and urges you to support the "Americanization" of the United States fisheries also. A copy of the a resulation adopting this stand is enclosed for your information.

Sincerely yours,

Richard Anderson
Administrator

enclosure

cc: USA Coalition
Eric Eckholm
175 South Franklin, Suite 314
Juneau, Alaska 99801

City of Seward

Resolution No. 85-278

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA SUPPORTING PHASEOUT OF DIRECTED FOREIGN FISHING BY 1988 AND A CAP ON EXISTING LEVELS OF FISHING, ALSO SUPPORTING REPLACEMENT OF FOREIGN PROCESSING WITH AMERICAN PROCESSING BY 1990

WHEREAS, reauthorization of the U.S. Fisheries Conservation Management Act (FCMA) is being considered by Congress; and

WHEREAS, the original intent of the FCMA was for "Americanization" of the U. S. fisheries; and

WHEREAS, in Alaska the majority of the bottomfish is caught and/or processed by foreign nations; and

WHEREAS, coastal communities in Alaska are presently being excluded in the most part from any benefits associated with the huge bottomfish resource off Alaska, and presently these communities are in economic hardship; and

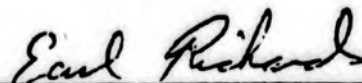
WHEREAS, coastal communities could immensely benefit from phaseout of foreign fishing and processing; and

WHEREAS, the goal of the U.S. fishing industry, the communities of Alaska, and the people of the United States should be to catch, process, and market American fish with American equipment, by American people, in American communities,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that it supports phaseout of directed foreign fishing by 1988 and a cap on existing levels of fishing, and

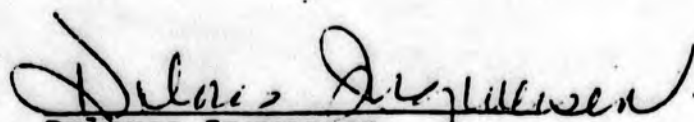
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka supports replacement of foreign processing with American processing by 1990.

PASSED, APPROVED, AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka this 23rd day of APRIL, 1985.



Earl Richards,
Deputy Mayor

ATTEST:


Dolores Ingwersen,
Municipal Clerk

PETITION IN SUPPORT OF AMERICANIZATION OF THE U.S. FISHERY

More than four billion pounds of the fish harvested and/or processed within the 200-mile zone off Alaska's coast is taken by foreign fishing interests. This is eighty percent of the total harvest in those waters.

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We, the undersigned do endorse and support the phasing out of all foreign fishing in U.S. waters by 1988, limiting joint ventures to their current harvest levels and the phasing out of all foreign processing by 1990.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Name (Print)</u>	<u>Address</u>
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Please mail signed petitions to USA Coalition, Suite 312, 175 S. Franklin St., Juneau, Alaska, 99801. For more information, call (907)586-3105.



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

48:31

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON FISHERIES
May 6, 1985
12:30 p.m.

Members Present: Representative Peter Goll, Chair
Representative Katie Hurley
Representative Andre Marrou
Representative Dave Thompson
Representative Mike Navarre

Members Absent: Representative John Binkley
Representative Roger Jenkins

COMMITTEE CALENDAR

HJR 38 Relating to fisheries enhancement by the
Department of Fish and Game within the Andy
Simons Wilderness Unit, Kenai National
Wildlife Refuge.

WITNESS REGISTER

No witnesses.

PREVIOUS ACTION

HJR 38: Read the first time 04/29/85 and
referred to Fish, Res and Rules; no previous
committee action to record. Today Fish
reported out with 6DP.

ACTION NARRATIVE

TAPE #18 SIDE ONE
Recording
Number 001

The meeting was called to order at 12:30
p.m. Chairman Goll noted the presence of
Representatives Marrou, Thompson, Hurley and
Navarre and announced HJR 38.

Number 007

Representative Thompson moved for the
passage of HJR 38 and asked individual
recommendations. There were no objections.
Representatives Navarre, Thompson, Hurley,
Marrou and Goll signed DO PASS.
Representative John Binkley later signed DO
PASS.

Number 010

The meeting was adjourned at 12:31 p.m.

Introduced: 4/29/85
Referred: House Special Committee
on Fisheries and Resources

1 IN THE HOUSE

BY NAVARRE AND MARROU

2

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 38

3

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4

FOURTEENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5

Relating to fisheries enhancement by the

6

Department of Fish and Game within the

7

Andy Simons Wilderness Unit, Kenai

8

National Wildlife Refuge.

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

10 WHEREAS the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is preparing a comprehen-
11 sive conservation plan for the Andy Simons Wilderness portion of the Kenai
12 National Wildlife Refuge; and

13 WHEREAS the final draft for the comprehensive conservation plan states
14 that fisheries enhancement will not be permitted in wilderness areas; and

15 WHEREAS THE Alaska Department of Fish and Game has had a fisheries
16 enhancement program in operation on Tustumena Lake; and

17 WHEREAS the fisheries enhancement program on Tustumena Lake has re-
18 sulted in an increase in the total production of fish from the lake without
19 negative results on wild stocks or the rearing environment; and

20 WHEREAS the Tustumena fishery enhancement program has resulted in the
21 production of at least 300,000 additional adult salmon, with a value to
22 Central Cook Inlet fishermen of \$1,600,000; and

23 WHEREAS the comprehensive conservation plan, if implemented, would put
24 the state fisheries enhancement program in jeopardy; and

25 WHEREAS the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has recommended to the
26 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service that the comprehensive conservation plan
27 permit fisheries enhancement in special situations under cooperative agree-
28 ments; and

29 WHEREAS the Department of Fish and Game has also recommended that the

1 Tustumena Lake sockeye stocking be continued until the U.S. Fish and
2 Wildlife Service and the Department of Fish and Game jointly determine that
3 these projects have been completed or that they no longer achieve their
4 stated objectives;

5 BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature respectfully requests
6 the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to continue to permit the stocking of
7 fish and the enhancement of the fishery resources within Tustumena Lake of
8 the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

9 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Donald P.
10 Hodel, Secretary of the Interior; to Robert A. Jantzen, Director of the
11 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; to Robert Gilmore, Director, Alaska Region,
12 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; to W. Vernon Wiggins and Robert Grogan,
13 Co-Chairman, Alaska Land Use Council; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and
14 the Honorable Frank Murkowski, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young,
15 U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

MEMORANDUM

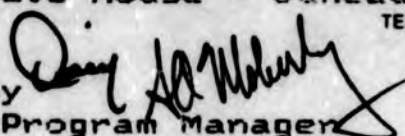
State of Alaska

TO: Pat Malone
Administrative Assistant
to Representative Navarre
Alaska State House - Juneau

DATE: April 24, 1985

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO: 267-2166

FROM: Dave Daisy 
Regional Program Manager
FRED Division - Anchorage
Department of Fish and Game

SUBJECT: Tustumena Sockeye
Enhancement Program

Enclosed are two documents that should help explain the Tustumena Lake Sockeye Enhancement Program. One is Sockeye Salmon Investigation, Tustumena Lake System, Alaska - Progress Report Number 3 which is the latest progress report on the studies to determine the effects of sockeye salmon enhancement on Tustumena Lake, and the other is the abstract of two presentations given by Loren Flagg, the area biologist in charge of the Tustumena program, explaining the enhancement program and the Tustumena sockeye investigation project. You will note the the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service is involved in the investigation project. A quote from Flagg's presentation sums it up best - "Our studies to date indicate that the Tustumena Lake stocking program has resulted in an increase in total production from the lake without any negative effects."

It should be noted that the Tustumena stocking program involves no habitat manipulation, no permanent structures, and utilizes stocks native to the Tustumena system. It takes advantage of plankton (sockeye food) production that is surplus to the needs of sockeye produced naturally in the system.

Tustumena Lake is totally within the Andy Simons Wilderness portion of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (KNWR). The final draft of the KNWR Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) defines fisheries enhancement as "actions taken to increase fishery stocks above historic levels. Includes lake fertilization, stocking, building hatcheries and fish passages, and artificially incubating fish in streams." The CCP states that fisheries enhancement will not be permitted in wilderness areas as well as areas where minimal management techniques or traditional management techniques will be applied. This in effect eliminates fishery enhancement from 87% of the KNWR. We object to this outright prohibition on the bulk of the KNWR. Fishery enhancement encompasses a broad range of activities. We believe that some forms of enhancement are compatible within all management categories and should be allowed pending an activity-specific review.

April 24, 1985

To accomplish this the permitting level indicated for fisheries enhancement in Table 21 of the final draft of the KNWR CCP needs to be changed. The suggested wording is: Table 21, Fisheries Enhancement - Change all categories to: "Permitted in special situations with cooperative agreements."

