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HRES

HCR

-SB

51

125



HUGH MALONE

March 7, 1980

House Concurrent Resolution No. 50 (attached), requesting the governor to suspend the issuance of grants and loans for fisheries enhancement, proposes two moratoriums-- one on grants to regional aquaculture associations and a second on loans to regional aquaculture associations until a legal assessment of fishermen is established and sufficient collateral is guaranteed to secure loans.

The state, over the last decade, has embarked on an ambitious program of fisheries enhancement and development. The current wealth of the state provides us with the opportunity to continue and expand this effort. However, before we automatically proceed, it might be wise to take a close look at the existing efforts and determine whether they should be continued in the same manner or whether changes in direction and emphasis should be made.

The House Resources Committee will hold a hearing on HCR 50 on Thursday, March 20, at 3 p.m. in Juneau, in Room 118 of the Capitol. As sponsor of the resolution, I'd like to have it serve as a basis for discussion of aquaculture purposes and direction in general, and I invite your participation. If you cannot attend the hearing, I would appreciate your written comments and would make them available to all members of the committee. The following questions may provide a framework for your comments.

1) What should be the areas of responsibility of the regional aquaculture associations, the "Mom and Pop" non-profit hatcheries, and the state's Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement, and Development? Which entities should be building and operating hatcheries, fertilizing lakes, clearing streams, controlling predation, etc.?

2) Where are there needs for greater cooperation between the private non-profit hatcheries and associations and F.R.E.D.? How can cooperation be fostered, and what degree provides for the greatest efficiency?

3) What limits should be placed on the non-profit hatcheries and regional associations? How accountable are they now to the fishermen, the public, and the resource, and how can this be improved?

4) What should the role of commercial fishermen be in providing for fishery resources? What control should they exert over those resources?

5) Who is more responsive to the fishermen, the public, and the resource-- F.R.E.D. or the regional associations? Which represents the best state investment?

6) Where should the emphasis be placed in aquaculture programs? What are the relative benefits of hatcheries, rehabilitation efforts, and enhancement projects?

7) How many hatcheries are enough? What will be the effects, biologically and economically, of producing more and more salmon?

8) Are the biological questions being adequately addressed by the state and the regional associations? How are the problems of disease control, hatchery siting, brood stock supplies, and separation of stocks being handled?

9) Are we in danger of replacing wild with artificial stocks? What are the ramifications of this?

10) How will aquaculture programs-- state-run and private-- pay their way? how will costs be recovered? Are hatchery harvests appropriate?

11) Are we moving too fast with aquaculture efforts? What would be lost by slowing down and perfecting what we already have?

12) Where are the lines drawn between biological and political management? How can existing problems be mitigated and future ones averted?

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "H. Malone". The signature is written in dark ink and is located in the lower-left quadrant of the page.

Re: House Concurrent Resolution # 50
Answers and Suggestions from
Sam. E. McDowell President T.W.A.
Alaska Fisheries Resources Committee Chairman

- Answers to Questions -

- (1) Regional associations must be completely open to public scrutiny of their finances, and accountable to commissioners of ADFA etc.
- (2) Aquacultural associations could recommend projects and furnish first hand fisherman input to ADFA for consideration and final management decisions of our public resources.
- (3) First and foremost the commissioners of ADFA must have final decision on all phases of operations, funding, and etc for non-profit hatcheries and regional associations.
- (4) They should pay their way through assessments on our common property resources. It should be understood that the resource is paying for its own enhancement. Additionally it should be clearly understood that this resource belongs to all Alaskans, and the commercial fishermen have only a special privilege not an absolute right.

March 20, 1980

Re: House Concurrent Resolution #50

(5) The State agencies are the most responsible to the fisherman, the public, and the resource. Their responsibility first to the resource is the law, and when they are responsible to the resource they are automatically responsible to the public and fisherman.

(6) Rehabilitation must be the first goal. This includes both proper fish harvest and escapement.

Stream and habitat enhancement should be highest of priorities and native stocks must be protected.

Hatcheries should be considered only after all facts ~~are~~ are considered and found not to be in conflict with native stocks.

(7) Biological data should be gathered on native stocks as to effect of over-harvest and over-escapement before any more hatchery salmon is dumped into systems that have native stock.

(8) No, there is not enough known on the effects of hatchery stock enhancement on native stocks to allow non-profit hatcheries to proceed without being under total control by ADFG.

Separation of stocks will cause future major conflicts between fishermen and non profit hatcheries without being under complete control by ADFG on location of hatchery!

Re: House Concurrent Resolution 450

(9) Yes, and it could prove to be a total disaster to our common property resources, and the pressure of economics can make this happen.

(10) They want, if we continue to allow funding to be allocated on a political instead of a professional basis.

Payment for rehabilitation and enhancement should be supported by a assessment or tax on the resource.

No, hatchery harvest will cause major conflicts and management problems.

(11) Yes, we are moving to fast, and should stop all funding for non-profit hatchery until state hatchery programs are perfected.

First we must learn to manage our native stocks through stream enhancement and etc; before we create additional problems with hatchery stock management.

(12) Proper representation by the total public is a must if salmon enhancement is going to survive the test of time.

Political management must be curtailed and allow our professional RDF & biological management staff manage our common property fishery resources.

Recommendations

- (1) Recall all Grants, loans and or public funding from the Coab Inlet Aquaculture Assn.

Request a complete line item audit be submitted to Commissioner of ADP to for all Non-Profit Aquaculture associations to account for funding.

Our observations of past management Policies of C.I.A.A. convinces us C.I.A.A. Assn. has failed for the following reasons.

They resist the entry of additional Licensed State Certified Commercial fisherman organizations.

Those in control of the Coab Inlet Aquaculture Assn. dictatorially oppose those interests other than their own. Including Commercial fishermen in other districts of Coab Inlet.

They proceed to spend State money on plans that don't agree with ADP & C. Plans that could cause serious management problems.

They have lost the support of the largest percentage of Coab Inlet fishermen.

until C.I.A.A. can show they have support from the largest percentage of these fishermen, no additional funding should be granted.

We are convinced the short sighted selfish management Policy of C.I.A.A. is not in the best interest of Coab Inlet Common Property fishery resources, and must be stopped!

**An Analysis of Selected Elements
of the
Alaskan Salmon Resource Development
Program**

**A Report to the
Aquaculture Policy Study Group
of the Alaska Legislature**

By the Firms of:

**MILLER AND ASSOCIATES, INC.,
LEONARD LANE AND ASSOCIATES AND,
MR. WILLIAM R. WILKERSON, ATTORNEY, LAW FIRM OF
EISENHOWER, CARLSON, NEWLANDS,
REHA, HENRIOT & QUINN**

December 1, 1979

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report sets forth the contractors' findings and recommendations resulting from an analysis of selected elements of the Alaskan Salmon Resource Development Program. This study does not address either the role of the small private or potential role for large for-profit corporations in the state salmon aquaculture program. Care must be exercised to ensure that policy or statutory changes to the state aquaculture program as a result of this report do not have an adverse effect on small non-regional hatchery operations.

Chapter I of the report addresses the need and provides a means for conducting micro and macro economic analyses of the Alaskan salmon fishery. The report recommends that a Return on Investment technique be used by the regional associations to evaluate potential aquaculture projects. The ROI technique is a means for ensuring that sufficient returns will accrue to the project to contribute to the fishery as well as provide the means through a terminal area harvest for the project to eventually become economically self-sufficient.

A second micro economic analysis technique is recommended for government aquaculture projects. This Cost Benefit Analysis technique differs from the ROI method in several important respects. Regional associations, because of their need to repay loans and remain financially solvent, count as "losses", those aquaculture produced salmon caught by domestic non-association members because no revenue accrues to the association from these prior interceptions. Government agencies,

which have a broader constituency, count prior interceptions by domestic fishermen as "benefits" in their calculations of the value of an aquaculture project. In addition, government agencies are not usually dependent upon assessment fees or revenues from terminal area harvests to provide the income necessary to continue in operation.

A second significant difference in the two micro economic evaluation techniques is the value of the catch used in each formula. Ex-vessel prices are used in the ROI analysis because it is the amount association members are paid for their harvest, and it would be the price paid to the association for fish harvested and sold from a terminal area.

Because the intent of a cost benefit analysis is to measure the benefits created by an aquaculture project, the first wholesale price of salmon is recommended for use because it is more reflective of the total value (harvesting and processing) to the domestic economy than ex-vessel prices.

In Chapter I, explicit recognition is given to the need, from an economic point of view, to recognize not only the different stages in the life of a salmon where artificial means can be employed to enhance survival but also the different methods, their attendant costs, as well as differing survival rates which can be employed in salmon propagation. As this analysis indicates, there are a significant number of economic trade-offs which should be considered in the selection of a propagation method.

