

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE/SUBJECT FILES 8672

2313 SCOMM 95: HOUSE SPEC. COMM. ON FISHERIES 1995-1996

Rader, Terry W., et al. Etolin Island Area Mariculture Pilot Project. Juneau: Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land & Water Management, 1988.

Ramsay, Don. "The Norwegian Connection." BC Business (October): 27-34.

Redmayne, Peter. "The Salmon Farms of Puget Sound." Seafood Leader (Winter 1987): 88-112.

"Renegade Norwegian Farm Salmon Polluting Wild Runs." The Fishermen's News, December 1987.

Rensel, John E., Richard P. Harris, and Tomothy J. Tynan. "Fishery Contributions and Spawning Escapement of Coho Salmon Reared in Net-Pens in Southern Puget Sound, Washington." North American Journal of Fisheries Management 8: 359-366 (1988).

"Researchers . . . Interested in Lite Salmon." The Fishermen's News, October 1989.

"Researchers Perplexed Over Salmon Fry Deaths." The Fishermen's News, September 1989, 13.

Richardson, Mac. "Genetic Engineering Article Well Worth Reading." The Press (Sechelt, B.C.), September 22, 1987, 10.

Richardson, Mac. "Norwegian Ownership There." The Press (Sechelt, B.C.), March 1989.

Rosenthal, Harald, Donald Weston, Richard Gowen, and Edward Black, eds. "Report of the Ad Hoc Study Group on Environmental Impact of Mariculture." International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, Cooperative Research Report 154 (March 1988).

"Salmon Farming Affects Molluscs." World Aquaculture 19(3): 29 (September 1988). (Abstract of Aquaculture 71: 9-13 [1988].)

"Salmon Farm Owner to Switch Harvests." Anchorage Daily News, January 9, 1988, C-4.

"Salmon wars in Europe, Japan." Juneau Empire, May 2, 1988.

Schnedier, Keith. "Puget Sound Fish Farms Challenged." New York Times, July 8, 1989.

Science Applications International Corporation. Recommended Interim Guidelines for the Management of Salmon Net-pen Culture in Puget Sound. Final report prepared for

Washington Department of Ecology, Shorelands Planning, Olympia, WA. Bellevue, WA, December 30, 1986.

Sea Fare Group. World Markets for Salmon: Pen-reared Salmon Impacts Executive Summary and Summary. Juneau: Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Business Development, April 1988.

Soltau, Will. "Aquaculture Fact Finding Trip to Norway." Report to Board of Directors, Pacific Trollers Association, April 20, 1988.

Spengler, Larri I. Memorandum to Don W. Collinsworth, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on marine net pen salmon rearing. December 13, 1984.

Spengler, Larri I. Memorandum to Don W. Collinsworth, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on marine net pen salmon rearing. January 31, 1985.

Spengler, Larri I. Memorandum to Don W. Collinsworth, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on fish farming. February 6, 1987.

Spengler, Larri I. Memorandum to Don W. Collinsworth, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on current scope of permits to hold live fish. July 8, 1987.

Spengler, Larri I. Memorandum to Don W. Collinsworth, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, on fish farming status under current statutes and regulations. June 24, 1988.

"Suggestions on Safety Zones." Steinkjer News (Steinkjer, Trondelag, Norway), July 20, 1988. (Translation.)

"Summary of Report No. 65 (1986-87) to the Storting [Norwegian National Assembly] on Aquaculture." Fiskeridepartementet Informerer, 1987.

Talley, Ken. "Farmed Fish in Japanese Market." Seafood Trend, 1989.

Talley, Ken. "1988 Fish Prices Angered Europe." Seafood Trend, 1989, B-1, B-7.

Taylor, Robin L. Alaska State Legislature, House of Representatives. Letter to Mary Lou Cooper, Finfish Farming Task Force. September 11, 1989.

The DPA Group Inc. Cost of Production Model for Pen-rearing of Salmon in Alaska and Currently Producing Regions: Final Report. Juneau: Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Division of Business Development, March 1988.

The McDowell Group. Alaska Seafood Industry Study: A Summary. Juneau: The McDowell Group, March 1989.

"Troll Prices Dive to \$2.25." The Fisherman, July 18, 1986, 9.

"Union Sees Confrontation Over Fish Farms." The Fisherman, October 24, 1986, 3.

University of Alaska. Marine Advisory Program. Alaska Marine Resource Quarterly 3(1): 1-20 (1988).

University of Washington. Institute for Environmental Studies. The Northwest Environmental Journal 5(1) (Spring/Summer 1989).

University of Washington. School of Fisheries, College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences. Western Regional Aquaculture Consortium. April 7, 1989.

"Washington Environmental Council Policy Statement on Aquaculture." Earthcare (Seattle Audubon Society), March 1988.

Waste, Stephen M. Social and Cultural Impacts of Mariculture Development in Alaska. Master's Thesis, University of Oregon, 1988.

Watson, Dennis. "Questions About Salmon Farming." Juneau Empire, April 12, 1988.

Western Regional Aquaculture Consortium. Waterlines, August 1989.

Weston, Donald P. The Environmental Effects of Floating Mariculture in Puget Sound. Seattle: College of Ocean and Fishery Sciences, University of Washington, 1986.

Whiteley, Arthur H. "Comments to the California Legislature Concerning Food Additives Used in Salmon Netpen Farming." Manuscript, University of Washington, Seattle, May 2, 1989.

SCOMM

95:35

Sea Day Detail Cost Calculation

Premium Pay Cost Per Sea Day:

1. PV Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak, 63 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$15,042
2. Vessel Engineer II	10,531
3. Boat Officer I	7,564
4. Boat Officer I	8,851
5. Trooper Mate	14,501
6. Trooper TDY	<u>14,501</u>
Subtotal	\$70,990

Divided by 63 sea days = **\$ 1,127 Per Sea Day**

2. PV Trooper (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak, 147 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$37,485
2. Vessel Engineer II	22,932
3. Boat Officer I	19,698
4. Trooper Mate	<u>33,516</u>
Subtotal	\$113,631

Divided by 147 sea days = **\$ 773 Per Sea Day**

3. 150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor, 100 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$21,951
2. Vessel Engineer II	19,477
3. Boat Officer I	14,108
4. Boat Officer I	13,997
5. Trooper Mate	25,108
6. Trooper TDY (Kodiak wages)	<u>23,018</u>
Subtotal	\$117,659

Divided by 100 sea days = **\$ 1,177 Per Sea Day**

Other Line Items Cost Per Sea Day: (Includes food, fuel, oil, and maintenance parts)

<u>1. PV Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak</u>	\$1,138	Per Sea Day
<u>2. PV Trooper (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak</u>	\$440	Per Sea Day
<u>3. 150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor</u>	\$1,585	Per Sea Day

Summary:

1. PV Woldstad, Kodiak

Premium Pay	\$1,127
Other Line Items	<u>1,138</u>

PV Woldstad Cost Per Sea Day: \$2,265

2. PV Trooper, Kodiak

Premium Pay	\$ 773
Other Line Items	<u>440</u>

PV Trooper Cost Per Sea Day: \$1,213

3. 150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor

Premium Pay	\$1,177
Other Line Items	<u>1,585</u>

150' Patrol Vessel Cost Per Sea Day: \$2,762

Tony Knowles, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
BOARD OF FISHERIES

P.O. BOX 25526
JUNEAU ALASKA 99802-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4110
FAX: (907) 465-6094

March 16, 1996

Mr. Frank Rue, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526



HB 519

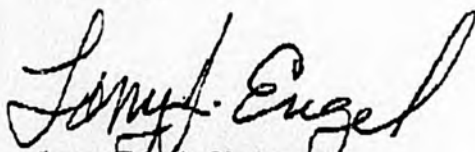

Dear Commissioner Rue:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) deliberated statewide and westward king and Tanner crab issues during the week of March 10, 1996. The board is appalled at the repeated history of crab stock and fishery collapses. We find that this record is inconsistent with our responsibilities toward our common fishery management goals for these public resources. In the face of this situation, the board is frustrated by the current level of knowledge about the stocks, crab biology, and related factors.

The board compliments departmental staff on their ongoing efforts to assess stock status, to research causes of stock crashes, and to analyze management options for the board. However, the board is deeply concerned about ongoing and potential new cuts to the department's shellfish research program. Of particular concern is the House Finance Committee's proposal to not allow the department access to civil fines and forfeitures in the Fish and Game Fund. Those funds have allowed the department the fiscal opportunity to address some important crab management data gaps.

It is critical that funding for this program is maintained or enhanced, and the use of fines and forfeitures continue to be allowed, so that the department can provide the necessary information for the board to make meaningful major changes in crab management for stewardship of these resources for the overall greatest benefit to the economy, and residents of Alaska.

Sincerely,


Larry Engel, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

CORRECTION

THE FOLLOWING DOCUMENT(S)
HAVE BEEN REFILMED TO
ASSURE LEGIBILITY OR PAGINATION



Rev. 6/98

Central Microfilm Services
Department of Education
State of Alaska

Sea Day Detail Cost Calculation

Premium Pay Cost Per Sea Day:

1. PV Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak, 63 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$15,042
2. Vessel Engineer II	10,531
3. Boat Officer I	7,564
4. Boat Officer I	8,851
5. Trooper Mate	14,501
6. Trooper TDY	<u>14,501</u>
Subtotal	\$70,990

Divided by 63 sea days = **\$ 1,127 Per Sea Day**

2. PV Trooper (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak, 147 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$37,485
2. Vessel Engineer II	22,932
3. Boat Officer I	19,698
4. Trooper Mate	<u>33,516</u>
Subtotal	\$113,631

Divided by 147 sea days = **\$ 773 Per Sea Day**

3. 150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor, 100 sea days

Premium Pay:

1. Skipper	\$21,951
2. Vessel Engineer II	19,477
3. Boat Officer I	14,108
4. Boat Officer I	13,997
5. Trooper Mate	25,108
6. Trooper TDY (Kodiak wages)	<u>23,018</u>
Subtotal	\$117,659

Divided by 100 sea days = **\$ 1,177 Per Sea Day**

Other Line Items Cost Per Sea Day: (Includes food, fuel, oil, and maintenance parts)

1. <u>PV Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak</u>	\$1,138	Per Sea Day
2. <u>PV Trooper (includes Bristol Bay), Kodiak</u>	\$440	Per Sea Day
3. <u>150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor</u>	\$1,585	Per Sea Day

Summary:

1. PV Woldstad, Kodiak

Premium Pay	\$1,127
Other Line Items	<u>1,138</u>

PV Woldstad Cost Per Sea Day: \$2,265

2. PV Trooper, Kodiak

Premium Pay	\$ 773
Other Line Items	<u>440</u>

PV Trooper Cost Per Sea Day: \$1,213

3. 150' Patrol Vessel, Dutch Harbor

Premium Pay	\$1,177
Other Line Items	<u>1,585</u>

150' Patrol Vessel Cost Per Sea Day: \$2,762

A new 150' Fisheries Enforcement Patrol Vessel(P/V) will:

- Restore patrol coverage to the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak, and lower Cook Inlet waters. Having a 150' vessel to patrol the Bering Sea would allow the Woldstad to concentrate patrols around the Kodiak and lower Cook Inlet fisheries.
- Provide patrol coverage to the Norton Sound crab fisheries, and increase patrol coverage beyond Unalaska in the Aleutians, which presently has very limited enforcement in the bottom fish industry, one of the largest fisheries in the state.
- Potentially double the actual time spent on fisheries enforcement due to the new vessel's ability to work in more severe sea conditions and its being located closer to the major fisheries enforcement areas(Alaska Peninsula and Bering Sea).
- Enable enforcement patrols to continue even after a major seizure of crab pots. With the P/V Woldstad, only 60 crab pots can be seized at one time. Recently, 200 pots were seized from a violator. It took a week to transport the pots to a storage area and resume patrol. With a larger vessel, the crew would have been able to seize all of the pots and continue the patrol.
- Provide the ability for fisheries enforcement patrols to pull long lined 10' x 10' pots in the Aleutian Islands.
- Substantially improve response time to search and rescue calls, especially in severe sea conditions.
- Enable limited Fish & Game use for research, (e.g. operate long line gear in the Bering Sea).

Projected Costs/Funding Sources

Funding Reallocation Summary: FWP's Marine Enforcement budget has funds to operate the 121' P/V Woldstad for 164 sea days and the 65' P/V Trooper for 147 sea days. This reallocation would dry-dock the P/V Trooper and reallocate its operating cost to the new 150' P/V. The P/V Woldstad would be reduced to 63 sea days with the remainder of its operating cost reallocated to the new 150' P/V. The net result would be 100 sea days for the new 150' fisheries enforcement vessel.

Current Funding:

PV Woldstad, PV Trooper, and Bristol Bay funding: ¹\$524,100

Proposed Funding:

PV Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay)	164 sea days x \$2,265/sd. =	\$371,460	
Reduction of 101 sea days	(101) sea days x \$2,265/sd. =	(227,765)	
Net cost:	63 sea days x \$2,265/sd. =	\$143,695	143,695
 PV Trooper (includes Bristol Bay)	147 sea days x \$1,213/sd. =	\$178,311	
Reduction of 147 sea days	(147) sea days x \$1,213/sd. =	(178,311)	
Net cost:	0 sea days x \$1,213/sd. =	\$ 0	0
 PV 150-foot	100 sea days x \$2,762/sd. =	\$276,200	
Moving costs		30,000	
Geographic Pay Differential from Kodiak to Dutch		69,195	
Fixed costs		5,010	
Net cost:	100 sea days =	\$380,405	380,405
Total Cost for 2 Remaining Patrol Vessels:			\$524,100

Division of Fish and Wildlife BRU, Marine Enforcement Component Budget Summary (Source: Page 4 Legislative Short Form Original Governor's, FY 96 Conference Committee)¹

	Personal Services	Travel	Contractual	Commod	Misc	Total
FY96 Conference Comm.	1703.9	33.4	285.1	451.7	(10.0)	2,464.1
Less Base Personnel Svcs	(1332.1)				10.0	(1,322.1)
Available for Allocation	371.8	33.4	285.1	451.7		1142.0
Budgeted for Other State Enforcement Regions	(74.3)	(29.4)	(250.1)	(264.1)		(617.9)
Available to Program for Woldstad and New 150'	297.5	4.0	35.0	187.6		524.1

Tony Knowles, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
BOARD OF FISHERIES

P.O. BOX 25526
JUNEAU ALASKA 99802-5526
PHONE: (907) 465-4110
FAX: (907) 465-6094

March 16, 1996

Mr. Frank Rue, Commissioner
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 25526
Juneau, AK 99802-5526

AM *HB 519*

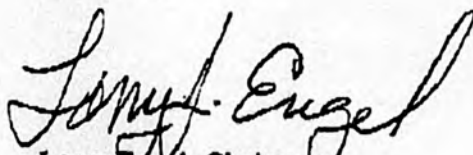
Dear Commissioner Rue:

The Alaska Board of Fisheries (board) deliberated state wide and westward king and Tanner crab issues during the week of March 10, 1996. The board is appalled at the repeated history of crab stock and fishery collapses. We find that this record is inconsistent with our responsibilities toward our common fishery management goals for these public resources. In the face of this situation, the board is frustrated by the current level of knowledge about the stocks, crab biology, and related factors.