I hope the above and the enclosed documents are of use to you. If you have any questions please do not hesitate to contact me. My home phone is 243-8544 and my work phone is 267-2166.

Good luck.

Enclosures

cc: Moberly
Flagg



STATE OF ALASKA

S. A. (STAN) MOBERLY
DIRECTOR

DIVISION OF FISHERIES REHABILITATION,
ENHANCEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT (FRED)
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

CAPITAL OFFICE PARK
P.O. BOX 3-2000
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802
OFFICE: (907) 465-4160
HOME: (907) 789-0024

Abstract of Presentation to Kenai Peninsula Borough
Resource Development Commission (3/18/85) and
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (3/23/85)
on Tustumena Lake Sockeye Salmon Enhancement Program

by

Loren B. Flagg
Area Biologist
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation,
Enhancement, and Development

The Crooked Creek Hatchery, located at Kasilof, was constructed in 1974. Additions to the facility in the late 1970's and early 1980's brought the capacity of the hatchery to 20 million salmon eggs.

The primary purpose of the facility is to increase the sockeye (red) salmon production at Tustumena Lake. Lake rearing studies in the early 1970's indicated that the system was spawning limited, as opposed to rearing limited, and that the lake was capable of producing more salmon fry than the spawning grounds could supply. Recent studies verify that this assumption was correct - we have demonstrated through the stocking and evaluation program that the lake can produce more fish.

Production stocking was initiated in 1979 at a level of 7.8 million sockeye fry. From 1982 to 1984 we reached the full production level of about 16-17 million fry annually.

Most sockeye salmon fry rear for one year in Tustumena Lake before migrating to sea as smolt. Since 1980 the number of smolt migrating from Tustumena Lake has increased (1-14 million) as has the hatchery contribution (3%-25%).

RECEIVED

APR 1

F.R.E.D.
ANCHORAGE REGIONAL OFFICE

Our evaluation studies have addressed the questions: (1) "are the smolt being produced from the lake in good condition, and (2) are we in any way harming the natural stock or the environment". Our studies to date indicate that the Tustuegan Lake stocking program has resulted in an increase in total production from the lake without any negative effects. The smolt coming out of the lake are in excellent condition and we have observed no adverse impacts on wild stocks or the rearing environment. In 1984, the year of the largest smolt migration (14.2 million), age 1.0 smolts were the largest we have observed. The plankton population has held up strongly, in fact the plankton index was higher in 1984 than it was in 1980.

The additional salmon smolt being produced from the system will mean more adults available for commercial, sport, and subsistence fishermen. At a minimum, 300,000 additional adult salmon will be available on an annual basis for harvest as a direct result of the enhancement program. The ex-vessel value estimated to commercial fishermen in Central Cook Inlet is 1.6 million dollars. When added to the annual value of \$400,000 for fish produced from Leisure Lake, which are harvested by Lower Cook Inlet seiners, we estimate that 2.0 million dollars annually will go directly to commercial fishermen from our stocking program starting next year.

The first wholesale value, or value produced from the fish pack, is generally considered to be about 2 times the ex-vessel value (\$4.0 million). There are other multipliers, as the dollar rolls over in the community, however, I'll leave that analysis for the economists.

Since the Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon stocking program accounts for over 90% of the Crooked Creek Hatchery production, the loss of this stocking program would in all likelihood mean closure of the hatchery. The hatchery also provides king salmon, coho salmon, and steelhead for sport fishermen. Last year over 5,000 adult king salmon were caught at Crooked Creek. This fishery ranked second behind the Kenai River in king salmon catch on the Kenai Peninsula in 1984. This program and the others, coho and steelhead, would be in jeopardy if the hatchery is closed.

We ask only that the future stocking program at Tustumena Lake be directed based on the merits of the program; that is the agreement we had with the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service when we initiated our 5 year cooperative study in 1981. The State has recommended to the USFWS to change the Fisheries Enhancement section of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Plan to read: "Fisheries enhancement permitted in special situations with cooperative agreements". The State also recommended that the "Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon stocking be continued until the Service and ADF&G jointly determine that these projects have been completed or no longer achieve their stated objectives".

The KNWR plan will be available soon for a 60 day public comment period. We would encourage you, as individuals or as a group, to review this plan and provide comments to the USFWS. The State would appreciate your support on the Tustumena Lake issue. Thank you.