In addition to the micro economic analysis models, Chapter I recommends the establishment of at least three macro economic evaluation techniques. Whereas the micro economic evaluation models are designed to be applied to specific projects, the purpose of the macro techniques is to provide the state with the economic tools necessary to measure the value of the fishery from a statewide or regional basis. Based upon analyses and information from these models, the state could explicitly formulate an economically sound basis for the fisheries development program.

Chapter II sets forth sources and methods for financing salmon aquaculture programs.

Prior to discussing the financing recommendations it seems appropriate to clarify a misconception about the financial structure of the regional aquaculture corporations. They are non-profit, meaning they cannot sell stock and raise risk capital from speculators. They have three primary sources for financing: fishermen and processors; terminal area harvests in which the association uses part of the harvest to pay operating costs and repay loans; and the state.

Currently all state operated propagation facilities are supported by state appropriations. It is the recommendation of this chapter that ultimately all regional and state production facilities be operated on an economically self-sufficient basis. We do not believe that the regional associations, even if the mandatory assessment were re-enacted, will have adequate revenues available to them to build enough facilities over the next decade to make a significant contribution to the harvestable

number of salmon. We believe an additional state investment in the program, over the next decade, could significantly expand the production capability of the regional associations and allow them to develop to the point where they can assume the managerial and financial responsibility for operating both regional as well as state production facilities. Such an investment will provide two substantial benefits to the state: increased tax revenues and citizen employment from an expanded and more stable fishery and reduced operating costs because the cost of operating state production hatcheries would be shifted from state sources to the primary beneficiaries of the production.

Chapter II discusses the relative advantages and disadvantages of six alternative means for making up the revenue lost as a result of the successful court challenge of the mandatory assessment. As of this writing, option #3, which would provide for a state collection of a regional tax has been reviewed for its constitutional considerations and is being prepared in draft form for further discussion by the Fisheries Council.

Chapter II also contains recommendations regarding the state aquaculture loan program. If a replacement revenue is found for re-establishing the assessment revenue, and if some new revenue stream could be established to provide for the orderly expansion of regional aquaculture programs, then the state aquaculture loan program should be modified as follows:

- (a) The \$3.0 million loan limitation should be removed;
- (b) The loan should be limited to capital construction costs (as defined in Chapter 168, Laws of 1978);
- (c) The term of the construction loan should be established at 20 years;
- (d) The deferment period should be increased from six years to a maximum of 10 years.

Other recommendations contained in Chapter II include establishing common aquaculture cost categories and a source of funds and applications model. Establishment of common cost categories would aid both the regional associations and the state by providing planning and analysis information. The source and applications of funds model is a standard financial planning technique not only for matching revenue streams to cost categories but is also used as a means for relating long range production expansion to sources for financing the expanded production.

Chapter III contains a discussion of institutional problems and alternative means which could be implemented to overcome these problems. Four general categories of needs are discussed in the chapter. These are: the need to develop means for ensuring that the salmon, shellfish and bottomfish elements of the Alaskan fishery are managed, at least from an overall policy point of view, on an integrated basis; the need to improve coordination among federal, state and regional associations in developing the Alaskan fishery; the shifting of the aquaculture loan program to ADF & G; and, the need to expand and provide for increased coordination of an Alaskan fisheries research program.

The chapter sets forth a variety of alternative means for meeting the identified needs.

In order to improve coordination and provide for a balanced policy management approach over all of the elements of the Alaskan fisheries, the report recommends the establishment of an Alaskan Fisheries Resource Development Program which encompasses all species. Several options are set forth for achieving this balanced management approach including: an Alaskan fisheries resource development coordinator within the Office of the Governor; establishing lead agency responsibility for the Alaskan Fisheries Resource Development Program; and, establishing a separate office or agency for the program. The assignment of ADF & G as the lead agency over the fishery is the preferred option.

With regard to the need to improve coordination and cooperation among the various elements of the fishery, the report contains a number of optional ways of achieving this need. This includes: enacting a legislative mandate which requires cooperation in certain activities; providing a one stop permitting process for both state and regional fisheries development activities; the use of cooperative agreements between ADF & G, regional associations and federal agencies; the expansion and strengthening of ADF & G regional staffs to improve coordination and support to regional associations; the establishment of a continuing regional association structure to improve coordination among association members; as well as a number of other possible options.



This aerial photograph of SSRAA's Central Incubation Facility (CIF) shows hatchery buildings, rearing ponds and raceways. The facility is located six miles south of Ketchikan and has a capacity of 28.16 million eggs.



SSRAA's board of directors, composed of 21 members, represents commercial, sport and subsistence fisheries, as well as those of processors, municipalities, Chambers of Commerce and native corporations. The board meets monthly to discuss ongoing activities and to make decisions on proposals.



Much of the field camp work is labor intensive. Here, crews at a completely floating camp on Carroll Inlet (30 miles from Ketchikan) check ripeness of female chin salmon to ensure that eggs are ready for extraction.



Eggs and milt are removed at the remote camps and are flown in ice chests to Herring Cove where they are unloaded and taken a short distance to the Central Incubation Facility.



SSAA board directors Ed Linkous (troller representative) and Lee Burger (sportfish representative) take a close look at coho salmon which have recently emerged from eggs. Thirteen of the 21 board directors are commercial fishermen and there is a shared interest between sport and commercial fishermen.



Coho salmon seem undaunted by the presence of a hand in their rearit pool. This spring SSRAA will release 550,000 coho smolt and about 2.5 million chum, the results of eggs taken in 1978 and 1979.



This cono smolt, shown in relationship to a man's hand, is about six weeks away from being released to sea. These fish have been reared by SSRAA now for 17 months.



One of the last steps of the hatchery work for SSRAA involves removing the fry from raceways and then putting them into tanks which are placed on barges and towed to remote camps. This photo, taken March 19, marks SSRAA's first of many egg releases.

PROPOSED 1980 LAKE FERTILIZATION AND STUDY SITES



Alaska House of Representatives



HUGH MALONE

FOUCH V
JUNEAU
99801P. O. BOX 9
KENAI
99611

March 7, 1980

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TESTIMONY PRESENTED TO THE

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE HEARING
ON HCR 50
MARCH 20, 1980

This testimony was not heard
on 3/20/80 due to lack of
time

MY NAME IS CURT KERNS. I'M THE CHAIRMAN OF THE ALASKA FISHERIES COUNCIL,
ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA, AS THE AQUACULTURE EXTENSION
AGENT FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS. PRESENTLY, I'M WITH THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
AQUACULTURE CORPORATION. I'M A CERTIFIED FISHERIES SCIENTIST BY THE AMERICAN
FISHERIES SOCIETY. FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS, MY EDUCATION AND EXPERIENCE HAVE BEEN
DIRECTED TOWARDS SALMON RANCHING.

THE PACIFIC SALMON IS THE DOMINANT FISH OF THE SURFACE WATERS OF SOME 2,500,000
SQUARE MILES OF THE SUBARCTIC PACIFIC. BUT THIS MOST MAGNIFICENT OF ORGANISMS
IS TIED INEXORABLY TO LAND, TO FRESH WATER BY ITS REPRODUCTIVE PHASE. THE
AVAILABLE EVIDENCE SUGGESTS THAT IT MAY VERY WELL BE THIS FRESH-WATER PERIOD
THAT IS THE LIMITING FACTOR TO SALMON POPULATIONS -- EVEN DURING THE HISTORICALLY
HIGH HARVEST PERIOD OF 1936 TO 1939. WHY ELSE, IT IS REASONED, WOULD SALMON
METABOLIZE ALL THE CALORIES NECESSARY TO SWIM, IN SOME CASES, 1500 MILES UP
RIVER, FEEDING LITTLE, JUST TO FILL A COUPLE OF SQUARE YARDS OF SPawning GRAVEL?

THE ENERGY USED IN MIGRATING UPSTREAM COULD BE BETTER USED IN PRODUCTION OF MORE EGGS AND TILT IF SPawning GROUNDS WERE AVAILABLE CLOSER TO SALTWATER, THUS PRODUCING MORE FRY. FISHERIES SCIENTISTS HAVE IN YEARS PAST DISCUSSED THIS POINT, AND WILL CONTINUE FOR YEARS TO COME.