The board compliments departmental staff on their ongoing efforts to assess stock status, to research causes of stock crashes, and to analyze management options for the board. However, the board is deeply concerned about ongoing and potential new cuts to the department's shellfish research program. Of particular concern is the House Finance Committee's proposal to not allow the department access to civil fines and forfeitures in the Fish and Game Fund. Those funds have allowed the department the fiscal opportunity to address some important crab management data gaps.

It is critical that funding for this program is maintained or enhanced, and the use of fines and forfeitures continue to be allowed, so that the department can provide the necessary information for the board to make meaningful major changes in crab management for stewardship of these resources for the overall greatest benefit to the economy, and residents of Alaska.

Sincerely,



Larry Engel, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries

WESTERN ALASKA COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT QUOTA PROGRAM

1 NORTON SOUND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

Regional Population 7745

15 Communities

Partner: Glacier Fish Company, Inc.

2 YUKON DELTA FISHERIES DEVELOPMENT ASSOC.

Regional Population 1724

4 Communities

Partner: Golden Alaska Seafoods

3 COASTAL VILLAGES FISHING COOPERATIVE

Regional Population 5769

17 Communities

Partner: Golden Age Fisheries

4 CENTRAL BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Regional Population 752 • 1 Community

Partner: American Seafoods Company, Inc.

5 ALEUTIAN PRIBILOF ISLAND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION

Regional Population 404 • 5 Communities

Partner: Trident Seafoods Corporation &
Starbound Partnership

CDQ Allocations

1 Pollock 20%
Halibut 20% (IPHC area 4D)
Sablefish 30% (Aleutian Island subarea)
25% (Bering Sea subarea)

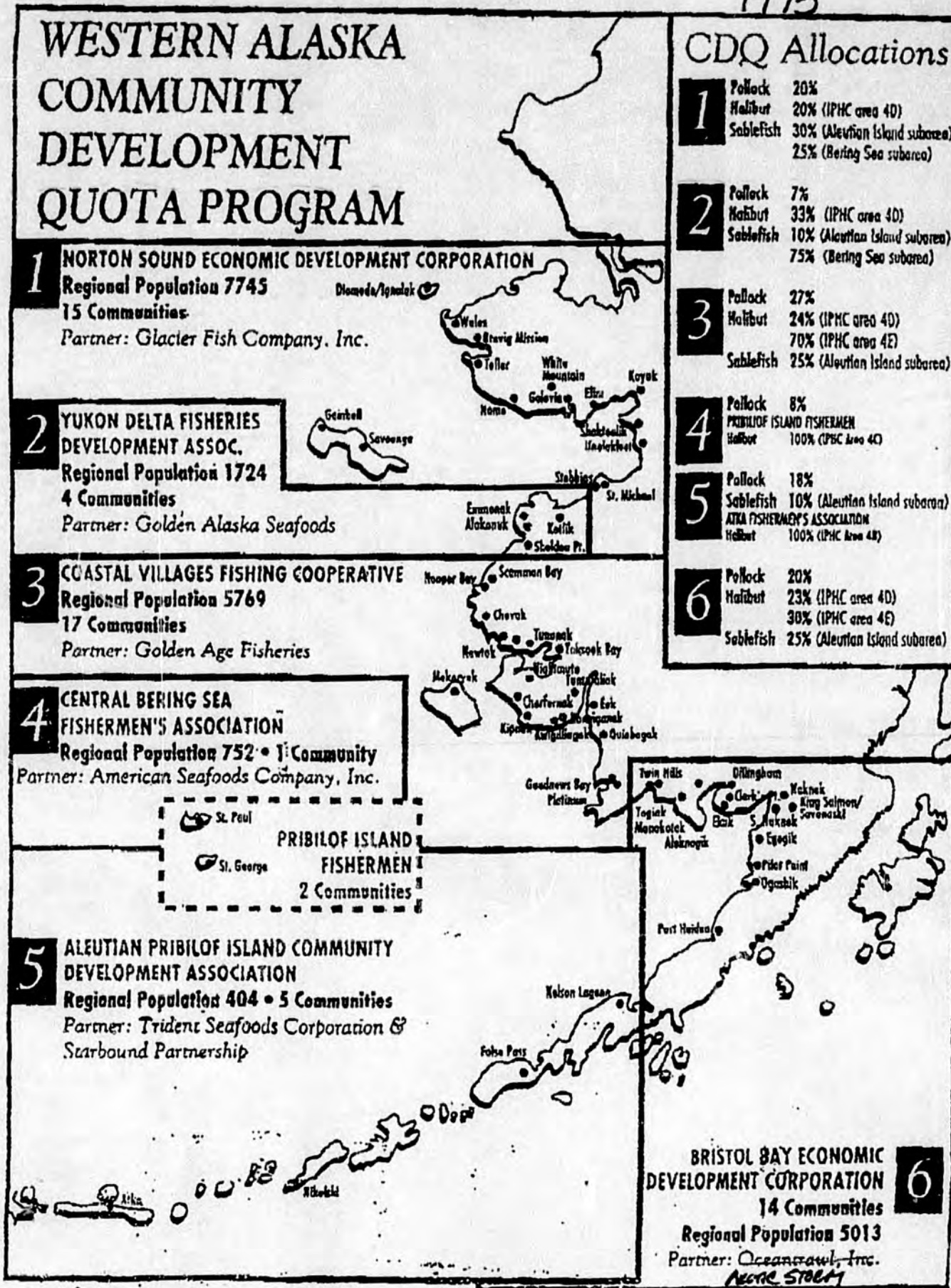
2 Pollock 7%
Halibut 33% (IPHC area 4D)
Sablefish 10% (Aleutian Island subarea)
75% (Bering Sea subarea)

3 Pollock 27%
Halibut 24% (IPHC area 4D)
70% (IPHC area 4E)
Sablefish 25% (Aleutian Island subarea)

4 Pollock 8%
PRIBILOF ISLAND FISHERMEN
Halibut 100% (IPHC Area 4C)

5 Pollock 18%
Sablefish 10% (Aleutian Island subarea)
ATKA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION
Halibut 100% (IPHC Area 4B)

6 Pollock 20%
Halibut 23% (IPHC area 4D)
30% (IPHC area 4E)
Sablefish 25% (Aleutian Island subarea)



BRISTOL BAY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

14 Communities

Regional Population 5013

Partner: Oceanicrawl, Inc.

NEAR 570641

CITY OF UNALASKA

P.O. BOX 610
UNALASKA, ALASKA 99885
(907) 581-1251
FAX (907) 581-1417



February 28, 1996

Representative Alan Austerman, Chair
Representative Carl Moses, Vice-Chair
House Fisheries Committee
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: HB 519

Dear Representative Austerman and Representative Moses:

On behalf of the City of Unalaska, I am writing to express support for House Bill No. 519. This bill would allow the State of Alaska to appropriate funds from the proceeds of the settlement of State of Alaska v. Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp. to the Department of Public Safety for either the construction or the purchase and upgrade of a vessel for fishery law enforcement activities in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska.

The Department of Public Safety is desperately in need of an enforcement vessel in Western Alaska. This additional enforcement vessel is something the City of Unalaska has supported for many years. The existing vessel "Wolstad" is inadequate for covering the large area of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea fisheries which include Bering Sea tanner and king crab, Bristol Bay salmon and herring, Peninsula salmon, Aleutian Islands and Adak crab and State fisheries that occur in the Gulf of Alaska.

An additional enforcement vessel to patrol the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea would benefit all the fisheries in these areas. The City of Unalaska wholeheartedly supports HB 519.

Very truly yours,

CITY OF UNALASKA

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Frank V. Kelty".

Frank V. Kelty
Mayor

cc: Unalaska City Council

INFORMATION ON A 150 FOOT ENFORCEMENT VESSEL

ALASKA DEPT. OF PUBLIC SAFETY,

DIV. OF FISH AND WILDLIFE ENFORCEMENT

*A new 150' enforcement vessel is needed in Alaska to patrol fisheries in the Bering Sea (tanner and king crab) and Bristol Bay (salmon and herring). The current Fish and Wildlife Protection vessel, the 121' P/V Wolstad, which was designed in the late 1970's and built in 1982, is now inadequate to patrol these large fisheries which have moved farther out to sea. Search and rescue missions, as well as enforcement, have been impeded by the relatively small size of this vessel.

*Funding in the amount of \$4.1 million has recently become available through a settlement with Arctic Alaska fisheries for the illegal use of fishing gear in a closed area. This money, which was specifically designated in the settlement for "activities beneficial to the crab fishery", will be deposited into the Alaska Fish and Game Fund. This project, which is supported by the Dept. of Fish and Game and is the highest capital priority for the Dept. of Public Safety, would not be funded with general fund money. This vessel would operate within the current Div. of Fish and Wildlife Protection budget, so no new additional operating funds will be needed. (Operating funds would not appear until FY 98.)

*The Dept. of Fish and Game would also be using this vessel for approximately 60 days during the off season for crab fishery research projects. The Alaska Crab Coalition is supporting this effort because of these research projects, and hopes to work with the department on a project using manned submersibles.

*Many Alaska communities would be positively impacted by commissioning a new enforcement vessel, including Seward, Cordova and Homer. Upon arrival of the new vessel, the older P/V Wolstad would be stationed in Kodiak, and would be free to patrol fisheries and support search and rescue missions in the Gulf of Alaska, Lower Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound. The new vessel itself would be stationed in Unalaska. In addition to Unalaska, Seward and Kodiak, the communities of the Aleutian and Pribilof Island Community Development Association including St. George, Nelson Lagoon, Akutan, Nikolski, False Pass and Atka, are supporting this project.

*Alaska fisheries are a multi-billion dollar industry, and the largest renewable resource in the state. The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection must keep pace with this growing industry in order to provide effective protection of our resource which is so vital to Alaska's coastal communities.

*This request was forwarded to the legislature from the governor on March 7, 1996, in his amendment package to the capital budget. It also is included in HB 519.

Department of Public Safety

Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection

\$4,100.0 from the Tyson Seafood settlement for purchase of a used 150 foot Woldstad-class vessel.

- The mission of the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection is "Protection of Alaska's fish and wildlife resources through enforcement of laws and regulations governing use of natural resources." It is necessary to acquire a 150' Patrol Vessel if the division is to continue to competently address its mission. The need for this vessel is becoming critical.
- The Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection's largest patrol vessel is the 121' Woldstad. This vessel was built in 1982 from plans which were designed in the late 1970s. The design and technology which went into the vessel are more than sixteen years old. The fishery which this vessel patrols and the technology used to harvest the fishery have changed considerably in these intervening years.
- The crab fishery, for which the Woldstad was designed, no longer exists. The crab fishery has moved farther into the Bering Sea and beyond the Pribiloffs, and the fleet has moved with it. The fishing fleet has, by necessity, adapted.
- Numerous fishing vessels have sunk, others with proven designs have been "stretched", and newer vessels which are better able to handle the conditions of the Bering Sea have been designed and built.
- The Woldstad is used to patrol the winter crab fishery; however, because the P/V Woldstad does not have a fish hold (also used to hold water which increases stability) and because of its relatively small size, it is barely serviceable and sea worthy in "moderate to severe" weather. More than fifty percent (50%) of the fishery takes place during "moderate to severe" weather conditions. If the division is to continue to provide effective resource enforcement, it must be able to compete with the commercial fishing fleet by being able to travel to and stay on the fishing grounds alongside the fishing vessels in all kinds of weather and sea conditions. On several occasions, the P/V Woldstad and crew have been unable to fulfill patrol objectives because the vessel has been unable to withstand weather conditions. A larger and more suitably designed vessel would not have this problem.
- The fishing fleet must work its gear in order to get paid. Therefore, portions of the fleet are oftentimes daring and work pots or nets in dangerous conditions. The larger vessel size which the fleet has evolved to make this possible. Fifteen years ago the P/V Woldstad was of average size in comparison to the fleet. An average size crabber is now in the range of 136' to 180'. In order to adequately patrol these fisheries, the Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection needs to follow suit.