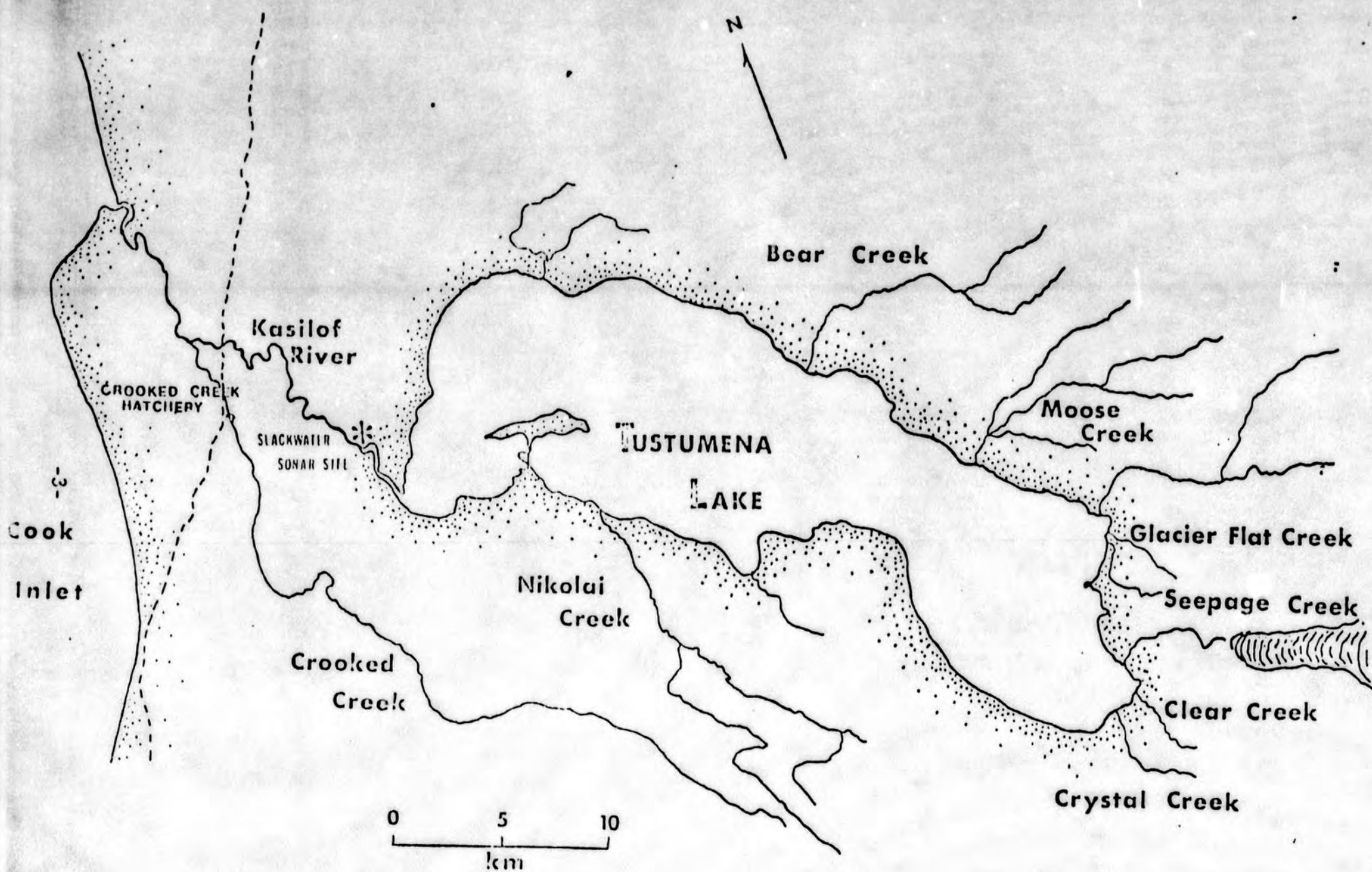


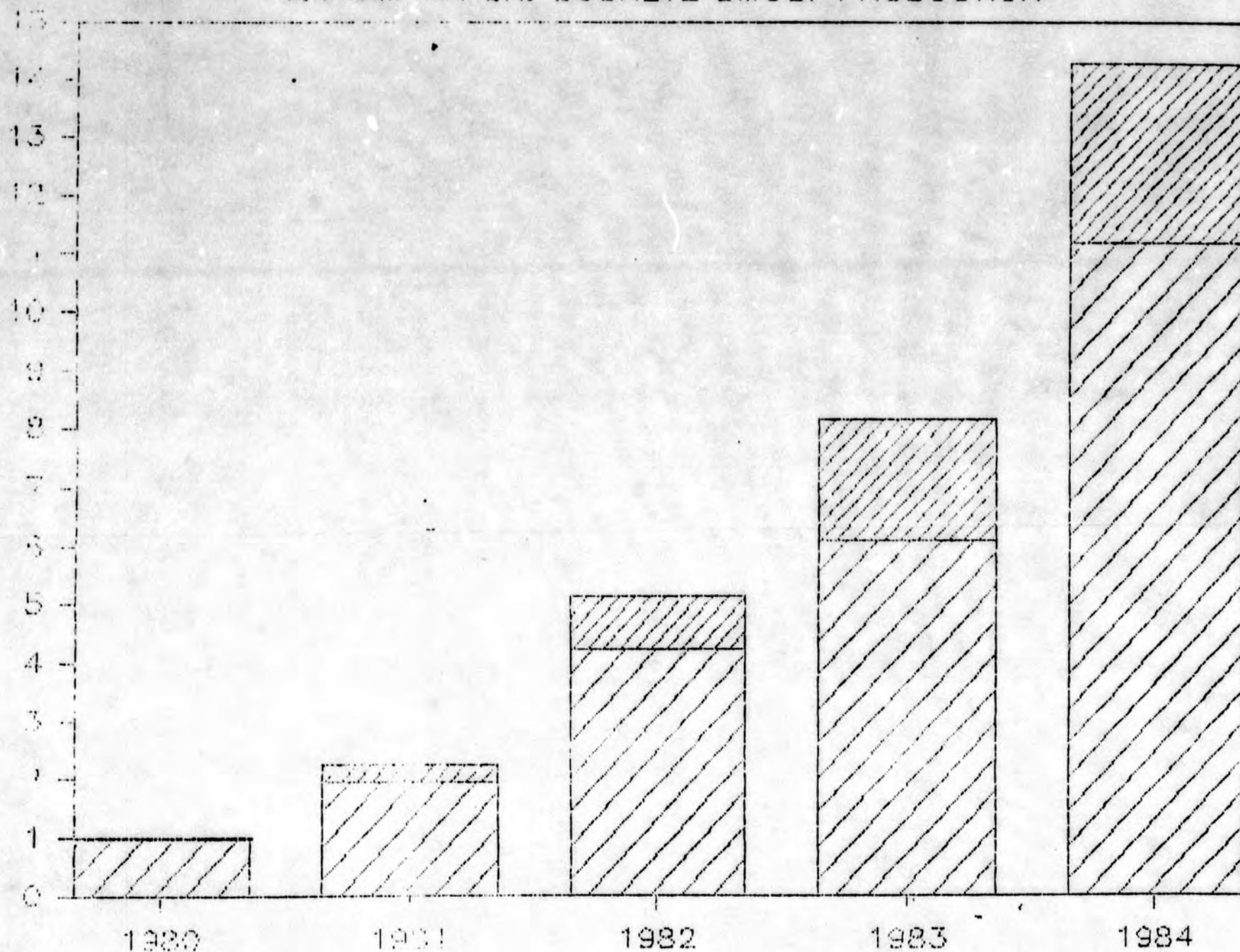
Figure 1. Kasilof River drainage and major sockeye salmon rearing lake.

Appendix A. Kasilof River smolt migration summary, 1980-1984.

Sample year	Total smolt migration (millions)	Percent age composition		Mean size of age 1.0 smolt		Percent hatchery contribution
		1.0	2.0	Length (mm)	Weight (g)	
1980	1.0	91	9	68	2.7	3
1981	2.3	82	18	70	2.8	13
1982	5.1	80	20	69	2.9	17
1983	8.3	84	16	70	2.9	25
1984	14.2	80	20	73	3.3	22

TUSTUMENA LK. COCKEYE SMOLT PRODUCTION

TOTAL SMOLT PRODUCTION (MILLIONS)



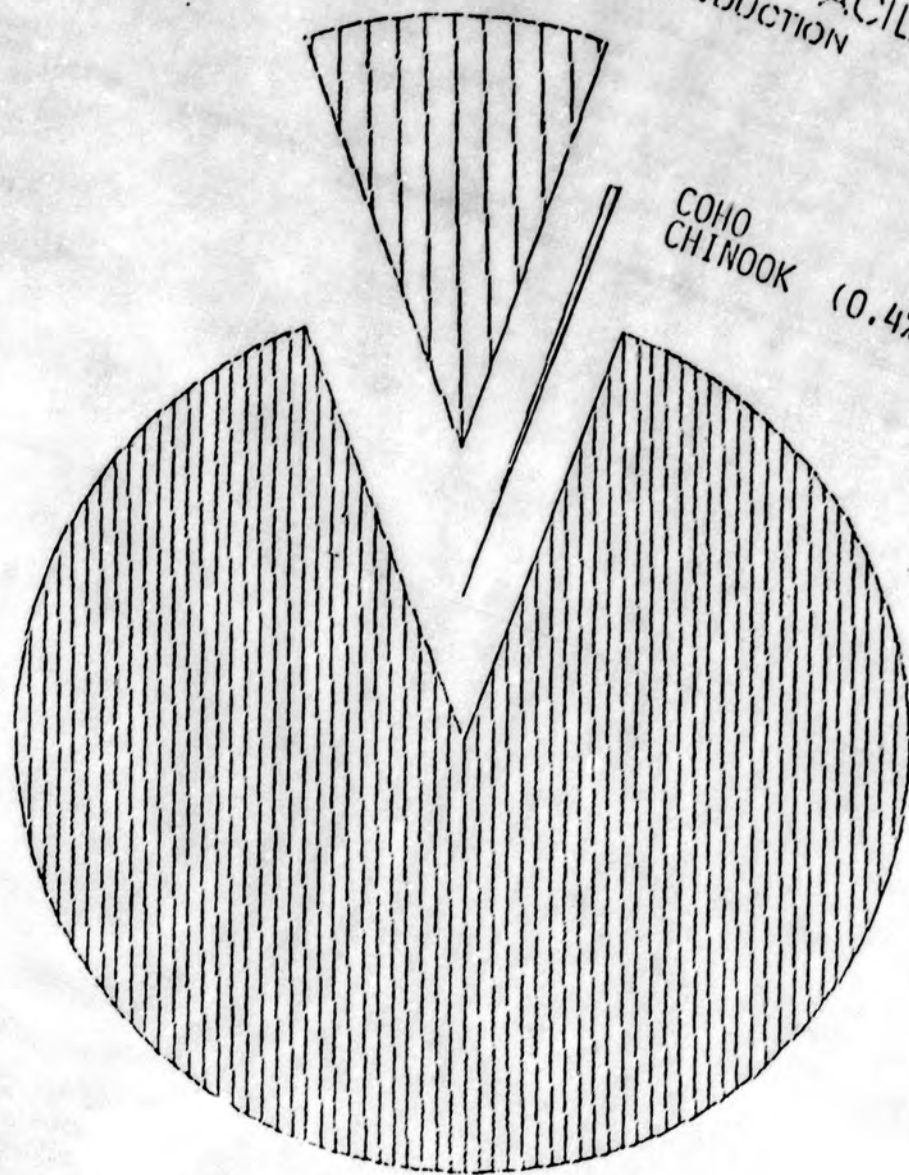
WILD SMOLT

HATCHERY SMOLT

CROOKED CR. FACILITY
1984 PRODUCTION

LEISURE (11.0%)
SOCKEYE

COHO
CHINOOK (0.4%)



TASTY (88.6%)
SOCKEYE

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

(7)

4/29/85

FURTHER RESOURCES

Date:

May 6, 1985

HOUSE SPECIAL COMMITTEE
ON FISHERIES

HJR 38

The Committee on _____ has had _____

Relating to fisheries enhancement by the Department of Fish and Game within the Andy Simons Wilderness Unit, Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

under consideration and recommends:

- ☒ do pass ☐ do not pass
- ☐ do pass with attached amendments(s)
- ☐ replace with CS for _____ ☐ same title
☐ new title
- and recommends _____
- ☐ AND attaches a "Letter of Intent" ☐ New Fiscal Note
- ☐ reports it back without recommendation ☐ Zero Fiscal Note Attached
- ☐ referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

Peter J. ...
...
David W. Thompson
Katie Hurley
Mike ...