WHILE FISHERIES BIOLOGISTS CONTINUE THE DEBATE, I SUGGEST THAT WE PAY VERY CLOSE ATTENTION TO WHAT OTHER NORTH PACIFIC RIM COUNTRIES ARE DOING: JAPAN'S 1979 CHUM SALMON HARVEST, BASED ALMOST EXCLUSIVELY ON HATCHERY PRODUCTION, WAS 18 MILLION FISH. HER INCUBATION CAPACITY IS APPROXIMATELY 1.2 BILLION, WITH NEW WAYS CONSTANTLY BEING SOUGHT TO INCREASE THAT NUMBER. RUSSIA'S HARVEST IS STEADILY RISING, LARGELY DUE TO DRAMATICALLY INCREASED HATCHERY PRODUCTION -- WHICH IS SLIGHTLY IN EXCESS OF THAT OF JAPAN'S. AS RUSSIA DOES NOT HAVE THE WATER LIMITATIONS THAT JAPAN HAS, HER PLANNED HATCHERY PRODUCTION FOR THE YEAR 2,000 IS ABOUT 3 BILLION. IN 1977, THE SAKHALIN ISLAND HATCHERIES ALONE PRODUCED 844 MILLION PINK AND CHUM SALMON FRY. INCIDENTALLY, ONE SAKHALIN HATCHERY IN 1978, THE KALINSKY, HAD A RETURN OF APPROXIMATELY 1 MILLION CHUMS. THE STREAM THE HATCHERY IS ON IS ABOUT TWO FEET WIDE AT ITS NARROWEST. CANADA HAS EMBARKED ON A PROGRAM TO DOUBLE HER SALMON CATCH TO 50 MILLION SALMON.

THE PASTURES OF THE PACIFIC MAY NOT YET BE FULL. BUT WITH THE RAPID ADVANCES BEING MADE IN BIOTECHNOLOGY, NUTRITION, PATHOLOGY, AND OTHER AQUATIC SCIENCES, AS SURELY AS WE SIT HERE TODAY, THEY WILL BE. THAT DAY MAY BE 20 OR 30 YEARS HENCE, BUT THEY WILL BE FILLED. THEN AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE WILL BE CALLED. EACH NATION (CHINA AND KOREA WILL BE PRESENT BY THEN) WILL SEEK TO "GRANDFATHER" IN THEIR EXISTING SHARE. WE ARE LITERALLY IN A RACE FOR THE PASTURES OF THE PACIFIC.

GIVEN THAT SALMON SUPPORT THE UNITED STATES' SECOND MOST VALUABLE FISHERY; THAT 80 TO 90 PERCENT OF THE U.S. CATCH ORIGINATES FROM ALASKA; THAT ALASKA IS ADJACENT TO IMPORTANT NORTH EASTERN PACIFIC SALMON GRAZING PASTURES, AND THAT ALASKA HAS THE VAST MAJORITY OF AVAILABLE WATER SUPPLIES IN THE UNITED STATES SUITABLE FOR SALMON CULTURE -- ALASKA HAS THE MOST IMPORTANT ROLE OF ANY AREA IN NORTH AMERICA TO PLAY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF SALMONID RESOURCES.

BASED UPON REVENUES FROM THE COMMERCIAL CATCH AND FROM NON-RENEWABLE RESOURCES, ALASKA HAS THE FUNDS NECESSARY TO CARRY OUT THIS ADVANCEMENT. WE CAN RESTORE THE RIBS TO HISTORICAL LEVELS, PERHAPS EVEN SOMEDAY PRODUCE MULTIPLES OF THOSE HISTORICALLY HIGH CATCHES. THE STABILIZATION AND GROWTH THAT THE ALASKA SALMON

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM CAN BRING, WILL MAKE A SIGNIFICANT CONTRIBUTION TO THE ECONOMY BENEFITING ALL ALASKANS IN SOME WAY FOR THE GENERATIONS TO COME.

OVER FIVE YEARS HAS GONE BY SINCE THE ENABLING LEGISLATION WAS PASSED IN ALASKA. WHILE IT MAY SEEM AS IF LITTLE HAS CHANGED, THAT LITTLE PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE AND THERE REMAINS YET EVER SO MUCH TO BE DONE -- WE HAVE MADE SIGNIFICANT ADVANCES. FIVE YEARS AGO, OUR INCUBATION CAPACITY WAS ABOUT 25 MILLION EGGS. BY THE END OF THIS YEAR, IT WILL APPROACH THREE-QUARTER BILLION. IN 1975, 58,000 ADULT FISH RETURNED. IN 1979, CONSERVATIVE ESTIMATES, BASED ON MARKED FISH RECOVERY, PLACE THE NUMBERS IN EXCESS OF 1,300,000.

ALASKA HAS EMBARKED UPON A SIGNIFICANT SOCIAL EXPERIMENT WHEN WE CREATED THE PRIVATE NON-PROFIT CONCEPT, AND THE REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS. UNION CARBIDE, METERRUSSE, AND GROWIN ZELLERBACH WISH WE HAD PROCEEDED SOMEWHAT DIFFERENTLY. BUT TO CONTINUE AT ALL, WE MUST HAVE THE PRESENT DIVERSITY OF EFFORT. TO KILL THE REGIONAL ASSOCIATIONS OR THE PUBLIC SECTOR IS TO DOOM OUR ENTIRE EFFORT.

THE PATH HAS NOT BEEN SMOOTH, AND THE THE WORK TO BE DONE IS YET GREAT. BUT FOR THE SAKE OF THE RESOURCE, FOR THE SAKE OF TODAY'S AND TOMORROW'S ALASKANS, WE MUST

CONTINUE. CAREFULLY, RESPONSIBLY, EVEN CAUTIOUSLY. BUT WE MUST CONTINUE.

CURT KERNS, CHAIRMAN
ALASKA FISHERIES COUNCIL

Ladd Macaulay
Douglas Island Pink & Chum Co., Inc.
Box 630
Douglas, Alaska 99824

March 20, 1980

Representative Hugh Malone
Alaska House of Representatives
House Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mr. Malone:

Thank you for the opportunity to discuss the State of Alaska's private fisheries enhancement and development program.

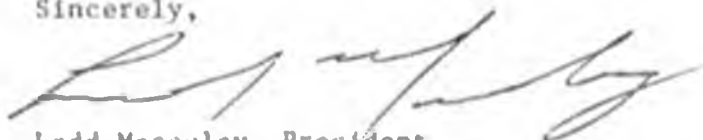
As a representative of the private non-profit Douglas Island Pink & Chum hatchery corporation, I have attached a summary of the Kowee Creek Hatchery activities since 1975. The 6 million fry release hatchery was constructed and operated with private funds until 1979; at which time a \$3,100 CLTA grant was received to assist in our first hatchery return egg-take.

A second hatchery is now being constructed at Sheep Creek, located south of Juneau. This 20 million fry release facility is being financed with the assistance of the Fisheries Enhancement Loan Program. I believe this facility will go on record as being the most cost-efficient hatchery financed by the State of Alaska.

The Prince William Sound Regional Aquaculture Association has been, I believe, one of the major guiding lights to the non-profit fisheries enhancement program and their beliefs and concerns are heavily endorsed. Hopefully, any decision made by the House Resource Committee will carefully weigh the consequences it will have to the private sector, both regional and non-regional.

Again, I thank you for the opportunity to provide a brief accounting of our activities and to endorse our support of the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association.

Sincerely,



Ladd Macaulay, President
Douglas Island Pink & Chum Co., Inc.

1979

ANNUAL REPORT

PRIVATE NON-PROFIT HATCHERY

HATCHERY NAME/LOCATION

KOWEE CREEK HATCHERY
DOUGLAS ISLAND
SOUTHEAST ALASKA

PERMIT HOLDER NAME/ADDRESS

DOUGLAS ISLAND PINK & CHUM CO., INC.
BOX 630
DOUGLAS, ALASKA 99824

NAME/PHONE

LADD MACAULAY
907-586-9511

This is the fourth annual report prepared for the benefit of the public, federal government, state government and corporate members. The following is a brief summary of our last four years activity:

YEAR: 1976		(1976)	(1976)		(1977)	
<u>Dollars Spent</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Females taken</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fry Release</u>	<u>Adult Return</u>
	Chum	40	120,000	Haines	60,000	
	Chum	26	48,000	Fish Creek	26,000	
\$ 3,757.35		66	168,000		86,000	0

YEAR: 1977		(1977)	(1977)		(1978)	
<u>Dollars Spent</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Females taken</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fry Release</u>	<u>Adult Return</u>
	Chum	52	135,980	Fish Creek		
	Chum	9	32,894	Youngs Bay		
	Pink	862	1,732,612	Fish Creek		
\$ 14,464.78		923	1,901,486		1,773,791	0

YEAR: 1978		(1978)	(1978)		(1979)	(1979)
<u>Dollars Spent</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Females taken</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fry Release</u>	<u>Adult Return</u>
	Chum	182	462,098	Fish Creek		
	Chum	10	25,390	Sawmill Creek		5
	Pink	1,397	2,370,709	Fish Creek		20,000
\$ 3,952.44		1,589	2,858,197		2,100,000	20,005

YEAR: 1979		(1979)	(1979)		(1980)	(1980)
<u>Dollars Spent</u>	<u>Species</u>	<u>Females taken</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Fry Release</u>	<u>Adult Return</u>
	Chum	106	318,000	Fish Creek		
	Cnum	12	36,000	Sawmill Creek		
	Chum	4	12,000	Sheep Creek		
	Pink	1,452	2,178,000	Kovale Creek		
	Pink	415	622,500	Fish Creek		
\$ 8,679.11		1,989	3,166,500		2,375,000 (EST.)	20,000 (EST.)

