

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1991-1992 8672
7644 SENATE RESOURCES



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the ROSAWANS
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

Gentlemen,
I would like included in the
Record that our company opposes SB 397.

Thank you

Jack M. Willis

Signed: Jack M. Willis Jack M. Willis
Testifier

ALASKA Parental Services Inc
Representing (Optional)

MC 37 Box 4525-25 Wasilla, AK 99564
Address

907-745-7002 - 745-1466
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
Fisheries
 committee on SB397 Allocations, dated 2/28/97
 bill/subject

Senate Bill No. 397 is
 a much needed tool to assist
 the board of fish in regulating
 a burgeoning commercial charter
 fishing industry. It is unacceptable
 to allow a relatively new commercial
 fishery to grow unchecked in an
 already overregulated fishing
 scene.

Signed: William J. Peden
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
610 Etoiu St. Sitka, AK.
 Address
747-6820
 Phone No.

Ketchikan Marine Charters, Inc.

representing Alaska's largest sportfishing charter boat fleet

February 27, 1992

Department of Law
Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Room 412, State Capitol
P.O. Box K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Attorney General Cole,

I am writing this letter at the request of the membership of Ketchikan Marine Charters Association. Senate Bill No. 397 and House Bill No. 505 both entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery." certainly raise several interesting questions.

Is the "guided sport fishery" a "fishery"? AS 16.05.940(12) defines "fishery" as the commercial harvest of a specific fishery resource by a specific gear type with intent to sell. The intent to sell is implied in the term commercial which is indirectly defined in 16.05.940(4) "commercial fisherman" and 16.05.940(5) "commercial fishing". It can be argued that the "guided sport fishery" is not a "fishery" as currently defined by Alaska Statute in as much as "sport fishing" as defined by AS16.05.940(28) is specifically limited to "not for sale" use.

Is "guided sport" a separate and distinct user group? The concept of "use" is fundamental to the definition of "user group" and to the differentiation of separate and distinct resource "user groups". "Use" is indirectly defined by statute as either "for sale" or "not for sale". "For sale" use is commercial fishing and "not for sale" use is either subsistence, personal use, or sport fishing use. Commercial fishing is a "user group" that for regulatory purposes is differentiated by gear type. On the other hand, "gear type" is the basic statutory differentiation between two user groups; namely "personal use fishing" and "sport fishing" as defined in AS16.05.940(23 & 24). "Hook and line" is the "gear type" that defines "sport fishing" as a resource "user group". It can be argued that "guided sport" is a statistical category and not a separate and distinct "user group" unless clearly defined by a separate and distinct "gear type" other than "hook and line" or on the basis of some other use than "not for sale".

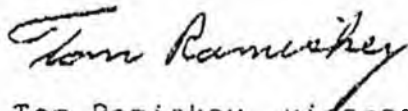
P.O. Box 7896, Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

page 2

In our opinion, failure to define "guided sport" by statute as a distinct and separate "user-group" will ultimately put the State at risk in as much as the intent of the statute is unclear and in as much as the burden of definition is left to the Alaska Board of Fisheries which by regulation could create a discriminatory situation similar to the Longevity Bonus, Permanent Fund, and Resident Hire issues.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Tom Ramiskey, vice-president

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Senator Richard Eliason
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Jerry Mackie
Representative Cheri Davis
Representative Robin Taylor

ALASKA SPORT FISHING AS A RESULT OF SB 387 & HB 505

*Tired of Turkey? Come On Down
For Another Salmon Fishing Day*

at

OCEAN FARMS OF ALASKA INC.

Keahole Point - next to NELHA

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

7:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

FISHING FEE: \$10.00 Adults

\$5.00 Children

12 & Under

Plus \$2.00/lb for Fish Caught

Bring your fishing gear, ice and coolers!!

No Live or Fresh Bait—You Must Keep What You Catch

NO CATCH LIMIT

Fishing is fast and furious

Treat your friends and stock up your

freezer now! Enjoy the finest ALASKA grown

king and coho salmon

For Information Call 329-7345



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Jay B Myer
Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 397, dated 2-29-92
bill/subject

I support Senate Bill 397. I'm a twenty year resident of Ketchikan and represent a family of four, also I make my living salmon trolling. This Bill is extremely important to our future and well being, especially in light of the proposal before the Board Of Fish in March. To insure a healthy viability for the troll, charter, and sport groups this Bill needs to pass.

Signed: _____

Robert Jahnke

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 951 Ward Cove, Alaska 99928

Address

247-8207

Phone No.



STATE OF ALASKA
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: February 28, 1992

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Sea Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/28/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "James Peltier", written over a horizontal line.

KETCHIKAN LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION OFFICE
352 FRONT STREET
KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
225-9675



MAR 02 '92 18:07 LEG. AFFAIRS - WASILLA

STATE OF ALASKA

LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 3/2/92

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony for the Arctic Resources teleconference hearing that was scheduled on 3/2/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via fax on 3/2/92.

Thank you,

Net-Su Lio



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the ROSOVANS
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

Gentlemen,
I would like included in the
Record that our Company opposes SB 397.

Thank you

Jack M. Willis

Signed: Jack M. Willis Jack M. Willis
Testifier

ALASKA PROFESSIONAL SERVICES INC
Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 6525-25 WASILLA AK 99564
Address

907-745-7002 - 746-1666
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers chags, fishing in front of their sites, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada. ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place.} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{in the process of waste attributed to this current blatant} imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementiip
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Leslie S. Vail
 Testifier
Dr. Hook Fishing Charters
 Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 99152
 Address
892-7377
 Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an ~~action~~ ^{action} to address ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~current~~ ^{current} ~~fishery~~ ^{fishery} because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial markets, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Haul Trollers by heading into Haul Trollers drags, fishing in front of Hauleries, coming out looking for Haul Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~making~~ ^{making} the Alaskan Haul Trollers to become unemployed and their children poverty stricken by this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementieff
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

873-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

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committee name

committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

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Signed:

Heddie S. Vail

Testifier

Dr. Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991652

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

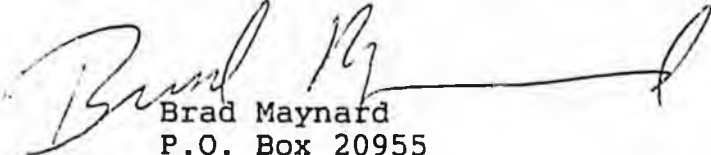
people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.

February 29, 1992

Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Committee Members:

My name is Brad Maynard, I am a Juneau resident and a sport fisherman, and I stress the word SPORT. I fully support Senate Bill 397 and House Bill 505. For too long we resident sport fisherman have been identified with the guided sport fishing industry. When the question of salmon allocation came up I began looking into the problems creating this issue. I was alarmed by the fact that the privilege of sport fishing in Alaska is being abused by the megabuck charter lodge industry for their benefit, and that true sport fisherman are being used. I circulated this flyer... to inform resident anglers of some of the problems created by charter boats and lodges. I strongly object to the scare tactics being used by guided sport fishing groups that advocate no sport chinook or salmon derby in Southeast. The commercial fishing industry has always supported resident sport fishing and I have not heard one piece of information put out by charter interests protecting resident sport interests except when it's to their advantage. This is evident by the fact that they are unwilling to support these two bills which will recognize two obviously different sport user groups. And why should they? There are 23,000 resident sport anglers in Southeast and 400 play for pay boats out there, which make us pretty easy to hide behind!



Brad Maynard
P.O. Box 20955
Juneau, AK 99802

SALMON BUSTERS

Guided Fishing

3222 Tide Avenue South
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901

Owner - Dan McQueen

Telephone - 907-225-2731

The Trollers caught 263,756 King
Salmon which only brought in
\$42,200,960.00 ~~is~~ there is a
resource problem it is plain
to see where also.

Does it seem like you will be
hunting or helping us if you approve
Senate Bill 397.

My answer is if you don't kill
397 you have killed me and
alot of other people who have
found a honest decent law-abiding
way to make a living.

Please put 397 in
the shredder.

Thanks

Dan McQueen



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

I disagree with S.B. # 397 I don't think we need more fish allocation on sport fish sport fish is a growing industry in this state and we don't need to hamper the growth of this industry and cause more friction between the comm fish and sport fish. I do agree that we have to protect both industries but not this way

Signed: Pat McKay
Testifier

SAF. CHARLES BOB CAPT
Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 2053 City?
Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Jay B Myer
Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
Fisheries
 committee on SB 397 Allocations, dated 2/28/97
 bill/subject

Senate Bill No. 397 is a much needed tool to assist the board of fish in regulating a burgeoning commercial charter fishing industry. It is unacceptable to allow a relatively new commercial fishery to grow unchecked in an already overregulated fishing scene.

Signed: William V. Peden
 Testrrier

Representing (Optional)
610 E 10th St. Sitka, AK.
 Address
747-6820
 Phone No.