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

Peter J. ...
CHAIRMAN

**SOCKEYE SALMON INVESTIGATION,
TUSTUMENA LAKE SYSTEM, ALASKA**

PROGRESS REPORT NUMBER 3

**Upper Cook Inlet Data Report
Number 85-1**

by

**Loren B. Flagg - Alaska Department of Fish and Game - Soldotna, Alaska
Kenneth E. Tarbox - Alaska Department of Fish and Game - Soldotna, Alaska
Jack Dean - U .S. Fish and Wildlife Service - Kenai, Alaska**



**Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development
P. O. Box 3150
Soldotna, Alaska 99669**

**Don W. Collinsworth
Commissioner**

February 1985

PREFACE

The Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon investigations project was funded in 1984 by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Project components and their respective sources of funding are listed below.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development Division (FRED): Kasilof River smolt enumeration, Limnology (lab analysis), sockeye salmon egg takes, and fry stocking.

Commercial Fisheries Division (CFD): stock separation and adult sonar.

U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service

Anadromous Fish Conservation Act: sockeye salmon spawning ground surveys and juvenile salmon tow net surveys.

Fisheries Resource Program: Tustumena Lake hydroacoustic surveys.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>Section</u>	<u>Page</u>
INTRODUCTION.	1
METHODS	4
RESULTS	8
Sockeye Salmon Survival.	8
1978, 1979.	8
1980.	8
1981.	12
1982.	12
1983.	12
1984.	16
Sockeye Salmon Growth.	16
Sockeye Salmon Age Composition	23
Spawning Ground Distribution of Sockeye Salmon	29
Adult Run Timing	32
Sockeye Salmon Fecundity	37
APPENDIX.	39

LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Tustumena Lake, Alaska sockeye salmon fry stocking and marking history, 1976-1984.	2
2	Tustumena Lake Project, component investigations and activities.	5
3	Evaluation criteria for Tustumena Lake Project.	7
4	Kasilof River sockeye salmon escapement summary, 1968-1984.	17
5	Size of Crooked Creek Hatchery reared sockeye salmon fry at time of release compared to natural fry size in Tustumena Lake, Alaska, 1979-1984.	18
6	Sizes of sockeye salmon fry collected from Tustumena Lake by tow netting, 1984.	19
7	Length composition of the major age classes of sockeye salmon collected in the Kasilof River, 1976-1984.	24
8	Weight composition of the major age classes of sockeye salmon collected in the Kasilof River, 1981-1984.	26
9	Age composition of sockeye salmon collected in the Kasilof River, 1969-1984.	30
10	Distribution (percent) of sockeye salmon in the major index tributary systems of Tustumena Lake, 1975-1984.	31
11	Peak sockeye salmon escapement counts in seven index areas, Kasilof River drainage, 1975-1984.	33
12	Date of cumulative percent of sockeye salmon counts recorded in the Kasilof River, 1968-1984.	34
13	Mean residence time in Tustumena Lake of sockeye salmon bound for Glacier Flats and Bear creeks, 1984.	36
14	Fecundity of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, as determined during egg takes for the Crooked Creek Hatchery, 1984-1984.	38

LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1	Kasilof River drainage and major sockeye salmon rearing lake.	3
2	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1978.	9
3	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1979.	10
4	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1980.	11
5	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1981.	13
6	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1982.	14
7	Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1983.	15
8	Length and weight of age 0.0 sockeye salmon in Tustumena Lake, Alaska, 1974-1984 (September sampling via tow net).	20
9	Length and weight of age 1.0 sockeye salmon in Tustumena Lake, Alaska, 1973-1984 (September sampling via tow net).	21
10	Mean weight (grams) of age 1.0 and age 2.0 sockeye salmon smolt in Kasilof River, Alaska, sampling years 1980-1984.	22
11	Mean fork length of age 1.0 and age 2.0 sockeye salmon smolt in Kasilof River, Alaska sampling years 1980-1984.	22
12	Percent contribution of age 0.0 sockeye salmon in September tow net survey of Tustumena Lake, Alaska, 1973-1984.	27

LIST OF FIGURES (continued)

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
13	Percent age composition of sockeye salmon smolt in the Kasilof River, Alaska 1980-1984.	28
14	Percent of total tags recovered by spawning area (grouped by date of tagging at the Kasilof River sonar site) expressed in number of fish enumerated by sonar during each tagging period. Note: A small proportion of tags were recovered in spawning areas outside of Tustumena Lake.	35

INTRODUCTION

Since 1976, the natural sockeye salmon (*Oncorhynchus nerka*) stocks of the Kasilof River system have been augmented with hatchery-incubated sockeye salmon fingerling reared at the State of Alaska Crooked Creek Hatchery (Table 1). Eggs taken for this purpose have been collected from the Kasilof River drainage, predominately Bear and Glacier Flats creeks (Figure 1). Stocking began under the assumption that the availability of spawning streams surrounding Tustumena Lake was limiting sockeye salmon production in the system.

In 1981, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) and the United States Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) cooperatively proposed and implemented two fishery studies which complemented sockeye salmon studies already being conducted by ADF&G in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska. Collectively, these studies are providing a better understanding of the life history stages of sockeye salmon, and the effect freshwater environmental conditions have on young sockeye salmon.

The fishery studies initiated in 1981 are proposed to continue for five years (1981-1985). During this period, findings generated by these studies and the ADF&G studies which were already "in-place" will be reported annually in a single progress report under the title "Sockeye Salmon Investigation, Tustumena Lake System, Alaska." This report is the third progress report in that series. Material in this report is not intended for publication and can only be used with written permission from the

Table 1. Tustumena Lake sockeye salmon fry stocking and marking history, 1976-84.

Release year	Glacier Flats Creek			Bear Creek			Total		
	Number fry stocked	Number marked RV	Percent	Number fry stocked	Number marked LV	Percent	Number fry stocked	Number marked	Percent
1976	1,137,784	--	--	--	--	--	1,137,784	--	--
1977	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1978	400,000	--	--	--	--	--	400,000	--	--
1979	4,864,193	30,502	.62	2,899,785	36,095	1.24	7,763,978	66,597	.86
1980	2,706,610	32,669	1.20	2,499,232	32,758	1.31	5,205,842	65,427	1.26
1981	4,967,526	198,409	3.99	3,809,045	253,947	6.67	8,776,571	452,356	5.15
1982	8,299,560	210,114	2.53	7,648,602	248,639	3.25	15,948,162	458,753	2.88
1983	9,760,100	201,800	2.07	7,174,800	218,400	3.04	16,934,900	420,200	2.48
1984	9,750,000	202,400AD 202,100RV	2.08 2.07	7,300,000	29,400	0.40	17,050,000	433,900	2.54
		404,500	4.15						