- The Alaska fisheries are a multi-billion dollar industry and one that is rapidly changing. This industry is the largest renewable resource in the State. To ensure the viability of the resource and the fishery, a sound management plan is required. Enforcement is a critical element of any management plan. The annual commercial harvest of between two and three million tons of fish from Alaskan waters and those waters immediately offshore places Alaska first in fisheries production for the United States. The Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection must keep pace with this growing industry in order to provide effective protection of its resource.
- Including a 150' enforcement vessel would significantly enhance the Division's enforcement capabilities. The P/V Woldstad is limited in the amount of time it can spend on the grounds. For example, with current equipment, only 60 crab pots can be seized at one time. Recently, the division seized 200 pots from a violator. It took a week to transport the pots. With a larger vessel, the crew would have been able to seize all of the pots and continue the patrol. Additionally, the P/V Woldstad is unable to pull long lined 10' x 10' pots in the Aleutian Islands. The reason for this is that the vessel is not large enough to re-deploy the pots after pulling them. The Department of Fish and Game has indicated that the economics of the fishery will dictate that more of this gear be used. Lack of equipment to pull these pots means that we will not be able to enforce the regulations concerning pot restrictions.
- Search and Rescue missions have also been impeded by the relatively small size of the P/V Woldstad. In one instance, the Woldstad responded to a "Mayday" of a boat that was "dead-in-the-water." The vessel was 70 miles away. Due to weather conditions, it took more than 30 hours to reach the vessel because winds and seas restricted the Woldstad's travel time to approximately three knots. A larger vessel with holding tank capabilities would have reached the disabled vessel in less than 10 hours.
- The Division's second largest vessel, the P/V Vigilant, was decommissioned in 1992. The Vigilant was decommissioned due to structural damage which resulted from 15 years of patrol in rough weather and sea conditions. Within the last year, the P/V Polaris (65' patrol boat) was removed from operation due to budget considerations. The hull of this vessel has been examined by an expert who noted that there are serious problems. These problems can be fixed on a temporary basis (less than three years) at a cost of \$20,000. It would probably not be cost effective to make these temporary repairs. Acquisition of a 150' vessel would serve to re-establish and extend the enforcement programs lost with the removal of these two vessels.
- Because of the loss of the Vigilant and the Polaris, the Division has inadequate coverage of the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak, and lower Cook Inlet waters. Having a 150' vessel to patrol the Bering Sea would allow the Woldstad to assume patrol of some of these fisheries.

- As provided in the Kodiak Newspaper (July, 1995), "Dutch Harbor-Unalaska in 1994 ranked at the top of the chart in both volume and landed value of seafood for the third consecutive year. The port handled 700 million pounds of fish worth \$224 million." The salmon fisheries are just one of the commercial fishing resources that has continued to grow in the Dutch Harbor/Unalaska region and one which has provided much revenue and jobs for the citizens. This industry increases as values increase.
- The Bering Sea fisheries continue to produce a rich resource. This area, unfortunately, is void of any permanent patrol vessel to ensure compliance to the state's fishing regulations. With the present department vessels, only openings and closures of tanner crab seasons are patrolled. No patrol coverage is provided to the crab fisheries in Norton Sound, and only on minimal occasion beyond Unalaska in the Aleutian Chain. There is very limited enforcement presence in the bottom fish industry which is one of the largest fisheries in the state.
- The Crab fishery in the Bering Sea is having to fish deeper to be economically viable. This "deeper" fishing requires long line gear. A 150' patrol vessel is key to enabling enforcement to monitor these newer long line harvesting techniques.
- Fish & Game advised that if the vessel could operate long line gear they could utilize this vessel for research in the Bering Sea area. Normally F&G performs research/studies from May through September which are traditionally the slower months of this vessels patrol schedule. To augment research efforts in the Bering Sea, the US Coast Guard has placed portable labs on some of their cutters in an attempt to facilitate the federal governments research efforts. By providing a similar arrangement with our own F&G, the states resources can be protected and monitored.

State of Alaska
Office of the Governor

TONY KNOWLES
Governor
P.O. Box 110001
Juneau, Alaska 99811-0001
NEWS RELEASE



Bob King
Press Secretary
Claire Richardson
Deputy Press Secretary
907-465-3500
FAX: 907-465-3533

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE: February 5, 1996

96-026

TYSON SETTLES FISHING VIOLATIONS FOR \$4.1 MILLION

Attorney General Bruce Botelho announced today that the state has reached a settlement with Tyson Seafood Group, Inc., that resolves the state's pending lawsuit against the company's predecessor, Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corporation. In the settlement, Tyson Seafood did not admit to liability in the matter but agreed to pay the state \$4.1 million in civil damages.

In the lawsuit, filed in September 1993, the state alleged that over a three year period, three of Arctic Alaska's vessels had used bottom trawl gear to fish for groundfish in an area closed to such gear by state regulations. The state's complaint claimed that 669 trawl tows were involved in the violations.

Botelho noted that the violations were alleged to have occurred between January, 1990 and March, 1992, before Tyson Foods acquired and restructured the company. Tyson purchased Arctic Alaska in October, 1992.

Tyson has demonstrated to us its commitment to conservation of Alaska's fishery resources and has taken measures to ensure that no such problems occur in the future, Botelho said. We hope this settlement will also send a clear message to others in the fishing industry that might be tempted to disregard the fishery laws.

The state has settled about a dozen similar, but smaller-scale cases since staging a major enforcement effort in the groundfish fishery in spring of 1992. With Assistance from the United States Coast Guard and the National Marine Fisheries Service, state troopers boarded and inspected records of many of the trawlers fishing south of the Alaska Peninsula and Aleutians. United States Coast Guard aircraft also assisted in documenting the violations.

Governor Tony Knowles met with the Attorney General and Tyson officials to hammer out the framework of the final agreement.

-more-

Tyson Settlement

-2-2-2-

February 5, 1996

We welcome this settlement as a reasonable resolution of a very serious problem that Tyson inherited with its first major investment in the Alaska seafood industry, Knowles said. I appreciate the company's sense of civic responsibility reflected in their willingness to step up to the plate and take care of this outstanding obligation, and we look forward to continued and expanding investment by Tyson in the Alaska fishing industry. Their marketing and distribution experience will be a valuable asset to the industry.

Although Arctic Alaska, a Seattle-based company, did not own any shore-based processing facilities in Alaska when it was purchased, Tyson Seafood has since purchased a plant in Kodiak and has expressed an interest in expanding its Alaska-based operations.

Tyson settles with state for old Arctic Alaska charges

By DIRK MILLER
Associated Press Writer

JUNEAU (AP) — An Arkansas food-processing giant will pay Alaska up to \$5.85 million over the next 10 years to settle allegations of illegal fishing off the Alaska Peninsula in the early 1990s.

But Tyson Seafood Group, a subsidiary of Tyson Foods Inc. of Springdale, Ark., could accelerate the payment and write a check for \$4.7 million to the state. Alaska also could request an accelerated payment on its own, although then the state would get less — \$4.1 million, said Lance Nelson, assistant attorney general.

Nelson said the settlement was signed Friday. A press release said Gov. Tony Knowles participated in the final negotiations with Tyson officials.

"The governor considered this a high-profile case," said Bob King, Knowles' spokesman. "He was concerned about Tyson's continuing presence in the Alaskan fishing industry. He wanted to know whether or not this was a fair settlement."

It is the largest fisheries damage payment ever won in Alaska, Nelson said.

State Attorney General Bruce Botelho said the fishing incidents occurred between January 1990 and March 1992, before Tyson bought Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp., then the largest North Pacific fishing company.

The state had accused Arctic Alaska of illegally fishing for crab and halibut in closed waters.

"We are glad to have it resolved and behind us," said Tyson Foods spokesman Archie Schaffer III. "This is a problem we inherited."

Tyson knew of Arctic Alaska's troubles with the state before the purchase, Botelho said. "My sense is they were not aware of

the magnitude of the offenses."

King said it had not been decided which payment option the state would choose. If Tyson and the state stick with the settlement as written, the company would pay the state \$585,664 a year for 10 years.

State officials had wooed Tyson officials before the purchase of Arctic Alaska, trying to convince the chicken-processing giant to put its expertise to work on marketing Alaska salmon.

Since then, Tyson has purchased a processing plant in Kodiak and the Knowles administration is hoping the company will expand its holdings in Alaska.

"I appreciate the company's sense of civic responsibility reflected in their willingness to step up to the plate and take care of this outstanding obligation," Knowles said in the release.

Botelho said Tyson did not admit liability in the case but agreed to pay the state civil damages.

Three boats from Arctic Alaska were among 30 the state suspected of fishing in closed waters for ground fish. Nelson said the state seized the three boats and a processing ship and Tyson had to put up an \$18 million bond to get the boats back in the water.

The bond would be released later this month if Anchorage Superior Court Judge Brian Shortell approves the agreement between Tyson and the state.

At one point, Tyson brought up the possibility of giving the state a fishing enforcement boat to settle the case. In 1993, the state Department of Law advised against such a settlement without getting the approval of the state Legislature.

Botelho said money from the settlement would go into the fish and game fund, which could be used to purchase an enforcement boat for the state.



The Associated Press photo of Casey Janz, vice president, plan a meeting.

Local support

By STEVE AVERETT
Mirror Writer

The Associated Press photo of ARCK, too.

The state ARCK local association Village store in

No longer viable main income source.

One third of ARCK. That means

The new organization brought the local organization to turning point. looks now to its members for guidance into the future.

ARCK has an illustrious history. Begun more than 30 years ago, it earned a reputation by creating new programs for the benefit of citizens with disabilities.

The founder of the local group

Blue Fox owners get

Tyson settles with state for old Arctic Alaska charges

By DIRK MILLER
Associated Press Writer

JUNEAU (AP) — An Arkansas food-processing giant will pay Alaska up to \$5.85 million over the next 10 years to settle allegations of illegal fishing off the Alaska Peninsula in the early 1990s.

But Tyson Seafood Group, a subsidiary of Tyson Foods Inc. of Springdale, Ark., could accelerate the payment and write a check for \$4.7 million to the state. Alaska also could request an accelerated payment on its own, although then the state would get less — \$4.1 million, said Lance Nelson, assistant attorney general.

Nelson said the settlement was signed Friday. A press release said Gov. Tony Knowles participated in the final negotiations with Tyson officials.

"The governor considered this a high-profile case," said Bob King, Knowles' spokesman. "He was concerned about Tyson's continuing presence in the Alaskan fishing industry. He wanted to know whether or not this was a fair settlement."

It is the largest fisheries damage payment ever won in Alaska, Nelson said.

State Attorney General Bruce Botelho said the fishing incidents occurred between January 1990 and March 1992, before Tyson bought Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corp., then the largest North Pacific fishing company.

The state had accused Arctic Alaska of illegally fishing for crab and halibut in closed waters.

"We are glad to have it resolved and behind us," said Tyson Foods spokesman Archie Schaffer III. "This is a problem we inherited."

Tyson knew of Arctic Alaska's troubles with the state before the purchase, Botelho said. "My sense is they were not aware of

the magnitude of the offenses."

King said it had not been decided which payment option the state would choose. If Tyson and the state stick with the settlement as written, the company would pay the state \$585,664 a year for 10 years.

State officials had wooed Tyson officials before the purchase of Arctic Alaska, trying to convince the chicken-processing giant to put its expertise to work on marketing Alaska salmon.

Since then, Tyson has purchased a processing plant in Kodiak and the Knowles administration is hoping the company will expand its holdings in Alaska.

"I appreciate the company's sense of civic responsibility reflected in their willingness to step up to the plate and take care of this outstanding obligation," Knowles said in the release.

Botelho said Tyson did not admit liability in the case but agreed to pay the state civil damages.

Three boats from Arctic Alaska were among 30 the state suspected of fishing in closed waters for ground fish. Nelson said the state seized the three boats and a processing ship and Tyson had to put up an \$18 million bond to get the boats back in the water.

The bond would be released later this month if Anchorage Superior Court Judge Brian Shortell approves the agreement between Tyson and the state.

At one point, Tyson brought up the possibility of giving the state a fishing enforcement boat to settle the case. In 1993, the state Department of Law advised against such a settlement without getting the approval of the state Legislature.

Botelho said money from the settlement would go into the fish and game fund, which could be used to purchase an enforcement boat for the state.



The As
Casey
dent, p

Lo
SUI

By ST
Mirror

The
diak, A
The
local a
Village
No
main i
tion.

One
ARCK
The
brough
organ
turning
looks n
member
ance i
ture.

ARCI
lustrion
Begun
30 ye
earned
by cre
program
benefit
with dis.

The t
the loc
Jeannin
is now
at the T

Blue Fox owners get OK to sink vessel



REPRESENTATIVE ALAN AUSTERMAN Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box 2368, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 (907) 486-5930 • Session: State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99801 465-2487

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HB 519

January 27, 1996

Enforcement of fishing laws is difficult over Alaska's vast distances. The Department of Public Safety has need of a seaworthy vessel of at least 150 feet for fishery law enforcement activities in the Bering Sea and the Gulf of Alaska. With a reduction in force of Coast Guard vessels, it's more important than ever to provide the Department of Public Safety with the means to provide fishery law enforcement.

Arctic Alaska was accused by the state of illegally fishing for crab and halibut in closed waters. Before Tyson bought Arctic Alaska, several fishing incidents with their boats occurred between January 1990 and March 1992. In addition, when the 3 boats from Arctic Alaska were seized, 30 other boats were suspected of fishing in closed waters for groundfish.

On February 5, 1996, the state reached a settlement with Tyson Seafood Group, Inc., that resolved the state's pending lawsuit against the company's predecessor, Arctic Alaska Fisheries Corporation. In the settlement, Tyson Seafood agreed to pay the state \$4.1 million in civil damages. Money from the settlement would go into the fish and game fund, which could be used to purchase an enforcement vessel.

There is a serious need for increased enforcement in Alaska's waters. When fishing grounds are protected, commercially important species are permitted to maintain maximum populations. Money appropriated for fishery enforcement will be recouped by violation fines, landing taxes, and a healthier resource providing for increased fishermen incomes and tourists dollars.

HB 519 \$4.1 Million for Fish/Wildlife Protection Replacement Vessel OR Governor's Amendment to Capital Budget

A Replacement 150-foot Fisheries Enforcement Patrol Vessel (P/V) will:

- Restore patrol coverage to the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak and lower Cook Inlet fisheries and communities by allowing the smaller P/V Woldstad to concentrate patrols in these areas. The commercial fleet has grown larger in vessel size and moved into deeper water. The smaller P/V Woldstad has been unable follow.
- Provide long patrol coverage to the Norton Sound crab fisheries, and increase patrol coverage in the western Bering Sea and Aleutian Islands which presently has very limited enforcement coverage in the crab and bottom fisheries, some of the largest fisheries in the state.
- Potentially double the actual time spent on fisheries enforcement due to the new vessel's ability to work in more severe sea conditions and being located closer to the major fishing areas.
- Enable enforcement patrols to continue after the seizure of large quantities of crab pots. The P/V Woldstad can only carry about 60 crab pots at one time. Recently, 200 pots were seized from a violator. It took a week to transport the pots to a storage area and to resume patrol. With a larger vessel, the crew could have seized all the pots in one load and resumed patrol.
- Provide the ability to pull and inspect "long lined" crab pots which has become the preferred method of fishing in the deeper waters of the Aleutians and western Bering Sea.
- Substantially improve response time to search and rescue calls, especially in severe sea conditions.
- Provide limited use by the Department of Fish & Game for research projects in the Bering Sea waters.
- Replace the 100' P/V Vigilant which was decommissioned in 1992.
- Provide additional protection to Alaska's multi-million dollar fishery which is the largest renewable resource in the state. The Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection must keep pace with the growing industry in order to provide effective protection of this resource which is so vital to Alaska's economy.