Ketchikan Marine Charters, Inc.

representing Alaska's largest sportfishing charter boat fleet

February 27, 1992

Department of Law
Charles E. Cole, Attorney General
Room 412, State Capitol
P.O. Box K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Attorney General Cole,

I am writing this letter at the request of the membership of Ketchikan Marine Charters Association. Senate Bill No. 397 and House Bill No. 505 both entitled "An Act authorizing the Board of Fisheries to allocate fishery resources to the guided sport fishery." certainly raise several interesting questions.

New
title

Is the "guided sport fishery" a "fishery"? AS 16.05.940(12) defines "fishery" as the commercial harvest of a specific fishery resource by a specific gear type with intent to sell. The intent to sell is implied in the term commercial which is indirectly defined in 16.05.940(4) "commercial fisherman" and 16.05.940(5) "commercial fishing". It can be argued that the "guided sport fishery" is not a "fishery" as currently defined by Alaska Statute in as much as "sport fishing" as defined by AS16.05.940(28) is specifically limited to "not for sale" use.

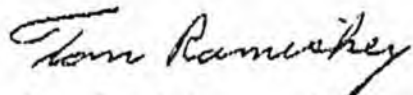
Is "guided sport" a separate and distinct user group? The concept of "use" is fundamental to the definition of "user group" and to the differentiation of separate and distinct resource "user groups". "Use" is indirectly defined by statute as either "for sale" or "not for sale". "For sale" use is commercial fishing and "not for sale" use is either subsistence, personal use, or sport fishing use. Commercial fishing is a "user group" that for regulatory purposes is differentiated by gear type. On the other hand, "gear type" is the basic statutory differentiation between two user groups; namely "personal use fishing" and "sport fishing" as defined in AS16.05.940(23 & 24). "Hook and line" is the "gear type" that defines "sport fishing" as a resource "user group". It can be argued that "guided sport" is a statistical category and not a separate and distinct "user group" unless clearly defined by a separate and distinct "gear type" other than "hook and line" or on the basis of some other use than "not for sale".

page 2

In our opinion, failure to define "guided sport" by statute as a distinct and separate "user-group" will ultimately put the State at risk in as much as the intent of the statute is unclear and in as much as the burden of definition is left to the Alaska Board of Fisheries which by regulation could create a discriminatory situation similar to the Longevity Bonus, Permanent Fund, and Resident Hire issues.

Thank you for your time and consideration.

Respectfully,



Tom Ramiskey, vice-president

cc: Governor Walter J. Hickel
Senator Richard Eliason
Senator Lloyd Jones
Representative Jerry Mackie
Representative Cheri Davis
Representative Robin Taylor

ALASKA SPORT FISHING AS A RESULT OF SB 387 & HB 505

*Tired of Turkey? Come On Down
For Another Salmon Fishing Day*

at

OCEAN FARMS OF ALASKA INC.

Keahole Point - next to NELHA

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 30th

7:30 A.M. - 12:00 NOON

FISHING FEE: \$10.00 Adults

\$5.00 Children

12 & Under

Plus \$2.00/lb for Fish Caught

Bring your fishing gear, ice and coolers!!

No Live or Fresh Bait—You Must Keep What You Catch

NO CATCH LIMIT

Fishing is fast and furious

Treat your friends and stock up your

freezer now! Enjoy the finest ALASKA grown

king and coho salmon

For Information Call 329-7345



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
 committee on SB 397, dated March 2, 1992
 bill/subject

See attached

Signed: George Eliason
 Testifier

 Representing (Optional)
102 Kuhnle Dr., Sitka AK 99835
 Address
747-6817
 Phone No.

Testimony

TO:

SB 397

SB 397 if enacted would not direct but allow the board of fish, without any doubt, to regulate sports ~~to~~ differently from guided sports if needed. If enacted, this bill would create another gear group already identified as the growing charter fleet. The unbridled growth of the charter fleet has caused a tremendous increase to the chinook caught in Alaska. ~~Any~~ Any increase comes out of trollers holds. Last year, the combined catch from sports and charters has caused an overage to the Alaska catch ceiling set by the Pacific Salmon Commission. ~~anyway, but~~ Trollers, because of the present management system, must pay back these fish, not the group who has caused the overage, the commercial charter fleet. This is outrageous. ~~the~~ ^{Trollers} need to be seperated as with the non guided sports fishermen from the guided sports to be regulated to prevent this from happening again. We support SB 397 and HB 505

George Eliason
Sitka AK.

2 of 2



TELECOPY COVER SHEET
Ketchikan Legislative Information Office
Office - (907) 225-9675 Fax - (907) 225-8546

TO: Senate Resource Committee

ATTN: _____ FAX: 465-2866 PHONE: _____

FROM: Ketchikan, ID PHONE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Written testimony for SB 397
72

SENT: Date 2/28/92 Time 2:20 pm

DISPOSAL OF ORIGINAL: Discard _____ Hold for Pickup _____

NUMBER OF PAGES: 5 (NOT counting cover sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY: [Signature]



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE RESOURCES
committee name
 committee on SENATE Bill 397, dated 2/28/92.
bill/subject

KETCHIKAN AREA TROLLERS strongly support SENATE Bill 397. IN this ERA of quotas and limits, it's time for the charter fleets to accept the responsibilities that are required of all commercial users of Alaska's seafood resources. It is time for the charter fleets to stop hiding behind the true sport fishermen. With proper management there is room enough for all of us - sport, charter and commercial. BUT PROPER MANAGEMENT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED IF ONE COMMERCIAL USER GROUP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NORMAL ALLOCATIVE PROCESS. SENATE BILL 397 IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS RESOLVING THESE ISSUES.

Signed: [Signature] LONNIE HAUGHTON
Testifier
KETCHIKAN TROLLERS Comm.tee
Representing (Optional)
P.O. Box 3006 - KETCHIKAN
Address
225-1289
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated 2-28-92
bill/subject

I would like to support Senate Bill 397 to REQUIRE charter boats be separated from sportfish. There are so few chinooks available and the charter boats, because of the commercial nature of their business, should share the limited times and catch rates as the trollers. So the sport fishermen can fish the entire Chinook season. With this separation should come a system to determine the amount of fish landed per charter boat so in the future, realistic quotas of chinooks can be established for the gear groups.

Signed: Deborah A. Avila
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

PO Box 7804, Ketchikan, AK

Address

225-7814

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource
 committee name
 committee on ~~HSB 505~~ 397, dated 2-28-92
 bill/subject

I support SENATE Bill 397. I support this Bill because I think with the limited amount of allowable Chinook Salmon catch that is legal to catch that the charter boats need to share the limited times or catch rates with the trollies. I also don't believe that this will do anything but help the true sportsman as they should have the entire season to fish. I am a troller and a sport fisherman.

Thank you,

Signed:  DAVID K. OTTE
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 3069 KETCHIKAN AK 99901
 Address

225-7814
 Phone No.





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if larger numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers drags, fishing in front of ~~the~~ Hand Trollers, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at-site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{n.b. it does create a strike in this current blatant} imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementaif
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestieff
Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99654

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource Committee
committee name

committee on Senate Bill # 397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Hedlie S. Vail

Testifier

As Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991052

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

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bill/subject

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Signed: Caroline J. Demmitt
Testifier

Self

Representing (Optional)

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Address

373-5569

Phone No.



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bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Domestici
Testiflor

self
Representing (Optional)

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Address

373-5569
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Alaska State Legislature

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committee on Senate Bill #397, dated March 2, 1992.
bill/subject

I oppose this bill because I feel it is a highly discriminating proposal limiting the ability for the average angler to access the many remote areas where fish congregate. 85% of my clients are Alaskan residents who have limited time, knowledge, & equipment to provide their families with fish throughout the winter. In essence, I am a transportation service to them. If this bill were to pass, there would be an increase of inexperienced boaters on the waters to provide for themselves. This is going to increase the danger for the average boater, and professional boaters, as people with no/limited knowledge hit the waters in force. Alaskan waters are dangerous enough already, without

Signed: Herlie S. Vail

Testifier

Dr. Hook Fishing Charters

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 521471, Big Lake, AK 991052

Address

892-7377

Phone No.

people who don't feel confident w/ their own knowledge or skills.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Troller's drags, fishing in front of Hatcheries, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at-site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their children poverty stricken by this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementaiff
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99658
Address

373-5569
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resource
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 3-2-92
bill/subject

on page -1-, line 10, 60 years to 55 years of age

Signed: Caroline J. Womantjeff
Testifier

self

Representing (Optional)

Hd 30-5569 NE Wimsilla AK 99654

Address

373-5569

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (S) Res
committee name

committee on SB - 397, dated Feb. 28, 1992
bill/subject

My name is Mary Helfrich, I am a long time Ketchikan resident. Also a commercial troller and Sport fisherperson, this bill is long overdue.

I respectfully request this committee approve and pass this bill as soon as possible, to do otherwise will only serve to create more problems.

Charter fishing has been allowed to grow unrestricted at the demise of S.E. trollers and sport fishermen. We can no longer close our eyes to this fact of life.

As a commercial troller, I earn an income, as a sport fisherperson I don't, I only eat what I catch. Studied sport or Charter are earning an income from the fishery. This needs to be clarified as such. Indeed Charters are required to register with ik. Dept. of Fish & Game as a Commercially licensed vessel. My

Signed: Mary J. Helfrich
Testifier()

Self

Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 6278 KTN., AK. 99901
Address

Address

907-225-4058
Phone No.