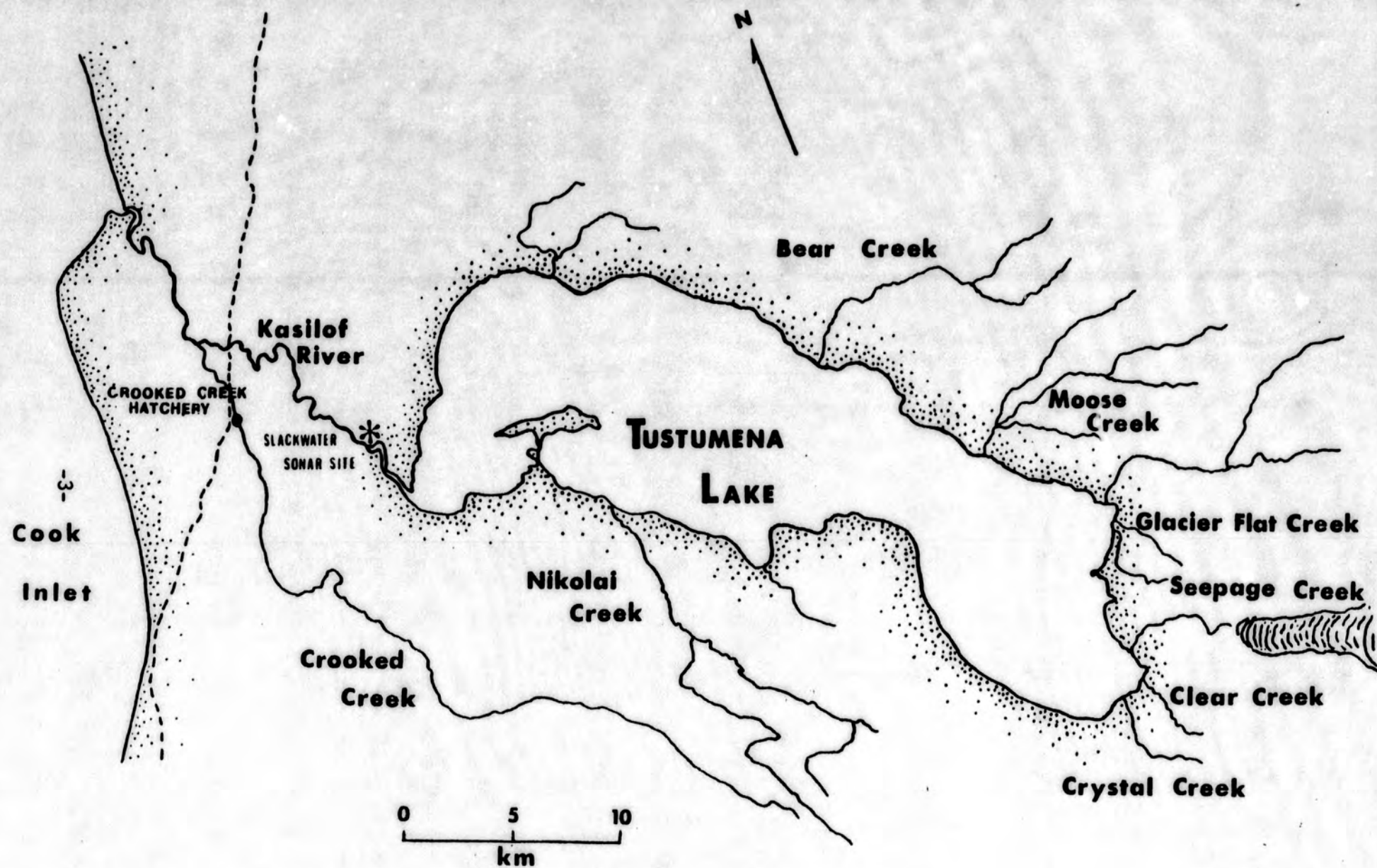


Figure 1. Kasilof River drainage and major sockeye salmon rearing lake.

authors. Data and conclusions are preliminary, pending completion of the investigations.

METHODS

For the purpose of this report, the detailed methods of each component study will not be described. They are available in individual study reports and may be obtained upon request from ADF&G or the USFWS office in Soldotna and Kenai, Alaska, respectively.

Some component studies of the project have been operative for several years, while others were initiated as recently as 1981. These studies, their general function, timing, and the year they were initiated are listed in Table 2.

The project objective implies the need to look for changes (responses) in selected population characteristics of natural and stocked sockeye salmon in the Kasilof River system. The objective additionally implies that, if changes do occur, an attempt must be made to determine what factors influenced the change (i.e., to establish cause-effect relationships). Selection of the population characteristics and the potential influencing factors which needed to, and could, practically, be measured was essential to achieving the objective. These characteristics and factors constitute the project's evaluation criteria (Table 3). As practicality permits, criteria measurements will be made frequently enough to evaluate within,

Table 2. Tustumena Lake Project, component investigations and activities.

<u>Title</u>	<u>General Description</u>	<u>Year Initiated</u>
Tow Netting	Provide estimates of sockeye fry abundance, distribution, and condition in Tustumena Lake. Three surveys per year, June-September.	1972
Stock Separation	In-season sampling of commercial catches in various aspects of Cook Inlet, and apportionment of the catch to respective river systems on the basis of scale analysis and age, weight length characteristics.	1977
Hydroacoustic Surveys	Provide estimates of sockeye fry abundance and distribution. (Note: employs echosounder to obtain number estimates). Incorporates tow netting for ground truth purposes and collection of specimens for analysis of condition, hatchery marks, etc. Three surveys per year, June-September.	1981
Adult Sonar	Sonar enumeration of adult escapement to the Kasilof River. Includes sampling of fishwheel catches at sonar site for age, weight, length and sex composition. Continuous, annually, from mid-May through mid-August.	1968
Spawning Ground Surveys	On-ground surveys of index areas in seven tributary streams to determine contributions of individual streams to total-system sockeye production. Three surveys per stream, August-September.	1975 ^{1/}
Smolt Enumeration	Employment of traps in Kasilof River to capture smolt for determination of out-migration magnitude, timing, age-weight-length composition and % hatchery stocks. May-June, annually.	1980
Limnology	Sampling at three permanent stations on Tustumena Lake to measure primary and secondary productivity (nutrient/phytoplankton/zooplankton), monitor population trends and species composition of phyto- and zooplankton, and measure parameters such as temperature, dissolved oxygen, alkalinity and light penetration. Periodic sampling, May-October.	1980
Fry Marking Technique	Development and evaluation of an analysis technique to detect oxytetracycline (otc) in hatchery-reared fish. This method, if it can be developed, would be much more efficient than the presently used fin clip method. Technique development will continue through 1983.	1981

Table 3 Evaluation criteria for Tustumena Lake Project.

<u>Criteria</u>	<u>Corresponding Investigation</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
<u>Sockeye (natural and stocked)</u>		
<u>Survival & Growth & Age Structure</u>		
Egg - June fry	Spawning Ground Surveys	Within- and between-year evaluations relative to total fry; comparisons to literature and historic levels.
June fry - Sept. fry	Hydroacoustic/Tow Netting	
Sept. fry - Age 1 smolt	Smolt Enumeration	
Sept. fry - Age 2 smolt	Smolt Enumeration	
Smolt - Adult	Adult Sonar/Stock Separation	
<u>Spawning Characteristics</u>		
Spawning Ground Distribution	Spawning Ground Surveys	Seven Streams Bear & Glacier Flat Creeks
Fecundity	Egg-take Data	
<u>Environmental Factors</u>		
<u>Limnological</u>		
Primary Production	Phytoplankton Abundance & Species Composition. Includes C-14 and Chlorophyll-a Analysis	Within- and between-year evaluations relative to environmental conditions and total fry; comparisons to literature
Secondary Production	Zooplankton Abundance & Species Composition	
Chemistry/Nutrients	D.O., alkalinity, phosphorus, nitrogen, pH conductivity, calcium, magnesium, iron, silica	
Physical Parameters	Temperature, light penetration	

and between, year variations and to make comparisons with historic levels and/or reported values for similar investigations in other areas.

RESULTS

Results presented in earlier progress reports were preliminary. In some cases numbers have been revised following final biometrics review. New data (1984) presented for each evaluation criteria is preliminary.

Sockeye Salmon Survival

Following is a discussion by brood year:

1978, 1979:

Preliminary allocation of the 1982 commercial, sport, and personal use harvest of sockeye salmon as to stream of origin was completed. Approximately 240,000 adult sockeye salmon (age 1.2) were allocated to the Kasilof River in the 1982 return (1978 brood year, Figure 2). Data for 1983 and 1984 returns are not complete at this time (1979 brood; Figure 3).

1980:

A total of 5,468,000 sockeye salmon smolt were produced from the 1980 hatchery and natural spawning population (Figure 4). Of these 1,081,400