<u>TOTAL DOLLARS</u>	<u>TOTAL FEMALES</u>	<u>TOTAL EGGS</u>	<u>TOTAL FRY RELEASE</u>	<u>TOTAL ADULT RETURNS</u>
\$31,003.68**	4,567	8,094,183	3,959,791*	20,000

*The estimated 1980 fry release of 2,375,000 is not included.

**Figure includes \$200.00 spent in 1975.

SUMMARY OF CASH RECEIVED AND CASH EXPENDED AS OF DECEMBER 31, 1979

Short term loan.....	\$ 340.00
Cash in bank 1/1/79.....	1,747.53
Assessments received.....	3,050.00
CETA grant.....	3,184.00
Sale of brood stock.....	973.40
Refund of over-payment on bill.....	<u>28.18</u>
TOTAL CASH RECEIVED	\$ 9,323.11
Cash in bank 12/31/79	\$ 694.00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	\$ 8,629.11
TOTAL ASSESSMENTS RECEIVED	\$27,175.00
TOTAL ASSESSMENTS OUTSTANDING	\$ 175.00

EXPENDITURES	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	TOTAL
Operational Costs	\$200.00	\$ 607.17	\$ 489.74	\$ 327.36	\$4,733.95	\$ 6,358.22
Equipment	————	792.34	5,335.33	3,266.23	3,532.07	12,925.97
Temporary Facility	————	2,221.28	268.33	————	————	2,489.61
Permanent Facility	————	136.56	8,371.38	358.85	363.09	9,229.88
TOTAL COSTS	\$200.00	\$3,757.35	\$14,464.78	\$3,952.44	\$8,629.11	\$31,003.68

I.R.S. STATUS: Ms. Ruth Lane, for I.R.S., per a telephone conversation on 2/19/80, has confirmed that the corporation has been classified as 501-C-3. A 501-C-4 classification prior to the C-3 status has also been recognized. Written confirmation is forthcoming.

OPERATING BUDGET FOR 1979

Two CETA employees were hired during the months of July, August and part of September for egg taking purposes. All other work was performed on a volunteer basis.

FACILITY CONSTRUCTION

The Kowee Creek Hatchery is still not considered 100% complete. The insulated cave doors were hung and the concrete flume leading from the cave has been extended. Two of the main intake pipes, the electrical wiring and the front entry to the cave have yet to pass corporate inspection.

INCUBATORS

The NOPAD Incubator has been used for four years and its' performance has been more than satisfactory. No other incubator design is being considered at this time.

MORTALITY

No significant mortalities occurred this year. Less than a 10% loss is anticipated for the total chum egg take and a 20-25% loss is anticipated for the total pink egg take.

ANNUAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

The migration routes of both the pink and chum were not studied in 1978. All that can be stated at this time is that the Kowee Creek pink salmon arrived on site seven days after the pink salmon appeared at Fish Creek. (see attachment)

HARVEST MANAGEMENT OF SURPLUS FISH

It has been estimated that between 20,000 and 30,000 adult pink salmon returned to the mouth of Kowee Creek during the month of August. The return was from the 1.8 million fry release of 1978. It should be noted that 2.4 million eggs had been taken from Fish Creek and none from Kowee Creek in 1978. In 1979, however, 2.2 million pink salmon eggs were taken from Kowee Creek and only .6 million from Fish Creek.

The weir that was designed for Kowee Creek was not constructed. The cost of materials would have been over \$5,000 and it was decided that wire fencing and sandbags would serve the same purpose. The results were neither satisfactory nor economical. The salmon broke through the fencing more than once and the majority were never harvested. In 1980, a floating pen arrangement is being considered for harvesting and holding purposes.

Only brood stock pink salmon were harvested in 1979 and that was by the use of a dip net. The use of a herring net and ripening pens were also an integral part of the harvesting efforts. After harvesting, the pink salmon were hauled by truck to a local cold storage plant where some were canned for experimental purposes and others sold for crab bait use. Samples of smoked fillets were also sent to Japan. Further marketing use of brood stock salmon is being planned for 1980.

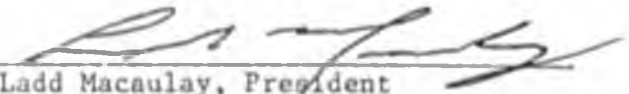
In summary, the elimination of the egg picking stage, the 1½% adult pink salmon return at Kowee Creek, the issuance of the Sheep Creek Hatchery permit and the brood stock market samples sent to Japan are major indicators of the steady contribution and growth of our private non-private corporation.

DECLARATION AND SIGNATURE

I declare that the information given in this is, to my knowledge, true, correct and complete.

2/29/80

Date Signed



Ladd Macaulay, President

Douglas Island Pink & Chum Co., Inc.

HCR

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STATE OF ALASKA
THE LEGISLATURE

FOURTH STATE CAPITOL
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
407-465-3000


LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

MEMORANDUM

February 15, 1980

SUBJECT: Salmon seine vessel length
(Work Order Number 8028)

TO: Representative Alvin Osterback

FROM: Kenneth E. Vassar
Legislative Counsel 

Enclosed is the resolution you requested asking the Board of Fisheries to adopt regulations imposing limitations on the lengths of salmon seine vessels in the state waters around Kodiak, Shumagin Island and the Alaska Peninsula. Your request came with no back-up material, and in order to meet the personal bill deadline, I decided to fill in the "whereas" clauses of the resolution as best I could. You should be aware, however, that I cannot say that these "whereas" clauses are factually correct. Specifically, I do not know that the state waters around Kodiak, Shumagin Islands and the Alaska Peninsula would be especially vulnerable to overharvesting of salmon if no limitation on the length of the salmon seine vessels existed in those waters. Moreover, I think you should be aware that there is no present need for the regulations requested by this resolution since the limitation on the length of salmon seine vessels is presently imposed statewide by AS 16.05.835. I know that there is a bill to repeal that law and that your committee has discussed the bill; therefore, I added the last "resolved" clause of the resolution requesting that the regulations take effect if AS 16.05.835 is repealed.

KEV:ljb

enclosure

HJR

72

COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

HOUSE

5/16/80

FURTHER:

Date: 5/16/80

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on ..SOURCES has had HCR 7.

Bill requesting the Governor to take steps to prevent and mitigate the effects of the anticipated financial emergency in the fish harvesting industry in the state.

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

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

**MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS**

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

**MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:**

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN



Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES

Alvin Osterback, Chairman

Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
HCR 72	5/16	2510	Commerce Dept - Sharon Trayler, Dir. of Div. of Business Loans Rep. Malone	5/16

HJR

9

COMMITTEE REPORT

HOUSE

FURTHER:

Date: 2/10/79

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HJR 9

Urging United States withdrawal from the Convention for the Preservation of the halibut Fishery of the Northern Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea.

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

For HJR 9

to be appropriate, be installed and maintained in working order on each such vessel;

(D) duly authorized United States observers be permitted on board any such vessel and that the United States be reimbursed for the cost of such observers;

(E) any fees required under section 204(b)(10) be paid in advance;

(F) agents be appointed and maintained within the United States who are authorized to receive and respond to any legal process issued in the United States with respect to such owner or operator; and

(G) responsibility be assumed, in accordance with any requirements prescribed by the Secretary, for the reimbursement of United States citizens for any loss of, or damage to, their fishing vessels, fishing gear, or catch which is caused by any fishing vessel of that nation;

and will abide by any other monitoring, compliance, or enforcement requirement related to fishery conservation and management which is included in such agreement.

(3) The foreign nation and the owners or operators of all of the fishing vessels of such nation shall not, in any year, exceed such nation's allocation of the total allowable level of foreign fishing, as determined under subsection (e).

(4) The foreign nation will—

(A) apply, pursuant to section 204, for any required permits;

(B) deliver promptly to the owner or operator of the appropriate fishing vessel any permit which is issued under that section for such vessel; and

(C) abide by, and take appropriate steps under its own laws to assure that all such owners and operators comply with, section 204(a) and the applicable conditions and restrictions established under section 204(h)(7).

(d) **TOTAL ALLOWABLE LEVEL OF FOREIGN FISHING.**—The total allowable level of foreign fishing, if any, with respect to any fishery subject to the exclusive fishery management authority of the United States, shall be that portion of the optimum yield of such fishery which will not be harvested by vessels of the United States, as determined in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(e) **ALLOCATION OF ALLOWABLE LEVEL.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary, shall determine the allocation among foreign nations of the total allowable level of foreign fishing which is permitted with respect to any fishery subject to the exclusive fishery management authority of the United States. In making any such determination, the Secretary of State and the Secretary shall consider—

(1) whether, and to what extent, the fishing vessels of such nations have traditionally engaged in fishing in such fishery;

(2) whether such nations have cooperated with the United States in, and made substantial contributions to, fishery research and the identification of fishery resources;

(3) whether such nations have cooperated with the United States in enforcement and with respect to the conservation and management of fishery resources; and

(4) such other matters as the Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary, deems appropriate.