Phone No.

(2 of 2)

Dictionary defines Commercial as "having to do with trade or business"

I don't believe there is a problem with the true sport catch. The only problem is with the charter catch and its unrestricted growth, under the sport fishery cover.

Charters are in business as I am. We are all necessary to the economy of S.E. Alaska. However, trollers have a proven, long time history of being good for the economy, year round.

Some think this is only a King Allocation issue. Truly it is not. It affects our favorite Crab, Shrimp, and Halibut holes. We need this resolved now.

One more fact is: we had a seven and one half day troll season in 1991. However when trollers were shut down, we were told the King Quota was caught. This was not so, as fish & game had a number they stopped trollers from fishing, yet Charter were allowed to keep making a living from the Kings. And indeed exceed the Quota limit. Now that excess will have to be payed back in 1992, by trollers. This shows the need to identify the Charter Fishery.

I also question Creel Census records. In twenty some years as a resident sport fisherperson, I have never received a mailed census on my sport catch.

It is broke, please fix it.

This committee must act now! Don't let this issue go unresolved any longer. It does, and will hurt much more in the future if not resolved. Please pass this bill. Thank You.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____
committee name

committee on _____, dated _____
bill/subject

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on Senate Bill 397, dated 2-29-92
bill/subject

I support Bill 397 because I feel the Board of Fish needs this language change which would be an important management tool in the future of the Fishery issues.

Signed: Kristie L. Galbraith
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 991 Ward Cove, AK 99928
Address

247-8207
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the resource
committee name

committee on 397, dated 2/29/72
bill/subject

I support senate Bill 397. I'm a twenty plus year resident of Ketchikan, I've sport fished and commercially trolled out of Ketchikan for most of these years.

I feel the Board of Fish needs the language change addressed in bill 397 to better get a handle on the health of our chinook resources. Simply put, the Board of Fish could then advise or direct the A.O.F.+G. to monitor specific factions of the sport fishery to insure the health of our natural wild chinook stocks in our area.

I support the Board of Fish concept and back their integrity entirely. I'm agast that certain representatives + senators are confused at the simple intent that Bill 397 provides and I'm disgusted with elected officials that are trying to pit the state tourist industry against the commercial fish industry. Residents come first! That means resident chinook stocks have priority, then resident sport and commercial fisherman. In summary any time we ~~centralize~~ ^{sectorialize} a fishery the better we can scrutinize their participation and their effects on the resources.

Signed: Robert J. Jalle
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 991 ward cove, Alaska 99928
Address
247-8207
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
 committee name
 committee on SB 397, dated March 2, 1992
 bill/subject

See attached

Signed: George Eliason
 Testifier

1
 Representing (Optional)

102 Kuhnle Dr., Sitka AK 99835
 Address

747-6817
 Phone No.



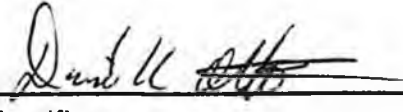
Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
committee name

committee on ~~HB SB 5~~ 397, dated 02-28-92
bill/subject

I support SENATE Bill 397. I support this Bill because I think with the limited amount of allowable chinook salmon catch that is legal to catch that the charter boats need to share the limited times or catch rates with the trollers. I also don't believe that this will do anything but help the true sportsman as they should have the entire season to fish. I am a troller and a sport fisherman.

Thank you.

Signed:  DAVID K. OTTE
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
Box 3069 KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
Address

225-7814
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCE
 committee name
 committee on SB 397, dated 2-28-92
 bill/subject

I would like to support Senate Bill 397 to REQUIRE charter boats be separated from sportfish. There are so few chinooks available and the charter boats, because of the commercial nature of their business, should share the limited times and catch rates as the trailers. So the sport fishermen can fish the entire Chinook season. With this separation should come a system to determine the amount of fish landed per charter boat so in the future, realistic quotas of chinooks can be established for the gear groups.

Signed: Deborah A. Avila
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 7504, Kotlikan, AK
 Address
225-7814
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the SENATE RESOURCES
committee name

committee on SENATE Bill 397, dated 2/28/92
bill/subject

KETCHIKAN AREA trollERS strongly support SENATE Bill 397. IN this ERA of quotas and limits, it's time for the charter Fleets to accept the responsibilities that are required of all commercial users of Alaska's seafood RESOURCES. It is time for the charter Fleets to stop hiding behind the true sport fishermen. With proper management there is room enough for all of us - sport, charter and commercial. BUT PROPER MANAGEMENT CANNOT BE ACCOMPLISHED IF ONE COMMERCIAL USER GROUP REFUSES TO PARTICIPATE IN THE NORMAL ALLOCATIVE PROCESS. SENATE BILL 397 IS AN IMPORTANT STEP TOWARDS RESOLVING THESE ISSUES.

Signed: [Signature] LONNIE HAUGHTON
Testifier

KETCHIKAN TROLLERS COMMITTEE

Representing (Optional)
P.O. BOX 3006 - KETCHIKAN

Address
225-1289

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the (S) RES
committee name

committee on S.B. 397, dated 2-28-92
bill/subject

my name is Harold Helfrich. I am a long time Ketchikan resident. I respectfully urge you to approve Senate Bill 397.

This simply clarifies the difference between a sport fisherman and a guided sport commonly called a charter fisherman.

At this time a charter fisherman is required by state law, to license a charter vessel as a commercially licensed vessel. Sport fishermen are not required to do this. This is obvious to me that the state already looks on

Signed: Harold Helfrich
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

P.O. Box 6278, KETCHIKAN, AK 99901
Address

(907) 225-4058
Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources Committee
committee name

committee on CSSB 397, dated 2-29-92.

bill/subject

My Name is Robbie T. Whitton

As a local Resident Sport Fisherman I agree with Bill # 397. I think the Guided Sport Fishery should be allocated in its own group separate from the Local Resident Sport Fisherman. And also I think the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman should come under different Fishing Regulations, as in smaller limits and how many fish the Non-Resident Sport Fisherman can take PER ANNUM

Signed: Robbie T. Whitton

Testifier

Local Resident Sport Fisherman

Representing (Optional)

3812 Denali POB 7532 KTN, AK. 99901

Address

907-225-5680

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name

committee on SB 397, dated 3/2/92
bill/subject

There needs to be an allocation to address the guided sport fishery because, if large numbers of king salmon are heading out-of-state, sometimes to commercial market, being dropped on docks in waste, and/or other mismanagement practices, and upsetting Alaska Commercial Hand Trollers by heading into Hand Trollers drags, fishing in front of Hatcheries, coming out looking for Hand Trollers at site for their business purposes, using abusive language on the radio band, severely depleting stock of fish to be caught according to Treaty w/ Canada, ^{then SB 397 needs to be in place.} I am against making the Alaskan Hand Trollers to become unemployed and their ^{in the new state structure} this current blatant imbalance.

Signed: Caroline J. Dementaiff
Testifier

Self
Representing (Optional)

HC 30-5569 NE Wasilla, AK 99657
Address

373-5569
Phone No.

TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN, INC.

P.O. Box 20761
Juneau, Alaska 99802

March 1, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Territorial Sportsmen would like to express their opposition to SB397.

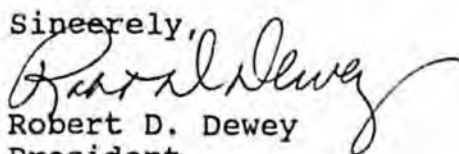
The Territorial Sportsmen, Inc. is an organization of more than 2900 citizens, mainly from Southeast Alaska, who are outdoor users, hunters, and fishers in Southeast Alaska. It is not often that our organization comes before you, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state. We feel strongly that our interests should be represented here.

A growing number of our membership; resident sport fishermen, are relying on the local charter boat fleets to provide them access to the marine sport fisheries. They choose not to be burdened with all that is associated with owning and maintaining their own boat to access these fisheries. The charter boat provides an alternative source of transportation and enables our members to participate in these fisheries. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery would clearly imply that the Legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the resource to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries.

This legislation would divide our membership into two classes of resident sport fishermen, each regulated by different regulations, depending on the type of transportation used to participate in the fishery. We believe this is contrary to the equal access provision of the Alaska Constitution.

On this basis, we can not support SB397. We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,


Robert D. Dewey
President



TELECOPY COVER SHEET

Kenai Peninsula Legislative Information Office

PHONE: (907) 262-9384

FAX: (907) 262-1881

TO: Juneau L.I.O.

ATTN: Sen. Resources FAX #: _____ PHONE # _____

FROM: Soldotna L.I.O. PHONE #: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: please deliver to Committee for testimony
on SB 397

DATE: 2-28-92 TIME: 1:45

DISCARD ORIGINALS: HOLD FOR PICKUP: _____

NUMBER OF PAGES (NOT COUNTING COVER SHEET): 1

TRANSMITTED BY: Vesta

PLEASE NOTE: FOR MULTI-PAGED DOCUMENTS, ALL ODD NUMBERED PAGES WILL BE TRANSMITTED FIRST, THEN EVEN NUMBERED.