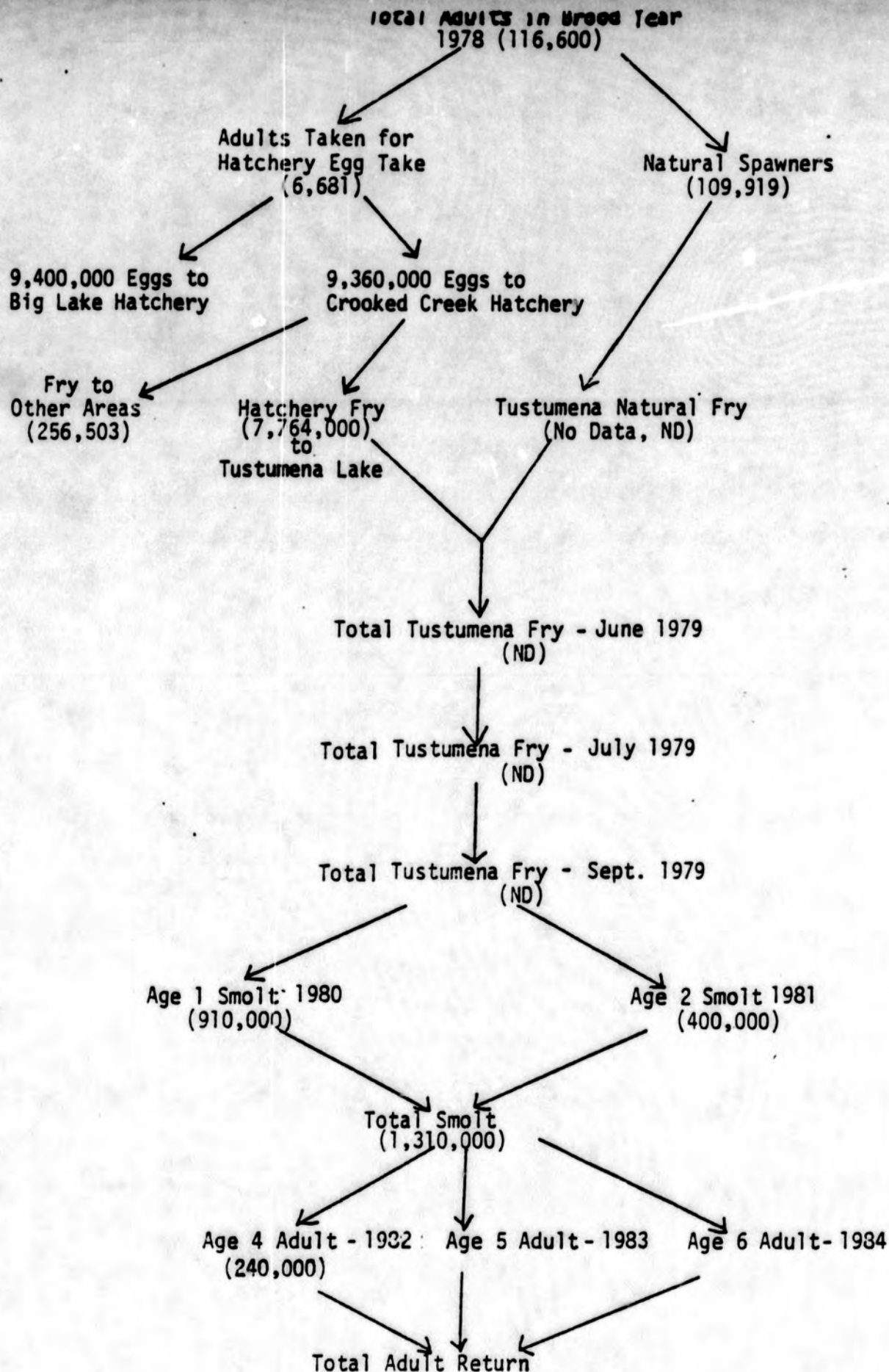


Figure 2. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1978.

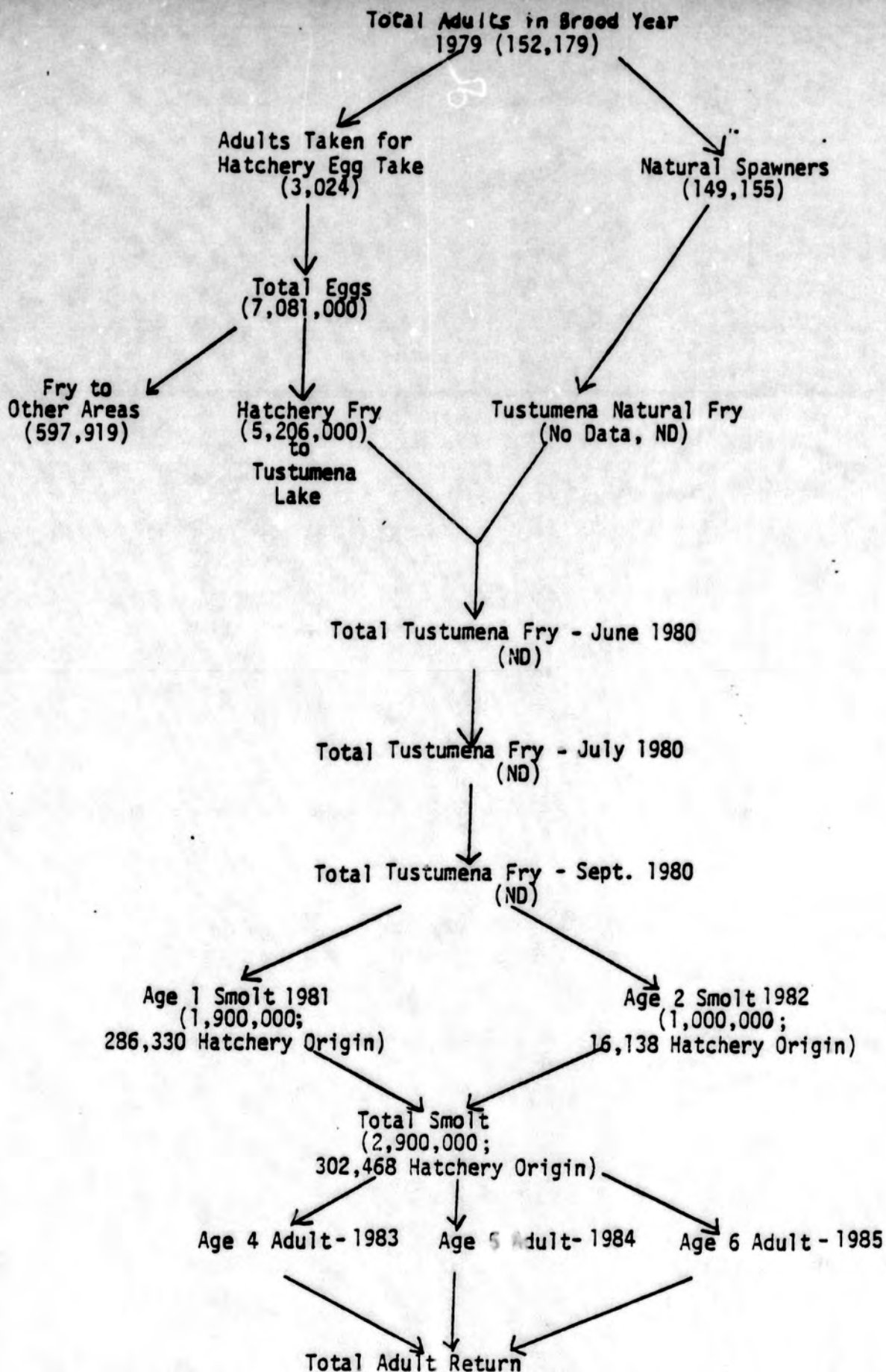


Figure 3. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year 1979.

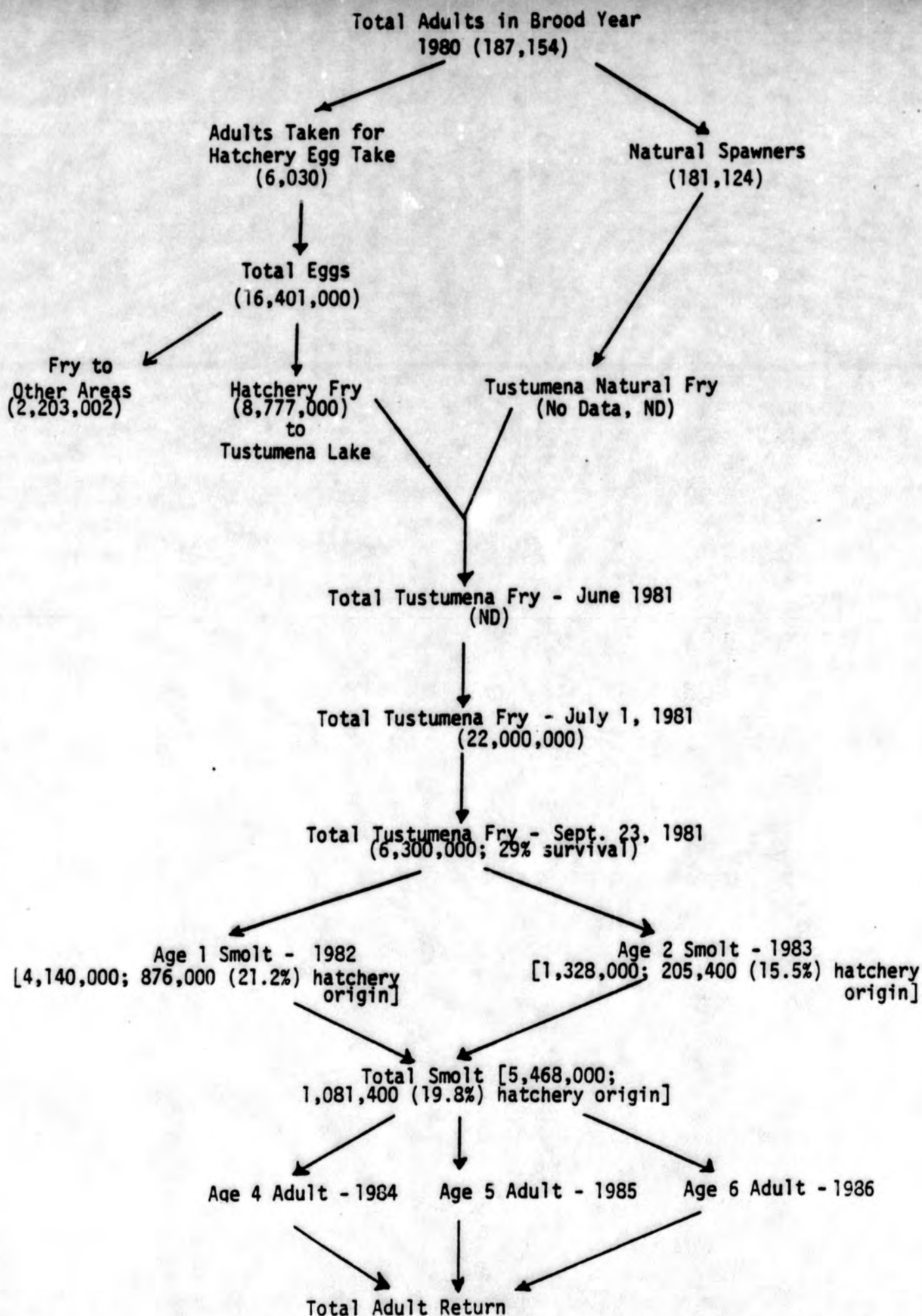


Figure 4. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year

fish, or 19.8%, were of hatchery origin. Hatchery reared fish survived from the initial plant (8,777,000 fry in June 1981) at the rate of 12.3% (9.98% to age 1.0 smolt and 2.34% to age 2.0 smolt).