Funding Reallocation Summary: FWP's Marine Enforcement budget has funds to operate the 121' P/V Woldstad for 164 sea days and the 65' P/V Trooper for 147 sea days. This reallocation would dry-dock the P/V Trooper and reallocate its operating funds to the new 150' patrol vessel. The P/V Woldstad would be reduced to 100 sea days with the remainder of its operating funds reallocated to the new 150' vessel. The net results would be 101 sea days for the new 150' fisheries enforcement vessel.

FY 97 FUNDING WITH CURRENT VESSELS AND SEA DAYS

P/V Woldstad, P/V Trooper, and Bristol Bay Funding: **\$549,771**

FY 97 FUNDING WITH CHANGE OF VESSELS AND SEA DAYS

P/V Woldstad (includes Bristol Bay)	164 sea days x \$2,265/sea day =	\$371,460	
Reduction of 64 sea days	(64) sea days x \$2,265/sd =	(144,960)	
Net cost:	100 sea days x \$2,265/sd =	\$226,500	226,500
 P/V Trooper (includes Bristol Bay)	147 sea days x \$1,213/sd =	\$178,311	
Reduction of 147 sea days	(147) sea days x \$1,213/sd =	(178,311)	
Net cost:	0 sea days x \$1,213/sd =	\$ 0	0
 P/V 150-foot (Replacement)	101 sea days x \$2,762/sd =	\$278,962	
Geographic Pay Differential from Kodiak to Dutch Harbor		38,653	
Fixed Costs		<u>5,656</u>	
Net cost:	101 sea days x \$2,762/sd =	\$323,271	<u>323,271</u>

Total Cost for 2 Remaining Patrol Vessels: **\$549,771**

Sea days = costs for salaries, fuel, food, and other operational supplies used while the vessel is underway.

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Col. John Glass
Director
Department of Public Safety
Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection

DATE: April 11, 1996

FAX NO: 486-1824

TELEPHONE NO: 486-1842

FROM: Al Spalinger 
Westward Region Shellfish/Groundfish Biologist
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Management & Development

SUBJECT: Costs for a crew at sea for 40
sea days

Following is a breakdown of costs for the biological crew to conduct 40 sea days of sampling in the Bering Sea. These costs only include premium pay and food. Cost does not include fuel.

(1) Biological crew aboard 150' vessel	40 Days
A. Biologist	\$10,000
B. Biologist	\$10,000
C. Biologist	\$ 8,000
D. Technician	<u>\$ 6,000</u>
Subtotal	\$34,000
Divided by 40 days	\$ 850 per sea day
Cost for food per day average \$10 per day per person x 4 people	\$ 40
Grand Total	\$ 890 per sea day

The food cost are based on the current costs per person utilized from the departments R/V Resolution. If you have any further questions give me a call at 486-1842.

cc: Bob Clasby
Pete Probasco

DRAFT FY 97 VESSEL PLAN

	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
DATES	1-17	1-31	1-30	15-31	1-30	1-25	2-25	2-28	1-30	1-30	1-30	1-30
SEA DAYS	17	12	21	9	12	10	17	15	15	15	31	28
NEW VESSEL	Bristol Bay Salmon	Shipyard	Dutch Harbor Brown King Crab	Adak King and Tanner Crab	Bristol Bay Bairdi Closure	Bering Sea Tanner Crab (Opilio)	Bering Sea Tanner Crab	Adak Brown King Crab	Adak Bairdi Closure	Togiak and Westward Herring	Westward Herring	
	or	or										
	Fish and Game Research	Fish and Game Research	Bristol Bay King & Tanner Crab	Bristol Bay King and Tanner Crab		Bering Sea, Adak, Dutch Harbor Tanneri Closure		Bristol Bay Dragger Closure	Western Aleutians Ground Fish		False Pass and Unimak Salmon	
TOTAL SEA DAYS 214												Bristol Bay Salmon
DATES	1-30	1-31	1-30	5-31	1-30	1-20	1-30	1-28	1-30	1-30	1-31	1-30
SEA DAYS	15	20	18	14	10	10	10	12	14	7	25	23
WOLDSTAD	Cook Inlet Salmon	Chignik South Peninsula Salmon	Pribilof Island King Crab	Bristol Bay Red King Crab & Bairdi	Bristol Bay Red King Crab	Akutan, Lost Harbor, King Cove Bairdi Crab	Kodiak and South Peninsula Ground Fish Draggers and Pots	Kodiak Ground Fish	Shipyard	Togiak and Port Moller Herring	False Pass and South Peninsula Salmon	
TOTAL SEA DAYS 178												



Kodiak Island Borough

710 MILL BAY ROAD
KODIAK, ALASKA 99615-6398

(907) 486-9300

April 10, 1996

RECEIVED

APR 11 1996

Ans'd.....

Representative Richard Foster, Finance Chairman
Alaska State Legislature
State Capital Mailstop 3100
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Chairman *R. Foster* Foster:

On behalf of the Kodiak Island Borough, I would like to express our support for the appropriation of \$4.1 million for a 150 foot enforcement vessel for the Department of Public Safety, Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection. Funding for this project is currently contained in the Governor's capital budget and comes from the proceeds of the recent court settlement against Arctic Alaska for the illegal use of fishing gear in a closed area.

The Department of Public Safety is in critical need of an enforcement vessel which can serve Western Alaska. The present Fish and Wildlife Protection 120 foot vessel, the C/V Wolstad, was designed in the late 1970's and built in 1982. The Wolstad is inadequate to patrol the large fisheries of the Gulf of Alaska and the Bering Sea. These fisheries include the Bering Sea tanner and king crab fisheries, Bristol Bay salmon and herring fisheries, and the Gulf of Alaska salmon, crab, and herring fisheries. Enforcement and search and rescue missions have been impeded by the relatively small size of this vessel and the need for it to be weather conscious, particularly in the Bering Sea. The Bering Sea communities and fisheries will benefit from increased presence and enforcement capacity with a new vessel, and stationing the Wolstad in Kodiak will provide increased capacity for patrols and search and rescue missions in the Gulf of Alaska, the Lower Cook Inlet, and Prince William Sound.

Alaska's fisheries are a multi-billion dollar industry and the largest renewable resource in the state. The Division of Fish and Wildlife Protection must keep pace with this growing industry in order to provide effective protection of our resource, which is so vital to Alaska's coastal communities and to the State of Alaska's future economic well-being. Please support this project for the protection of our fisheries resources and Alaska's future.

Sincerely,

KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH

Jerome M. Selby

Jerome M. Selby
Borough Mayor

SCOMM

95:36



REPRESENTATIVE ALAN AUSTERMAN Alaska State Legislature

P.O. Box 2368, Kodiak, Alaska 99615 (907) 486-5930 • Session: State Capitol, Juneau, Alaska 99801 465-2487

4/20/96

SPONSOR STATEMENT FOR HB 538 KOREAN HAIR CRAB MORATORIUM

History

In the 1980's, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG) conducted an experimental fishery for Korean Hair Crab. Due to many unknown at that time about this extremely fragile species and the delicate habitat in which it exists, the stocks were quickly depleted and the fishery closed.

By 1991, stocks had rebounded and two Alaskan-owned vessels were able to conduct another experimental fishery in the immediate vicinity of the Pribilof Islands. Alaska fishermen, working cooperatively with ADFG, established permit guidelines pertaining to the configuration and size of the pots used, as well as handling techniques to ensure that these delicate animals are not harmed by the fishing effort. To limit the effort, ADFG has ensured the fishery is open simultaneously with other crab fisheries in the Bering Sea.

Problem This Bill Addresses

Recently, however, dramatic declines in harvest guidelines for the other crab stocks has resulted in additional effort entering the Korean Hair Crab fishery. The 15-20 vessels currently participating the fishery have already marginalized the opportunities for the Alaskans who pioneered this fishery. If this fishery, created by Alaskans, is to remain viable, a moratorium must be implemented as soon as possible.

Changes Since Original Bill

The CS modified the original bill by setting aside a five mile zone around the Pribilof Islands for vessels 58 feet or smaller to fish the Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab. This change triggered an adjustment of the findings section and other modifications throughout the bill. The findings now state that this fishery provides for some entry level opportunities for fishermen. To protect our crab resources, there has also been intent language added which requests keeping the 100 percent observer coverage for all vessels engaged in this fisherery.

To: The Honorable Austeren
Alaska House of Representatives

Fax: (907) 465-4956

From: Pat Pletnikoff
F/V Lady Angeline
St. Paul Island, AK
(907) 546-2629

Date: March 7, 1996

Re: H.B. 538 - Hair Crab Fishery - Pribilofs

I understand you held hearings on this matter yesterday. I spoke to your staff about concerns and issues I have regarding this fishery.

The legislation is timely and needed. The proponents of this proposal are correct in that "limited entry" is necessary to protect the resource. The Aleut fishermen of St. Paul and St. George have always recognized this fact. We have always understood that constant attack on any resource will eventually destroy that resource. Conservation and sustained yield must be a guiding principle in resource management. This Bill, is a start. Yet, let's improve on it with input and direction from

② Those most affected and from those who will be most impacted.

The NPFMC along with the State, created the CDA program. As a "important consideration, was the criteria for "disadvantaged communities." Perhaps this criterion was necessary to muster any constitutional challenge. Yet, it was enough to meet "national standards" under the Magnuson Act. Given resource allocations today, it was the right thing to do. Maybe not altogether constitutional, but correct nonetheless. We know People challenge this today, and they will in the future. After all, it's money!

This legislation is 10 years behind the "sustainable" resource base ADFG, with their observer programs, should understand and recognize this. I understand, they do not. And, from what I hear today, they have no realistic idea as to the "sustainable" base today. Does this make any sense? Especially in context of your legislation? There apparently is no scientific criteria or base. Regardless, the hair crab resource is stressed and cannot sustain too much more attack - therefore, even without scientific basis, your legislation

③

Makes Sense Look at all previous harvest guidelines without knowing if we may have quarrelled into something reasonable for the protection of the hair crab. Protecting any resource is honorable. But to whom?

The advocates of this legislation are correct for the wrong reasons. They want to protect only their base. Honorable but not correct in this context. This is not a private resource matter. It is coal, timber, oil, etc. The realistic question is, who is most affected, and not economically? Protecting any resource just for economic reasons is not honorable. It is wrong and unjust.

I suggest you add the following to H.B. 538.

- 1) "Disadvantaged Communities" as spelled out in the National CDP Criteria and under "National Standards" for resource allocations. I recognize "State" as "Federal" but, we need to address both. A good guide may be the "Coastal Fisheries Cooperative Management Act" look at the Atlantic States!
- 2) The Bill, because it will always be controversial and questionable,

④ Clarify CDQ boats. What is a CDQ Vessel? When does it (boat) qualify? How much should a Community own of the vessel before it is a CDQ vessel? How many qualified residents of a CDQ Community are required on a vessel for the vessel to be CDQ qualified? Let's be realistic! Otherwise, let's create a welfare program instead of a "masked" CDQ effort. It's the old adage, "give a man a fish, he eats for a day, teach him to fish, he earns a living."

Your legislation must address local issues and concerns. Otherwise, it is wrong. I hope you will do this and insure local fisheries are addressed.

Thank you,
Pat Petrucci

**Bill & Jean Alwert
FV Buccaneer**

P.O. Box 1711 Kodiak, AK 99615 (907) 486-5511 Fax (907) 486-8356

6 March 96

**Representative Alan Austerman
Alaska House of Representatives
Juneau, AK
By fax (907) 465-4956**

Dear Alan,

Bill, Mark and I oppose HB 538, your Korean Hair Crab Moratorium bill for several reasons.

1. Crabbers need more diverse opportunities to survive nowadays. HB 538 is an attempt to lock up another crab fishery for the benefit of less than twenty people. That amounts to MONOPOLY, not management.
2. The Hair Crab resource is healthy. ADFG sets an annual GHL and enforces it. The stock is not threatened in any way.
3. We want you to fight against limited entry in the crab fisheries, not for it. Pigeon-holing crab fishermen in little boxes is a sure formula for bankruptcy. Change course immediately.

We're upset that you, a Republican, would be promoting this type of special interest, monopoly-oriented legislation. We thought you stood for open competition and innovation in the harvesting of Alaska's crab stocks. Limited entry is socialism in camouflage.

We heard that the Natives intend to testify on HB 538 this evening and support it in exchange for inclusion of a CDQ-provision in HB 538. We bitterly oppose CDQ's and we ask you to do the same.

Please stop acting like a big-government Democrat and kill HB 538.

Sincerely,

Jean E. Alwert

Jean Alwert for herself,
Bill Alwert & Mark Alwert

Bill Alwert by L.P.A

Alan:

*Bice is in Oregon getting his
dental work done. Jeanie*

CENTRAL BERING SEA FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative David Austerman

FROM: Carl Mercurieff/President and Larry Mercurieff/General Manager *SM*
Central Bering Sea Fishermen's Association

RE: House Bill 538
Pribilof Islands Hair Crab Fishery Amendment

DATE: March 13, 1996

This memo is to set forth the policy basis for the Pribilof Islands amendment to House Bill 538, in order to recognize and insure the participation of the Pribilof Islands fishermen in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery during the moratorium period.