Opposed

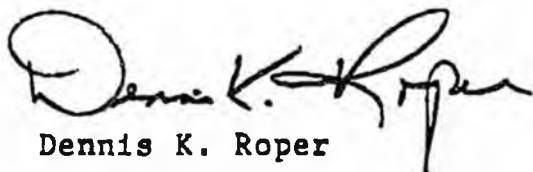
SENATE BILL 397
RESOURCES COMMITTEE HEARING
FEBRUARY 28, 1992

Mr. Chairman,

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on Senate Bill 397. My name is Dennis Roper, I reside within the Kenai Peninsula Borough and my home is located on the Kenai River.

Mr. Chairman, I would request the record show that I oppose the passage of Senate Bill 397 and urge the Members of the Resource Committee to review closely the written comments offered by the "Cook Inlet Professional Sports Fishing Association" (CIPSA) with regards to this issue.

Thank you Mr. Chairman,



Dennis K. Roper

P. O. Box 4234

Soldotna, Alaska 99669

(907) 262-6577



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Senate Resources
committee name
committee on SB 397, dated _____
bill/subject

WRITTEN TESTIMONY SENATE BILL 397

We of the Sitka Charter Boat Association are totally against Senate Bill 397 and feel it is not only blatantly discriminating, but self serving as well.

Licensed Sportfishermen fish from Charter Boats. That license entitles these Sportfishermen to fish by the same method, means, dates and bio-mass as other Sportfishermen. Even the erroneous term "guided sport" shows the draftee even knew there was no difference between our customers and any other Sportfishermen. Further, the Board of Fish already has regulatory authority under the "Sport" heading.

You should be aware that as a Commercial Troller Senator Eliason seeks to separate Charter Boats out of a very powerful Sportfish Lobby. Divide and conquer is the plan not something positive for the state of Alaska. Senator Eliason is a fine man. However, his judgement is clouded on this issue by a very real conflict of interest.

Thank you for taking time to consider our view. Further input can be obtained by contacting the Sitka Charter Boat Association through Mr. Jay B. Myer, 104A Sunset Way, Sitka, Ak. 99835, phone 907-747-3624.

Signed: _____

Testifier

Sitka Charter Boat Assoc.

Representing (Optional)

104A SUNSET WY SITKA, AK.

Address

747-3624

Phone No.



ALASKA OUTDOOR COUNCIL, INC.

P O Box 34097
Juneau, AK 99803
463-3830

February 26, 1992

The Honorable Lloyd Jones, Chair
Senate Resource Committee
Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Jones:

The Alaska Outdoor Council would like to express its opposition to SB397.

The Alaska Outdoor Council is a statewide coalition of outdoor users, hunters and fishers, representing over 50 organizations. It is not often that you will find us involved in disagreements with the commercial fishing industry, but the present legislation has considerable potential for affecting sport fishermen throughout the state, and we feel strongly that those interests should be represented here.

On the face of it, SB397 seems simple and innocuous. The effects on sport fishing charters and marine sport fishing would likely be anything but that. Simply put, this is one effort being made by the commercial trolling industry to curtail the recreational take of salmon, particularly king salmon. Adding "guided sport fishing" in statute to the list of separate user groups for allocation of the fishery resource would clearly imply that the legislature intends that the Board of Fisheries allocate specific amounts of the fishery to this use, and that they apply methods and means, seasons and gear restrictions to this group that differ from those applied to other sport fisheries. While the initiative for this action arises in Southeast, it should be noted that this legislation would affect citizens statewide, notably in Prince William Sound and the Homer Cook Inlet area.

Clients of charter fishing boats are sport fisherpersons, largely (although not entirely) nonresidents. These people are a large and important segment of our tourist industry, and Department of Fish and Game data indicate that each salmon caught by these tourists brings many times more to the state's economy than do fish caught

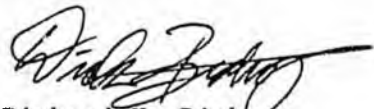
Lloyd Jones, page 2

for commercial purposes. Curtailing charter fishing or applying different restrictions to them than to other sport fishers would likely have an adverse effect on tourism and considerably confuse the entire picture for all marine sport fishing in the state.

We are aware that problems exist in the charter boat industry. Many of these would be alleviated with better enforcement of the laws we have, rather than adding additional laws. Increased compliance with state and Coast Guard regulations would benefit everyone. Finally, it should be noted that alleged abuse of bag limits, etc. at large fishing resorts would not be affected by this bill, because they do not charter, but offer bare-boat rental.

We appreciate your consideration of our views and comments.

Sincerely,



Richard H. Bishop
Legislative Affairs
Alaska Outdoor Council



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE:

2/28/92

Please accept the enclosed original(s) of written testimony
for the Senate Resources teleconference hearing that was
scheduled on 2/25/92.

A copy of this testimony was transmitted to your committee via
fax on 2/28/92.

Thank you,

E. Clemons M-S 210

4 @ pages



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 397

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 397. Why do we need a guided sportfishing category? How is this going to affect the many residents that use sportfishing guides? According to the Owsichuk Decision, the guide and the client are completely equal in regards to common use, the Supreme Court ruled that guides and their clients are both common users. According to the Ostrosky Decision, the Supreme Court ruled that limited entry commercial fishing is not common use. Therefore, all sport fishing, guided or unguided, is common use and entitled to allocations *prior* to commercial fishing and second only to subsistence or personal use. Please stop SB 397. If the committee's desire is to regulate the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 397 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 417

Dear Sirs and Madam;

I am opposed to SB 417. Is there any rivers, lakes or streams with anadromous fish habitat that are unimportant? This will eliminate access to many good sport fishing areas unless we use props or air boats. There are no studies linking salmon mortality to jet boat use. The National Park Service has contracted with the University of Alaska for such a study. Please stop SB 417. If the committee's desire is to regulate sport fishing and the sport fishing industry to death, passing SB 417 is a step in that direction.

Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla

Ken and Lorane
Owsichck's



FISHING UNLIMITED

LODGES

2/28/92

To Resources Committee
Cotton, Elason, Frank
Halpern, Jones, Menard
Zharoff.

Reference SB 397.

Under common use there are no differences between sport or guided sport fishing. If allocations are needed between common users then all commercial fishing affecting these areas must be stopped in order to have enough resources for all common users as limited entry removed commercial fishing from common use in our constitution. Then ~~the~~ commercial fishing should be stopped before allocations are made between common users. Also this bill causes more unrest and separation ~~at~~ between the people of this ~~state~~. *Keep this bill SB 397*

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichck (O-say-chek)
P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99519-0301



Paul's Kellum
Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 243-2473 • Fax (907) 243-2473

Ken and Lorane
Owsichek's



FISHING UNLIMITED
LODGES

To Resources Committee Senate
COTTON, ELIASON, FRANK,
HALFORD, JONES, MENARD
ZHAROFF.

Reference SB 417 - a jet boat in 12
inches or less of water causes less damage
then a prop or even a person walking
in the river. Lets get Serious! Next
we wont be able to walk upon down our
streams, while the commercial fishing
industry is hauling in all our fish,
and protecting the spawning beds for
a non-common user. Our Fish and water
resources are guaranteed to us under
our constitution as well as access.
Kill this stupid bill.

Ken
Lorane

The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichek (O-say-chek)



Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 781-2213 • Fax (907) 781-2244



LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY

DIVISION OF PUBLIC SERVICES

DATE: 2/28/92

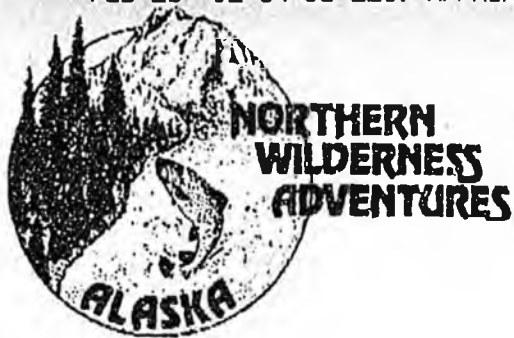
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Thank you,

C. Clemens M-S 210

4 ~~0~~ pages



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

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Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla



28 February 1992

Senate Resource Committee

Re: SB 417

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Sincerely,

Nick Pierskalla

Ken and Lorane
Owsichck's



FISHING UNLIMITED

LODGES

2-128/92

To Resources Committee
Cullen, Elason, Frank
Holford, Jones, Menard
Zharoff.

Reference SB 397.

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between sport or guided sport fishing.
If allocations are needed between common
users then all commercial fishing affecting
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then ~~the~~ commercial fishing should be stopped
before allocations are made between common
users. Also this bill causes more
unrest and separation ~~of~~ between the people
of this state.