1981:

A total of 9,685,000 sockeye salmon smolt were produced from the 1981 hatchery and spawning population (Figure 5). Of these, 2,242,000 fish, or 23.1% were of hatchery origin. Survival of hatchery reared fry to smolt was 14.1% (11.6% to age 1.0 smolt and 2.5% to age 2.0 smolt).

1982:

A total of 16.9 million sockeye fingerling were stocked into Tustumena Lake in June 1983. The fall hydroacoustic estimate for age 0 sockeye rearing in the lake was 20.8 million. An estimated 11.4 million age 1.0 sockeye smolt (24.2% hatchery) migrated in 1984 (Figure 6). Preliminary survival to age 1.0 smolt for hatchery stocked fry was 16.3%.

1983:

A total of 17.0 million sockeye fingerlings were stocked into Tustumena Lake in June, 1984. The fall hydroacoustic estimate for age 0 sockeye rearing in the lake was 21.9 million (Figure 7). Age 1.0 smolt from the 1983 brood year will migrate in 1985.

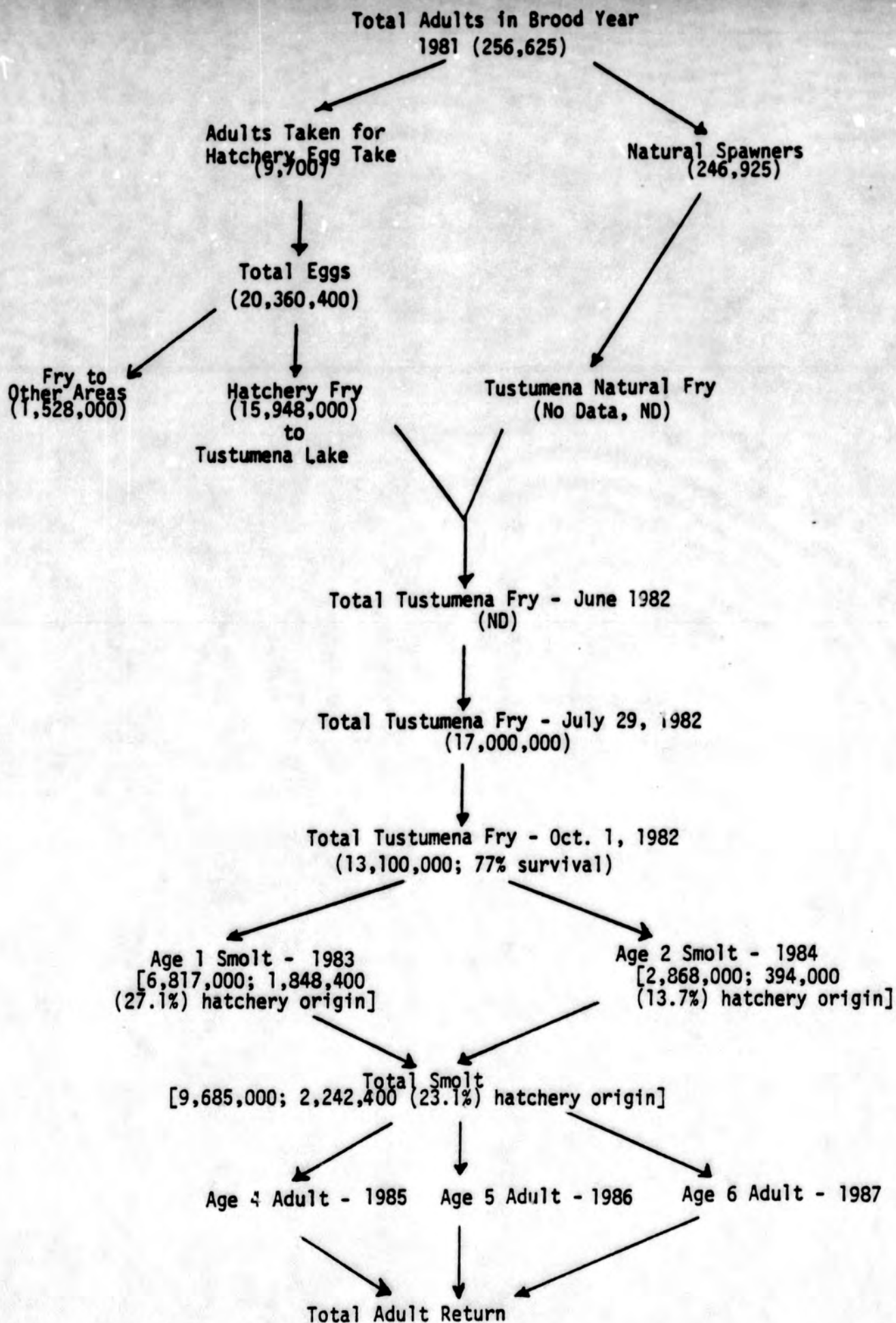


Figure 5. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year

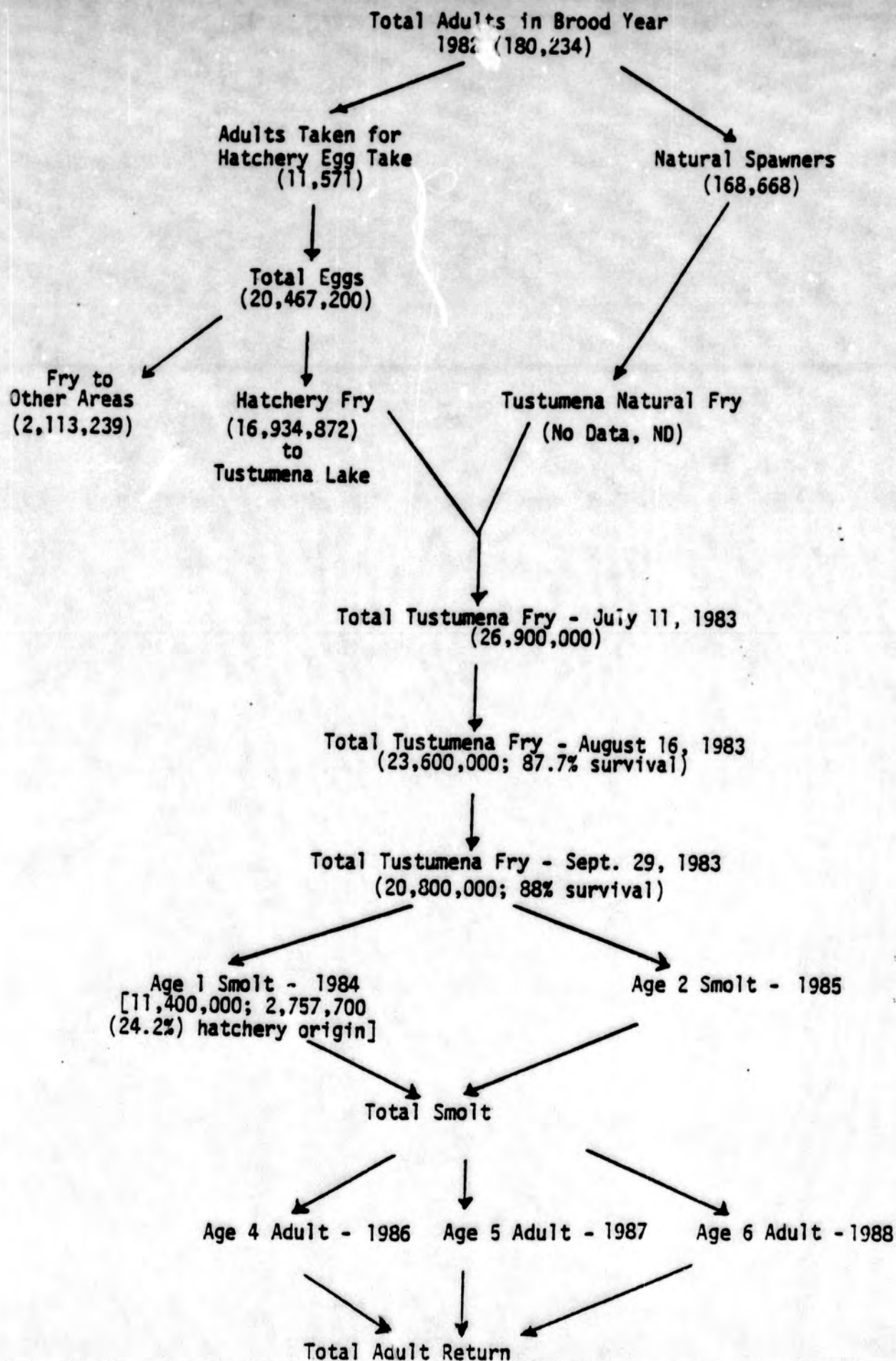


Figure 6. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year

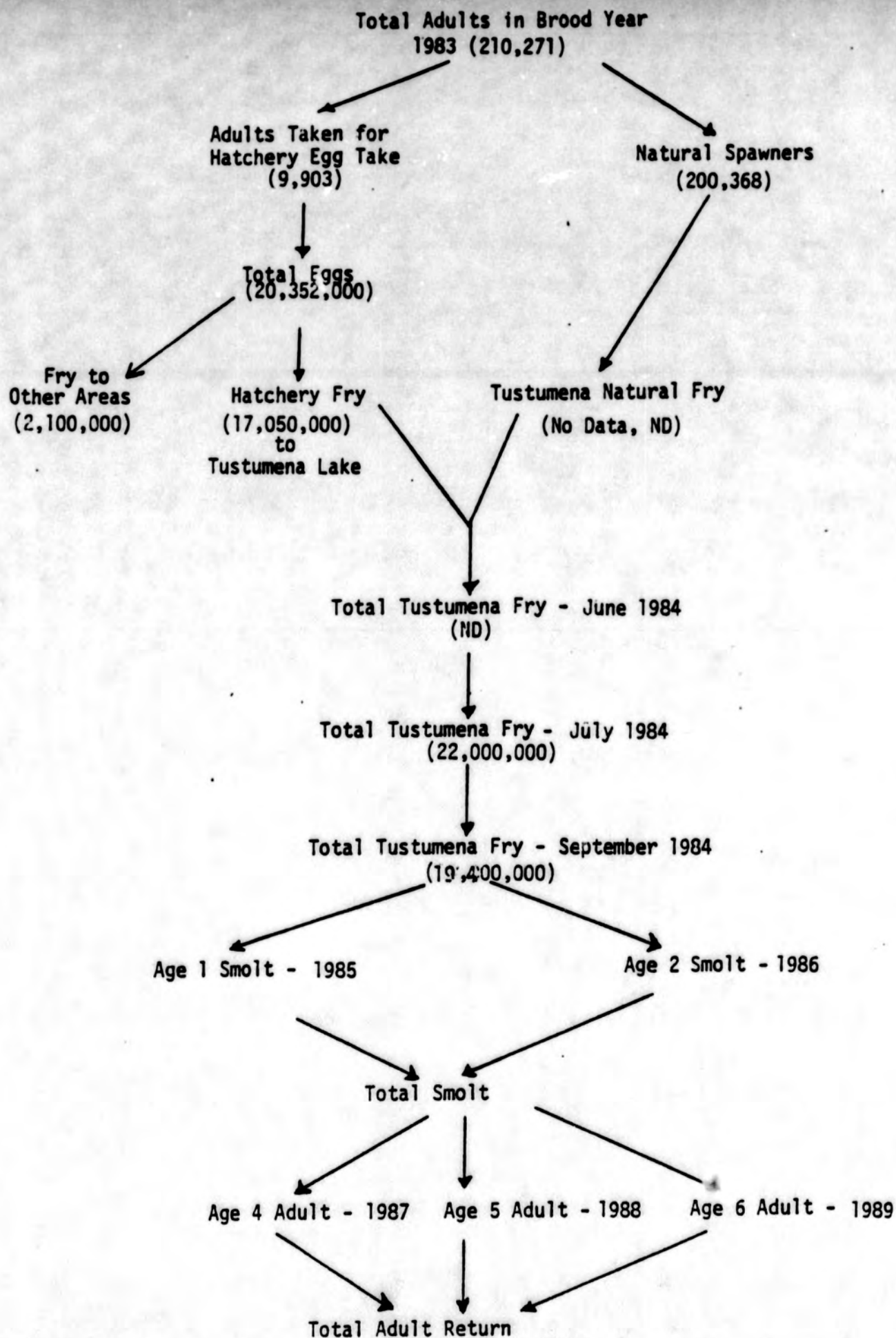


Figure 7. Production of sockeye salmon in the Tustumena Lake system, Alaska, by life history stage, brood year

1984:

The pattern of relatively large escapements of sockeye salmon to the Kasilof River system continued in 1984. A total of 231,685 adult sockeye, the second largest escapement on record, entered the river in 1984 (Table 4). Of these, 10,861 fish were used for egg take. A total of 20.4 million eggs were taken.

Sockeye Salmon Growth

Comparison of the size of hatchery versus natural sockeye salmon fry in June 1984 followed the same trend as observed in previous years. Data indicated that hatchery fry from Bear Creek and Glacier Flat Creek stocks weighed 0.22 g (Table 5). In contrast, naturally produced fry weighed 0.16 g or 76% of the weight of hatchery reared fry. Mean weight for age 0.0 and 1.0 sockeye salmon collected in Tustumena Lake in September 1984 were 3.2 and 5.0 g, respectively (Table 6). Mean weights of age 0.0 sockeye salmon captured during September tow netting have ranged from 