(f) **RECIPROCITY.**—Foreign fishing shall not be authorized for the fishing vessels of any foreign nation unless such nation satisfies the

Public Law
94-265
~~Section 201~~
Fisheries Conservation and
Management Act
of 1976
Sec. 201.
Foreign Fishing

Contradicts
participation in
International
Halibut Convention

J. Williams



Public Law 94-265
94th Congress, H. R. 200
April 13, 1976

An Act

To provide for the conservation and management of the fisheries, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act, with the following table of contents, may be cited as the "Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976".

Fishery
Conservation
and Manage-
ment Act
of 1976.
16 USC 1801
note.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- Sec. 2. Findings, purposes, and policy.
- Sec. 3. Definitions.

TITLE I—FISHERY MANAGEMENT AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATES

- Sec. 101. Fishery conservation zone.
- Sec. 102. Exclusive fishery management authority.
- Sec. 103. Highly migratory species.
- Sec. 104. Effective date.

TITLE II—FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS

- Sec. 201. Foreign fishing.
- Sec. 202. International fishery agreements.
- Sec. 203. Congressional oversight of governing international fishery agreements.
- Sec. 204. Permits for foreign fishing.
- Sec. 205. Import prohibitions.

TITLE III—NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

- Sec. 301. National standards for fishery conservation and management.
- Sec. 302. Regional fishery management councils.
- Sec. 303. Contents of fishery management plans.
- Sec. 304. Action by the Secretary.
- Sec. 305. Implementation of fishery management plans.
- Sec. 306. State jurisdiction.
- Sec. 307. Prohibited acts.
- Sec. 308. Civil penalties.
- Sec. 309. Criminal offenses.
- Sec. 310. Civil forfeitures.
- Sec. 311. Enforcement.
- Sec. 312. Effective date of certain provisions.

TITLE IV—MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

- Sec. 401. Effect of law of the sea treaty.
- Sec. 402. Repeals.
- Sec. 403. Fishermen's Protection Act amendments.
- Sec. 404. Marine Mammal Protection Act amendment.
- Sec. 405. Atlantic Tunas Convention Act amendment.
- Sec. 406. Authorization of appropriations.

SEC. 2. FINDINGS, PURPOSES AND POLICY

(a) FINDINGS.—The Congress finds and declares the following: 16 USC 1801.

(1) The fish off the coasts of the United States, the highly migratory species of the high seas, the species which dwell on or in the Continental Shelf appertaining to the United States, and the anadromous species which spawn in United States rivers or estuaries, constitute valuable and renewable natural resources.

TITLE II—FOREIGN FISHING AND INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS

SEC. 201. FOREIGN FISHING.

16 USC 1821.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—After February 28, 1977, no foreign fishing is authorized within the fishery conservation zone, or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond the fishery conservation zone, unless such foreign fishing—

- (1) is authorized under subsection (b) or (c);
- (2) is not prohibited by subsection (f); and
- (3) is conducted under, and in accordance with, a valid and applicable permit issued pursuant to section 204.

(b) **EXISTING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.**—Foreign fishing described in subsection (a) may be conducted pursuant to an international fishery agreement (subject to the provisions of section 202(b) or (c)), if such agreement—

- (1) was in effect on the date of enactment of this Act; and
- (2) has not expired, been renegotiated, or otherwise ceased to be of force and effect with respect to the United States.

(c) **GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.**—Foreign fishing described in subsection (a) may be conducted pursuant to an international fishery agreement (other than a treaty) which meets the requirements of this subsection if such agreement becomes effective after application of section 203. Any such international fishery agreement shall hereafter in this Act be referred to as a "governing international fishery agreement". Each governing international fishery agreement shall acknowledge the exclusive fishery management authority of the United States, as set forth in this Act. It is the sense of the Congress that each such agreement shall include a binding commitment, on the part of such foreign nation and its fishing vessels, to comply with the following terms and conditions:

Terms and conditions.

(1) The foreign nation, and the owner or operator of any fishing vessel fishing pursuant to such agreement, will abide by all regulations promulgated by the Secretary pursuant to this Act, including any regulations promulgated to implement any applicable fishery management plan or any preliminary fishery management plan.

(2) The foreign nation, and the owner or operator of any fishing vessel fishing pursuant to such agreement, will abide by the requirement that—

(A) any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act (as provided for in section 311) be permitted—

Post. p. 354.

(i) to board, and search or inspect, any such vessel at any time,

(ii) to make arrests and seizures provided for in section 311(b) whenever such officer has reasonable cause to believe, as a result of such a search or inspection, that any such vessel or any person has committed an act prohibited by section 307, and

Post. p. 355.

(iii) to examine and make notations on the permit issued pursuant to section 204 for such vessel;

(B) the permit issued for any such vessel pursuant to section 204 be prominently displayed in the wheelhouse of such vessel;

(C) transponders, or such other appropriate position-finding and identification equipment as the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating determines

Secretary and the Secretary of State that such nation extends substantially the same fishing privileges to fishing vessels of the United States, if any, as the United States extends to foreign fishing vessels.

(g) **PRELIMINARY FISHERY MANAGEMENT PLANS.**—The Secretary, when notified by the Secretary of State that any foreign nation has submitted an application under section 204(b), shall prepare a preliminary fishery management plan for any fishery covered by such application if the Secretary determines that no fishery management plan for that fishery will be prepared and implemented, pursuant to title III, before March 1, 1977. To the extent practicable, each such plan—

Post, p. 346.

(1) shall contain a preliminary description of the fishery and a preliminary determination as to the optimum yield from such fishery and the total allowable level of foreign fishing with respect to such fishery;

(2) shall require each foreign fishing vessel engaged or wishing to engage in such fishery to obtain a permit from the Secretary;

(3) shall require the submission of pertinent data to the Secretary, with respect to such fishery, as described in section 303(a)(5); and

(4) may, to the extent necessary to prevent irreversible effects from overfishing, with respect to such fishery, contain conservation and management measures applicable to foreign fishing which—

(A) are determined to be necessary and appropriate for the conservation and management of such fishery,

(B) are consistent with the national standards, the other provisions of this Act, and other applicable law, and

(C) are described in section 303(b)(2), (3), (4), (5), and (7).

Each preliminary fishery management plan shall be in effect with respect to foreign fishing for which permits have been issued until a fishery management plan is prepared and implemented, pursuant to title III, with respect to such fishery. The Secretary may, in accordance with section 553 of title 5, United States Code, also prepare and promulgate interim regulations with respect to any such preliminary plan. Such regulations shall be in effect until regulations implementing the applicable fishery management plan are promulgated pursuant to section 305.

Regulations.

SEC. 202. INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.

16 USC 1822.

(a) **NEGOTIATIONS.**—The Secretary of State—

(1) shall renegotiate treaties as provided for in subsection (b);

(2) shall negotiate governing international fishery agreements described in section 201(c);

(3) may negotiate boundary agreements as provided for in subsection (d);

(4) shall, upon the request of and in cooperation with the Secretary, initiate and conduct negotiations for the purpose of entering into international fishery agreements—

(A) which allow fishing vessels of the United States equitable access to fish over which foreign nations assert exclusive fishery management authority, and

(B) which provide for the conservation and management of anadromous species and highly migratory species; and

(5) may enter into such other negotiations, not prohibited by subsection (c), as may be necessary and appropriate to further the purposes, policy, and provisions of this Act.

(b) **TREATY RENEGOTIATION.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary, shall initiate, promptly after the date of enactment of this Act, the renegotiation of any treaty which pertains to fishing within the fishery conservation zone (or within the area that will constitute such zone after February 28, 1977), or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond such zone or area, and which is in any manner inconsistent with the purposes, policy, or provisions of this Act, in order to conform such treaty to such purposes, policy, and provisions. It is the sense of Congress that the United States shall withdraw from any such treaty, in accordance with its provisions, if such treaty is not so renegotiated within a reasonable period of time after such date of enactment.

(c) **INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.**—No international fishery agreement (other than a treaty) which pertains to foreign fishing within the fishery conservation zone (or within the area that will constitute such zone after February 28, 1977), or for anadromous species or Continental Shelf fishery resources beyond such zone or area—

(1) which is in effect on June 1, 1976, may thereafter be renewed, extended, or amended; or

(2) may be entered into after May 31, 1976;

by the United States unless it is in accordance with the provisions of section 201(c).

(d) **BOUNDARY NEGOTIATIONS.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary, may initiate and conduct negotiations with any adjacent or opposite foreign nation to establish the boundaries of the fishery conservation zone of the United States in relation to any such nation.

(e) **NONRECOGNITION.**—It is the sense of the Congress that the United States Government shall not recognize the claim of any foreign nation to a fishery conservation zone (or the equivalent) beyond such nation's territorial sea, to the extent that such sea is recognized by the United States, if such nation—

(1) fails to consider and take into account traditional fishing activity of fishing vessels of the United States;

(2) fails to recognize and accept that highly migratory species are to be managed by applicable international fishery agreements, whether or not such nation is a party to any such agreement; or

(3) imposes on fishing vessels of the United States any conditions or restrictions which are unrelated to fishery conservation and management.

16 USC 1823.

Transmitted to Congress.

SEC. 202. CONGRESSIONAL OVERSIGHT OF GOVERNING INTERNATIONAL FISHERY AGREEMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—No governing international fishery agreement shall become effective with respect to the United States before the close of the first 60 calendar days of continuous session of the Congress after the date on which the President transmits to the House of Representatives and to the Senate a document setting forth the text of such governing international fishery agreement. A copy of the document shall be delivered to each House of Congress on the same day and shall be delivered to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, if the House is not in session, and to the Secretary of the Senate, if the Senate is not in session.

(A) revoke such permit, with or without prejudice to the right of the foreign nation involved to obtain a permit for such vessel in any subsequent year;

(B) suspend such permit for the period of time deemed appropriate; or

(C) impose additional conditions and restrictions on the approved application of the foreign nation involved and on any permit issued under such application.

Any permit which is suspended under this paragraph for non-payment of a civil penalty shall be reinstated by the Secretary upon the payment of such civil penalty together with interest thereon at the prevailing rate.

(c) **REGISTRATION PERMITS.**—The Secretary of State, in cooperation with the Secretary, shall issue annually a registration permit for each fishing vessel of a foreign nation which is a party to an international fishery agreement under which foreign fishing is authorized by section 201(b) and which wishes to engage in fishing described in subsection (a). Each such permit shall set forth the terms and conditions contained in the agreement that apply with respect to such fishing, and shall include the additional requirement that the owner or operator of the fishing vessel for which the permit is issued shall prominently display such permit in the wheelhouse of such vessel and show it, upon request, to any officer authorized to enforce the provisions of this Act (as provided for in section 311). The Secretary of State, after consultation with the Secretary and the Secretary of the department in which the Coast Guard is operating, shall prescribe the form and manner in which applications for registration permits may be made, and the forms of such permits. The Secretary of State may establish, require the payment of, and collect fees for registration permits; except that the level of such fees shall not exceed the administrative costs incurred by him in issuing such permits.

SEC. 205. IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

16 USC 1825.

(a) **DETERMINATIONS BY SECRETARY OF STATE.**—If the Secretary of State determines that—

(1) he has been unable, within a reasonable period of time, to conclude with any foreign nation an international fishery agreement allowing fishing vessels of the United States equitable access to fisheries over which that nation asserts exclusive fishery management authority, as recognized by the United States, in accordance with traditional fishing activities of such vessels, if any, and under terms not more restrictive than those established under sections 201 (c) and (d) and 204 (b) (7) and (10), because such nation has (A) refused to commence negotiations, or (B) failed to negotiate in good faith;

(2) any foreign nation is not allowing fishing vessels of the United States to engage in fishing for highly migratory species in accordance with an applicable international fishery agreement, whether or not such nation is a party thereto;

(3) any foreign nation is not complying with its obligations under any existing international fishery agreement concerning fishing by fishing vessels of the United States in any fishery over which that nation asserts exclusive fishery management authority; or

(4) any fishing vessel of the United States, while fishing in waters beyond any foreign nation's territorial sea, in the extent that such sea is recognized by the United States, is seized by any foreign nation—

(A) in violation of an applicable international fishery agreement;

(B) without authorization under an agreement between the United States and such nation; or

(C) as a consequence of a claim of jurisdiction which is not recognized by the United States;

he shall certify such determination to the Secretary of the Treasury.

(b) **PROHIBITIONS.**—Upon receipt of any certification from the Secretary of State under subsection (a), the Secretary of the Treasury shall immediately take such action as may be necessary and appropriate to prohibit the importation into the United States—

(1) of all fish and fish products from the fishery involved, if any; and

(2) upon recommendation of the Secretary of State, such other fish or fish products, from any fishery of the foreign nation concerned, which the Secretary of State finds to be appropriate to carry out the purposes of this section.

(c) **REMOVAL OF PROHIBITION.**—If the Secretary of State finds that the reasons for the imposition of any import prohibition under this section no longer prevail, the Secretary of State shall notify the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall promptly remove such import prohibition.

(d) **DEFINITIONS.**—As used in this section—

(1) The term "fish" includes any highly migratory species.

(2) The term "fish products" means any article which is produced from or composed of (in whole or in part) any fish.

TITLE III—NATIONAL FISHERY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

16 USC 1651. SEC. 301. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR FISHERY CONSERVATION AND MANAGEMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Any fishery management plan prepared, and any regulation promulgated to implement any such plan, pursuant to this title shall be consistent with the following national standards for fishery conservation and management:

(1) Conservation and management measures shall prevent overfishing while achieving, on a continuing basis, the optimum yield from each fishery.

(2) Conservation and management measures shall be based upon the best scientific information available.

(3) To the extent practicable, an individual stock of fish shall be managed as a unit throughout its range, and interrelated stocks of fish shall be managed as a unit or in close coordination.

(4) Conservation and management measures shall not discriminate between residents of different States. If it becomes necessary to allocate or assign fishing privileges among various United States fishermen, such allocation shall be (A) fair and equitable to all such fishermen; (B) reasonably calculated to promote conservation; and (C) carried out in such manner that no particular individual, corporation, or other entity acquires an excessive share of such privileges.

(5) Conservation and management measures shall, where practicable, promote efficiency in the utilization of fishery resources; except that no such measure shall have economic allocation as its sole purpose.

HJR

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Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES

Alvin Osterback, Chairman

Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
HJR53	1/18/80 1/18/80 1/23	274-4563 3755	North Pacific Fisheries Management Council Pres. Clem Tillion - Chem. NPFMC Gregory Baker, Alaska Longline Fishermen Assoc.	1/22/80 1/22/80 POSTPONED 1/24/80 1/24/80

recalled

From:
Fishery Management
Plan for the Groundfish
Fishery in the Bering Sea /
Aleutian Island Area

11.0 OPTIMUM YIELD (OY)

There are four categories of species and species groups (Annex VI) that are likely to be taken by the groundfish fishery of this region, to each of which the optimum yield concept is applied somewhat differently:

by North
 Pacific
 Fishery
 Management
 Council
 Nov., 1979

1. Prohibited Species -- those species and species groups which must be immediately returned to the sea by vessels operating in the groundfish fishery. Records of catch of each species must be maintained.
2. Target Species -- species and species groups which are commercially important, targeted upon by the groundfish fishery, and for which a sufficient data base exists that allows each to be managed on the basis of its own biological, social, economic, and ecological merits. A specific OY applies to each species or species group. Records of catch of each species must be maintained.
3. Other Species -- species and species groups which currently are of only slight economic value and not generally targeted upon. This category, however, contains species with economic potential or are important ecosystem components, but sufficient data is lacking to manage each separately. Accordingly, a single OY, equal to 5 percent of the combined OY's for the "Target Species", applies to this category as a whole. Records of catch of this category as a whole must be maintained.
4. Non-specified Species -- species and species groups of no current or foreseeable economic value and which are taken by the groundfish fishery only as an accidental bycatch to target fisheries. Virtually no data exists which would allow population assessments, but occasional records from U.S. observers aboard

foreign vessels and from U.S. research vessels show no noticeable decline in abundance. The OY for this category is that amount which is taken incidentally while fishing for target species, whether retained or discarded. No record of catch is necessary. (Note: If observer or enforcement records show that any species in this category is being actively targeted upon or that the abundance of any species is becoming substantially reduced, that species will be transferred to either the Target Species or Other Species category and subject to an absolute OY.)

With the expectation over the near term of only a modest domestic involvement in this fishery (see Section 12.0 below), and having identified no social or economic reasons for reducing the yield of stocks in this fishery below ABC, Optimum Yield for all but the "Non-specified" species will be considered equal to ABC, as shown in Annex I.

It should be noted, especially by foreign participants in the fishery, that such economic factors as higher catch rates or greater average size than can be expected when production is at the level of ABC, or limited seasonal availability to this fishery by domestic fishing vessels could be introduced as OY considerations if they are considered necessary for U.S. fishery development, and can be shown to not have an unreasonable impact on the U.S. consumer.

13.0 ALLOCATIONS BETWEEN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FISHERMEN

13.1 Reserve

As mentioned in Section 12.2 and Annex II, U.S. participation in the fishery in the near future is expected to consist of a relatively modest catch for crab bait and limited pilot efforts for foodfish production.

In order to prevent OY's from being exceeded without preventing unexpected domestic fishery development; i.e. an unanticipated increase in U.S. catching capability and intent, 500 mt or 5 percent of the OY (whichever is the greater) of each species will be held in reserve for allocation late in the year on the basis of domestic need. Specific reserve amounts are shown in Annex III.

Unless specifically withheld by the NMFS Regional Director acting with the advice of the Council, up to 25 percent of the reserve of each species will be released to TALFF every two months, beginning with the end of the second month of the fishing year, with the intention that by the end of the eighth month of the fishing year, all of the reserve will either be made available to foreign fishermen or reserved for domestic use.

13.2 Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing (TALFF)

The initial TALFF for each species shall be determined by the equation $TALFF = OY - DAF - Reserve$. TALFF may increase during the year as reserves are apportioned between domestic and foreign fishermen, or if after reassessment during the year it is found that not all of it will be used by U.S. processors and harvesters, DAF may be released to TALFF. Initial TALFF's are shown in Annex III. The estimation of DAF is shown in Annex II.

ANNEX III -- Derivation of Total Allowable Level of Foreign Fishing

(TALFF) (Metric Tons)

Reference: Species group	Sub-area <u>1/</u>	Annex I ABC = OY	Section 13.1 Reserve	Annex II Initial DAH	Initial TALFF
Pollock	Bering Sea	1,000,000	50,000	19,550	930,450
Pollock	Aleutian	100,000	<u>3/</u>	--	100,000
Yellowfin sole		117,000	5,850	2,050	109,100
Turbots		90,000	4,500	1,075	84,425
Other flatfishes <u>2/</u>		61,000	3,050	1,300	56,650
Pacific cod		58,700	2,935	24,265	31,500
Pacific ocean perch	Bering Sea	3,250	162	1,380	1,708
Pacific ocean perch	Aleutian	7,500	375	1,380	5,745
Other rockfish		7,727	00	1,550	5,677
Sablefish	Bering Sea	3,500	350	700	2,450
Sablefish	Aleutian	1,500	150	700	650
Atka mackerel		24,800	1,240	100	23,460
Squid		10,000	500	50	9,450
Others		74,249	3,712	2,000	68,537
Total		1,559,226	73,324	56,100	1,429,802

*1/ BS Bering Sea (Statistical Areas I, II, III combined).

AL Aleutian Island Area (Statistical Area IV).

2/ Excluding Pacific halibut.

This OY calculated for the offshore pollock population in deep water is discussed in Annex I (p. A-13). No reserve is considered necessary at this time since there is little U.S. capability for a pelagic trawl fishery and resource abundance on the continental shelf is expected to keep any U.S. effort on that segment identified as "B.Sea."

Includes territorial waters.

HR

18



GOLDEN NORTH BOWHUNTERS ASSOCIATION

BOX 254
Fairbanks, Alaska



CHARTERED BY: NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION AND ALASKA STATE ARCHERY ASSOCIATION

March 20

Represtative Osterback
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak. 99811

Dear Mr. Osterback:

This letter is in opposition to CSSB332 now before your committee. Instead of locking up even more Alaska land, we feel our legislators should be providing more opportunities for all Alaskan's. The People of this state have had their fill of lock-ups, and to think this will be forgotten at election time would be a mistake. The members of the Golden North Bowhunters and other sportmen's groups will make sure it is not.

Instead of just opposing this bill, we are offering an alternative. We have a proposal before the Game Board to open the Pipeline Closed Area to archery only hunting. We ask you to consider this approach, then let the Board decide. We feel this would best suit the needs of all Alaskan's for additional recreation. First, an arrow would pose no danger to the Pipeline itself. Due to the inherent difficulties of bowhunting, the actual harvest is minimal. Anyone, young or old, male or female, can learn to shoot a bow. We are no more a "special interest group." than those who dip at Chitna or use fly fishing only areas. Almost all bowhunters hunt with a rifle also, especially here in Alaska. It is the challenge that attracts and holds bowhunters.

We ask you to check the harvest rates, (success is usually 2-4%) and other statistics available. In states that keep records, more deer are killed on the highways than by archers. This includes states with 3 or 4 month seasons. When comparing Alaska's low animal density to deer populations outside, even lower success would be expected.

Before you close the door, please take the time to check into these ideals. The bow and arrow was important to both the Alaska Native and other non-natives early in their history. It is a cultural heritage of all Alaskans.

Sincerely

Charles D. Allen
Vice-President

"ARCHERY-the sport of man since time began"

Proposal Concerns

Game XX
Sport Fishing
Commercial Fishing

Subsistence
Advisory Committees

* * * SEE OTHER SIDE FOR INSTRUCTIONS ON COMPLETING THIS FORM * * *

Area(s) affected: HUNTING METHODS & MEANS

SAAC 81.070 Regulation book page no. 15
(Alaska Administrative Code No.)

Purpose of proposal TO OPEN THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CLOSED AREA TO ARCHERY ONLY HUNTING.

Suggested wording of Proposed Regulation (append if lengthy): BIG GAME MAY BE HUNTED ONLY WITH BOW AND ARROW IN THAT AREA KNOWN AS THE TRANSALASKA PIPELINE CLOSED AREA DURING SEASONS ESTABLISHED FOR THE GAME UNITS INVOLVED.

Justification: THIS PROPOSAL IS DESIGNED TO PROVIDE SPORT HUNTING OPPORTUNITIES ALONG THE PIPELINE CORRIDOR WHILE LIMITING THE AMOUNT OF GAME HARVESTED. DUE TO THE INHERENT DIFFICULTY OF BOWHUNTING, MAXIMUM RECREATIONAL DAYS CAN BE ENJOYED WITH MINIMUM IMPACT TO THE RESOURCE. THIS PROPOSAL RECOGNIZES THAT THE ORIGINAL CLOSURE WAS FOR AESTHETIC, NOT BIOLOGICAL REASONS. BOWHUNTING WOULD MAINTAIN THIS CONCEPT BY EMPHASIZING THE FREEDOM TO PARTICIPATE IN THE HUNTING EXPERIENCE, EVEN WHEN SUCCESS IS LOW, IN TERMS OF NUMBER OF ANIMALS TAKEN. THIS PROPOSAL WOULD MAINTAIN PIPELINE INTEGRITY, AS AN ARROW WOULD POSE NO THREAT TO THE STEEL PIPE.

SUBMITTED BY: GOLDEN NORTH BOWHUNTERS ASSN REPRESENTING:
(Name & Address) PO BOX 254
FAIRBANKS, AK 99707

HR

22

COMMITTEE REPORT

(9)

HOUSE

5/13/80

FURTHER:

Date: 5/14/80

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had HR 27

"Requesting the Governor to direct the commissioner of fish and game to amend his designation under AS 16.10.375 of the region within which the Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association operates by removing it from the Upper Lynn Canal area."

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee) reports it back with the following recommendations:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

[Signature]

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

[Signature]

CHAIRMAN



Alaska State Legislature

House

HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

FISH & GAME ISSUES

Alvin Osterback, Chairman

Pouch V, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811
(907) 465-3715

HEARING NOTIFICATIONS

BILL	DATE INFORMED	LETTER/PHONE	INFORMED	HEARING DATE
HR 22	5/16	586-3495 4100 4161 6-2820	<p>Derek Poon, Exec. Dir. of Northern S.E. Regional Aquaculture Assoc.</p> <p>Fish & Game</p> <p>F.R.F.D. Division, Bob Royce</p> <p>United Fishermen of Alaska</p> <p>Ed Maki Chairman of Organization for Lynn Canal Fishermen's Rights</p> <p>Rep. Duncan, sponsor</p> <p>Rep. Miller</p> <p>Rep. Duncan's office to notify people of Haines</p> <p>Steve Haavig - (Grillnetters Assoc.) to notify</p>	5/16

Ed Maki

Chairman

Organization for

Lynn Canal

Fishermen's

rights

would like to

testify on HR 22

TELEGRAM

UNITED STATES, INC.

PHONE 566-5422

NEW YORK, NY 10019

'80 MAY 15 PM 1 11

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (100-441111)

FROM: SAC, NEW YORK (100-111111)

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

ALBANY, N.Y.

MAY 15 1930

TELEGRAM

TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

FROM THE SAC, ALBANY, N.Y. (100-10000)

RE: [Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

[Illegible]

'30 MAY 15 PM 1 01

ALBANY, N.Y.
PHONE 230-6412
JUNIOR, N.Y. 85802
L000
TELEGRAM

'80 MAY 15 PM 2 24

TELEPHONE

PHONE: 586-9442

1980 MAY 15 10 14 AM '80

TELEPHONE

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SB

51

COMMITTEE REPORT HOUSE

FURTHER: URGENT

March 14, 1979

Date: ~~March 14, 1979~~

Mr. Speaker:

The Committee on INTERNAL SECURITY has had CSB 51

An Act relative to the confidential nature of certain reports
submitted by the reporting Law Enforcement Officers

under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee)
reports it back with the following recommendations:

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

MEMBERS SIGNING
DO PASS

MEMBERS HAVING
OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

CHAIRMAN

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

SUPPORT BUILDING
JUNEAU 99801

CONFIDENTIAL

ALASKA COMMERCIAL OPERATORS 1978 ANNUAL REPORT

In accordance with Alaska Department of Fish and Game regulations, annual reports of purchase and/or commercial processing of raw fishery products for 1978 must be submitted to the Department no later than January 31, 1979. Please (1) accurately complete all applicable portions of these forms and (2) please return them in the prepaid envelope. If you did not process and/or buy fish in 1978, please state so on pages 1 and 9 and return those pages to this office.

As in the past we require a separate annual report for each plant location, floating cannery, or freezer ship. We would also like you to report all production separately for each company that does processing for you. Do not include joint or custom production that you do for other companies. Form A is for your own company's production and Form B is to be used for companies who do joint or custom production for you. Joint or custom production which you perform for other companies will not be reported on Form A or Form B as the company you did production for will be reporting that information on their own Form B.

Additional forms may be obtained by contacting:

State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Support Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Attn: Lori J. Svensson

or phone Mr. Lori J. Svensson
(907) 465-4150

Thank you for your cooperation.



Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

SUPPORT BUILDING
JUNEAU 99801

December 15, 1978

Dear Processor:

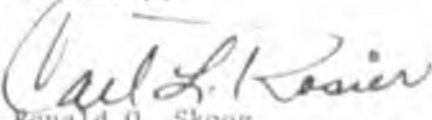
Enclosed is your 1979 Intent To Operate form. In accordance with Alaska Department of Fish and Game Regulations, Intent To Operate forms must be filed with the Department before any commercial buying or processing operation for fishery resources can commence.

Please be sure to fill in your form or forms accurately and completely, and to file multiple forms if you will be operating in different areas of Alaska. Completed forms should be placed in the enclosed prepaid envelope(s) and returned to the Department by January 15, 1979. If you have any questions, please contact:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Computer Services Section
Support Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801
Attn: Ms. Lori J. Svensson
Phone: 907-465-4150

Thank you.

Sincerely,


Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner

STATE OF ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

INTENT TO OPERATE 1979

I. COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS:

If your address as listed is in error or missing, please print or type the correct company name and address below.

II. GENERAL INFORMATION: Check the following type of operation for which you are filing this Intent to Operate form. Only one type of operation should be indicated. If you have more than one plant or buying location at which different species of fish or shellfish are bought and/or processed, additional forms must be filed, one for each location. Additional forms can be obtained by contacting the nearest Department of Fish and Game office.

THIS OPERATION IS: (check one only)

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shore Base Buyer (only) | <input type="checkbox"/> Shore Based Cannery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floating Cannery* | <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh Processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Freezer Ship* | <input type="checkbox"/> Floating/Flying, Buyer* |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shore Based Fresh, Frozen, or Cured Processor | <input type="checkbox"/> Combination Cannery and Fresh, Frozen, or Cured Process |

*If this is a floating operation, the following vessel information must be included. An Intent to Operate form must be filed for each vessel that buys or processes fishery resources.

Vessel Name: _____

Keel Length: _____ Net Tonnage: _____

Intended area(s) of operation are: (i.e.: Southeastern, Bristol Bay, Kodiak, Chignik, Cook Inlet, etc.): _____

Home Port: _____

If this form is for a shore based operation, please give the location of the plant or buying station: _____

If any aircraft will be used in transporting raw or finished fishery products, please give the anticipated total number and types of aircraft that will be used: _____

The Department receives many requests to publish a list of Alaskan commercial processors and/or buyers. Would you like your firm included in such a list? Yes No

III. SPECIES/PRODUCT INFORMATION; Please indicate what type of operation is involved in your processing of each of the species. For example, if you buy and freeze and smoke king salmon, your form should look like this:

Salmon:	Buyer	Cannery	Fresh	Frozen	Cured (specify method)
King	<u>X</u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u>X</u>	<u>X</u> <u>smoked</u>

<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>TYPE OF OPERATION(S)</u>				
Salmon:	Buyer	Cannery	Fresh	Frozen	Cured (specify method)
King	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Red	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Coho	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Pink	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Chum	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Roe	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shellfish:					
King crab	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Dungeness	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Tanner	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Shrimp	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Scallops	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other (specify):	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Miscellaneous:					
Balt Herring	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Food Herring	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sac Roe Herring	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Herring Roe	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
On Kelp	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Halibut	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Sablefish (Black Cod)	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Pacific Cod	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Other Fish (specify):	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

PLEASE RESPOND TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS IN AS COMPLETE A MANNER AS POSSIBLE.

1. List the quantity and location of all your fish ticket imprinting machines.

Number

Location

2. Is your company name presently embossed on a plate for your machines? If so, please print company name and any other data on your present plates.

Plate embossed now?:

Information embossed on plates:

_____ Yes

_____ No

3. If you do not ordinarily file an Annual Report, please list the name(s) and location(s) of the company(s) whose Annual Report(s) will include your catch information.

Company

Location

Name and title of person filling out this form: (Please print or type)

Name: _____

Signature: _____

Title: _____

Phone: _____

CONFIDENTIAL

ALASKA COMMERCIAL OPERATORS
1978 ANNUAL REPORT

FORM A - (Catch and Production Performed by Your
Company, Exclusively for Your Company)

FORM A - This report should represent catch and production for only your company. Form A should be completed for each plant location. DO NOT include joint or custom production performed by you or for you in this report. Form B will be used to list all joint or custom production which was performed for your company by another company.

COMPANY NAME AND ADDRESS:

If it is in error or missing, please print or type the correct company name and address below:

DID YOU PROCESS/BUY FISH IN 1978? _____ YES _____ NO

(If you checked YES, please complete the rest of this report. If you checked NO, please return only pages 1 and 9.)

1. TYPE OF OPERATION THIS REPORT COVERS (Check only one)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Shore Based Buyer Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Fresh Processor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Floating or Flying Buyer Only | <input type="checkbox"/> Shore Based Cannery |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Freezer Ship | <input type="checkbox"/> Freezer Ship |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Combination Cannery, Fresh, Frozen and Cured | <input type="checkbox"/> Other (describe) _____ |

II. PLANT OR BUYING STATION INFORMATION: (Remember a separate report must be filed for each plant or buying location)

If this form is for a shore based operation, please give the location of the plant or buying station:

Please give the number of employees at a season peak: _____

III. AIRCRAFT INFORMATION:

If any aircraft were used in transporting raw or processed fishery products, please give the total number and types of aircraft that were used.

IV. VESSEL INFORMATION: (Only if this report is for a floating operation)

An Annual Report Form must be filed for each vessel that processes fishery resources, and for each area in which the vessel operated, e.g. if the vessel operated in the Kodiak area for part of the season and moved to the Bering Sea area, you must file separate reports for those operations.

Vessel Name _____

Keel Length _____ Net Tonnage _____

Number of employees at season peak (crew) _____

Area(s) of operation were: (i.e. Southeastern, Bristol Bay, Kodiak, Chignik, etc.)

Home Port: _____

V. PRICE PAID TO FISHERMEN IN 1978:

If you purchased any raw fishery product you must complete this section.

Indicate the total amount paid to the fisherman, in dollars, including the value of any bonuses (e.g. cash, ice, fuel, groceries and so forth). Also indicate the total number of pounds purchased. The dollar value of any bonuses, if any, (not including the price paid for the fish alone), should be indicated separately in the space on the far right.

Salmon: The information for all species of salmon must be given by gear type. Please be careful to indicate your purchases under the proper gear.

Gear/Species Total \$ Paid (including bonus) Total Pounds Purchased Total \$ Bonus

Troll:

Kings	\$ _____	lbs. _____	\$ _____
Reds	_____	_____	_____
Coho	_____	_____	_____
Pinks	_____	_____	_____
Chums	_____	_____	_____

Gillnet:

Kings	\$ _____	lbs. _____	\$ _____
Reds	_____	_____	_____
Coho	_____	_____	_____
Pinks	_____	_____	_____
Chums	_____	_____	_____

Seine:

Kings	\$ _____	lbs. _____	\$ _____
Reds	_____	_____	_____
Coho	_____	_____	_____
Pinks	_____	_____	_____
Chums	_____	_____	_____

SALMON EGGS/ROE: (give total dollars paid and total poundage only)

\$ _____ lbs. _____