Keep this bill SB 397
The Ultimate Alaskan Fishing Experience

Ken and Lorane Owsichck (O-say-chck)
P.O. Box 190301 • Anchorage, Alaska 99510-0301



Paul's Kocum
Winter Phone (907) 243-5899 • Fax (907) 243-2473
Summer Phone (907) 281-2212 • Fax (907) 281-2212

Facing great political pressure

By **BARRE McFELAND**
Alaska Trollers Association

Many times in the past three years I have written to your paper concerning salmon fishery management problems in Southeastern, and about the U.S. - Canada treaty negotiations. You have always published my comments in your letters section, or as "Point Of View" columns. Please consider the following for publication, too. It is a message for not only the fishermen, but "all the citizens in our community and in all the smaller towns nearby which have economies dependent, to one degree or another, on fishing. Your (our) newspaper is the only way I can see to get the word out to the most people in the shortest time.

The word is: Unless we up here in Southeastern can somehow alter the course of events, a salmon treaty between the United States and Canada, which may have many disadvantages for Southeastern fishermen, will be in writing within the year. Of course, the treaty would be subject to review by the congress and ratification by the U.S. Senate. But there is every reason to believe, political realities being what they are, that the treaty would eventually become law. The state of Alaska, at the insistence of Governor Sheffield and our senators and congressman, and under the leadership of Don Collinsworth, Commissioner of Fish and Game, who is the head of the Alaskan delegation to the treaty talks, has made every effort to safeguard both our state's resources and Southeastern's fishermen in past negotiations. I have confidence, as a member of the delegation, that the state will continue to guard all Alaskan interests during future negotiations which are scheduled to take place in early December and again in January. But this state may need help in doing the job. Why? Because, in my opinion, Alaska is not politically powerful enough, on the national scale, to prevail against the combined interests of Washington, Oregon, the treaty tribes, the U.S. Departments of Commerce and Interior, the Bureau of Indian Affairs and the Dominion of Canada.

I hope my assessment of the political situation is wrong. But if I am right, nothing short of an extraordinary effort by our state officials, the fishing industry, the communities involved and our elected representatives, both in Juneau and in Washington D.C., will save Alaska from coming out second best when a U.S. - Canada salmon treaty is eventually signed by persons who live far from southeastern Alaska and whose bread is buttered by different knives than ours.

Political pressure

At the root of my concern is the realization that political pressure to conclude a treaty has become so intense there is a danger of losing sight of critical concerns just for the sake of getting the job done. It is the psychology of "let's finish what we started even though its probably not worth finishing." The treaty has become an end unto itself. A treaty for the treaty's sake. "Let's get the job done and get it out of our hair and worry about what happens later," is the view our state department in Washington, D.C. takes now. It is the view being actively promoted by the federal agencies involved. There is much evidence of this.

For one thing, with the election of a new Conservative government in Canada, the U.S. and Canada are entering a period of honeymoon relations on a political level. Therefore the two countries will try every way they can to patch up their differences, be they fisheries problems or acid rain.

Second, high-level political commissars have been appointed by each country to oversee and mastermind the negotiations.

Blackmail

Third, the Columbia river treaty tribes have filed a lawsuit in federal court which seeks, in effect, to extend the Boldt decision to southeastern Alaska. If the tribes win their suit (and they have never lost one yet) the commercial and sport fishermen in Southeast will be forced, by federal marshals, if necessary, to catch a couple hundred thousand less chinook salmon each year. The tribes' lawsuit factors into the treaty negotiations because the tribes, who have formidable political power on the national level, will presumably drop their lawsuit if a treaty favorable to them is signed. On the street we call this blackmail. As more evidence that the political winds are blowing hard against southeastern Alaska we might consider President Reagan's recent public comments about how beneficial it would be to finally conclude negotiations that have been in progress for 15 years. We might consider that the U.S. and Canada have been meeting, on high government levels, and talking about the treaty on various occasions this summer and fall. We might consider other subtler signals. Altogether they add up to an inescapable conclusion: there is going to be a treaty. We folks here in Southeastern better make sure the treaty insures us an equitable share of the great pool of fish which, no matter where they may originate, inhabits the rich waters off our coast.

At least a dozen fishermen, as well as representatives from all the fishermen's professional organizations in Southeastern are members of the Alaska delegation to the treaty talks. It is a credit to our state and the state's government that such a situation exists. It is pure democracy at work. I am one of the fishermen who is a member of the delegation. I can say bluntly that we, the representatives of the fishermen and their families, will never agree to a treaty which is inequitable to us. I can remind everyone that the fishermen in Southeastern were the point men when Alaska demanded reconsideration of the 1982 draft treaty which was agreed to, at least in principle, by all the states and agencies concerned. I can say that we are making every effort to see that a future treaty protects not only the sport and commercial fishermen, but also the businesses that rely on our fishing industry, as well as the institutions and organizations that are such an important part of the fabric of our communities. I can assure you that we are trying to protect, at great expense and effort, what is a way of life up here.

No guarantee

The one thing I cannot commit myself to, is a guarantee that we will be successful. It may no longer be within the power of the fishermen and their representatives to stop a treaty, even if

it hurts us and our communities. It may not even be within the state of Alaska's power to do so.

The U.S. Canada Treaty is about two things; conservation of coastwide salmon resources, and how to allocate these scarce resources among competing users.

Who gets how many of the total number of fish is the bottom line. Look at it as if it were a pie. Everybody gets a slice. Up here in Southeastern we want to come out of these negotiations with the biggest slice of the pie we can get. At the very least we must have an equitable slice - a slice which is no smaller than what we've gotten in the past, and which is commensurate both with the needs of conservation, and with our historical catches. The dynamics of the negotiating process are that each entity (Washington, Oregon, Alaska and Canada) is trying to get the biggest slice it can. The only way one entity gets a bigger slice than it already has is for another entity to accept a smaller slice than it already has. The least powerful entity, politically speaking, is the one most likely to have to give up part of its slice of the pie. Alaska, while it has as much political horsepower as the state of Washington, or Oregon, or the treaty tribes, is clearly less politically powerful than a coalition of those three.

A different kind of power

Political power translates into power of other kinds. For example, the technical committee that generates the data-base upon which the negotiations rely for expert scientific and biological advice is dominated by scientists, fisheries biologists and statisticians who work for states and agencies other than Alaska. Is it any wonder data places Alaska in an unfavorable position? Another example - and this is even scarier. The technical committee which will advise the commission that will manage salmon fisheries coastwide under a treaty scenario will be made up of people with the same balance of interests. This balance of interests is unfavorable to Alaska. Political power has other manifestations. It gives a strategic and tactical advantage, and it assigns to those who hold it a clear benefit-of-the-doubt when interpretation of or judgement on, any given issue must be passed. All of these considerations go to the heart of what southeastern Alaska is up against in these treaty negotiations.

Any future treaty will be a long, complex document, which may say one thing, but mean another. There will be much fine print. There will also be a lot to learn by reading between the lines. For these reasons, the Southeastern fishermen who are participating in the treaty negotiations must try to anticipate every pitfall. I could fill 10 pages and not list all of them. In the final analysis, any conceivable treaty will either allocate us (all the people and communities in Southeastern) an ironclad guarantee of an equitable share of the total number of fish, or it will offer us the 99 percent certainty of an inequitable share of the fish. Those are the only two choices. There is no middle ground which we can take and successfully hold in the future against a coalition of interests which has us outnumbered and outgunned from the onset.

Tell them

As I said in a letter to the editor in

this paper two years ago: I would rather be down at Thomas Beach working on my old boat than sitting here trying to cope with a problem which is far beyond my abilities to comprehend. But here I am, writing this, and I want to tell you all out there in Ketchikan and all over Southeastern, the treaty is coming down! The momentum is great! You can sit and wait for it to happen. Or you can get busy and help make sure the treaty is going to be a good one for Alaska. Call your legislators and representatives. Write to your congressmen and senators. Support your industry and state representatives on the treaty delegation. Send the message that you insist that Southeastern get the fair share of the salmon stocks that Alaska's rich and unpolluted waters help support. Tell them that Alaska's salmon stocks are in better shape than those anywhere along the coast. Tell about the hatcheries we are building, the aquaculture associations which are working and planning, the increasing numbers of fish we are producing each year to supplement the wild stocks. Tell them about the dams we haven't built, the megawatts we have we have foregone, the salmon rearing habitat we haven't destroyed. Tell them about how our fishing seasons have been getting shorter and shorter, but how the numbers of fish living and growing in our waters are increasing each year. Tell about the huge numbers of our fish - hundreds of thousands of king salmon - that foreign fleets fishing on the high seas are taking illegally each year. Millions of sockeye, chin and chums. In a sentence, tell anyone who will listen, anyone who cares, anyone who can affect the course of events, that here in Southeastern we are taking care of our salmon problems, but that we will never assume other people's share of the responsibility for preserving the great renewable salmon resource which we all enjoy in common.

I don't have a crystal ball. If I did I wouldn't have to stick my neck out like this. But I've got a bad feeling that maybe someone else in a big office building far away is going to decide what is best for us and our salmon fisheries. We all have to work together, right now, to make sure that never happens.

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2/26/92

Scare tactics

EDITOR, Daily News:

Sport fishermen, what is the truth?

Too frequently during heated debate and politics, misinformation or outright lies are told in hopes they will be believed. And if told often enough, they become believable — right?