1.6 g to 3.7 g (Figure 8). For age 1.0 sockeye salmon, the mean weights have ranged from 3.8 to 10.0 g (Figure 9). Length of age 0.0 and 1.0 sockeye salmon in September 1984 were 66.2 and 76.1 mm, respectively. Mean lengths of age 0.0 sockeye salmon captured during September tow netting have ranged from 54.1 mm to 66.2 mm (Figure 8). For age 1.0 sockeye salmon, the mean lengths have ranged from 73.2 mm to 86.0 mm (Figure 9).

Size of sockeye salmon smolt, collected from the Kasilof River drainage, have varied little during the previous four years (Figures 10 and 11).

Table 4. Kasilof River sockeye salmon escapement summary, 1968-1984.

Year	Sonar Count ^{1/}	Fish Used for Artificial Propagation of Tustumena Lake	Sonar Count Less Egg Take ^{3/}
1968	89,000		
1969	46,000		
1970	38,000		
1971	--		
1972	113,000		
1973	40,000		
1974	70,000	205 ^{2/}	69,795
1975	48,000	3,365 ^{2/}	44,635
1976	139,000	5,463 ^{2/}	133,537
1977	155,300	1,794 ^{2/}	153,506
1978	116,600	6,681 ^{2/}	109,919
1979	152,179	3,024 ^{2/}	149,155
1980	187,154	6,030 ^{2/}	181,124
1981	256,625	9,700 ^{4/}	246,619
1982	180,239	11,571 ^{4/}	168,668
1983	210,271	9,903 ^{4/}	200,368
1984	231,685	11,141 ^{4/}	220,544

^{1/} Multiple transducer sonar counts rounded to the nearest thousand (1968-1977) from Namtvedt et al. (1979). Side scan sonar counts (1978-1981) from Tarbox et al. (1983).

^{2/} From Cross et al. (1983).

^{3/} Considered estimate of natural spawners above sonar site.

^{4/} Waite, personal communication.

Table 5. Size of Crooked Creek Hatchery reared sockeye salmon fry at time of release compared to natural fry size in Tustumena Lake, Alaska, 1979-1984.

Brood year	Release date	Stock	Weight (g)	Fork length (mm)
1979	12-13 June 1980	Bear Creek	.22	29
		Glacier Flat	.22	29
	12 June 1980	Natural	.14	28
1980	16-18 June 1981	Bear Creek	.21	29
		Glacier Flat	.21	29
	4 June 1981	Natural	.15	28
1981	14-18 June 1982	Bear Creek	.21	28
		Glacier Flat	.21	28
		Natural	N.A.	N.A.
1982	13-17 June 1983	Bear Creek	.22	29
		Glacier Flat	.20	28
		Natural	.16	27
1983	18-21 June 1984	Bear Creek	.22	29
		Glacier Flat	.23	30
		Natural ¹	.16	27

¹Only 6 fish collected from Glacier Flat Creek.