The Pribilof Islands fishermen support the moratorium, which will implement important conservation measures aimed at insuring non-depletion of the crab stocks. We testified in support on the bill before the Special Committee on Fisheries February 6, 1996. We agree with the concept of a moratorium which restricts access during the moratorium period to all but those vessel interest who have pioneered the fishery. The bill thereby recognizes and protects those fishing interest responsible for the development of the fishery and insures their continued participation. The Pribilof Island fishermen, the pioneers of the fishery, fall within the fishing interests the bill seeks to protect. As the pioneer and a leading proponent and actor in the protection and proper development of the stocks, the Pribilof Islands fishermen also should be granted the right to participate in the fishery.

St. Paul Island pioneered the Pribilof hair crab fishery in 1979 when they brought in two Bristol Bay bowpickers, at their own expense, to test fish for hair crab. As word of the fishery got out, however, outside interests came in and over fished the stocks in the early 1980's.

The Pribilofs continued to work for the protection and development of the fishery and were responsible for having the area around the Pribilofs declared a no trawl zone to protect the hair crab and king crab stocks, in hopes that the Pribilof Island fishermen could one day actively participate in the fishery.

The Pribilof Islands fishermen have only recently been commercially able to develop a small boat fleet which allows them to participate in the fishery. They are now at the point of being able to enter the fishery that they have done so much to develop and protect. Their efforts in creating the fishery should be recognized and the fishermen should be insured continued access through participation in this fishery. They are as much a part of the fishing interests that the legislation seeks to protect

**KODIAK
VESSEL
OWNERS'
ASSOCIATION**



326 Center Avenue, Suite 202
P.O. Box 135
(907) 486-3781
Fax (907) 486-2470

HALIBUT • SABLEFISH • PACIFIC COD • CRAB

March 6, 1996

Representative Alan Austerman
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801

RE: House Bill 538

Dear Representative Austerman,

We are writing in support of HB 538. We believe that without this measure, the Korean hair crab fishery will be closed in 1996, as a result of increased participation beyond the level considered safe by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game, who manage this resource. Closing this fishery would harm Alaskan vessel owners and crew members who have pioneered this fishery.

The Korean hair crab resource has a very small guideline harvest level, with about a million pounds harvested each year. It is a winter time fishery, which makes it difficult for many vessels to participate in the harvest. This fishery has been managed by the Alaska Department of Fish & Game with an emphasis on conservation. For several years, the fishery could only be conducted with a special experimental fisheries permit, with the vessel carrying an observer 100% of the time, and the use of special pots. The very fragile nature of the crab is unusual and the handling methods which are required to reduce mortality are very different than that of other crab fisheries.

With the recent decline in the red king crab, bairdi tanner crab and opilio tanner crab stocks, it is apparent that this fishery is already being considered to be an option by Seattle interests. Because the special pots require a substantial investment, it would not be fair to delay action on the moratorium. ADF&G has increased great concern that the fishery is already overcapitalized and any further increase in participation would likely cause them to simply close the entire fishery.

With this in mind, the only option is to ask for an immediate moratorium on entry to the Korean hair crab fishery. We believe this is in the best interest of the resource and those Alaskans who currently participate in and depend on this fishery.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Linda Kozak".

Linda Kozak
Special Projects

FAX TRANSMISSION

KODIAK VESSEL OWNERS' ASSOCIATION

326 Center, #202 - P. O. Box 135

Kodiak, Alaska 99615

(907) 486-3781

Fax: (907) 486-2470

To: Amy
Fax #: 907-465-4956
From: Linda Kozak
Subject: Final Korean Hair Crab Legislation

Date: March 1, 1996
Pages: One, including this cover sheet.

COMMENTS:

Amy, last night your office sent part of the final draft of the legislation. I didn't get all of the pages. If you wouldn't mind asking them to fax the complete one to me.

I also wanted to let you know that I read George's memo regarding federal jurisdiction and yes, we have addressed it. The Magnuson Act will likely have language which will allow fisheries to be managed within the 200 mile limit by the state, if there is no fishery management plan in effect. Senator Stevens insists that this will be in place and Alaska supports it. It will help to resolve the scallop issue. We are expecting a draft of the legislation soon. Hopefully, it will pass this spring.

THANKS again for all of your help. I will be working closely with Joe Kyle. You can contact him with any questions or updates. THANKS AGAIN !!!

DISCUSSION DRAFT

A LIMITED VESSEL PERMIT PROGRAM
FOR THE BERING SEA KOREAN HAIR CRAB FISHERY

Discussion Draft AS 16.43 and AS 16.44

February 21, 1996

Section 1. FINDINGS. The legislature finds that

- (1) effort in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery has reached levels that may threaten the economic welfare of the fishery, the overall efficiency of the harvest, and the sustained yield management of the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery;
- (2) Limited Entry under 16.43 will not adequately protect the economic welfare and sustained yield in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery.

CHANGES TO 16.43

Sec. 16.43.090.

Type of Limited Entry Program.

- (a) The commission may implement and administer a specific type of limited entry program in a particular fishery when authorized by statute.
- (b) If the commission determines that controlling effort into a fishery will serve the purposes stated in AS 16.43.010 (a), the commission shall determine the most appropriate form of limited entry program in accordance with this section.
- (c) In determining the most appropriate form of limited entry for a fishery, the commission may consider the nature of the fishery, the nature of the vessel and gear ownership structure in the fishery, existing regulations for the fishery, the ability of the program to help management conserve the fishery resource, the economic benefits of the program, and the incremental costs of implementing, administering, monitoring, and enforcing the program.

- (d) The commission may implement a limited entry permit program under AS 16.43 or a specific alternative program as authorized by statute, or develop draft legislation for an alternative program for the legislature to consider, depending upon the type of limited entry program that is determined to be most appropriate under (b) of this section.

LIST OF SECTIONS IN 16.44

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE OF THE VESSEL PERMIT LIMITED ENTRY

PROGRAM	7
Sec. 16.44.010. Purpose and Findings of Fact	7

ARTICLE 2. VESSEL PERMIT SYSTEM

Sec. 16.44.150. Nature of Vessel Permits	9
Sec. 16.44.160. Vessel Permit Annual Fees.	12
Sec. 16.44.170. Transfer of Vessel Permits	14

ARTICLE 3. INITIAL ISSUANCE OF VESSEL PERMITS

Sec. 16.44.225 Moratorium on New Vessels	16
Sec. 16.44.227 Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab Fishery	17
Sec. 16.44.250 Standards for Initial Issuance of Vessel Permits.	17
Sec. 16.44.260 Application for Vessel Permits.	20

ARTICLE 4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 16.44.800. Regulations and hearing procedures.	21
Sec. 16.44.820. Reporting and Licensing Requirements	21
Sec. 16.44.840. Definition of Administrative Areas	21
Sec. 16.44.960. Revocation or Suspension of Vessel Permits	22

Sec. 16.44.970.	Penalties.	22
Sec. 16.44.975.	Public Disclosure.	22
Sec. 16.44.990.	Definitions.	23

NEW LAW 16.44

ARTICLE 1. PURPOSE OF THE VESSEL PERMIT LIMITED ENTRY
PROGRAM

Sec. 16.44.010. Purpose and Findings of Fact

- (a) It is the purpose of this chapter to promote the conservation and the sustained yield management of Alaska's fishery resource and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska by regulating and controlling entry into commercial fisheries in the public interest and without unjust discrimination.
- (b) The legislature finds that commercial fishing for fishery resources has reached levels of participation, in many areas and fisheries, that have impaired or threaten to impair the economic welfare of the fisheries of the state, the overall efficiency of the harvest, and the sustained yield management of the fishery resource.

- (c) The legislature finds that the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, established under AS 16.43, needs alternative programs for controlling entry into commercial fisheries. The vessel permit limited entry program under AS 16.44 represents an alternative to the limited entry program established in AS 16.43.

ARTICLE 2. VESSEL PERMIT SYSTEM

Sec. 16.44.150. Nature of Vessel Permits

- (a) When the commission finds that the number of fishing operations in a fishery has reached levels which require limitation of entry to serve the purposes stated in AS 16.43.010 (a) and AS 16.44.010(a), and also finds under AS 16.43.090 (a) and (b) that a limited vessel permit program is the most appropriate form of limited entry for the fishery, the commission shall implement a limited vessel permit program.
- (b) In fisheries placed under a limited vessel permit program, only vessels authorized by a vessel permit or an interim vessel permit may be used in the harvest.
- (c) The skipper of a vessel which is participating in a limited vessel permit fishery under this statute, will be required to have an appropriate permit for the fishery issued under AS 16.43.
- (d) A vessel permit constitutes a use privilege which may be modified or revoked by the legislature without compensation. Except as provided in

AS 16.10.333 - 16.10.338, AS 44.81.210, 44.81.225, and 44.81.230 -
44.81.250, this use privilege may not be

- (1) pledged, mortgaged, leased, or encumbered in any way;
 - (2) transferred with any retained right of repossession or foreclosure,
or on any condition requiring a subsequent transfer; or
 - (3) attached, distrained, or sold on execution of judgement or under
any other process or order of any court.
- (e) Each vessel permit is issued for a term of one year and is renewable annually.
- (f) Failure to renew a vessel permit for a period of two years results in forfeiture of the permit to the commission.
- (g) A vessel permit is transferable to another holder in accordance with AS 16.44.170.
- (h) A vessel permit conveys a use-privilege which allows the holder to harvest a particular fishery resource(s) with particular gear(s) in a

particular administrative area(s). Other restrictions on the use-privilege may be imposed under AS 16.44.150 (i), (j), and (k) below.

Under section AS 16.44.250 (d), the commission may further restrict the use-privilege of a specific vessel permit to control the amount of fishing capacity that the holder can use.

- (i) If appropriate for a fishery, the commission may also adopt regulations restricting the use-privilege associated with a vessel permit to a particular vessel.
- (j) A vessel permit holder may use a vessel with a lesser amount of fishing capacity than that allowed under the vessel permit or interim vessel permit, unless explicitly prohibited by regulation under AS 16.44.150(i).
- (k) If the Alaska Board of Fisheries adopts regulations or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game adopts emergency regulations restricting the fishing capacity of individual operations in a fishery; such as regulations governing amounts of gear, vessel length, or vessel size; and these restrictions differ from the fishing capacity constraints placed on a holder's vessel permit, the holder of the vessel permit must comply with the most restrictive of the regulatory constraints. In doing so, the vessel permit holder shall comply with commission and Alaska Board of

Fisheries regulations and Department of Fish and Game emergency regulations.

Sec. 16.44.160. Vessel Permit Annual Fees.

- (a) The Commission shall charge an annual fee for the renewal of vessel permits and interim vessel-permits. The purpose of the fee is to help offset program administration and fishery management costs and to protect the public trust by collecting an annual royalty or rental payment for the exclusive use-privileges. The annual fee shall be established as follows:
 - (1) If the commission can estimate the market value of the vessel permit, the fee in a calendar year for a vessel permit or an interim vessel-permit shall be set equal to one-half of 1% (.5%) of the commission's estimate of the market value in the Spring of the previous year, or
 - (2) If the commission cannot estimate the market value of the vessel permit, the fee in a calendar year for a vessel permit or an interim vessel-permit shall be set equal to one-half of 1% (.5%) of the commission's estimate of the average gross earnings per

vessel in the most recent year that the fishery occurred and average gross earnings estimates are available.

- (b) All fees established under AS 16.44.160(a) shall be rounded to the nearest \$50.
- (c) The Commissioner of Administration shall separately account for annual renewal fees collected under subsection (a) of this section that the commission deposits in the general fund. The annual estimated balance in the account may be used by the legislature to make appropriations to the Commission, and other affected agencies.

Note: This fee structure currently does not distinguish among residents and non-residents. This is due to three reasons. First, it may be more difficult and problematic to define residency if the owner is not a natural person. Second, the state is still under challenge in "Carlson" and even if the State prevails it is somewhat doubtful that a fee differential between residents and non-residents that is larger in absolute terms than that which presently exists (\$500) could withstand legal scrutiny. Third, AS 16.44 might eventually need to be used in fisheries covered under the FCMA which allows no discrimination on the basis of resident status. Note, a royalty is intended to address concerns raised by the Alaska Supreme Court in Johns.

- (a) Vessel permits and interim vessel permits are transferable only through the commission as provided in this section and under regulations adopted by the commission. An involuntary transfer of a vessel permit in a manner inconsistent with the statutes of this state and the regulations of the commission is void.
- (b) Interim vessel permits cannot be permanently transferred to another holder.
- (c) If appropriate for a fishery, the commission may adopt regulations allowing for the emergency transfer of vessel permits and interim vessel permits on an annual basis.
- (d) By regulation, the commission may charge a transfer fee sufficient to offset the administrative costs of transfers. The legislature may allocate monies equal to these transfer fees to the commission.
- (e) The commission may adopt regulations allowing a holder to purchase multiple vessel permits for a fishery, each with a restriction on fishing capacity, and combine those permits into a single permit which allows

for a fishing operation with higher fishing capacity. The commission may adopt regulations allowing for this as long as the fishing capacity of an operation under the combined permit does not exceed the sum of the fishing capacities represented by fishing operations under the individual permits which are combined.

- (f) Upon the death of the vessel permit holder who is a natural person, the rights of the decedent pass as part of the decedent's estate.

ARTICLE 3. INITIAL ISSUANCE OF VESSEL PERMITS

Sec. 16.44.225. Moratorium On New Vessels

In fisheries where the legislature has not established a moratorium, if the commission determines a vessel permit program is the most appropriate form of limited entry in accordance with AS 16.43.090, the commission shall establish a qualification date by regulation and establish a temporary moratorium on the entry of new vessels into the fishery. The purpose of the temporary moratorium is to provide time to develop the detailed regulations for the permanent vessel permit program.

- (1) A temporary moratorium established under this section will last a maximum of three years.
- (2) The current owner of a vessel eligible to participate during the temporary moratorium may be issued an interim vessel-permit for that vessel.

- (3) The commission may adopt regulations restricting the vessels eligible to participate during a temporary moratorium to a subset of those vessels which participated prior to the qualification date.