The charter boat operators and the Tongass Sportfishing Association are using those tactics to scare you into believing a quota of chinook designated to the commercial troll fleet will eliminate your opportunity to catch chinook salmon. The problem is that, despite the abundance of salmon, Alaska fishermen, commercial and sportfish, are managed by a treaty quota that limits how many chinook salmon can be caught. The only exception is that there is no quota on Alaska hatchery chinook salmon.

The commercial troll fleet has seen their catch reduced by this quota but the sport catch has not. The rapid increase in the charter fleet is creating the existing problem. This uncontrolled and expanding commercial charter user group is disrupting the resident sportfishermen and commercial trollers. Don't let the commercial charters confuse you.

The fact is that most of the sport caught chinook are hatchery salmon and are not subject to the quota. A quota on the commercial charters will not eliminate the sport harvest of chinook. The only impact will be on the commercial charters and this will be in late summer when most are targeting pink and coho salmon. Do not believe the propaganda being distributed which falsely claims that with a quota on trollers, the charter industry will be destroyed or that you will not be able to catch chinook almost any time you want.

Clare
DONALD F. AMEND
General Manager
Southern Southeast Regional
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Ketchikan

**The Economic Impacts and Condition
of the
Alaska Salmon
Troll Fleet**

Prepared for :

The Alaska Trollers Association

Juneau, Alaska

March 1992

Prepared By:



Juneau • Ketchikan

Introduction

Following are the summary of findings and the supporting data for the update of *The Economic Impacts and Condition of the Alaska Salmon Troll Fleet*, prepared for the Alaska Trollers Association.

These are final and complete results which will be the centerpiece for the main portion of the final document which will be produced by March 13th.

Summary of Study Findings

Summary Finding

Continued erosion of troll king salmon harvests resulting from unlimited sport harvests will economically destabilize Alaska's largest resident commercial fleet.

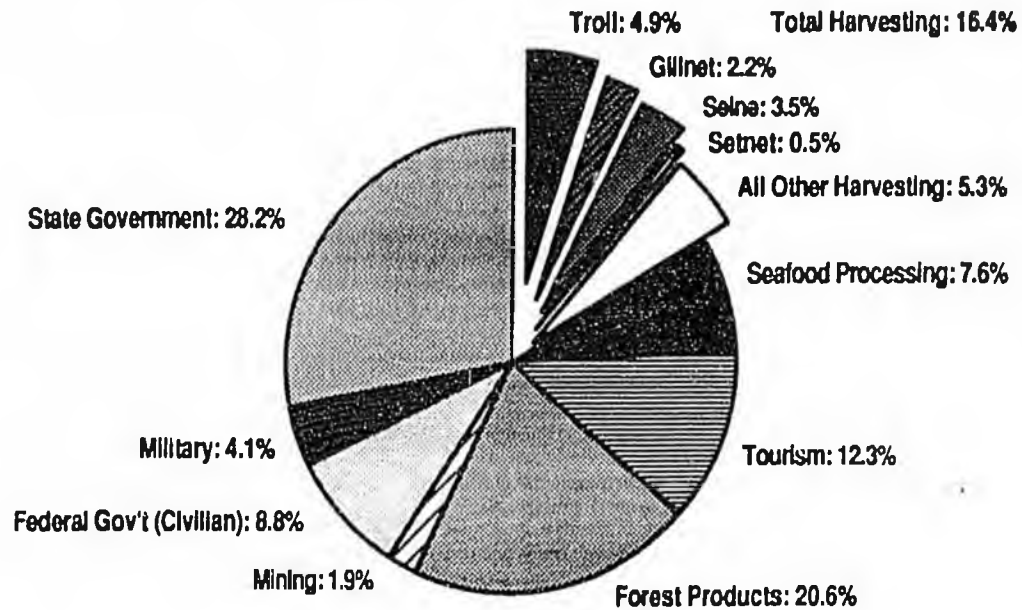
The troll fleet provides five percent of the region's entire economic base and distributes significant income to thirty-one communities in the region.

Prior to the loss of king salmon income to the sport harvest, the troll fleet had lost approximately one-third of its income because of treaty limitations on king salmon harvests.

Employment Impacts

- Troll fisherman play a significant role in Southeast Alaska's basic industries. Trollers account for 4.9% of total economic base employment.
- The Southeast troll fleet contributes more than any other fleet to the region's economy. Troll fleet employment is 4.9% compared to 3.5% from the seine fleet and 2.2% from the gillnet fleet.
- Among Southeast Alaska salmon fleet, including Alaska residents and non-residents, the troll fleet has the most permit holders. Over 1500 permits were fished in 1990.
- Total troll annual equivalent employment is the largest of the salmon fleet. The total troll annual equivalent employment is made of more than 800 Alaska resident and non-resident fisherman. The seine and gillnet fleets are comprised of 584 and 466 annual equivalent employees respectively.
- The resident troll fleet annually employs the greatest number of fisherman in the Southeast region. Power and hand trollers combined provide more than half (51%) of the Southeast fishery annual equivalent employment with a total of 689. The second largest fleet in the Southeast harvest is the gillnet fleet consisting of 380 estimated full time jobs (22%).

Economic Base Employment In the Southeast Regional Economy, 1990



- One of every forty-five residents in Southeast Alaska utilized a fish permit in 1989 to either power troll or hand troll. No other Southeast salmon fleet has this wide an impact on the region's population.

Resident Employment Impacts

- The resident troll fleet holds the largest number of permits fished among Southeast Salmon fisherman. Six of seven Southeast salmon permits in 1990 (1,311) were fished by trollers. Power trollers alone fished 667 permits and hand trollers 644. Gillnet, seine and set net fleets combined equal only half of the troll fleet's permits fished.
- The troll fleet provided the largest share of the three thousand seasonal jobs created by the Southeast Alaska salmon fishery in 1990. Over 1,800 Alaska residents were employed by trollers. The gillnet fleet claimed nearly 500 employees and the seiners employed some four hundred fifty residents in 1990.
- Seasonal jobs provided by troll fish harvesting can be translated into significant annual equivalent employment. Over five hundred residents were employed by the troll fleet, whereas the gillnet and seine fleets combined provided a little over three hundred jobs.

- The highest proportion of resident salmon harvesters comes from the troll fleet. Eighty-five percent are residents and fifteen percent non-residents. The Southeast gillnet and seine resident employment percentages are sixty-eight and forty-six respectively.

Income to Alaska Residents

- Trolling has earned more gross income for Alaska residents than any other Southeast salmon fleet. Through 1987, trollers grossed \$152 million, more than any other Southeast salmon fleet. In recent years only the seine fleet has exceeded troll fleet gross earnings. In 1989 and 1990 combined, trollers grossed another \$43 million. Seine harvests earned \$58 million for the same period.
- Gross income contribution by trollers to the Southeast economy is substantial. Residents earned over \$24 million in 1990. This is forty-two percent of the total income generated by the Southeast salmon fleet. Seiners contributed less than a third and gillnet fishermen less than twenty percent.
- Total gross income for resident troll fishermen in 1990 exceeded that of any other fleet in the salmon fishery. Resident trollers earned \$24 million, while seiners earned \$19 million and gillnetters \$11 million.
- The resident troll share of Southeast salmon gross income fluctuated between 1978 and 1990. During these years gross income decreased from the peak share of forty-nine percent in 1979 to as low as one third of total income in 1985. Trollers share of gross income rose again in 1990 to forty-two percent.
- Though total troll fishery income is not the highest of the Southeast salmon fleet, troll income is one of the largest contributors to the Southeast economy. Nearly eighty percent of total earnings in 1990 went to residents. Only four of ten seine dollars and two of three gillnet dollars were earned by Alaska residents.
- Other than the seine fleet, trollers harvest the greatest quantity of salmon in the commercial fleet. Nearly 20 million pounds were harvested. The gillnet fleet was close harvesting 19 million pounds.

Treaty Limitation Impacts

- A 1983 study by the McDowell Group, *The Economic Impact on Southeast Alaska of Chinook Salmon Harvest Reductions Proposed in the Draft United States/Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty*, estimated the annual loss in income to trollers resulting from treaty limitations at \$7 million per year based on 1982 prices and the stock abundance at the time. At 1991 prices and with increased stock abundance, the losses probably exceed \$10 million per year, or approximately one-third of annual troll income.

Average Income and Permit Values

- Since 1987 the average gross income of the troll fleet has been consistently less than the other salmon harvest fleets. The 1990 power troll average income (\$32,000) was nearly four times less than the seine gross income of \$124,000. Even in 1987, a noticeably low year for the seine fleet, power trollers earned less than half (\$26,126) of the \$59,000 earned by seiners.
- Troll harvest average gross income shows the least percent increase (49%) between 1978 and 1990. Gillnet average gross income increased 75%, seine income 69% and set net income 74%.
- Though trollers bring in large quantities of salmon, the average income per permit fished for power trollers (\$31,917) and hand trollers (\$6,199) is less than that of both seiners (\$124,511) and gillnetters (\$35,352).
- Average permit market values have fluctuated dramatically among several of the fleets in the salmon fishery. This is mostly true of seine and set net fisheries. Seine permit values have nearly tripled and set net permit values quadrupled between 1978 and 1990. In contrast, power troller average permit values only doubled.
- When comparing year-end permit values of the troll fleet to fisheries in other regions of Alaska, the small growth for Southeast trollers becomes more apparent. The greatest percent change between 1988 and 1989 was seen in the Prince William Sound seine fleet which registered an increase of thirty-seven percent. Southeast seiners experienced a similar increase of about thirty-five percent. Southeast Alaska trollers experienced only a five percent increase.