Sec. 16.44.227. Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab Fishery

A moratorium is established in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery. The legislature establishes the qualification date in the Bering Sea Korean hair crab Fishery as July 1, 1996. Any fishing activity after the qualification date will not be counted when initially allocating vessel permits. The commission shall administer a temporary moratorium on the entry of new vessels into the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery which shall begin on the qualification date. The commission shall issue interim vessel permits to the current owners of vessels that participated and harvested crab in the fishery during at least one of the three calendar years prior to the qualification date. This moratorium will end on July 1, 1999 or at the time the commission implements a permanent program or decides not to implement a permanent program, whichever is first.

Sec. 16.44.250 Standard For Initial Issuance Of Vessel Permits

- (a) Following regulations establishing a qualification date for a vessel permit program and a temporary moratorium under AS 16.44.225, the

commission shall adopt regulations establishing who shall be initially allocated vessel permits under the permanent vessel permit program.

The qualification date for the permanent vessel permit program is the same qualification date established for the fishery under AS 16.44.225.

- (b) Qualifying vessels are vessels which meet the participation criteria cited in (b) through (d) below. Vessel Permits shall be issued to applicants who own qualifying vessels at the time of application.
- (c) The commission shall establish a base period to determine qualifying vessels. The base period shall include at least the most recent calendar year prior to the qualification date in which a legal harvest occurred.
- (d) The commission may establish minimum landings or participation thresholds as additional criteria to determine qualifying vessels. If the commission decides to adopt regulations differentiating vessel permits by fishing capacity category under (d) of this section, the commission, at its discretion, may choose to establish different thresholds for each category.
- (e) If necessary to serve the purposes of this chapter, the commission may adopt regulations restricting a vessel permit to a fishing capacity

category approximately equal to that of the qualifying vessel on the qualification date. For purposes of this statute, the commission may measure fishing capacity by vessel length, vessel size, amount of gear that can be used, or any other appropriate measure.

- (f) Whenever possible, the commission shall try to set base periods under (b) of this section, and landings and participation thresholds under (c) and (d) of this section so that the number of operations initially allowed into the limited vessel permit fishery approximates the average size of the fleet during the base period.
- (g) Except as provided in (h) of this section, only applicants who are current owners of qualifying vessels that meet criteria established in (c) through (e) of this section will receive vessel permits.
- (g) If appropriate for a fishery, the Commission may adopt regulations to accommodate applicants who replaced a vessel prior to the qualification date or are replacing a vessel on the qualification date. The participation history of the vessel being replaced may be used to determine whether or not the replacement vessel should qualify, as long as the participation history of the vessel being replaced is not being used for another vessel permit application.

- (h) If during the application process in AS 16.44.260, the commission is unable to determine if an applicant is eligible for a vessel permit before the fishing season, the commission may issue an interim vessel permit for that season.

Sec. 16.44.260

Application For Vessel Permits.

- (a) The commission shall accept applications for vessel permits from current owners of vessels used in the fishery during the base period. The commission could allow additional applicants under AS 16.44.250(g).
- (b) The commission shall establish opening and closing dates, places, and form of application for vessel permits in each fishery. The commission may require the submission of specific verified evidence establishing the applicant's qualifications under AS 16.44.250.

ARTICLE 4 GENERAL PROVISIONS

Sec. 16.44.800. Regulations and hearing procedures

- (a) AS 16.43.110 and 16.43.120 and the regulations thereunder shall govern adjudications under 16.44.

Sec. 16.44.820. Reporting and Licensing Requirements

The commission shall adopt regulations providing for reporting and licensing requirements which are needed to administer, monitor, and enforce limited vessel permit programs.

Sec. 16.44.840. Definition of Administrative Areas

- (a) The commission shall establish administrative areas suitable for defining fisheries for the purposes of issuing vessel permits.

- (b) The commission may modify or change the boundaries of administrative areas when necessary and consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

Sec. 16.44.960. Revocation or Suspension of Vessel Permits

AS 16.43.960 applies to and governs show cause proceedings with respect to use privileges granted under 16.44.

Sec. 16.44.970. Penalties

AS 16.43.970 applies to holders of use privileges granted under 16.44.

Sec. 16.44.975. Public Disclosure

- (a) AS 16.43.975 governs public disclosure under AS 16.44.
- (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of AS 16.05.815 and AS 16.43.975, if the commission implements a vessel permit program under AS 16.44 the commission may release to a vessel owner any information on a vessel's

catch history that is needed to apply for a vessel permit. The commission should provide only the minimum information needed in a form that will reveal as little information as possible concerning individual landings.

Sec. 16.44.900. Definitions

In this chapter

- (1) "commission" means the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission established under AS 16.43;
- (2) "current owner" means the owner of the vessel at the time of application under 16.44, but does not include any subsequent owner of the vessel due to subsequent transfer;
- (3) "holder" means a natural person(s), partnership, corporation, company, firm, organization, association, trust, or society;
- (4) "legal harvest" means the commercial harvest of the fishery resource by a vessel that had a valid State of Alaska vessel license as required by

AS 16.05.490 and a skipper that held a CFEC permit issued under 16.43 during fishing seasons established by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game in 5 AAC while complying with all other applicable commercial fishing laws and regulations, including reporting requirements;

- (5) "permit" means an interim-use or entry permit issued by the commission authorizing a person to operate gear in a fishery.
- (6) "skipper" means a person who participated in the fishery and operated the gear as a skipper or head of the operation and who held all the requisite permits and licenses at the time the participation occurred.

MEMORANDUM

STATE OF ALASKA
COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

TO: Bruce Twomley Frank Homan Dale Anderson Kurt Schelle Susan Haymes	DATE: February 23, 1996
FROM: Susan M. Shirley <i>MS</i> Research Analyst	FILE: BSVESSEL.MEM
	PHONE: 789-6160/Voice 789-6170/FAX
	SUBJECT: Bering Sea Hair Crab Vessel Participation Data

Attached are three tables on vessel participation in the Bering Sea hair crab fishery. The tables provide basic data which could be useful for developing a limited vessel permit program in this fishery.

Table 1 contains information on number of vessels fished, harvest and estimated gross earnings per vessel in the years 1988 through 1995. The cumulative number of unique vessels fished over time is given in Table 2. To provide some background on participation patterns and turnover of vessels in the fishery, the number of years fished and the years fished by each vessel since 1988 are given in Table 3.

Table 1
Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab Fishery
Total, Mean and Median Pounds and Earnings per Vessel

Year	Vessels	Average Pounds	Median Pounds	Total Pounds	Average Earnings	Median Earnings	Total Earnings	Ex-Vessel Price/Lb.
88	1	** harvest and earnings data are confidential **						
89	No fishing							
90	No fishing							
91	6	63,286	6,502	379,715	\$206,249	\$21,190	\$1,237,491	\$3.259
92	17	78,754	30,119	1,338,818	\$165,620	\$63,340	\$2,815,534	\$2.103
93	20	71,713	39,369	1,434,253	\$154,971	\$85,076	\$3,099,421	\$2.161
94	14	135,855	95,499	1,901,969	\$411,640	\$289,362	\$5,762,966	\$3.030
95	21	94,576	102,373	1,986,106	\$236,294	\$254,556	\$4,962,181	\$2.498

Note: Gross earnings estimates and ex-vessel price for 1995 are preliminary.

Table 2
Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab Fishery
Number of Unique Vessels Fished During the Given Time Period

Year Combination	Cumulative Unique Vessels
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1995	21
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1994	23
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1993	33
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1992	43
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1991	45
Jan. 1, 1996 to Jan. 1, 1988	46

Table 3
Bering Sea Korean Hair Crab Fishery
Participation History
Number of Years Fished and Year Combinations

Years Fished	Total Vessels	Year Combinations	Years							
			95	94	93	92	91	90	89	88
5	3	95-94-93-92-91-	3	3	3	3	3	0	0	0
4	3	95-94-93-92-	3	3	3	3	0	0	0	0
3	2	95-94-93-	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
2	8	95-94-	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
		95-92-	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
		94-93-	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
		93-91-	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
1	30	95-	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
		93-	0	0	9	0	0	0	0	0
		92-	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0
		91-	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
		88-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Total Unique Vessels = 46			21	14	20	17	6	0	0	1
Year Totals										

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

TO: Amy Daugherty
Assistant to Representative Austerman
Alaska State Legislature

DATE: March 6, 1996

FAX NO: 465-2604

TELEPHONE NO: 465-6112

FROM: Earl E. Krygier
EJ Program Manager
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Management & Development

SUBJECT: Vessel Moratorium in
the Korean Hair Crab
Fishery

You have requested information regarding state authority to manage hair crab which pertain to the draft bill for a moratorium on vessel permits for the Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery.

Under the Magnuson Act, a State has the authority to manage vessels outside its boundaries only if a vessel is registered under the laws of that State. An exception to this rule is when the bulk of the fishing occurs in the EEZ and is managed under a federal fishery management plan. Though the Korean hair crab fishery predominantly occurs in federal waters of the Bering Sea, there is no federal fishery management plan.

There has been no interest by the North Pacific Fishery Management Council or the National Marine Fisheries Service to include Korean hair crab within the current federal fishery management plan for king and Tanner crab in the Bering Sea. In the absence of a federal management plan, state regulations will apply to state registered vessels. Any vessel utilizing state facilities (docks, airports etc.) to mount a operation must be registered under state laws. No Korean hair crab fisherman will remain unregistered, since they would not be access facilities in state waters. Nor would they forego the other fishing opportunities, such as tanner crab, which requires state registration. (i.e., this is not a Mr. Big situation, where he only relied on scallops in the Gulf of Alaska, with fisheries support from the state of Washington.

Additionally, new language is expected to be in the reauthorization of the Magnuson Act which will allow state authority over all vessels fishing in the EEZ in fisheries which are managed by the state either under delegated authority of a Council or in the lack of a federal plan.

Except
From:

**ANNUAL MANAGEMENT REPORT FOR THE SHELLFISH FISHERIES
OF THE WESTWARD REGION, 1993**



Regional Information Report No. 4K94-29

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Commercial Fisheries Management and Development Division
211 Mission Road
Kodiak, Alaska 99615

July 1994

BERING SEA KOREAN HAIR CRAB

Introduction

The Bering Sea hair crab registration area includes all Bering Sea waters north of 54° 36' North latitude, south of 58° 39' North latitude, and east of the U.S.-Russian Convention Line of 1867 (Figure 1). The area is divided into the Pribilof District (west of 168° West longitude), and the Bristol Bay District (east of 168° West longitude).

Historic Background

Korean hair crab, *Erimacrus isenbeckii*, sold commercially as "kegani" by the Japanese, was fished commercially for the first time by the U.S. fleet in 1978/79. Most of the fishing effort has been concentrated in the waters adjacent to the Pribilof Islands. When interest was first expressed by fishermen and processors in this species the season was opened by emergency order and ran concurrently with the Tanner crab fishery. During the 1980 Board of Fisheries meeting, a year long season was established under the terms of a permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Between 1979 and 1991, the majority of hair crab landed were reported as incidental catch in the Bering Sea Tanner crab fisheries.

1993 Fishery (Spring)

In the spring of 1993, many fishermen who participated in the fall 1992 hair crab fishery around the Pribilof Islands expressed interest in fishing the area east of 168° West longitude. According to the 1992 NMFS summer survey the Area T king crab management area contained a harvestable surplus of 1 million pounds of hair crab. However, the longlining of pots, the standard method to fish the high numbers of small pots traditionally used, was not legal in the Area T management area.

On March 22 an emergency order was issued opening the Area T management area to hair crab fishing from April 1 to May 15 under conditions of a permit. Then on March 26 another emergency regulation was issued allowing the longlining of pots in Area T. Once again, only small, light weight, hair crab pots were permitted. Due to concerns over king crab bycatch, 100 percent observer coverage was also required. A total of seven vessels obtained observers and were registered for the Spring hair crab fishery in Area T.

Possibly due to inaccuracies in the survey, or a dramatic shift in crab distribution from when the survey was conducted, few vessels found much evidence of the one million pounds of hair crab reported by the survey to be available east of 168° West longitude. Four vessels delivered a total of 3,038 pounds of hair crab over a two week period. By the third week of

April all vessels had quit fishing due to extremely low catch rates. CPUE for this fishery was 0.25 crab per pot.

Results of observer sampling confirmed inseason reports indicating negligible concentrations of hair crab in the area. During their relatively brief vessel deployments, observers recorded fishing statistics from 249 randomly selected pots. Soak time of sampled pots averaged 3 days and average catch of retainable hair crabs was 0.04 per pot. This was lower than the 0.25 crab per pot reported on commercial fish tickets. A small number of red king crabs, *C. bairdi* and *C. opilio* were also documented in the samples, but overall the CPUE for each species was below 0.1 (Table 1 and Table 2).

1993/94 Fishery

Results of the 1993 NMFS summer trawl survey of the Bering Sea indicated a harvestable surplus of approximately 3 million pounds of hair crab; 0.5 million and 2.5 million pounds east and west of 168° West longitude, respectively. In an attempt to reduce bycatch handling mortality, the Department announced hair crab bycatch retention would be allowed in the Bristol Bay red king and Bering Sea *C. bairdi* fisheries under the terms of a special hair crab bycatch permit. This was consistent with the "keep what you catch" philosophy stressed by the Board of Fisheries when that body ruled to allow *C. bairdi* retention during the red king crab fishery in Bristol Bay.

The directed fishery on hair crab in the Bering Sea west of 168° West longitude, was originally scheduled to open concurrently with the *C. bairdi* Tanner crab fishery scheduled 10 days following closure of the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery. Input from fishermen and industry wanting an earlier opening for the directed hair crab fishery however, prompted ADF&G to open that portion of the Bering Sea west of 168° West longitude to directed hair crab fishing on November 1, concurrent with the opening of the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery.

The directed hair crab fishery was also allowed under conditions of a special permit issued by the commissioner of ADF&G. Conditions of the permit included size and sex restrictions as well as area, time and gear restrictions. Due to concerns over potential bycatch of red and blue king crab around the Pribilof Islands, where the majority of the hair crab biomass was located, 100 percent observer coverage was required on all vessels targeting hair crab.

After the Tanner crab fishery reopened west of 165° West longitude, traditional Tanner pots were allowed in the directed hair crab fishery. The larger gear was permitted to allow comparison of bycatch retention rates of Tanner crab pots with the smaller top loading hair crab pots. The larger gear was, however, limited to the legal aggregate of pots allowed for the Tanner crab fishery, and could not be longlined. Longlining of the smaller hair crab pots was allowed and no pot limits were placed on smaller pots being fished in the directed hair crab fishery west of 168° West longitude.

A total of six vessels elected to forgo fishing red king crab in Bristol Bay and entered the directed hair crab fishery on November 1. Following the closure of the Bristol Bay red king crab fishery, an additional five vessels obtained observers and permits to enter the hair crab fishery. During the month of December one additional vessel using traditional Tanner crab pots, entered the directed hair crab fishery, bringing the total number of vessels participating in this fishery to 12. An additional seven vessels delivered hair crab incidental to *C. bairdi* Tanner crab.

Due to regulations preventing vessels operating pot gear in the Bering Sea during the 14 days prior to the commercial *C. opilio* Tanner crab fishery from participating in the *C. opilio* fishery, all but one hair crab vessel ceased participation in the directed hair crab fishery by January 1, 1994. At that time the total harvest was 1.5 million pounds and the average catch was 3.5 hair crab per pot. A total of 89 landings, including six incidental to other fisheries, have been made since the November 1 opening (Table 1).

Observer bycatch data was compiled from 11 of the 12 vessels that participated in the directed fishery. Results were derived from a total of 5,038 pots examined prior to January 1st. From these samples, the mean soak time was calculated at 2 days, twice the average obtained from observer data collected during the 1992 fall fishery. The typical fishing depth of sampled pots was 35 fathoms.

Comparison of the two separate gear types utilized in the fall 1993 fishery revealed relatively little difference in catch rates of both target and incidental species. A total of 441 pots were sampled for contents on the lone vessel utilizing regulation Tanner crab gear. Catch per pot of legal sized hair crab in the larger pots was 3.9 compared to an average catch of 3.7 crabs per pot in the smaller hair crab pots (Figure 2).

Observations of incidental legal sized red and blue king crabs were rare in both the large and small pot configurations. Average catches of these species were at or below 0.1 animal per pot in samples collected from either gear type (Figure 2). Cumulative numbers of all commercially important species recorded in shellfish observer bycatch are summarized in Table 3.

With the close of the *C. opilio* fishery on March 1, nine vessels reentered the hair crab fishery, which was concentrated in the area around St. Paul Island. There were 41 landings during the 1994 portion of the fishery for a preliminary total of 870,994 pounds. The catch rate averaged three crabs per pot and the average weight was 1.2 pounds.

By the first week of April the percentage of soft-shell crab in the catch was increasing. A daily radio report was initiated with the observers to obtain more information regarding this shell condition. By April 15 the percentage of soft-shell crab in the catch had increased to 20.7 percent, and a fishery closure was announced for April 20.

There were 130 landings made by ten vessels during the 1993/94 fishery. Preliminary results show a total of 1.8 million crabs and 2.2 million pounds for a 1.2 pound average weight. The CPUE was three legal hair crab per pot.

Table 1. Historic Korean hair crab catch statistics, by season, for the Bering Sea.

Year	Vessels	Number of		Harvest ^{a, b}	Pots Pulled	CPUE ^c	Average		Deadloss ^b
		Vessels	Landings				Weight ^d	Length	
1978-79	11	16	2,457	5,211	9,908	1	2.1	111.8	0
1979-80	9	17	25,417	53,914	14,506	2	2.1	114.5	0
1980-81	67	192	1,127,309	2,439,483	172,695	7	2.2	104.8	265,369
1981-82	48	159	466,560	932,584	117,518	4	2.0	103.1	29,749
1982-83	52	161	575,453	1,211,420	84,346	7	2.1	103.2	122,456
1983-84	19	48	200,670	406,538	20,414	10	2.0	-	28,062
1984 ^e	7	26	197,209	396,630	22,392	9	2.0	-	19,436
1985 ^e			CONFIDENTIAL						
1986 ^e			CONFIDENTIAL						
1987 ^e			CONFIDENTIAL						
1988 ^e			NO FISHING						
1989 ^e			NO FISHING						
1990 ^e			NO FISHING						
1991 ^e	7	42	441,533	377,708	44,444	10	0.9	-	0
1992 ^f	9	20	203,758	240,767	38,808	5	1.2	-	11,495
1992 ^g	10	47	1,127,948	1,198,590	125,943	9	1.1	83.1	65,674
1993 ^f	4	5	2,347	3,038	9,345	0.25	1.3	84.4	0
1993 ^{g, h, k}	20	89	1,272,107	1,537,207	372,333	3	1.2	N/A	105,582

^aDeadloss included.^bDefined as catch per pot pull.^cIn pounds.^dIn millimeters.^ePermit fishery.^fSpring fishery.^gFall fishery.^hFishery ongoing.^kIncludes 7 vessels which landed hair crab incidental to *C. bairdi*.

Table 2. Catch per unit effort (CPUE) of selected commercially important species during the spring 1993 Bristol Bay Korean hair crab fishery including total sample catches and estimated total catch in the fishery.

Species total ^b	Total pot ^a sample catch	Catch per unit effort	Estimated fishery catch
Korean hair crab			
retained male ^c	11	.04	413
non-retained male	14	.06	525
female	5	.02	188
C. bairdi			
legal male	33	.13	1,238
sub-legal male	164	.66	6,154
female	23	.09	963
red king crab			
legal male	3	.01	113
sub-legal male	30	.12	1,125
female	33	.13	1,238
C. opilio			
legal male	12	.05	450
sub-legal male	20	.08	750
female	1	.004	38
yellowfin sole	200	.90	7,506
pacific cod	44	.2	1,651

^aTotal pot contents derived from 249 random samples taken on fishing vessels during the fishery.

^bEstimated catch derived from pot sample CPUE $\times$ 9,345 total reported pot pulls during the fishery.

^cAt the time of the fishery, no size limit had been established in regulation for this species.

BERING SEA KOREAN HAIR CRAB

Introduction

The Bering Sea hair crab registration area includes all Bering Sea waters north of 54° 36' North latitude, south of 58° 39' North latitude, and east of the U.S.-Russian Convention Line of 1867 (Figure 1). The area is divided into the Pribilof District (west of 168° West longitude), and the Bristol Bay District (east of 168° West longitude).

Historic Background

Korean hair crab, *Erimacrus isenbeckii*, sold commercially as "kegani" by the Japanese, was fished commercially for the first time by the U.S. fleet in 1978/79. Most of the fishing effort has been concentrated in the waters adjacent to the Pribilof Islands. When interest was first expressed by fishermen and processors in this species the season was opened by emergency order and ran concurrently with the Tanner crab fishery. During the 1980 Board of Fisheries meeting, a year long season was established under the terms of a permit issued by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Between 1979 and 1991, the majority of hair crab landed were reported as incidental catch in the Bering Sea Tanner crab fisheries.

1993 Fishery (Spring)

In the spring of 1993, many fishermen who participated in the fall 1992 hair crab fishery around the Pribilof Islands expressed interest in fishing the area east of 168° West longitude. According to the 1992 NMFS summer survey the Area T king crab management area contained a harvestable surplus of 1 million pounds of hair crab. However, the longlining of pots, the standard method to fish the high numbers of small pots traditionally used, was not legal in the Area T management area.

On March 22 an emergency order was issued opening the Area T management area to hair crab fishing from April 1 to May 15 under conditions of a permit. Then on March 26 another emergency regulation was issued allowing the longlining of pots in Area T. Once again, only small, light weight, hair crab pots were permitted. Due to concerns over king crab bycatch, 100 percent observer coverage was also required. A total of seven vessels obtained observers and were registered for the Spring hair crab fishery in Area T.

Possibly due to inaccuracies in the survey, or a dramatic shift in crab distribution from when the survey was conducted, few vessels found much evidence of the one million pounds of hair crab reported by the survey to be available east of 168° West longitude. Four vessels delivered a total of 3,038 pounds of hair crab over a two week period. By the third week of

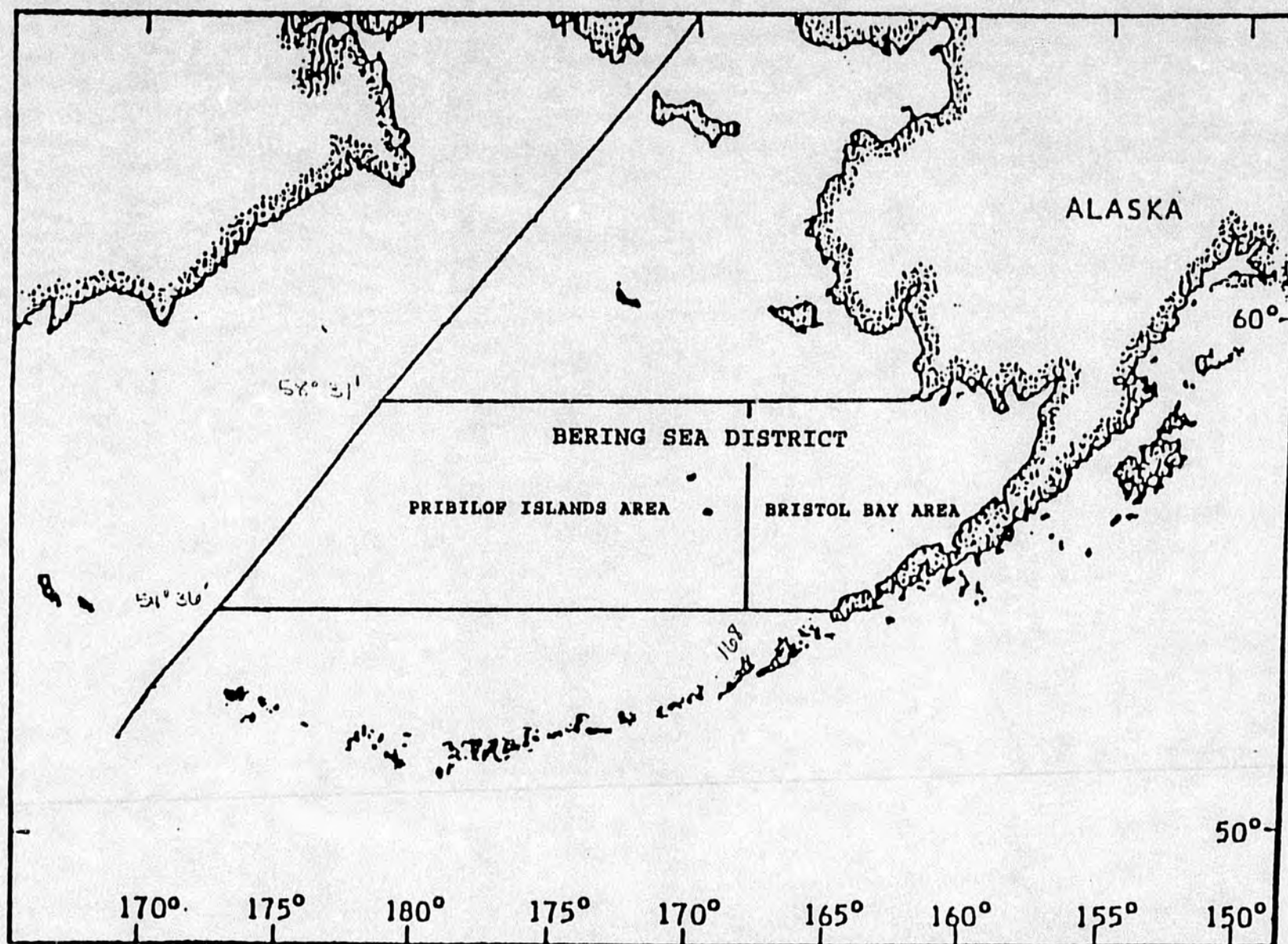


Figure 1. Bering Sea Korean hair crab district and areas.

Bering Sea hair crab

Summary of observer data from 1993, 1994, and 1995 Bering Sea Korean hair crab seasons.

"Total Observed" is for sampling from total fishery.

"W/in 5 nm Observed" is for sampling within 5 nm buffer around the Pribilof Islands (including Walrus and Other Islands).

"Percent w/in 5 nm" is the percent of total within the 5 nm buffer around the Pribilof Islands.

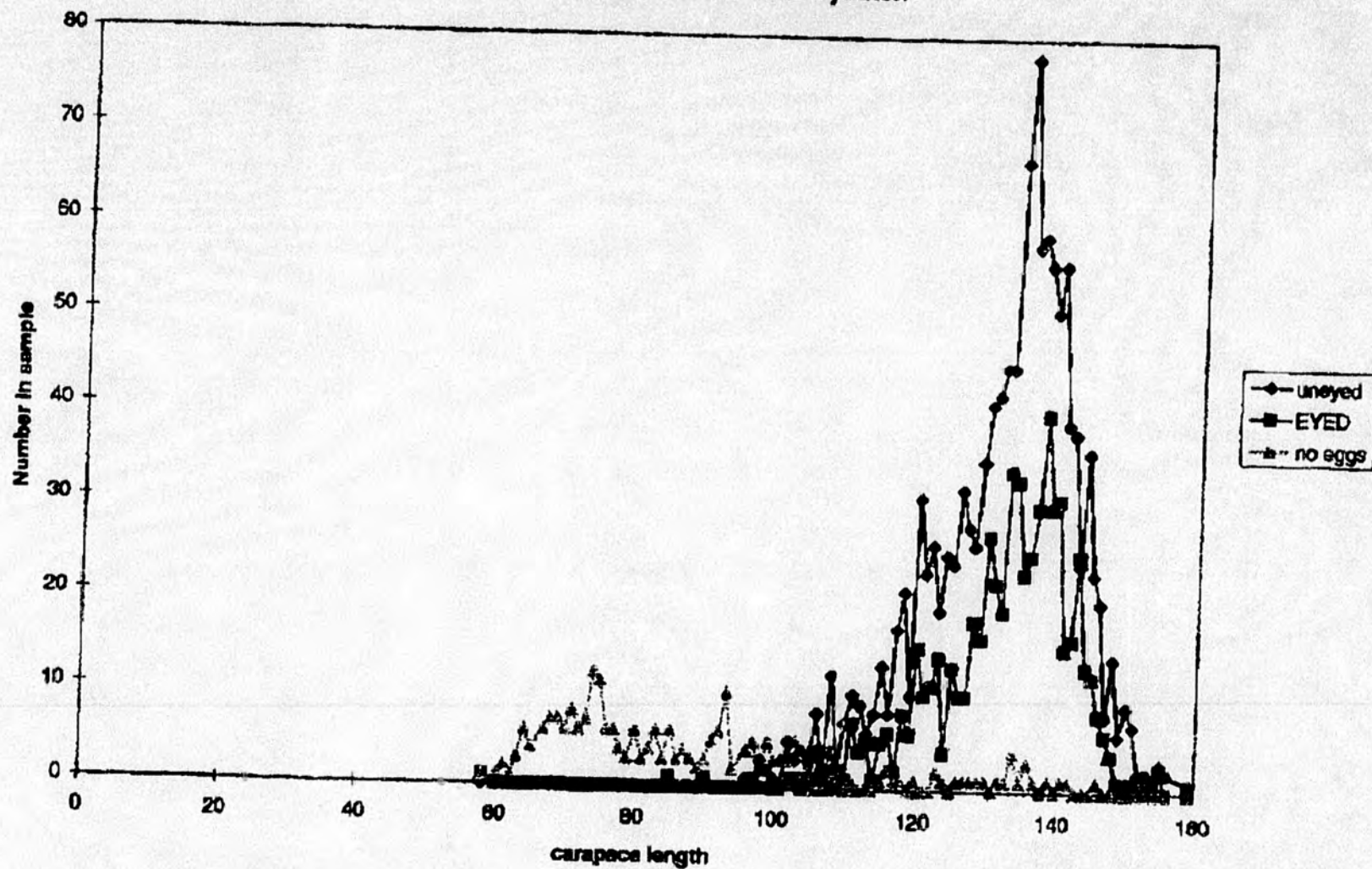
W/in 5 nm statistics obtained by selecting sample pot lift data on basis of 5 nm buffer/region created in MapInfo program using "SW_250" basemap.

Same goes for "W/in 3 nm".

Season	Total Observed				Percent of Total				CPUE Total		
	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC
1993	12,275	45,550	2,491	3,002	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	3.71	0.20	0.24
1994	8,336	27,369	2,775	2,011	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	3.28	0.33	0.24
1995	10,120	33,615	5,612	6,083	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	100.00%	3.32	0.55	0.60
Season	W/in 5 nm Observed				Percent w/in 5 nm				CPUE w/in 5 nm		
	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC
1993	2,118	8,330	145	209	17.25%	18.29%	5.82%	6.96%	3.93	0.07	0.10
1994	725	2,191	888	135	8.70%	8.01%	32.00%	6.71%	3.02	1.22	0.19
1995	2,047	7,343	2,778	553	20.23%	21.84%	49.50%	9.09%	3.59	1.36	0.27
Season	W/in 3 nm Observed				Percent w/in 3 nm				CPUE w/in 3 nm		
	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Potlifts	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC	Ret'd hair	RKC	BIKC
1993	218	943	9	3	1.78%	2.07%	0.36%	0.10%	4.33	0.04	0.01
1994	26	35	20	1	0.31%	0.13%	0.72%	0.05%	1.35	0.77	0.04
1995	185	285	105	12	1.83%	0.85%	1.87%	0.20%	1.54	0.57	0.08
Pangloss											
c:\observer\haircrab\hairby.xls											
12-Apr-96											

Pribilof Hair Crab % by Stat Area			from fish ticket data			
Stat Area	1995		1994		1993	
	Pounds	%	Pounds	%	Pounds	%
685700	4,183	0.20%	-	0.00%	1	0.00%
685730	537	0.03%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
695631	140,664	6.83%	224,804	18.75%	219,287	9.40%
695632	407	0.02%	-	0.00%	2,485	0.11%
695700	1,083,539	52.60%	295,079	24.61%	1,475,774	63.29%
695730	448	0.02%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
705630	176,568	8.57%	52,990	4.42%	58,487	2.51%
705701	438,480	21.29%	408,925	34.10%	397,039	17.03%
705702	214,754	10.43%	217,448	18.13%	123,772	5.31%
705730	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	54,970	2.36%
715630	408	0.02%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
	2,059,988	100.00%	1,199,246	100.00%	2,331,815	100.00%

rkc egg stage

egg development stage, female rkc
in 95 B.S. Korean hair crab bycatch

1995 Bering Sea Hair Crab Fishery

		Number	
		Caught	Marketed
Debris		1	
Hermit crab unident.		136	
Starfish unident.		0	0
	Legal Male	0	
	Sublegal	0	
	Female	109812	
Tanner crab, hybrid		38	0
	Legal Male	149	
	Sublegal	18	
	Female	1	
Shrimp unident.		1	
Flatfish unident.		1	
Halibut		1	
Rock sole		6	
Yellowfin sole		78	
Pacific cod		1232	
Sculpin unident.		1521	
Bigmouth sculpin		3	
Great sculpin		1	
Yellow Irish lord		692	
Sea poacher		1	
Scallop unident.		1	
Snail unident.		607	
Lyre crab		368	
Sea urchin unident.		174	
Sea cucumber unident.		2	
Tunicate unident.		1	
Sea anemone		19	
Octopus		47	
Red King Crab		26	0
	Legal Male	344	
	Sublegal	5242	
	Female	260	0
Blue King Crab		1480	
	Legal Male	4443	
	Sublegal	0	0
	Female	0	
Brown King Crab		1	
	Legal Male	91	0
	Sublegal	2094	
	Female	6890	
Tanner Crab, bairdi		3320	0
	Legal Male	3248	
	Sublegal	139	
	Female	38798	
Korean Hair Crab			
Total pots sampled = 10,120			

Legal males - 33,617
 Sublegal - 3,204
 Females - 1,974
 38,795

1993 BERING SEA KOREAN HAIR CRAB

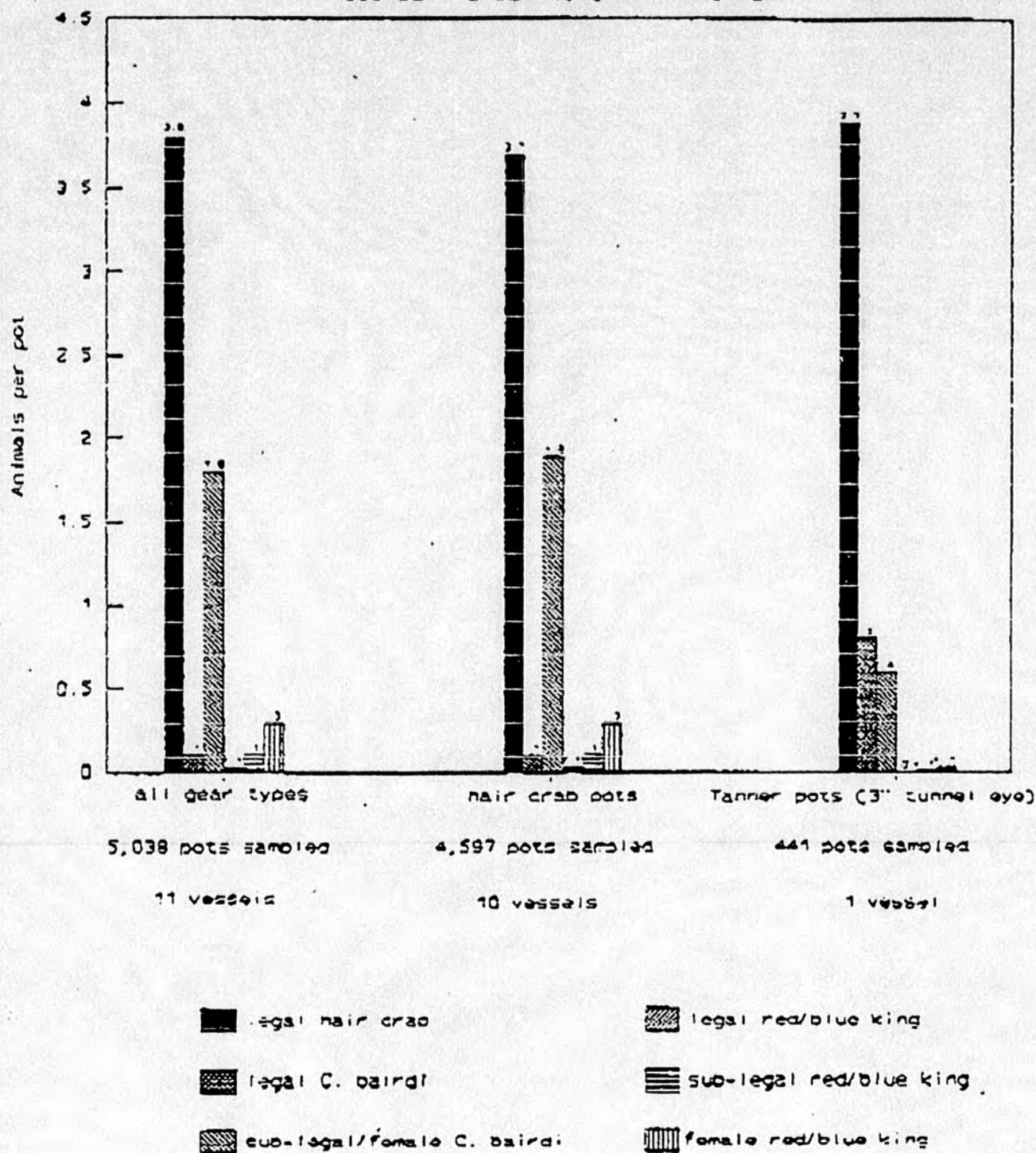
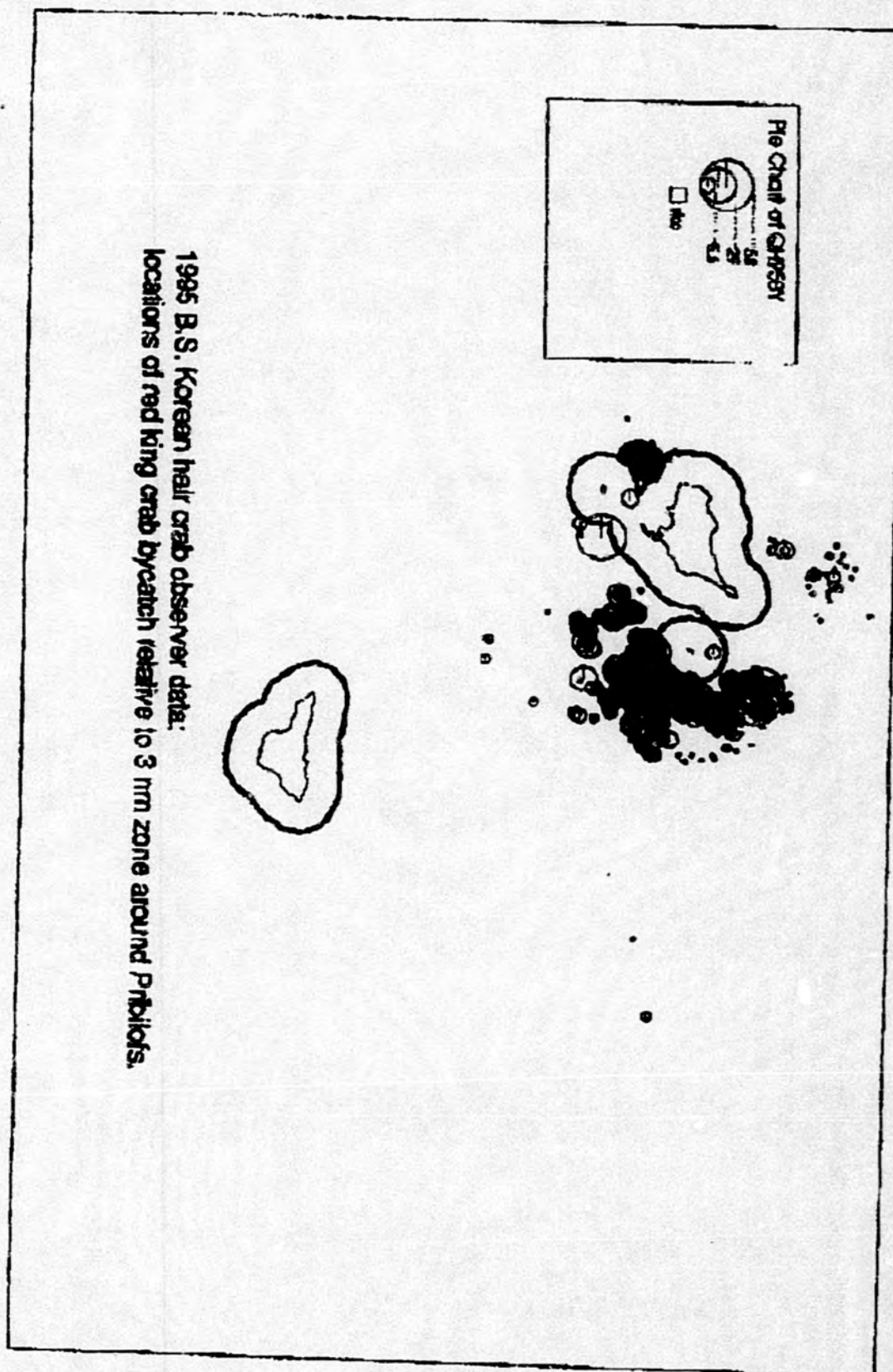


Figure 2.

Catches per pot of commercially important species by gear type from the Fall 1993 Bering Sea Korean hair crab fishery.



1994 to 1%

705701

34%



695700

25%

685

705630

4%

PRIBIL OF ISLANDS

695631

695632

685

705600

695600

685

1993 to .01%

2.36%

705701

17.03%



695700

685

63.29%

9.40%

705630

PRIBILOF ISLANDS

695631

685

2.57%

695632

.11%

705600

695600

685

42 39 39 705701 21.79% NEP 33 34 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	02% 03%
705701 21.79% NEP 33 34 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	02% 03%
705701 21.79% NEP 33 34 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100	02% 03%
705701 21.79% NEP 33 34 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 8		