Community Impacts

- The troll fleet contributes income to thirty-one communities in Southeast. Seiners provide income to only fourteen communities and gillnetters to twenty. The set net fleet impacts the fewest communities with residents of only ten communities owning fished permits.
- The importance of troll income has continued to decline in the Southeast region. Between 1986 and 1989, the troll income percent of all harvest earnings from all fisheries to Southeast Alaska diminished seven points from nineteen percent to twelve percent. This is true of six of the seven census areas. Only the Wrangell-Petersburg area was able to maintain at eleven percent. The largest decrease in resident harvest seafood income was in the Prince of Wales census area. The percentage decreased eleven percent from thirty-four percent to twenty-three percent.

- Four out of nine permit holders in Southeast Alaska are trollers. The gillnet fleet (the second largest fleet in terms of amount of permits fished) accounts for only thirteen percent of the permit holders.
- In all but one of the seven Southeast census areas, trollers owned the greatest amount of permits fished in 1989. Over half of the Sitka census area permit holders were trollers. The community with the least amount of permit holders who were trollers was Ketchikan with thirty-nine percent.
- Southeast resident trollers earned \$18 million in 1989. Five of thirty communities earned over \$1 million. The community claiming the highest gross income was Sitka with some \$5.8 million. Juneau earned \$1.8 million and Ketchikan \$1.6 million.
- Twenty-three of the Southeast seafood harvest communities earned at least \$100,000, averaging, some \$800,000 in gross income per community. Only seven of the communities participating in the troll harvest fishery earned less than \$50,000.

Other Impacts

- The length of the summer troll season for king salmon was reduced from 169 days in 1979 to a low of twelve days in 1988. The troll season was increased to twenty-four days in 1990, but reduced again to seven and a half in 1991.
- Likewise the coho season length has also been reduced, though not as dramatically as the king salmon season. The first major reduction was in 1981 when the season diminished from ninety-two days in 1978 to sixty-four. The coho season was lengthened to eighty-two days in 1986 and then fell to seventy-two in 1991.
- Troll harvests of coho and king salmon have fluctuated greatly, with declines in both fisheries in 1988 and 1989 respectively. The coho harvest rebounded in 1989 and has increased twenty-one percent between 1989 and 1991. King salmon harvests also improved between 1989 and 1991 by twenty-six percent.

Table 1A.

**SOUTHEAST REGIONAL HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY FISHERY
1989**

	Total Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net	Total
Employment							
Skipper	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Crew	-	0.9	0.5	0.9	4.8	1.0	-
Total	-	1.9	1.5	1.9	5.8	2.0	-
Months Employed *							
Skipper	-	6	2	6	5	4	-
Crew	-	4	2	4	3	3	-
Annual Equivalent Employment	-	0.8	0.25	0.8	1.6	0.6	-
Permits Fished, 1989	1,524	830	694	466	365	160	2,515
Total Annual Equivalent Employment	837	664	173	373	584	96	1,890
Percent of Total	44%	35%	9%	20%	31%	5%	100%

* Includes months fished plus an allocation for pre and post season time related to each fishery, i.e. vessel and gear maintenance and repair and business time.

Source: Employment Estimates by the McDowell Group, based on standard Department of Labor annual equivalent methodology. Permits Fished from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Table 1.B

**RESIDENT SOUTHEAST REGIONAL HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT
BY FISHERY
1989**

	Total Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net	Total
Employment							
Skipper	-	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	-
Crew	-	0.9	0.5	0.9	4.8	1.0	-
Total	-	1.9	1.5	1.9	5.8	2.0	-
Months Employed *							
Skipper	-	6	2	6	5	4	-
Crew	-	4	2	4	3	3	-
Annual Equivalent Employment	-	0.8	0.25	0.8	1.6	0.6	-
Permits Fished, 1989	1,280	671	609	380	171	135	1,966
Total Annual Equivalent Employment	689	537	152	304	274	81	1,348
Percent of Total	51%	40%	11%	22%	20%	6%	100%

* Includes months fished plus an allocation for pre and post season time related to each fishery, i.e. vessel and gear maintenance and repair and business time.

Source: Employment Estimates by the McDowell Group, based on standard Department of Labor annual equivalent methodology. Permits Fished from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission.

Table 3.

PERMITS FISHED BY RESIDENCY
1990

	Resident		Non-resident		Total	
	Permits Fished	% Of Permits Fished	Permits Fished	% of Permits Fished	Permits Fished	% of Permits Fished
Total Troll	1,311	85 %	227	15 %	1,538	100 %
Power Troll	667	79	172	21	839	100
Hand Troll	644	92	55	8	699	100
Gillnet	314	68	151	32	465	100
Seine	167	46	193	54	360	100
Set Net	134	85	24	15	158	100
Total Southeast Salmon	1,926	76 %	595	24 %	2,521	100 %

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 4.

RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT BY FISHERY
1990

	Resident Employment		Non-resident Employment		Total Employment	
	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs	Annual Equivalent	Total Jobs
Total Troll	564	1,861	125	328	689	2,189
Power Troll	424	1,007	113	268	537	1,275
Hand Troll	140	841	12	73	152	914
Gillnet	207	491	97	231	304	722
Seine	126	456	148	536	274	992
Set Net	69	230	12	40	81	270
Total	966	3,025	382	1,148	1,348	4,173

Source: The McDowell Group

Table 5.

TOTAL GROSS INCOME TO ALASKA RESIDENTS BY FISHERY
1978-1986 and 1990
(In Millions of Dollars)

Year	All Troll	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Selne	Set Net	Total	Troll Income as a % of Total Income
1978	\$17.3	\$12.3	\$5.0	\$6.2	\$12.1	\$2.1	\$37.7	46%
1979	20.6	15.3	5.3	8.4	10.3	2.5	41.8	49
1980	11.9	9.2	2.7	6.4	13.9	1.9	34.1	35
1981	14.6	11.5	3.1	6.5	17.6	2.3	41.0	36
1982	17.5	13.9	3.6	7.2	12.2	1.8	38.7	45
1983	11.7	9.4	2.3	5.0	13.6	1.0	31.3	37
1984	19.0	15.4	3.6	9.4	14.9	2.1	45.4	42
1985	18.9	15.3	3.6	11.8	23.5	2.4	56.6	33
1986	20.7	17.3	3.4	10.0	22.1	1.8	54.6	38
1989	18.8	16.1	2.7	13.3	39.6	3.6	75.3	21
1990	\$24.3	\$20.5	\$3.8	\$11.1	\$18.7	\$3.8	\$57.9	42%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 6.

**GROSS INCOME CONTRIBUTION TO THE
SOUTHEAST REGIONAL ECONOMY
1990**

	Earnings to Alaska Residents	% of Total Resident Earnings	Earnings to Non-Residents	% of Total Non-resident Earnings
Total Troll	\$24,393,267	42 %	\$6,718,345	17 %
Power Troll	20,508,903	35	6,269,472	16
Hand Troll	3,884,364	7	448,873	1
Gillnet	11,090,842	19	5,348,169	14
Selne	18,674,126	32	26,149,985	67
Set Net	3,880,574	7	680,922	2
Total	\$58,038,809	100 %	\$38,897,421	100 %

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 7.

**GROSS INCOME AND PRODUCTION
FOR SOUTHEAST SALMON FISHERIES
BY RESIDENCY
1990**

	Permits Fished	Pounds	Gross Income	Average Income Per Permit Fished
Total Troll	1,538	19,996,219	31,111,612	-
Resident	1,311	15,778,131	24,393,267	-
Non-resident	227	4,218,088	6,717,945	-
Power Troll	839	17,064,128	\$26,778,375	\$31,917
Resident	667	13,171,941	20,508,903	20,748
Non-resident	172	3,892,187	6,269,472	36,450
Hand Troll	699	2,932,091	4,333,237	6,199
Resident	644	2,606,190	3,884,364	3,032
Non-resident	55	325,901	448,473	8,154
Gillnet	465	19,148,009	\$16,439,011	\$35,352
Resident	314	12,354,309	11,090,842	35,321
Non-resident	151	6,793,700	5,348,169	35,418
Seine	360	106,731,842	\$44,824,111	\$124,511
Resident	167	45,371,976	18,674,126	111,821
Non-resident	193	61,359,866	26,149,985	135,492
Set Net	158	3,759,643	\$4,561,496	\$28,870
Resident	134	3,259,286	3,880,574	28,959
Non-resident	24	500,357	680,922	28,372
Totals	2,521	149,635,713	96,935,830	-
Resident	1,926	76,763,702	58,038,809	-
Non-resident	595	72,872,011	38,897,021	-

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 8.

**AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER PERMIT FISHED
1978-1990**

Year	Power Troll	Hand Troll	Gillnet	Seine	Set Net
1978	\$21,404	\$2,151	\$20,153	\$73,791	\$16,610
1979	26,215	2,905	25,313	61,554	19,372
1980	15,717	1,888	10,489	90,987	14,167
1981	20,435	2,989	21,003	100,844	16,653
1982	25,089	3,800	24,131	76,038	15,107
1983	16,647	2,618	17,558	98,312	8,216
1984	33,942	5,334	30,754	91,522	16,348
1985	25,405	4,351	37,982	129,173	15,010
1986	28,659	4,921	31,649	145,647	13,270
1987	26,126	4,888	41,352	59,684	29,783
1988	30,381	5,991	68,773	135,327	54,739
1989	24,564	4,519	44,153	250,094	26,364
1990	\$31,917	\$6,199	\$35,353	\$124,511	\$28,870

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data

Table 10.

**PERMIT MARKET VALUES FOR SELECTED FISHERIES
1988 - 1989**

	1989 Highest	1989 Year Average	Year-end Values		% Change 1988-1989
			1988	1989	
Power Troll	\$36,500	\$32,767	\$32,143	\$33,829	+5%
Hand Troll	8,500	8,416	7,013	7,062	+1
Gillnet	142,000	129,558	119,375	122,500	+3
Seine	125,000	79,186	75,667	102,500	+35
Set Net	48,000	30,405	31,000	34,333	+11
SE Herring Seine	N/A	423,333	423,333	423,333	0
PWS Seine	N/A	240,555	169,167	232,667	+37
PWS Gillnet	N/A	91,750	116,250	148,333	+28
BB Gillnet	300,000	249,787	251,250	248,750	-1
BB Set Net	90,000	61,970	58,200	66,500	+14
CI Gillnet	\$195,000	\$176,424	\$166,375	\$180,500	+8%

N/A: Not available

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission

Table 9.

**PERMIT MARKET VALUES
SOUTHEAST SALMON FISHERIES
1978-1991
(Year End and Year Average Values)**

Year	Power Troll		Hand Troll		Gillnet		Seine		Set Net	
	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.	Year End	Year Avg.
1978	\$23,045	\$17,822	-	-	\$39,875	\$35,373	\$40,000	\$33,208	\$10,480	\$10,480
1979	30,302	27,760	-	-	42,667	41,019	49,500	42,875	22,500	21,666
1980	35,400	34,509	-	-	41,100	41,226	45,000	40,188	N/A	N/A
1981	24,950	29,057	-	-	44,760	43,870	43,333	40,435	33,333	26,682
1982	20,000	21,630	4,067	3,828	34,500	38,650	38,400	40,636	33,750	32,792
1983	19,480	20,823	4,675	4,927	35,330	34,653	32,284	38,531	27,250	27,250
1984	18,422	19,624	4,750	4,732	41,250	34,615	39,583	39,583	23,750	23,750
1985	22,250	21,530	5,164	5,109	38,180	36,245	39,800	37,907	25,751	25,862
1986	26,033	25,383	5,043	5,297	52,663	44,849	37,333	36,059	28,500	26,857
1987	27,429	26,625	5,767	5,767	58,500	55,632	42,350	40,832	26,000	27,200
1988	32,143	29,568	7,013	6,503	119,375	77,621	75,667	65,833	31,000	29,724
1989	33,829	32,758	7,062	7,432	122,500	128,667	102,500	79,267	34,333	33,200
1990	35,545	33,156	7,991	7,684	98,333	106,500	92,167	110,563	40,333	39,455
1991	37,900	36,800	8,700	8,400	66,600	82,800	94,100	92,700	42,000	44,100
Percent Change 1978-1991										
	+64%	+106%	+114%	+119%	+67%	+134%	+135%	+179%	+301%	+321%
Percent Change 1986-1991										
	+46%	+45%	+72%	+56%	+26%	+85%	+152%	+161%	+47%	+64%
Percent Change 1986-1990* Adjusted for Inflation										
	+30%	+29%	+54%	+96%	+13%	65%	+125%	+129%	+31%	+46%

* Full year Anchorage CPI available through December 1990.

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission. 1978-1981 averages computed by averaging the going price for each of four quarters. Year end prices 4th quarter for 1978-1981, December prices for 1982-88.

Table 11.

**POWER TROLL AVERAGE GROSS INCOME PER PERMIT FISHED
AND YEAR END PERMIT MARKET VALUE ADJUSTED FOR INFLATION
(In 1978 Dollars)**

Year	Adjusted Average Income	Adjusted Permit Value
1978	\$21,404	\$23,045
1979	23,617	27,299
1980	12,474	28,095
1981	14,596	17,821
1982	16,952	13,514
1983	10,810	12,649
1984	21,347	11,586
1985	15,397	13,485
1986	17,161	15,589
1987	N/A	15,674
1988	N/A	17,857
1989	23,450	31,778
1990	29,823	32,278
Percent Change		
	(1978-1990) 39%	(1978-1990) 40%

Source: Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, adjusted by Anchorage Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor

Table 12.

OWNERSHIP OF PERMITS FISHED BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE, 1989

Census Area/ Community	Power Troll	Hand Troll	All Troll	Seine	Gill- net	Set Net	Permit Holders	Total Permits
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon	88	146	234	12	9	106	451	737
Angoon	4	53	57	3	1	0	87	139
Elfin Cove	16	7	23	0	0	0	26	49
Excursion Inlet	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	2
Funter Bay	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Gustavus	4	5	9	0	0	0	23	41
Hoonah	23	55	78	9	1	1	99	172
Klukwan	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Pelican	35	3	38	0	2	1	59	126
Skagway	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	6
Tenakee	2	1	3	0	1	0	9	20
Yakutat	2	21	23	0	1	105	140	176
Haines	4	3	7	0	88	3	113	223
Juneau	77	86	163	7	97	14	412	752
Auke Bay	8	6	14	0	9	0	38	68
Douglas	6	10	16	0	25	4	63	121
Juneau	63	70	133	7	63	10	311	563
Sitka	187	87	274	20	10	3	488	942
Wrangell-Petersburg	135	161	296	65	109	2	721	1,474
Kake	3	30	33	9	0	0	65	104
Petersburg	70	70	140	50	82	1	418	922
Port Alexander	21	13	34	0	0	0	42	83
Wrangell	41	48	89	6	27	1	196	365
Prince of Wales	86	78	164	20	13	0	312	514
Craig	41	24	65	9	3	0	114	205
Edna Bay	12	9	21	0	0	0	26	53
Hydaburg	7	10	17	2	1	0	37	55
Kasaan	2	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Klawock	2	11	13	1	0	0	23	37
Mettakatta	2	4	6	8	2	0	42	61
Meyers Chuck	4	3	7	0	0	0	11	15
Point Baker	13	15	28	0	7	0	40	60
Thorne Bay	3	1	4	0	0	0	11	18
Whale Pass	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	5
Ketchikan	86	49	135	47	53	1	346	618
Ketchikan	78	41	119	42	50	1	307	544
Saxman	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1
Ward Cove	8	7	15	5	3	0	38	73
Total Southeast	663	610	1,273	171	379	134	2,843	5,260

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data.

Table 13.

TROLL DEPENDENCY: RESIDENT HARVESTING EMPLOYMENT, 1989
(Percent of All Permit Holders Who Are Troll Fishermen)

Census Area/ Community	Percent Who Are Power Trollers	Percent Who Are Hand Trollers	Total Percent Who Are Trollers
Skagway-Yakutat- Angoon^a	19 %	32 %	52 %
Angoon	5	81	65
Effin Cove	61	27	88
Excursion Inlet	0	100	100
Funter Bay	100	0	100
Gustavus	17	22	39
Hoonah	23	56	79
Klukwan	0	0	0
Pelican	59	5	64
Skagway	0	0	0
Tenakee	22	11	33
Yakutat	1	15	16
Haines	3 %	3 %	6 %
Juneau	19 %	21 %	40 %
Auke Bay	21	16	37
Douglas	9	16	25
Juneau	20	22	43
Sitka	38 %	18 %	56 %
Wrangell-Petersburg	19 %	22 %	41 %
Kake	5	46	51
Petersburg	17	17	33
Port Alexander	50	31	81
Wrangell	21	24	45
Prince of Wales	28 %	25 %	53 %
Craig	36	21	57
Edna Bay	46	35	81
Hydaburg	19	27	46
Kasaan	100	0	100
Klawock	9	48	56
Mettakatta	5	9	14
Meyers Chuck	36	27	64
Point Baker	32	38	70
Thome Bay	27	9	36
Whale Pass	0	20	20
Ketchikan	25 %	14 %	39 %
Ketchikan	25	13	39
Saxman	0	100	100
Ward Cove	21	18	39
Total Southeast	23 %	21 %	45 %

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^a Read: 19% of all permit holders who reside in the Skagway-Yakutat-Angoon Census Area are power trollers, 32% are hand trollers, for a total of 52% of all permit holders who are trollers.

Source: The McDowell Group from Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission data