

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8001 HOUSE RESOURCES

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Quality Assurance Project:

- Review and make quality assurance plans to insure that data quality meet a project's measurement objectives.
- Validate the data on all tests to assure the data's usability.

Toxicology:

- Identify environmental and human pathways of exposure to contaminants.
- Determine the relationship between potential adverse human health and chemicals/hazardous wastes.
- Determine how chemicals change and their potential adverse effects on human health and the environment.

Monitoring Project:

- Help develop and implement an effective ambient water quality monitoring program.
- Develop sampling methods, standard operating procedures, field sampling and analytical guidelines, and maintain a training capability to instruct field staff.
- Maintain equipment for loan to field staff and coordinates field sampling.
- Develop and implement a system to store and retrieve water quality information needed by DEC.

Program Benefits _____

Through accurate testing for pollutants and results produced on a timely basis, the lab helps the Department protect the health and safety of Alaskans.



Water Quality Management Project

Goal

To enhance and protect surface and groundwater quality throughout Alaska.

Program Background

Congress passed the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972, establishing baseline water quality programs nationwide. The Clean Water Act (CWA) Amendments of 1987 added a number of strengthened and new provisions. In addition to maintaining water quality standards, states were required to prepare management plans for Nonpoint Source (NPS) pollution control. Groundwater protection received new attention in both the Clean Water Act and Safe Drinking Water Act amendments of 1987. Reauthorization of the Coastal Management Act in 1990 required stronger links between coastal planning and nonpoint source pollution control. The Water Quality project ensures coordination and performance of Department efforts to control water pollution through water quality standards, forest practices and other nonpoint source pollution control efforts, groundwater protection, and coastal planning and permitting. The WQM project administers four water quality protection strategies, publicly reviewed and approved by EPA, to guide agency water quality protection priorities. Major activities in the strategies include public involvement, regulation development, permitting, enforcement, technical assistance, training and planning.

Issues

The Water Quality Management project faces several significant challenges. A top priority is to develop scientifically-supportable revisions to the water quality standards and including full public involvement in that process. A long-term citizen advisory group has been formed for this purpose. Providing expanded technical guidance on the implementation of water quality standards is needed. Increasing the level of statewide water quality monitoring to allow the department to verify water quality problems and prepare recovery plans for polluted waterbodies is essential. An added challenge is implementing newly-adopted forest practices regulations to ensure best management practices (BMPs) fully protect water uses on federal, state and private forested lands. Improving water quality through enhanced citizen stewardship of waterbodies is another issue, as is better protection of groundwater by fostering more efficient networking of various local, state and federal efforts. Additional issues are completing revisions to the coastal management regulations to make procedures consistent with the department's oil spill regulations and ensuring more efficient computer management of water quality information to aid decisions.

Major Features

- Administer four strategies to protect water quality: the Water Quality Standards, Nonpoint Source Pollution Control, Groundwater, and Volunteer Water Watch Strategies.
- Maintain the Alaska water quality standards to limit the amount of pollution introduced into state waters.

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- Integrate pollution prevention into all projects.
- Issue water quality certifications for federal discharge permits.
- Monitor the effectiveness of forestry BMPs in protecting water quality.
- Coordinate groundwater protection efforts with local and state governments and staff four local groundwater task forces.
- Develop cooperative agreements to expand efforts in water quality protection.
- Maintain working groups to provide recommendations on policy issues.
- Publish a statewide assessment of water quality every two years.
- Help local governments prepare coastal management plans, ordinances and other water pollution controls.
- Complete water quality assessments of impaired surface waters, and implement control and recovery plans.
- Implement the forest practices enforcement policy.
- Maintain a computer information system for tracking water quality trends.

Program Benefits _____

The program can help solve water pollution problems in Alaska and thus avert the greater expense of cleaning up new areas of contaminated waterbodies to protect the environment and public health of Alaskans.

Government Preparedness and Response



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Goal

To protect public health and the environment by ensuring a planned and safe response to releases or threatened releases of oil or hazardous substances.

Program Background

The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is responsible for responding to all oil and hazardous substance spills and ensuring their containment, control and cleanup. DEC also defines the extent of contamination and assesses damages and recovery of costs to the state. Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes and Title III of the federal Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) tasked DEC with facilitating local, regional and statewide response preparedness for oil and hazardous substance releases in order to minimize the impact on human health and the environment. DEC's Government Preparedness and Response program facilitates this planning and also prepares, reviews and revises the state and regional plans for oil and hazardous substance discharge prevention and response. The program provides staff support to the State Emergency Response Commission (SERC) and funding, staff support, and administration to Local Emergency Planning Committees (LEPCs).

Issues

DEC must work with local government agencies and the public to establish 26 LEPCs. Training and guidance will be provided to the LEPCs for the development of response plans for oil and hazardous substance releases. The Department will develop State and Regional plans to insure responding personnel from all state and local agencies understand their roles and responsibilities when responding to a release. In addition, the Department must train response teams and improve the response resources available for a major spill.

Major Features

- Develop regulations and guidelines for the SERC and LEPCs and hold quarterly meetings with each.
- Ensure that up to 26 local plans under development are coordinated and integrated with other relevant plans and comply with requirements specified in state and federal law.
- Complete compilation of hazards analysis for the state.
- Revise the State and Regional response plans and conduct drills to test adequacy.
- Identify the Department's responsibilities and establish a response structure to safely carry out those responsibilities.
- Mobilize the Department resources upon request to support regional response activities.
- Establish and maintain minimum training standards for responders and the positions in the Incident Command System (ICS).

Program Benefits

Prevention and response plans constructed on the local, regional and state level, as well as response training for responders, help prevent spills and improve the response quality, time, and cost.

Industry Preparedness Program



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Goal

To safeguard the environment by ensuring that oil industry operators take specific steps to prevent and respond to releases or threatened releases of oil.

Program Background

Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes and Title 18, Chapter 75 of the Alaska Administrative Code set forth requirements for oil spill prevention, financial responsibility and oil discharge prevention and contingency planning for the oil industry. The requirements apply to oil terminal facilities, oil tank vessels and barges, crude oil pipelines and onshore and offshore oil exploration and production facilities throughout the state. The Department of Environmental Conservation, through the Industry Preparedness Program, applies and enforces these statutes and regulations. Primary program services include administration and development of the oil discharge prevention and contingency plan review program, facility and vessel spill drill and inspection programs, and a financial responsibility program.

Issues

The effective implementation of revised statutes and regulations relating to oil pollution prevention and response is a continuing program priority. Regulations are being written to implement and administer a Response Action Contractor Registration Program mandated by House Bill 540 (1992). The final adoption of revised 18 AAC 75 regulations has compelled development of comprehensive new guidelines to prepare, apply for and review oil discharge prevention and contingency plans. New requirements for these industry-prepared plans ensure that industry has taken proper steps to prevent oil spills and is sufficiently prepared to respond in the event of a spill. Changes in the financial responsibility requirements have resulted in the need for rigorous review of existing and proposed insurance policies to ensure that they meet new and stricter requirements.

Major Features

- Provide technical assistance, conduct program development and monitoring, and ensure statewide consistency in:
 - ◆ the review by regional office staff of approximately 175 oil discharge prevention and contingency plans for oil operations statewide;
 - ◆ facility and vessel inspections and spill drills, including participation in major Department- and industry-initiated drills; and
 - ◆ the application of prevention requirements to oil industry operations and the use of prevention credits to modify the response planning standard for contingency plan holders.
- Administer the statewide Financial Responsibility program to ensure that oil operators in the state demonstrate sufficient proof of financial resources to respond to releases or threatened releases of oil.
- Provide interagency coordination in activities relating to oil pollution control, including implementation of the Federal Oil Pollution Act of 1990, cooperative review of

contingency plans with other State and federal resource agencies, monitoring of the activities of citizens' advisory councils and oil spill response cooperatives, and other concerns.

Program Benefits _____

By upgrading the state's regulation and inspection of oil and hazardous substances facilities, and review of industry contingency plans, the program can prevent spills, improve response and reduce cleanup costs.

Contaminated Sites Remediation



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Sites Remediation
Program
456-5200

Goal

To abate threats to human health and the environment posed by sites contaminated by past improper disposal or discharges of hazardous substances.

Program Background

The Contaminated Sites program was enabled in 1986, when House Bill 470 established the Oil and Hazardous Substance Release Response Fund and broadened the use of the previously existing response fund to hazardous substances. The program had ad hoc beginnings as the department began to draw information on known contaminated sites from various programs and began to compile an inventory database in 1988. The program was officially designated in January 1990, when it was split from the Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Response Section. The program also now encompasses activities under cooperative agreements with the Department of Defense and EPA, which allow funding of staff oversight of military restoration activity and Superfund site projects respectively. The universe of historical contaminated sites under the jurisdiction of the program are defined using the contaminated sites database inclusion criteria, excluding leaking underground storage tanks, which are managed under a separate program.

Issues

The Contaminated Sites program faces the reality of a large and increasing universe of contaminated sites and the likelihood of diminishing human and fiscal resources over time to address these sites. A "Certified Service Provider" initiative will be developed to allow licensing of assessment and cleanup contractors to conduct work on low priority sites without direct department oversight, thereby freeing staff to oversee high priority sites posing imminent and substantial threat. The program is currently operating with guidance documents and has not promulgated hazardous substance cleanup regulations that would help to solve some of the ambiguity currently experienced by the regulated community. The program will be putting major focus on development of regulations to address cleanup standards and program structure. The regulations will also stress cost-effectiveness, encourage innovative technologies, and ensure public involvement.

Major Features

- Identify and assess sites to determine their potential threat to public health and the environment and rank sites to determine the priority in which they should be addressed.
- Ensure that contaminated sites undergo investigation and cleanup in a priority order.
- Use term contractors and the Oil and Hazardous Substance Spill Response fund to assess or clean up sites of imminent and substantial threat where a responsible party is not available.
- Develop hazardous substance cleanup regulations and standard operating procedures for all phases of contaminated sites work.
- Negotiate cooperative agreements with the Department of Defense and EPA to enable staff oversight of DOD and CERCLA (Comprehensive Environmental Restoration,

Compensation & Liability Act — federal) sites and participation of staff in assessment of sites within the Superfund system.

- Chairs the State agency MOA working group.
- Negotiate and oversee term contracts.

Program Benefits _____

The rapid cleanup of contaminated sites before pollutants have reached aquifers is vital to the health of Alaskans and our wildlife.

Underground Storage Tank Program



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456-5200

Goal

To protect public health and the environment from the consequences of leaking fuel from underground storage tanks and to assist underground storage tank owners and operators in tank cleanup, upgrade, and closure by providing state-funded grants and loans.

Program Background

In 1984, Subtitle I of the federal Resource Conservation and Recovery Act established a regulatory program for the control of underground storage tanks (USTs). The governor of Alaska designated the Department of Environmental Conservation to participate in the program and to receive federal grants to support both the prevention of spills and the cleanup of leaking underground storage tanks. The federal regulations require that new tank installations meet national standards and that tanks already in operation "phase-in" to meet those standards. Additionally, each facility must show that they have some form of "financial responsibility" in the event of a spill, and must follow standard procedures for reporting and cleanup of spills. Alaska's Petroleum Underground Storage Tank Bill (HB 220) became effective in 1990, and the following year Alaska UST regulations were approved (18 AAC 78). The state law and regulations mirror the federal program but also established the State Tank Assistance program, which offers grants and loans to owners and operators of UST facilities to test, cleanup, upgrade and close their facilities.

Issues

The Underground Storage Tank Program has a diverse set of objectives, funding sources, standards and regulations, and interested parties making a number of issues relevant. Prevention of leaking tanks is a great priority, accomplished through upgrading existing tanks to new standards and making the Financial Assistance program accessible to tank owners. The processing of grant applications has recently been streamlined to expedite grant dollars to the owners/operators. Financial assistance also includes providing tank owners with the financial capability to clean up and upgrade tanks, as well as perform tests on their tanks which will allow them to obtain insurance and thus meet financial responsibility requirements. Response to leaking tanks is the program's other main focus, through cleanup of leaking tank sites. Also important is training of personnel to perform work on tanks according to state and federal regulations while following all standard safety practices. Regulations are currently being developed for approval of private testing laboratories. DEC is now seeking program delegation from the federal government: although DEC has its own regulations, EPA still has full authority in Alaska, particularly for enforcement.

Major Features

- Immediately respond to reports of leaking underground tanks and set their priority for further departmental action.
- Provide financial assistance grants and loans to upgrade/close, cleanup and test tanks and facilities.
- Conduct annual tank registration/invoicing program, including late fee collection.

- Facilitate worker certification/training/testing with the Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development.
- Maintain UST database of all tanks in operation and their current status.
- Provide public and technical information concerning installation, closure, upgrading of tanks as well as up-to-date information on the latest cleanup technologies. Mechanisms include UST hotline, quarterly newsletter, lending library (13 locations) and to day-to-day technical assistance.
- Conduct expedited enforcement pilot project.
- Coordinate with the Board of Storage Tank Assistance.
- Promote, develop and participate in numerous workshops for the public and tank owners/operators.

Program Benefits _____

Underground storage tanks which leak oil and other hazardous substances endanger the safety, health and well-being of humans and other life which live in or visit the area. Prevention of leaks and the spread of contamination help prevent protect aquifers vital to the health of Alaskans and environment.

Village Safe Water Program



Goal

To provide water, sewerage and solid waste facilities to rural residents, fulfilling statutory requirements of AS 46.07.

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Program Background

When the Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) was created in 1971, most funding for water and sewer capital improvements in rural areas was provided by the U.S. Public Health Service. In 1970, however, state voters began approving a series of bond issues to fund capital improvements. This caused the state legislature to set up continuing programs funneling aid to local areas for water and sewer projects. While in urban areas a matching grant program was established, lawmakers in 1972 created the Village Safe Water Program for design and construction of sanitation projects in rural areas. The program provides grants of up to 100 percent of project costs. Unincorporated villages with populations of 25-600, second class cities, or first class cities with a population under 600 are eligible. These grants generally provide a safe water source at a central location, a place to dispose of honeybucket wastes, and in some cases, laundry, sauna and shower facilities. The VSW engineer assists the community by acting as the "city engineer." This program also develops proposals and secures Federal Indian Set-Aside funding for planning, design, and construction of wastewater treatment facilities in Alaskan villages.

Issues

Alaska has always led the nation in sanitation problems and the need for public water-sewer system improvements. According to a report to Congress on Indian Wastewater Treatment Needs, Alaska has the highest concentration of Native sanitation needs in the nation. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1989 estimated that upgrading Alaska's sanitary system to modern standards would cost \$1.2 billion, two-thirds of the total national need for sanitation improvements. According to a 1989 survey by the Division, of the state's 220 villages, 80 have piped sewage collection and treatment facilities. In many of the rest residents use outhouses (privies), but in the vast majority, 104 of them, people haul their sewage in "honey buckets" or plastic bags. These are dumped into pits, ponds or lagoons. According to the congressional report, 190 of Alaska's 220 rural villages have "inadequate" sanitation systems, with 165 of them termed "substandard." Without adequate sanitation facilities, personal hygiene in a closely populated area is difficult or impossible. Lack of facilities to dispose of human waste, combined with insufficient quantities of safe water for washing, often threaten public health. Village residents have experienced a number of waterborne and communicable diseases that could be avoided if means for improved personal hygiene were available. Hepatitis A is a prime example.

Major Features

- Assist villages with planning, design, construction, operation and maintenance of water, sewer and solid waste facilities.

- Provide technical assistance including:
 - ◆ management of capital project funds,
 - ◆ engineering studies to determine the technical and economic feasibility of projects and alternatives,
 - ◆ emergency response in the event of a disaster,
 - ◆ purchasing and specification of equipment.
- Help design cold climate utility systems compatible with extreme environmental conditions.
- Assist in troubleshooting engineering problems associated with water and sewer conditions in cold climates.
- Help rural communities plan, design, and construct systems they support and can afford. The program offers a partnership in providing the community with systems. This insures community acceptance and continued operation and maintenance.

Program Benefits

While there is still a long way to go, the program has installed hundreds of sanitation facilities in rural Alaska. It has helped improve rural health conditions, even in the face of rising populations.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Facility Construction & Operations



Municipal Grants and Loans

Goal

To provide water, sewerage and solid waste facilities to urban residents, fulfilling statutory requirements of AS 46.03.030 and AS 03.032.

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Program Background

In urban areas, the 50 percent Municipal Matching Grant Program provides up to 50% of the non-federally financed costs for water, sewerage and solid waste improvements. These grants are used to pay for engineering, construction, legal, administrative and equipment costs. Grants are available only to incorporated municipalities. The program has funded over 600 projects in 45 communities since 1970. This program also administers federal funds for construction of sewerage facilities. Administration of these funds is governed by the Clean Water Act and regulations promulgated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The state has been delegated authority from EPA to administer the federal funds. The program also administers the Alaska Clean Water Fund, through which communities may receive low-interest loans for planning, design, and construction costs associated with water, sewerage and solid waste management projects.

Issues

According to EPA, the state will need to spend at least \$107 million on just sewage treatment plants in urban areas over the next 18 years. These costs will continue to grow, assuming the state's population grows. The estimates do not include the cost of water system expansions required by the surface water treatment rule or new treatment techniques that will be required in future years. As provided by Congress, EPA will "seed" the state revolving loan program with annual grants until 1994. In order to capture the federal grant, however, the state has contributed a 20% match. The fund has received a total of \$28,519,592 in federal capitalization. Additionally, the Legislature has appropriated \$10,236,000 to the program for required state match. An additional \$23,200,000 remains to be granted by the federal government. Unless Congress appropriates more money than was initially authorized, no further match requests to the Legislature are expected.

Major Features

50% matching grants:

- Conduct an annual needs assessment each fall of the facility improvements sought by communities. The division then compiles an annual capital budget needs request for review by the state Office of Management and Budget.
- Review all of the state's water and sewage needs, considering the level of anticipated funding. Then the Governor submits a funding request to lawmakers in January.
- Award grants and begin project construction after legislative appropriation.

Alaska Clean Water Fund-

- From the Federal Account—

- ◆ Loan money only for wastewater projects.
 - ◆ Prioritize loans according to the severity of pollution problems, public health needs, available money, readiness to proceed, and each community's ability to repay.
 - ◆ Make loans for 20 years with interest rates of 75 percent of the current Municipal Bond Index rate, as of July 1, 1992. Loans can be awarded for 100% of eligible costs, including planning, design, and construction.
 - ◆ Ensure loans meet more stringent federal requirements. These will relax somewhat as the second generation of loans are made later in the 1990s.
- From the State Account—
- ◆ Make loans for projects other than just wastewater improvements, including solid waste facilities.
 - ◆ Allow payments to municipalities to be made on a pre-negotiated schedule based on a community's forecasted cash flow needs, rather than on a reimbursement-only basis. State Account loans do not need to meet federal standards. To date, this account has not been capitalized by the Legislature. Loans may be fully capitalized only by state general fund appropriations.

Program Benefits

By improving Alaska's wastewater treatment facilities and drinking water systems, the Municipal Grants and Loans program has reduced the incidence of water-borne disease in many parts of the state. It has helped ensure compliance with wastewater discharge standards, thus providing water of better quality for public use. Construction of solid waste facilities has helped improve litter containment and better overall disposal of trash. While Alaska's public facilities are some distance from the level found routinely in other states, the program has made significant improvements in urban areas during the past two decades. The revolving loan concept offers the promise of a dependable source of funding for sanitation projects in future years when communities' financing options narrow. As costs rise there is an increased danger that towns might have to forego construction projects, either endangering public health, or threatening the community with sizable federal fines for violations of federal water quality standards. The loan fund is a step toward preventing such problems.



Operations Assistance Program

Goal

Ensure that operators and managers of water treatment, water distribution, wastewater treatment and wastewater collection systems have the necessary education, experience and training to competently operate and maintain the systems under their responsibility.

Program Background

The operations assistance program, in existence since 1976, provides essential training of water and wastewater system operators. The training program includes hands-on training by Department personnel, contracted workshops in central locations, and a lending library of audio-visual material, books, and correspondence courses. This helps prepare operators for the certification exams, also given by this program. In 1981 it became clear as more projects were built in rural areas that the state would need to establish a system to train local residents to run and maintain the systems and to protect the state's investment in expensive facilities. In that year, the Remote Maintenance Worker Program was started with a single employee in St. Mary's. It spread to the Bristol Bay and Norton Sound in Fiscal Year 1984. There are now eight RMWs working for six regional non-profit health corporations.

Issues

Alaska's geographically and culturally diverse populous has unique water and wastewater needs. Unique and innovative systems are often required to overcome climatic and geographical constraints. Sanitation systems require significant operation and maintenance expenditures. Frequent system failures, often preventable by adequate operator training and utility management, result in service interruptions and community health concerns.

The Remote Maintenance Worker program provides skilled assistance to communities to keep their water and sewer systems running, and provides on-the-job training for local operators. When emergencies occur, a remote maintenance worker works with the local operator to solve the problem and train the operator in trouble-shooting. The maintenance workers are funded through state grants to non-profit corporations around the state. The program's employees make a number of emergency trips yearly to thaw lines or repair heating systems. They also fix boilers, waterlines, pumps, electrical equipment and conduct formal training and testing of local operators. They also help train village residents in the mechanical skills of boiler maintenance, pump repairs and troubleshooting of electrical control panels.

Major Features

- Establish and maintain regulations for statewide operator certification with the advice of the Governor's Waste/Wastewater Works Advisory Board.
- Provide training to urban and rural operators in all areas of the state.
- Maintain a library of training videos, textbooks and reference materials for operators.
- Produce new training materials specific to Alaska conditions.

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- Provide correspondence courses for operator advancement and CEU documentation.
- Offer certification exams twice a year in numerous locations statewide.
- Develop new exam questions and validate them with the assistance of the advisory board.
- Provide technical assistance and system troubleshooting.
- Assist communities to develop and implement local training programs and approve them for the state.
- Write and distribute quarterly newsletters to over 1,500 operators, engineers, utilities and communities. The newsletter relates upcoming training opportunities, pertinent technical articles and information, industry news and exam dates.

Program Benefits

Trained, qualified operators ensure that water and wastewater systems perform properly. Knowledge of maintenance procedures and process theory enables systems to run efficiently and last longer before rehabilitation or replacement becomes necessary. The Remote Maintenance Worker program has saved the state millions of dollars: for every dollar spent on remote maintenance, the program saves the state at least \$10 in capital investments yearly. With the construction of new sanitation systems in the rural areas, health conditions have improved. The health of the systems, however, is directly tied to the Remote Maintenance Worker Program.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Health



Seafood Inspection

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Goal

To guarantee the wholesomeness and safety of all Alaska seafood caught for commercial sale, in order to protect the reputation, and thus marketability, of the state's seafood for the benefit of the nearly 35,000 people who make their livings from the sea.

Program Background

While the state has had a seafood inspection program since the 1970's, it was expanded in spring 1982 after a Belgian man died of botulism from eating a single tainted can of salmon processed in Alaska in 1981. Since 1982 the program has been upgraded, standardized and expanded. It now employs 21 inspectors to monitor over 700 floating and shore-based seafood processing plants.

Issues

With Alaska fishermen and women now harvesting more than a billion pounds of seafood a year, the main issue is ensuring the proper care of the seafood after harvest, its transport, and especially its processing - often into value-added products. The goal is to guarantee the fish remain free of any chemical or biological contamination. The program concentrates on inspections of salmon canneries and firms that smoke salmon and vacuum-pack product — processes which if performed incorrectly are capable of producing unsafe product — and the processing of some types of shellfish: notably oysters, mussels and razor clams, which are subject to contamination by Paralytic Shellfish Poisoning (PSP) and domoic acid.

Major Features

- Review all construction and facility plans to check for design problems that could result in sanitation-processing lapses.
- Issue permits that require processors to follow state seafood regulations, and for canneries and other value-added processors, to follow specific approved plans of operation.
- Conduct the Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) facility inspection program to identify critical points in processing operations where failures would result in unacceptable public health, food hygiene, or economic hazard.
- Make routine, spot check and thermal processing inspections based on public health risk associated with process method.
- Inspect processing plants and fish tenders to insure that proper procedures are followed and training received.
- Maintain FDA-certified shellfish program which adopts requirements of the National Shellfish Sanitation Program.
- Use enforcement actions, from warnings to issuance of notices of violation in the case of more serious problems. The program also can detain contaminated or adulterated seafood. These are all steps to ensure that only healthy seafood reaches market.

Program Benefits

The program guarantees the wholesomeness and safety of seafood produced in Alaska and by doing so promotes improved product quality which ensures that Alaskan seafood products remain competitive.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Health



Pesticides Program

Goal

To monitor the proper and safe use of pesticides to prevent adverse effects on human health, wildlife and the environment.

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Program Background

Congress in 1976 passed the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) which set up a pre-manufacturing review process, as well as regulation, of the manufacturing, processing, distribution and use of all new chemicals. The act is designed to regulate the risks posed by the more than 65,000 existing chemicals and the thousands of new chemicals created yearly. Nationally, Americans use about 3 billion pounds of pesticides yearly. Improper use can cause the chemicals to pollute soil, kill vegetation and animals and contaminate the nation's and state's groundwater supplies. The Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) since the mid 1970's has carried out the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) pesticide regulations.

Issues

The Pesticide Program faces several significant challenges including: adequate training programs for commercial applicators and applicators of restricted use pesticides; developing a comprehensive strategy regarding pesticide use to prevent groundwater contamination; and integration of a pesticide groundwater management strategy into a comprehensive state groundwater management program. Other challenges are maintaining cooperation and communication between state, federal and local governments and developing a pesticide database and coordination to ensure access to existing databases and GIS systems. More issues include inventory and control of pesticide products used in Alaska; disposal of canceled or old pesticides and containers; assessment of impacts of biocide use on the Alaskan worker and environment; integration of pollution prevention into program activities; and establishing guidelines and training for protection of workers and endangered species impacted by pesticide application.

Major Features

- Train and certify pesticide applicators and persons using restricted use pesticides such as TBT based paints and wood preservatives.
- Issue permits for aerial and aquatic, right-of-way, and public project pesticide applications.
- Conduct marketplace and use/misuse pesticide applications cross utilizing division staff.
- Implement and monitor plan for protection of groundwater, endangered species, and workers.
- Enforcement laws to ensure that pesticides are applied and disposed of properly.
- Integrate pollution prevention measures in use, application and disposal of pesticides.

Program Benefits

The state's pesticide program works to prevent environmental damage to vegetation, crops, wildlife or humans from the improper use of pesticides.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Health



Palmer Laboratory

Goal

Provide nonduplicative services which support regulatory and enforcement actions aimed at protecting public health and ensuring Alaskan food products are safe and wholesome.

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Juneau Alaska 99801
465-5050

Program Background

When Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) was created in 1971, meat and dairy sample evaluations were conducted by the state Division of Agriculture. That lab continued to support DEC programs for the first 10 years of the Department's life. In 1981, however, the state assumed operation of the laboratory, which then focused on supporting environmental health programs.

John A. Sandor
Commissioner

Issues

The Palmer lab is involved in most major health issues which affect the public's health and safety in Alaska. It performs chemical and biological tests on all meat raised in the state, on state dairy products, all state fish and shellfish stocks and even on Alaskans' pets. It performs a host of chemical checks on questionable samples, searches for the cause of outbreaks of illness, monitors the quality of water testing labs and deals with diverse health issues from human illness to brucellosis in cattle. The laboratory's major challenge is to develop programs which comprehensively monitor various chemical and biological contaminants in seafood products, ensuring that product is safe and wholesome.

Mead Treadwell
Deputy Commissioner

Janice Adair
Assistant Commissioner
Legislative Liason

Kit Ballentine
Acting Director, Division
of Environmental Health

Dick Barrett
Chief, Palmer Laboratory
745-3236

Major Features

Cross Utilization:

- Cross train laboratory staff in various testing programs to maintain program efficiency.

Seafood:

- Conduct product and water sampling required by the National Shellfish Sanitation Program (NSSP) to ensure that bivalve shellfish can be marketed.
- Evaluate and randomly sample finfish for chemical and bacterial contaminants.
- Routinely test commercial bivalve shellfish for marine toxins (PSP and domoic acid) responsible for paralytic shellfish poisoning and domoic acid poisoning.
- Test imported products to ensure acceptable quality.
- Evaluate product for the presence of parasites.
- Evaluate finished products for quality and container integrity.
- Train division staff utilized in seafood inspection program in product evaluation and container integrity.

Animal Health/Meat and Poultry Inspection:

- Support animal health surveillance programs essential to healthy and viable livestock industry including testing required to support importation or exportation of domestic animals.
- Perform animal testing required for maintenance of USDA brucellosis and TB free certification.

- Conduct meat inspection chemistries required by USDA.
- Test for equine infectious anemia in horses intended for interstate shipment or entered in state fairs or other special events.

Dairy:

- Evaluate raw and finished dairy products for bacterial contamination, antibiotics, butter fat content, and efficiency of pasteurization.

Drinking Water Laboratory Certification:

- Conduct on-site evaluations of, and certify, over 50 drinking water laboratories statewide.
- Train certified laboratory operators.
- Evaluate drinking water samples from the Alaska Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation facilities.

Other:

- Perform PSP, food product and trichinosis testing for the Alaska Department of Health and Social Services in association with investigation of human disease outbreaks.
- Evaluate miscellaneous samples submitted by the public, including lead paint, ceramic pottery, and animal feed.
- Give technical assistance and evaluate feed, fertilizers, forages and grains to support the agricultural industry.

Program Benefits _____

The laboratory testing program is essential to ensuring that food products, especially seafood, produced in Alaska are safe and wholesome, and that other program elements of the Environmental Health Division are able to carry out their missions to protect public health.

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Division of Environmental Health

Meat & Poultry/Animal Health & Dairy



410 Willoughby Avenue,
Suite 105
Juneau Alaska 99801
465-5050

John A. Sandor
Commissioner

Mead Treadwell
Deputy Commissioner

Janice Adair
Assistant Commissioner
Legislative Liaison

Kit Ballentine
Acting Director, Division
of Environmental Health

Bert Gore
Chief, Animal Health and
Dairy/Meat and Poultry
Inspection
745-3236

Goal

To protect human health by regulating the purity of meat and poultry and the sanitation of dairy products produced in Alaska, as well as preventing the introduction or spread of livestock disease.

Program Background

Before Statehood, the U.S. Department of Agriculture was responsible for programs that monitored the health of Alaska's livestock and poultry farms and inspected the purity of its dairy industry. Since the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) was created in 1971, those programs have been assigned to the Department. The legislature in the spring of 1990 also allocated funding to permit a reindeer meat inspection program to be conducted.

Issues

The program is challenged to prevent the sale of unwholesome, adulterated meat products or improperly labeled, misbranded or illegal meat products to the consumer. Prevention is accomplished through inspection of animals at slaughter and during processing and marketing. The control of diseases in domestic animals is critical to ensuring protection of public health from such diseases as psittacosis, rabies, brucellosis and tuberculosis, as well as supporting the development and economic viability of the agricultural industry. The program is constantly challenged to maintain the state's TB and Brucellosis-free status, which facilitates the export of Alaska livestock and farmed animals such as reindeer.

Major Features

Animal Health

- Monitor and issue permits for the import and export of domestic animals and control animal-to-animal diseases.
- Provide for quarantines and/or compliance with laws calling for disposal of diseased livestock.
- Monitor domestic livestock to ensure maintenance of Brucellosis and TB free status.
- Provide technical assistance to agricultural industry and Department of Natural Resources regarding dairy sanitation and animal disease control.
- Approve importation of veterinary vaccines (biologicals) into Alaska.
- Issue joint state/federal accreditation licenses to licensed veterinarians.

Dairy Sanitation

- Oversee the producers and processors of milk and frozen desserts and inspect the sanitation conditions and equipment at the state's dairy farms and its milk processing plant.
- Issue permits to dairy farms, processing plants, haulers, and importers.
- Sample to ensure the wholesomeness of Alaska milk products.
- Provide technical assistance to farmers and processors.

Meat and Poultry

- Inspect all state slaughter houses and processors, including reindeer operations, to ensure that state and federal sanitation standards are met in the processing of meat and poultry.
- Sample for wholesomeness and net weight.
- Issue permits to operate to ensure facilities operate within guidelines of the Federal Wholesome Act.

Program Benefits _____

The program protects public health and an Alaskan industry by assuring the wholesomeness of Alaskan-raised meat, poultry and dairy products. It also assures the health of imported and exported farm animals and horses, an important factor in their sale.

CORRECTION

**THIS DOCUMENT
HAS BEEN REPHOTOGRAPHED
TO ASSURE LEGIBILITY**

- Inspect all state slaughter houses and processors, including reindeer operations, to ensure that state and federal sanitation standards are met in the processing of meat and poultry.
- Sample for wholesomeness and net weight.
- Issue permits to operate to ensure facilities operate within guidelines of the Federal Wholesome Act.

Program Benefits _____

The program protects public health and an Alaskan industry by assuring the wholesomeness of Alaskan-raised meat, poultry and dairy products. It also assures the health of imported and exported farm animals and horses, an important factor in their sale.

Environmental Sanitation Program



410 Willoughby Avenue,
Suite 105
Juneau Alaska 99801
465-5050

John A. Sandor
Commissioner

Mead Treadwell
Deputy Commissioner

Janice Adair
Assistant Commissioner
Legislative Liaison

Kit Ballerting
Acting Director, Division
of Environmental Health
Chef, Environmental
Sanitation Program
456-5280

Goal

To ensure the production of safe and wholesome food and ensure that public facilities maintain sanitary conditions which protect the health and safety of Alaska residents and visitors.

Program Background

Until 1980, the public facilities inspection program was part of the Division of Public Health, Department of Health and Social Services. In an effort to reduce duplication of inspection efforts and reduce the number of agencies that public operators needed to deal with, then Governor Hammond by executive order transferred the public facility inspection program into the Department of Environmental Conservation. The program remained in the Division of Environmental Quality Operations until 1984, when all functions were transferred to the newly created Division of Environmental Health.

Issues

The Environmental Sanitation program is challenged to maintain and enforce standards of cleanliness, sanitation, and safety during the construction, operation and maintenance of public facilities. Prevention, the key to achieving the mandate, requires not only a strong inspection and enforcement program, but also a strong education and technical assistance program.

Major Features

- Inspect over 6,000 public facilities of 11 types statewide, each with different statutory and regulatory requirements: permanent and temporary food service facilities and bars, food stores and markets, warehouses and food processors, schools, public accommodations, pools and spas, barbershops/beauty shops, tattoo parlors, day care/preschool, child and adult residential care centers, compressed air providers, and public toilets.
- Monitor and enforce the Smoking in Public Places Law and Vehicle Law.
- Carry out program goals by education, voluntary compliance and enforcement.
- Provide in-depth technical assistance in design, operation and maintenance of pools and spas; school safety; indoor air quality; food service operations; and epidemiological investigations.
- Offer annual pool/spa operator training classes.
- With a staff of 19 Environmental Health Officers, conduct plan reviews and facility inspections, issue permits and approvals, investigate complaints regarding public facilities and foodborne-waterborne illness, and respond to disasters and product recalls.
- Issue field directives, policies and guidelines, and provide training to assist public facilities operators and the public.
- Work closely with other agencies in providing inspection information, facility approval, investigative support and interagency coordination.

- Publish local monthly food service inspection scores.
- Participate in division cross-utilization activities and conduct pesticide, drinking water, wastewater, and solid waste inspections at public facilities. Assist in pollution prevention activities.

Program Benefits _____

The ultimate benefit of the Environmental Sanitation Program is that an acceptable level of basic sanitation is maintained in public facilities, through surveillance, education and prevention, to protect the health of both Alaskans and visitors and to prevent the occurrence of major disease outbreaks associated with the use of public facilities.

Overview

Dept. of

Fish & Game

1-22-93

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages state refuges, critical habitat areas and sanctuaries for the protection of fish and wildlife, their habitats and public use of the areas. Uses of these lands are controlled to prevent habitat changes which would be harmful to fish or wildlife populations or their habitat. Hunting, fishing, trapping, and recreational activities are encouraged so long as they are in keeping with the primary reason for establishing each special area.

A special area permit is required for any habitat altering activity, including any construction work, in a state refuge, critical habitat area, or sanctuary. A special area permit application form can be obtained from any Department of Fish and Game office and should be submitted to the Division of Habitat Regional Office representing the area in which the proposed activity will occur.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game operates all of its public programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap. Because the department receives federal funding, any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to: O.E.O., U.S. Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240.



State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
Headquarters
Box 3-2000, Juneau, Alaska 99802-2000
(907) 465-4107

Southeast Regional Office
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P.O. Box 240020
Douglas, Alaska 99824-0020
(907) 465-4290

Southcentral Regional Office
333 Raspberry Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99518-1599
(907) 344-0541

Arctic/Interior Regional Office
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701-1599
(907) 451-6192

Prepared by Division of Habitat ADF&G
January 1991

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

REFUGES

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

CRITICAL
HABITATS

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

SANCTUARIES

ALASKA STATE ALASKA STATE

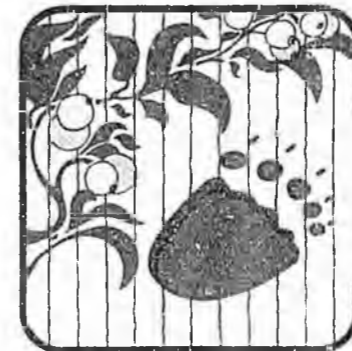


The Alaska Legislature has protected portions of Alaska's outstanding natural habitat and associated fish and wildlife resources by establishing State Refuges, State Sanctuaries, and State Critical Habitat Areas. The statutes which authorize these special areas give the Alaska Department of Fish and Game authority to preserve and protect the unique aspects for which they were established.

STATE REFUGES are established to make sure wildlife continue to populate specific areas and to insure the public continues to have use of these wildlife resources. These areas have fairly sizeable concentrations, or many different types, of waterfowl, big game, shorebirds or other species. One or more elements of habitat—such as food, vegetation, water, etc.—needed by this wildlife is present.



The Alaska Department of Fish and Game manages state refuges by focusing on a featured wildlife species or group of species. This may mean rehabilitating or improving the habitat on which the wildlife depends. Uses of refuge lands are controlled to prevent habitat changes which would be harmful to the wildlife populations. Activities are also controlled to prevent displacement of animals from their natural habitat and interruption of seasonal activities (e.g. nesting). Human uses—including recreational pursuits and harvest of wildlife resources—are permitted so long as they are in keeping with the primary reason for establishing the refuge.



STATE SANCTUARIES are also established to protect fish and wildlife and their natural habitat. The primary reason for setting aside lands as state sanctuaries is to give asylum to important featured wildlife populations. The wildlife in these cases normally uses the land in somewhat exclusive ways. A sanctuary may provide the only place where a certain population carries out some part of its annual life cycle such as feeding, nesting, hauling out, or migration.

In managing sanctuaries, other uses of the land are closely controlled, or are prohibited, in order to prevent changes in the habitat or disturbance of the protected species. Recreational access to state sanctuaries is controlled by permits issued by Division of Wildlife Conservation. Use of the wildlife itself is also closely controlled.

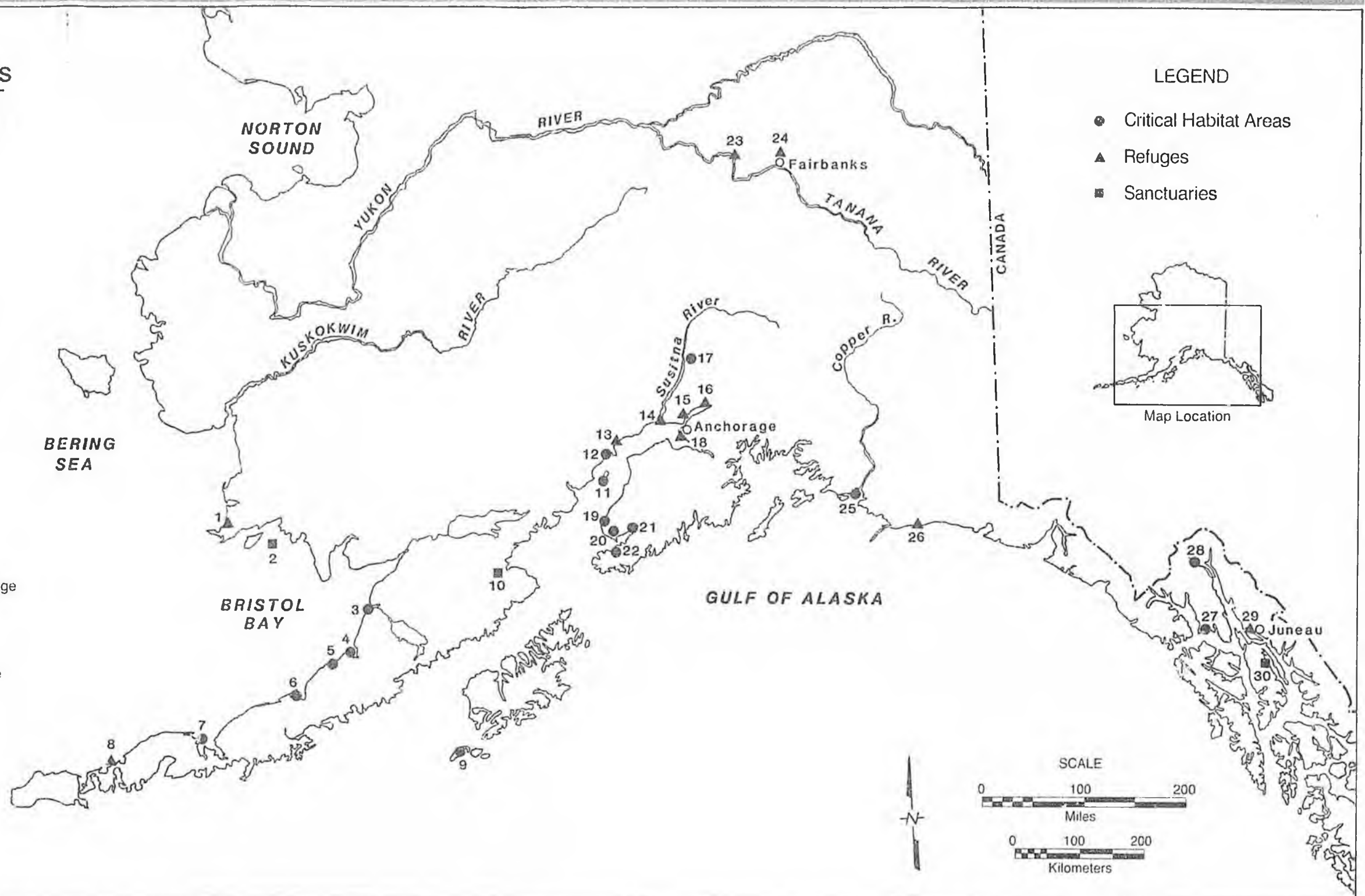
STATE CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS are places where the emphasis is on the environment in which wildlife occurs. State critical habitat areas are set aside to protect the land and resources necessary to support essential functions or large concentrations of one or more fish and wildlife populations. Critical habitat areas may be complete biotic systems—identifiable environmental units that operate as self-sustaining systems—or well-defined areas specifically needed by fish or wildlife for certain functions such as nesting, spawning or overwintering.



Management by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is aimed primarily at providing protection for the habitat. All uses of the land which are not compatible with that aim are restricted. In most instances, harvest of fish and wildlife is not precluded in a critical habitat area.

STATE LANDS DESIGNATED AS REFUGES, CRITICAL HABITAT AREAS, AND SANCTUARIES

1. Cape Newenham State Game Refuge
2. Walrus Islands State Game Sanctuary
3. Egegik Critical Habitat Area
4. Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area
5. Cinder River Critical Habitat Area
6. Port Heiden Critical Habitat Area
7. Port Moller Critical Habitat Area
8. Izembek State Game Refuge
9. Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area
10. McNeil River State Game Sanctuary
11. Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area
12. Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area
13. Trading Bay State Game Refuge
14. Susitna Flats State Game Refuge
15. Goose Bay State Game Refuge
16. Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge
17. Willow Mountain Critical Habitat Area
18. Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge
19. Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area
20. Anchor River and Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area
21. Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area
22. Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area
23. Minto Flats State Game Refuge
24. Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge
25. Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area
26. Yakataga State Game Refuge
27. Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area
28. Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area
29. Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge
30. Stan Price State Wildlife Sanctuary



Other Activities of the Habitat Division:

In addition to the activities described on the previous pages, there are others that the Habitat Division participates in from a fish and wildlife habitat perspective. Examples include coastal zone management, mining, energy facility siting, transportation planning, land acquisition or exchanges, and agricultural planning.

The following are important statutory authorities that guide the Habitat Division in its day-to-day activities.

Direct ADF&G Authorities

AS 16.05.020(2) – Functions of Commissioner

AS 16.05.050 – Powers and duties of the Commissioner

AS 16.05.840 – Fishways Act

AS 16.05.870 – Anadromous Fish Act

AS 16.20. Article 1 – State Game Refuges

AS 16.20. Articles 2 & 3 – State Game Sanctuaries

AS 16.20. Article 4 – Endangered Species

AS 16.20. Article 5 – State Range Areas

AS 16.20. Article 6 – Fish and Game Critical Habitat Areas

Authorities of Other State Agencies that Indirectly Affect Habitat Division Responsibilities

AS 38.04.065 – Land Use and Planning Classification

AS 38.05.127 – Access to Navigable or Public Waters

AS 41.17 – Forest Resources and Practices

AS 46.15.145 – Reservation of Water

AS 46.40 – The Alaska Coastal Management Program

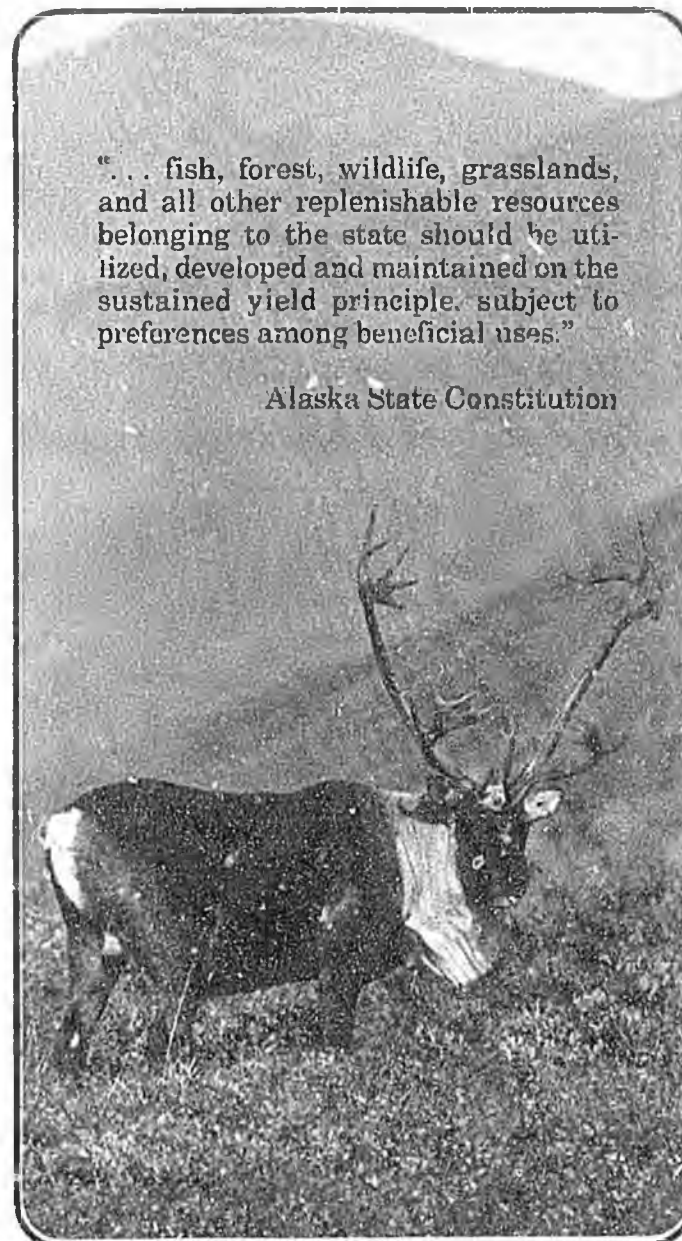
Front photo: Barren ground caribou bull during rutting season. (Tim Lewis Rue)



State of Alaska
Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802
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Alaska Department of Fish and Game

HABITAT DIVISION



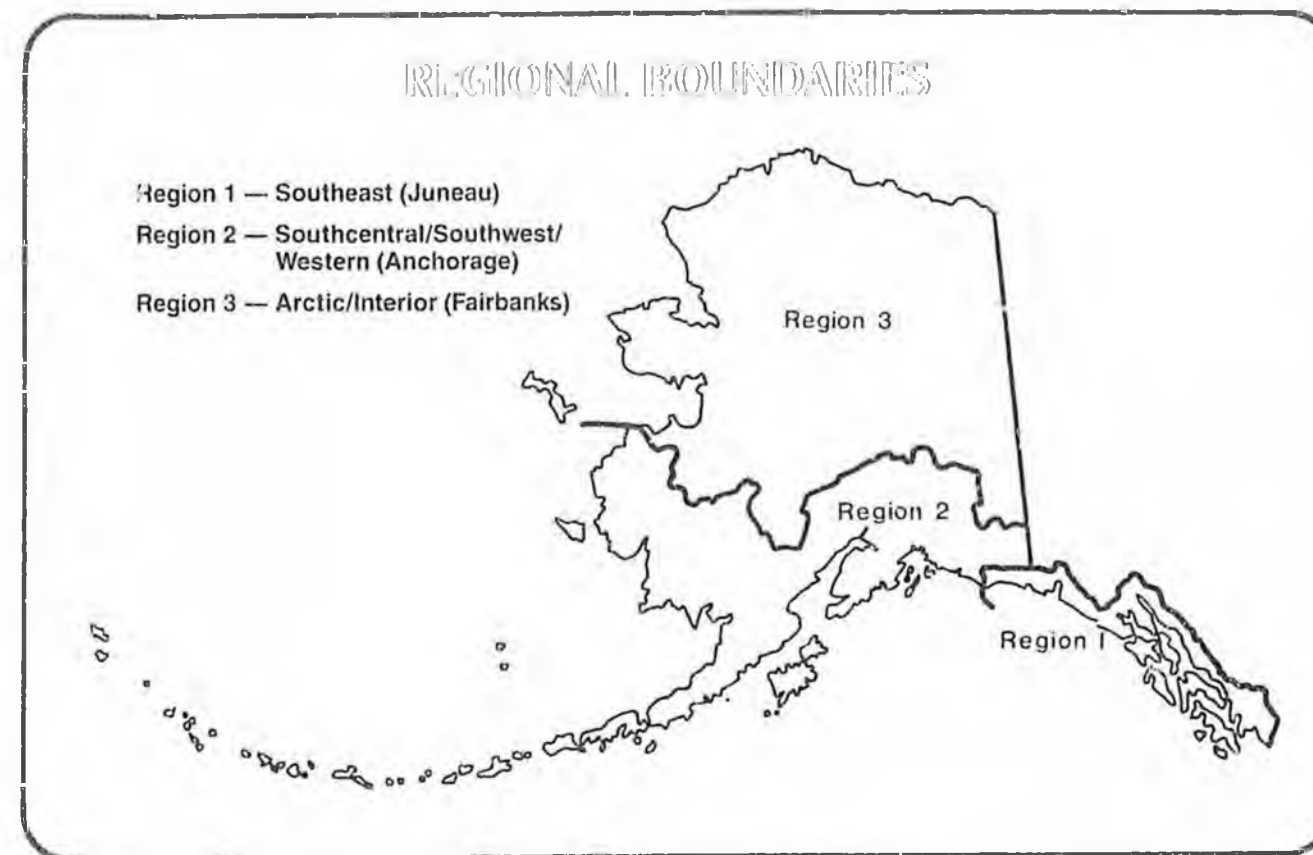
"... fish, forest, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenishable resources belonging to the state should be utilized, developed and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses."

Alaska State Constitution

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) is one of three natural resource agencies in the state. Its Commissioner is directed by statute to "... manage, protect, maintain, improve, and extend the fish, game and aquatic plant resources of the state in the interest of the economy and general well-being of the state ..." (AS 16.05.020).

The Habitat Division, within the Department of Fish and Game, has several key responsibilities under the above mandate. The Division assists the Commissioner in protecting the state's fish and wildlife habitat from unnecessary disturbance or destruction. The Division also assists the Commissioner in promoting and maintaining access to and opportunities for use of fish and wildlife resources. The Division considers many user groups in formulating its decisions and recommendations. These include commercial, subsistence, and recreational users.

The Habitat Division's activities are accomplished through three regions and a headquarters office. The regional offices, and their geographic regions of responsibility, are indicated on the map below.



Headquarters Office
P.O. Box 3-2000
Juneau, AK 99802-2009

Anchorage Regional Office
333 Raspberry Rd.
Anchorage, AK 99518-1599

Fairbanks Regional Office
1300 College Road
Fairbanks, AK 99701-1599

Juneau Regional Office
P.O. Box 20
Douglas, AK 99824-0020

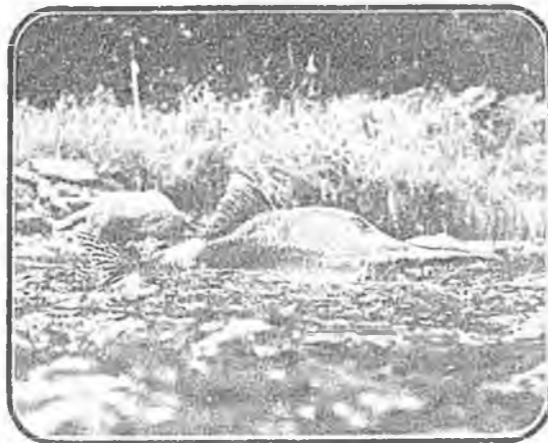
ACTIVITIES OF THE HABITAT DIVISION

Review of Permit Applications and Project Proposals: The Alaska Statutes, Title 16, give the Department of Fish and Game the responsibility to approve, deny or condition permits for various activities that affect fish, wildlife, and habitat resources. Specifically, the Habitat Division issues permits for activities that affect anadromous fish streams, activities that would obstruct fish passage in any fish-bearing waters and activities that occur in legislatively designated special areas.

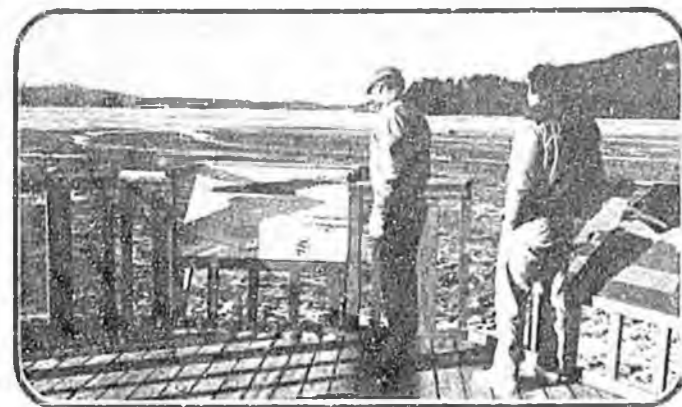
The Habitat Division also reviews projects and provides information and recommendations to other governmental agencies with regulatory or permitting responsibilities such as the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. In the course of reviewing permit applications, the Division is also available to advise applicants of methods that have been successful in protecting habitat in similar situations. In this way, the Division can assist permit applicants in meeting statutory requirements and in obtaining an expeditious review of their applications.

Anadromous Waters Catalog and Atlas/Instream Flow: The Division is responsible for updating and maintaining the *Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes* and its associated *Atlas*. The catalog is the legal document that identifies all anadromous fish waters which are used for spawning, rearing, or migration within the state. Anadromous fish waters are those which support fish that live in salt water for some portion of their lives, yet return to fresh water to spawn. Juvenile anadromous fish remain in these waters for periods ranging from days to years, depending on the particular species. They then migrate to the ocean to grow and mature before returning to fresh water to spawn. Public comments and nominations for additions or deletions of stream segments are solicited for each updating of the catalog, conducted about once each year.

The Division also determines the minimum stream flow required to support fish and requests the reservation of such flow levels for specified bodies of water.



Spawning male pink salmon.



Visitors at the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge.

Special Area Management: The Alaska Legislature has protected important or unique portions of Alaska's outstanding natural habitat and associated fish and wildlife resources by establishing Game Refuges, Game Sanctuaries and Critical Habitat Areas. Habitat Division is responsible for permitting land use activities within these special areas; for assisting in the department's preparation of management plans, land use regulations, and public information; for annually preparing recommendations to the Governor for new special areas that merit legislative designation; and for assisting local governments and citizen groups in establishing special areas.

Land Classification, Disposal, and Access: The Habitat Division of ADF&G is an active participant in the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) statewide land use planning process. The Division provides detailed, area-specific information on fish, wildlife and their habitats, and recommends resource allocation decisions and best management practices that will afford their protection. The Division also provides technical assistance to other agencies and landowners on matters of land classification and use. Examples of activities the Division participates in include federal land use planning, Native conveyances and municipal entitlements. In addition, the Division assists in ensuring continued public access to fish and wildlife resources by making appropriate recommendations to public land managers.



Takahula Lake located in the Brooks Range. (National Park Service)



Old-growth forest in southeast Alaska.

Forest Practices: The Division provides technical assistance for state, federal and private logging operations in order to prevent or reduce habitat loss and degradation and to identify opportunities for habitat enhancement. Habitat Division personnel participate in forest management planning and provide recommendations to interdisciplinary teams on federal and state forest lands. For federal timber sales, this participation includes the evaluation of environmental impact statements and environmental assessments regarding proposed timber sale activities.

The Division also reviews and monitors timber harvest operations. Specific activities include pre-logging field reviews to delineate important habitat and post-logging field evaluations to determine the effectiveness and appropriateness of mitigation measures.

Petroleum and Energy Development: The Division participates in various planning programs for petroleum development throughout the state. These programs include state and federal oil and gas lease sales in offshore, nearshore and upland areas, as well as major energy facility development. For all programs, the Division provides a compilation of fish, wildlife and habitat resource information, as well as public use information. The Habitat Division also assesses habitat requirements of local fish and wildlife and potential impacts to those habitats, and recommends mitigation measures to protect habitat and public use values.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Carl Rosier, Commissioner

Ron Somerville, Deputy Commissioner

Geron Bruce, Special Assistant (Legislative Liaison)

Laird Jones, Director of Boards

Bob Clasby, Acting Director of Commercial Fisheries

Jeff Koenings, Director of FRED Division

Frank Rue, Director of Habitat

Norval Netsch, Director of Sport Fish

Rob Bosworth, Director of Subsistence

Larry Jones, Director of Administrative Services

Mr. Regelin, Deputy Director of Wildlife Conservation (Game)

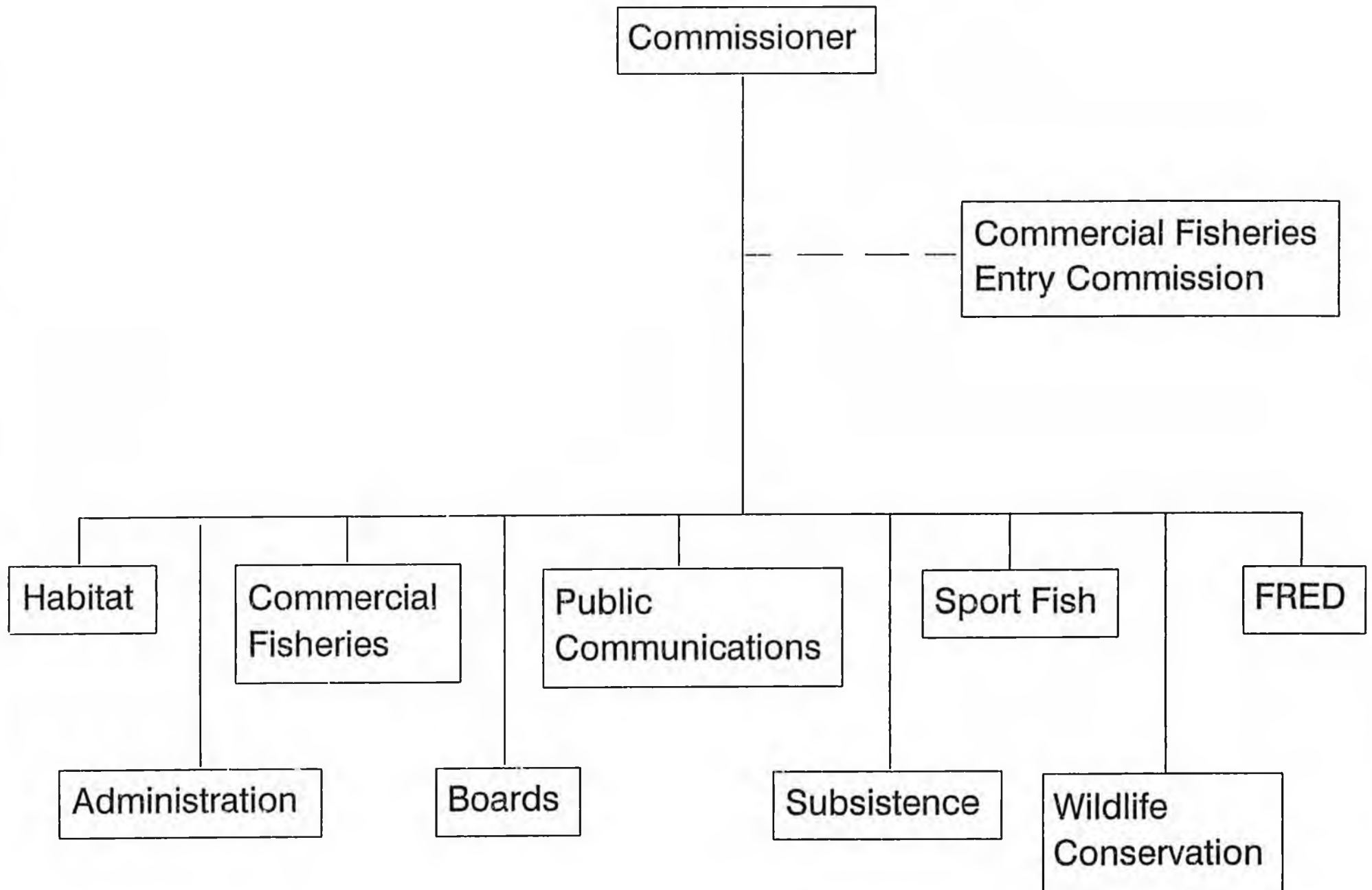
Lynn Wallen, Public Communications

Margie Babtise, ?

*Chuck Smeetham, not here today
Comm, Salmon Comm.*

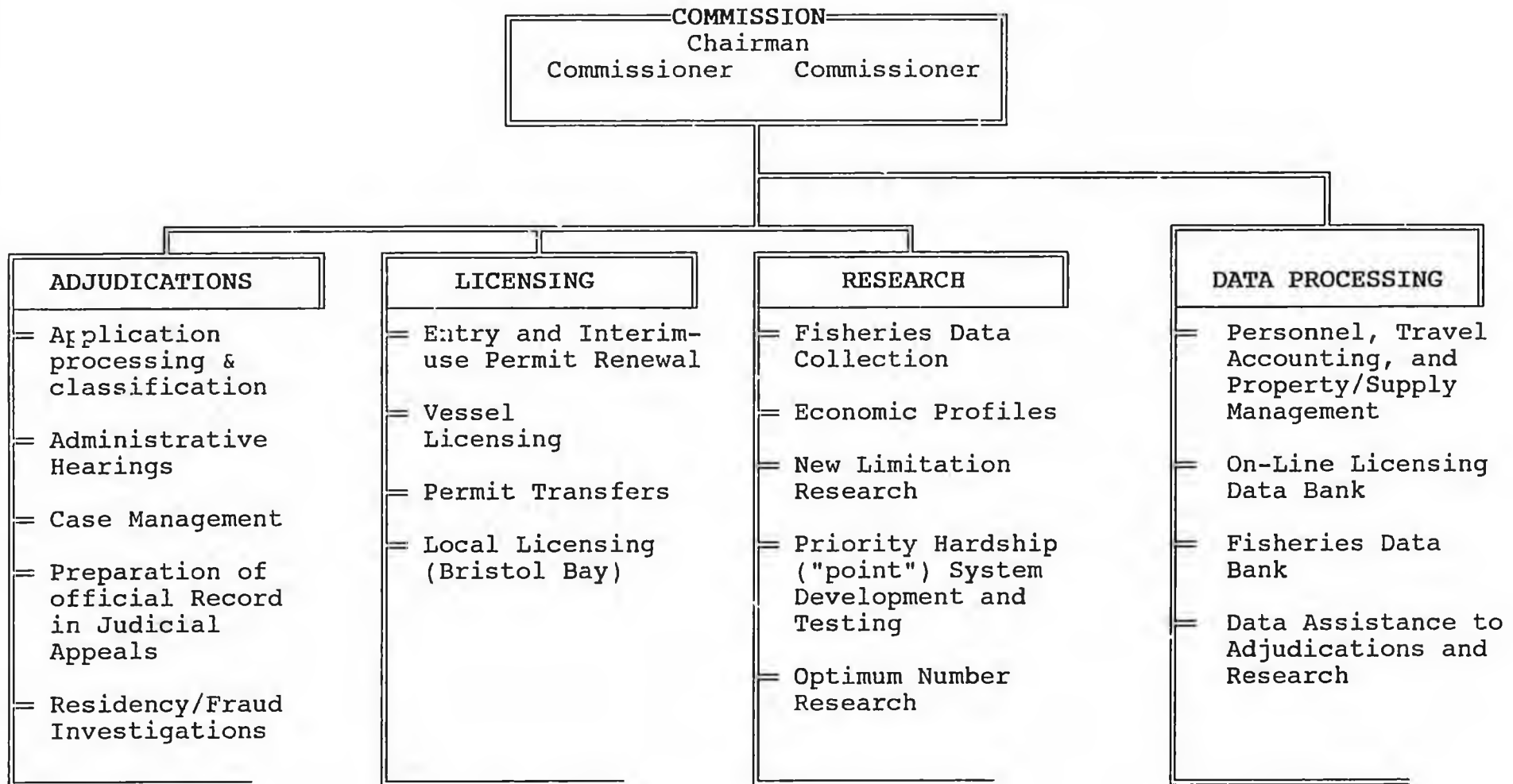
*Frank Homan, CFEC
Commissioner*

Department of Fish and Game

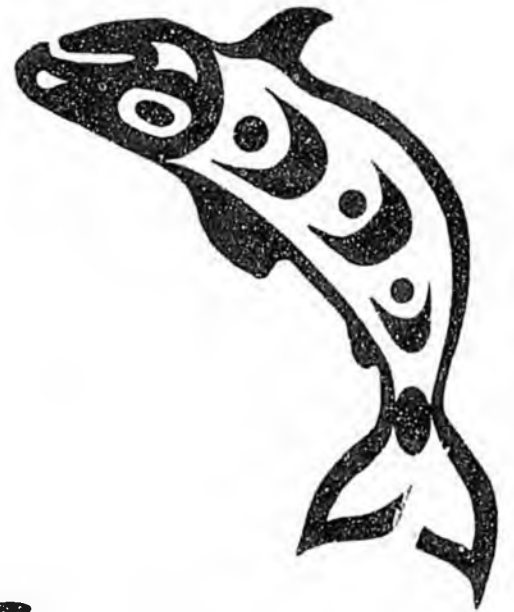
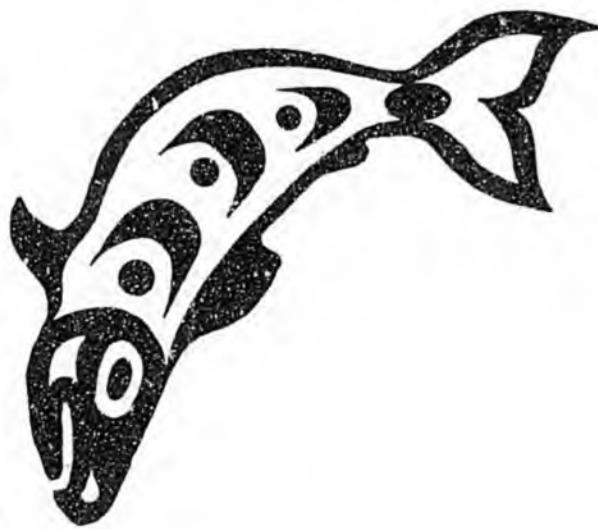


COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

Organization by Agency Function*



***NOTE:** The above Organizational Chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all activities undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities as set forth in AS 16.43.010 - 990.



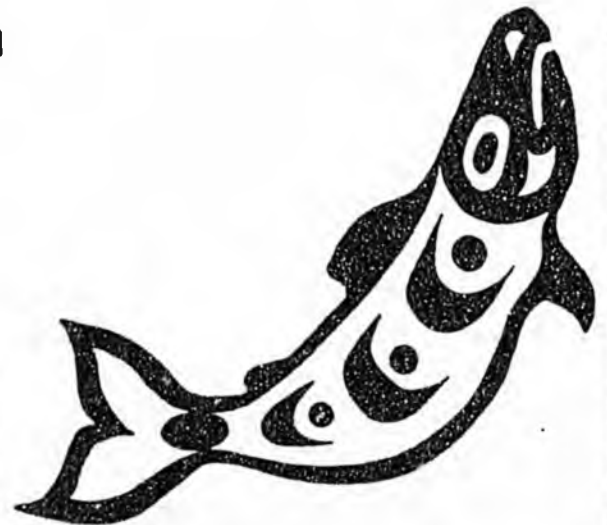
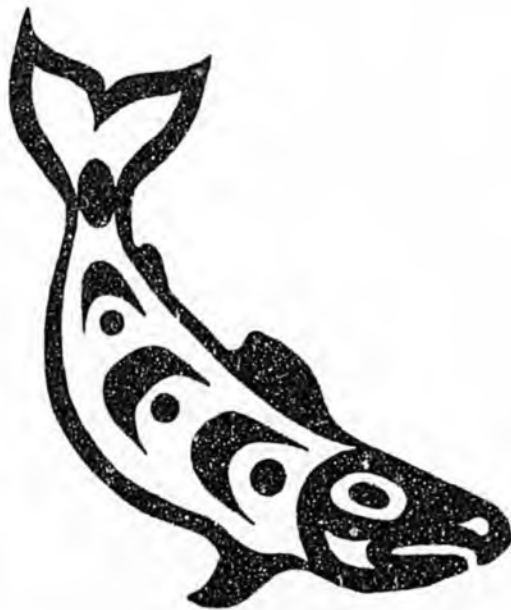
1991

ANNUAL REPORT

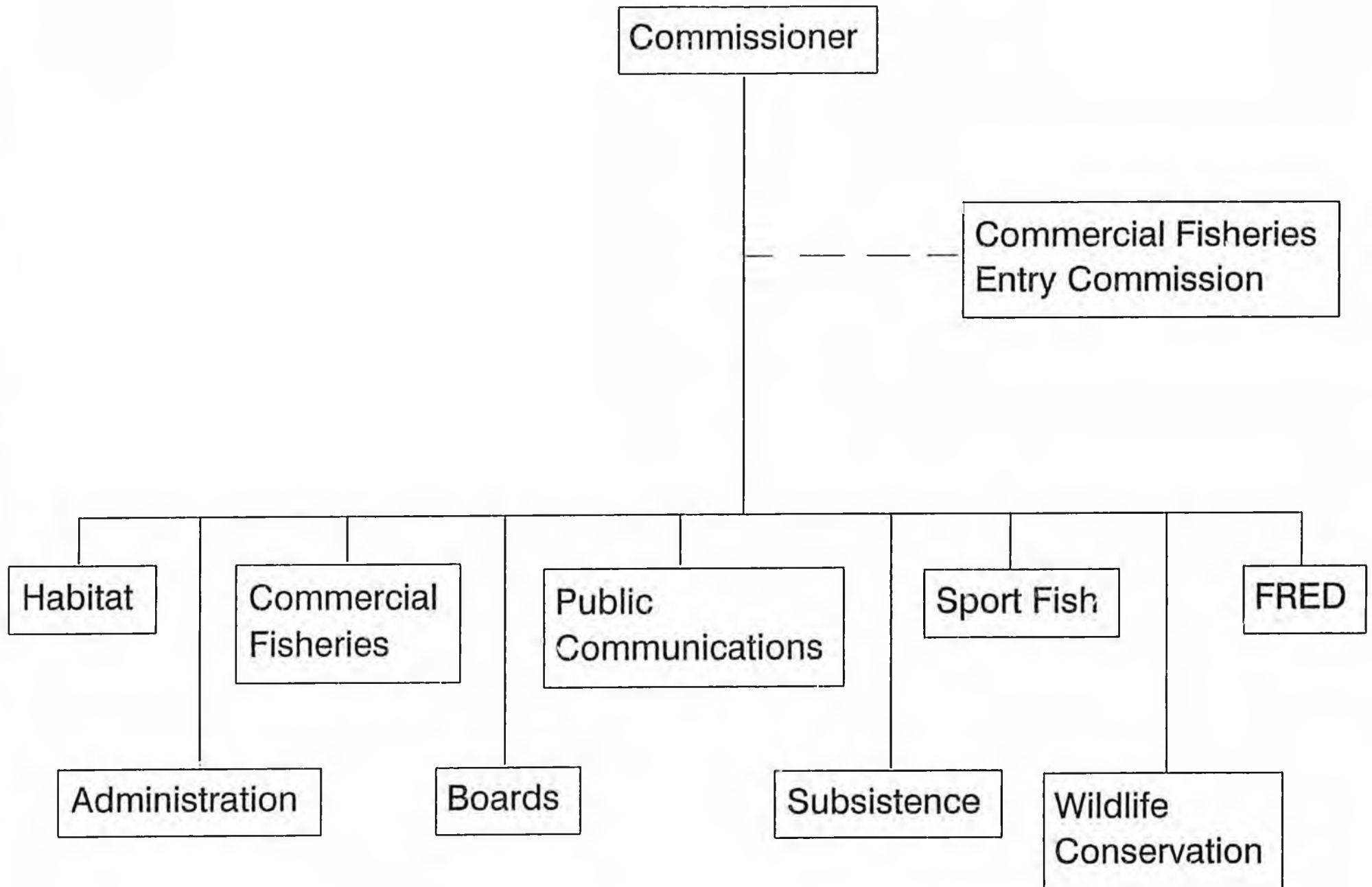


**COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ENTRY COMMISSION**

State of Alaska

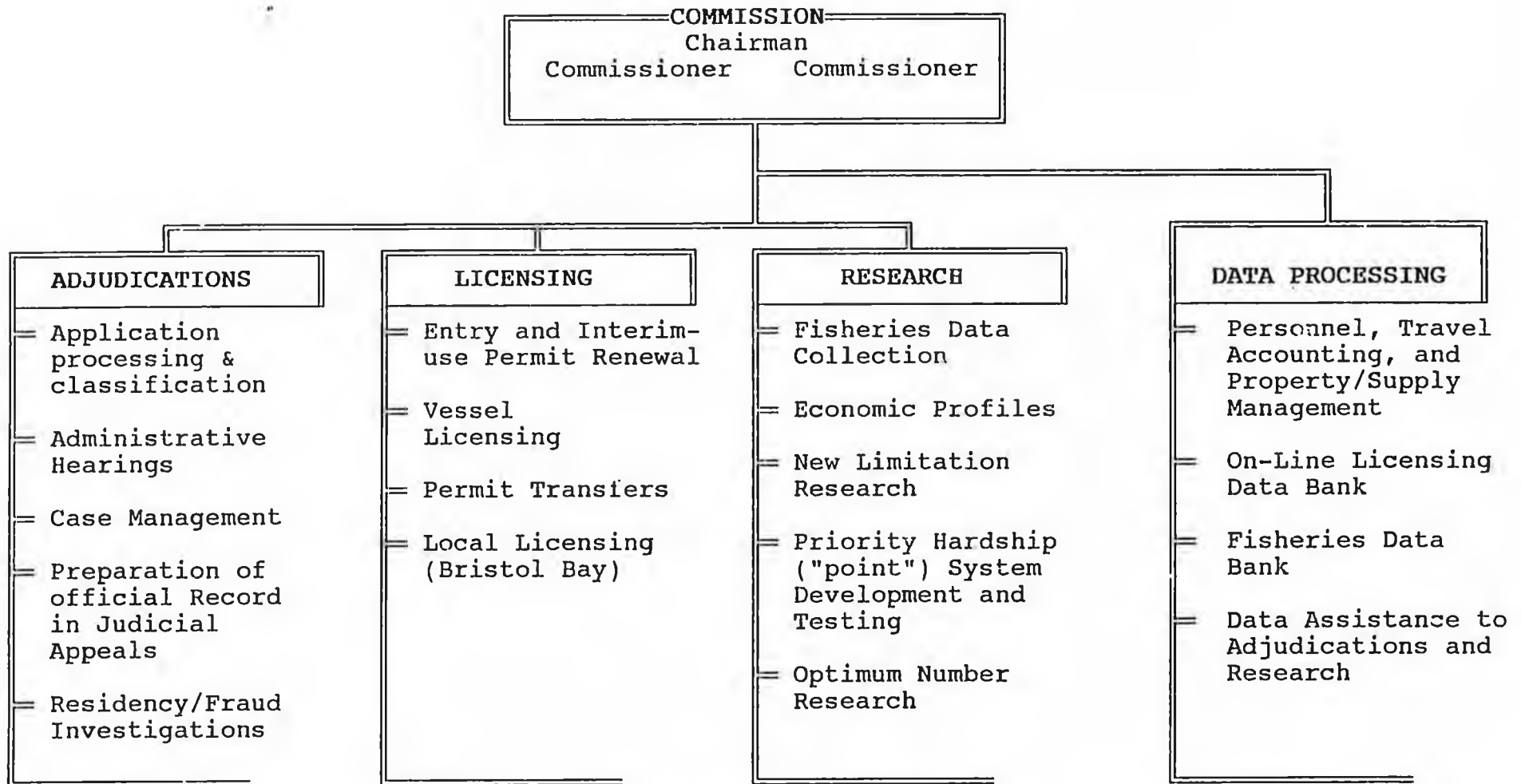


Department of Fish and Game



COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

Organization by Agency Function*



***NOTE:** The above Organizational Chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all activities undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities as set forth in AS 16.43.010 - 990.

January 4, 1993

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION

	Walter J. Hickel Governor State of Alaska
COMMISSION	Bruce Twomley, Chairman Rich Listowski, Commissioner Frank Homan, Commissioner
ADJUDICATIONS	Frank Glass Adjudications Project Leader
DATA PROCESSING	Roger Kolden Data Processing Project Leader
LICENSING	Christine Kelly Licensing Project Leader
RESEARCH	Kurt Schelle Research and Planning Project Leader
OFFICE LOCATION AND MAILING ADDRESS	8800 Glacier Highway #109 Juneau, AK 99801
TELEPHONE	(907) 789-6160 - Main Number (907) 789-6150 - Licensing Only
FAX	(907) 789-6170
KODIAK LICENSING OFFICE	c/o Department of Fish and Game 211 Mission Road Kodiak, AK 99615 Telephone (907) 486-4791
TYPISTS FOR ANNUAL REPORT	Beccy Kalwara and Sandra Thomas Commission Secretaries
COVER	"Cycle" Designed by Sandy Samaniego

1991 ANNUAL REPORT*

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*(Pursuant to AS 16.43.980, this report is the Commission's annual report to the Legislature.)

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission operates all of its public programs and activities free from discrimination on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, age, sex or handicap. Because the Commission receives federal funding, any person who believes he or she has been discriminated against should write to:

O.E.O.
U.S. Department of Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240

INTRODUCTION

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) is an exempt, independent, quasi-judicial agency responsible for promoting the conservation and sustained yield management of Alaska's fisheries resources and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing in Alaska by regulating entry into the fisheries in the public interest.

To meet these responsibilities, the Commission is organized into four operating sections (Adjudications, Research, Licensing, and Administration/Data Processing; see, chart: "Organization by Agency Function") and engages in the following activities mandated by law (AS 16.43.010-990):

Establishes maximum numbers of entry permits for fisheries to be limited and implements application processes and systems to rank eligible applicants according to the relative hardship they would suffer by not receiving an entry permit from the state for a limited fishery;

Processes entry permit applications and adjudicates claims not resolved in initial classification;

Issues entry permits in limited fisheries, interim-use permits in unlimited fisheries, and licenses for all vessels as required to legally participate in the State's commercial fisheries;

Processes requests for emergency and permanent transfers of entry and interim-use permits, and compiles data on all such transfers;

Enforces provisions of the Limited Entry Act by regulating permit transfer activities, conducting investigations, and initiating administrative enforcement proceedings;

Monitors unlimited fisheries to assess the rate of development and the potential need for limitation;

Monitors limited fisheries to obtain information needed for setting optimum numbers in those fisheries, and to determine the need for fleet reduction or increase;

Participates in the research and development of comprehensive fisheries economic data, and disseminates same to policy makers and members of the public; and,

Works with other State and Federal management agencies to develop and coordinate fisheries policies.

A brief outline of some of the major court decisions, Commission activities, and other events affecting the operation of the Commission during the past several fiscal years can be seen in the summary table which follows this introduction.

In 1991 the Commission and its staff continued to meet its responsibilities in an efficient manner despite the declining budget and increasing work load.

The Adjudication Section hit an all time high during the year with the completion of 151 decisions. The hearing officers also conducted 133 separate administrative hearings. The CFEC Commissioners adjudicated a total of 136 cases, second only to 1986 with 139 cases decided. 1991 marked the seventh consecutive year with more than 100 cases decided.

The Licensing Section also hit an all time high with the issuance of more than 50,000 permits and licenses. This section was also responsible for the collection of more than \$6 million in revenue to the state. A total of 17,944 individual permit holders were recorded for the year 1991.

The CFEC Research Section was very productive during 1991 with the completion of a number of important research projects. A major study entitled "Change In the Distribution of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits", 1975-1990, was completed depicting in detail a 15 year history of permit transfers. Work also continued on the optimum numbers study as required by Johns v. State, CFEC.

The Data Processing Section provides the link that ties all the work of the Commission together. This section has continued to refine the Commission's computer support and allowed the agency to achieve greater efficiencies. Because of the Data Processing Section the Commission has been able to produce more with less.

The following parts of this report provide a more thorough outline of some of the year's important events by operating section. The appendix provides summary data on Alaska's limited fisheries and permits. Questions or comments about the contents of this report are welcome.

During 1991, the Alaska Legislature authorized the CFEC to implement a moratorium on new entrants into the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries. After this law was passed, all of the CFEC sections helped review the need for a moratorium. Prior to its decision to establish a moratorium, the CFEC analyzed data about the participants in the fishery, proposed regulations, held public hearings, and prepared application forms to mail to potential applicants.

In August of 1991, Frank Homan of Juneau was appointed to the Commission upon the resignation of Phil Smith also of Juneau who had served as a Commissioner for eight years.

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION
Organization by Agency Function

COMMISSION

Chairman
Commissioner Commissioner

ADJUDICATIONS	LICENSING	RESEARCH	DATA PROCESSING
- Application processing & classification	- Entry and Interim-use Permit Renewal	- Fisheries Data Collection	- On-Line Licensing Data Bank
- Administrative Hearings	- Vessel Licensing	- Economic Profiles	- Fisheries Data Bank
- Case Management	- Permit Transfers	- New Limitation Research	- Data Assistance to Adjudications and Research
- Preparation of Official Record in Judicial Appeals	- Local Licensing (Bristol Bay and Kodiak)	- Priority Hardship ("point") System Development and Testing	- Personnel, Travel Accounting, and Property/Supply Management
- Residency/Fraud Investigations		- Optimum Number Research	

***NOTE:** The above Organizational Chart presents a general view of the Commission's primary functions. It by no means lists all activities undertaken to meet the Commission's statutory responsibilities as set forth in AS 16.43.010 - 990.

Major Decisions/Activities Affecting Agency Operations
(Fiscal Years 1988 - 1992)

- FY88:** * Research and hearings on PWS herring spawn on kelp pound fishery point system and application processing (140 applications) begins.
- * Application processing for Southeastern black cod fisheries (213 applications) begins.
 - * Western Alaska herring fisheries researched, extensive hearings in Western Alaska villages held, and five fisheries limited.
- FY89:** * Research and hearings on Western Alaska herring fisheries point systems.
- * Wassillie settlement finalized, processing of 273 applications begins.
 - * Alaska Supreme Court decision in Johns case: extensive research and data analysis for optimum number determinations begins.
 - * Exxon Valdez oil spill in Prince William Sound creates significant demand for Data Processing services to assist affected fishermen.
- FY90:** * Exxon Valdez oil spill continues to make demands on Data Processing; Research services required to respond to legal activity.
- * Western Alaska herring fisheries point systems finalized, application period opens, processing applications begins (application period open through May 31, 1990; anticipate more than 1,200 applications for permanent permits in Western Alaska herring fisheries).
 - * Togiak herring spawn on kelp fishery researched, hearings held, and fishery limited.
- FY91:** * Togiak herring spawn-on kelp fishery point system adopted, application period began, more than 500 applications expected. Initial classification of approximately half of the 1,813 Western Alaska herring permit applications completed.
- * A permit holder joined by the state as a friend of the court obtained a preliminary injunction from the Federal District Court against the Internal Revenue Service which blocked the IRS' scheduled sale of the holder's entry permit.

- FY92:**
- * The Commission conducted workshops to aid rural Alaskans get and keep limited entry permits in their local communities.
 - * Completed initial classification of Western Alaska herring and Togiak herring spawn on kelp fisheries.
 - * An optimum number study in process for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery.
 - * Conducted research, held public hearings, adopted regulations and implemented a moratorium (in response to HB 137 last year) in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fishery (more than 300 eligible to apply).
 - * Aided the Alaska Board of Fish in its creation of a new open access salmon set net fishery around ATKA Island for the 1992 season, which will commercially harvest local pink salmon stocks.
 - * Federal District Court ruled that the Internal Revenue Service could seize and force the sale of limited entry permits.
 - * Legislation introduced by Governor Hickel to establish statutory guidelines for transfers as the result of valid executions is adopted by the legislature.

ADJUDICATIONS

Overview

The Adjudication Section is responsible for processing applications for entry permits in limited fisheries and conducting hearings for those who contest Commission decisions affecting them. The section also conducts investigations into potential violations of the Commission's statutes and regulations, and provides assistance to other enforcement agencies.

Entry permit applications are first evaluated by Commission paralegals who classify applicants in a ranking system that measures each applicant's past participation and economic dependence on the fishery. Applicants who disagree with their initial classifications may request hearings. Hearings are also available to contest initial decisions about permit transfer requests or about qualifications for the lower permit renewal fees charged to Alaska residents.

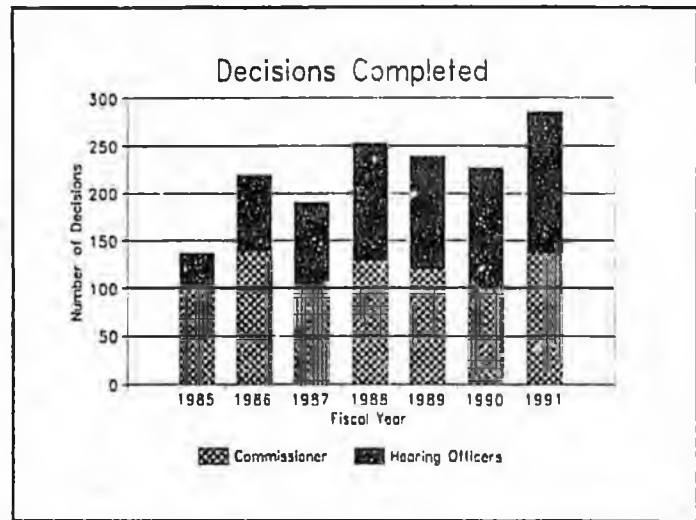
Commission hearing officers conduct administrative hearings throughout the state and decide appeals of initial determinations about entry permit applications, permit transfer requests, and fee arrearages charged to those who wrongly claimed to be Alaska residents. Beginning in 1991, Commission paralegals conducted the initial hearings on appeals from denied emergency transfer requests. The Commissioners review and affirm or modify hearing officers' decisions on their own motion, or upon the request of an affected party.

Commission hearing officers also preside in "show cause" hearings. These hearings are held in the presence of the Commissioners. In these proceedings, the Commission may impose fines, or revoke or suspend the permits of those who attempt to mislead the Commission with false information.

Administrative Proceedings and Decisions

During 1991, Commission paralegals completed most of the initial classification of applications for Norton Sound herring gill net and beach seine, Cape Romanzov herring gill net, Nelson Island herring gill net and Nunivak Island herring gill net entry permits. Applications have been accepted for Togiak herring spawn on kelp permits, and these will be processed during 1992.

The hearing officers conducted 133 hearings in 1991: 93 on permit applications, and 40 on permit transfers. The hearing officers issued 151 decisions: 108 on permit applications, 29 on permit transfers, 1 on fee arrearages, 1 on a show cause proceeding, and 12 miscellaneous actions. At the end of the year, 687 cases were in various stages leading up to the issuance of a decision by a hearing officer.



The Commissioners adjudicated a total of 136 cases during 1991: 123 permit applications, 7 permit transfers, 2 fee arrearages, and 4 on miscellaneous matters. At the end of the year, 163 cases were in various stages of the adjudication process leading to the issuance of final decisions by the Commissioners.

Investigations

During 1991, the Commission received fines and arrearages of \$69,370 due to the successful settlement of prior actions. The Commission continues to cooperate with state and federal law enforcement agencies.

Judicial Rulings and Appeals

The Alaska Supreme Court issued one decision in 1991 about the Commission and entry permits. In CFEC, State v. Baxter, 806 P.2d 1373 (Alaska 1991), the court upheld a CFEC decision denying an applicant credit for owning a vessel because he did not prove he ever used it in the fishery during the applicable period.

Internal Revenue Service Seizures of Limited Entry Permits.

During the ten years that the State has resisted Internal Revenue Service (IRS) attempts to seize and force the sale of limited entry permits, the Entry Commission has consistently advised fishers not to wager on a favorable outcome and to get their affairs in order with the IRS. Our advice is now more pressing than ever. In the Lorentzen case, the Federal District Court ruled that limited entry permits are subject to IRS' seizure and forced sale. The State participated in Lorentzen as a friend of the court. The individual fisher who filed the Lorentzen case did not appeal the court's ruling.

Lorentzen does not change State law: except as noted below, creditors may not execute upon entry permits, and permits may not be pledged as security for debts (with the exception of a State or CFAB loan). The net effect of Lorentzen is that, in addition to child support claimants with judgments for arrearages, the Internal Revenue Service can now execute upon entry permits to foreclose upon federal tax liens.

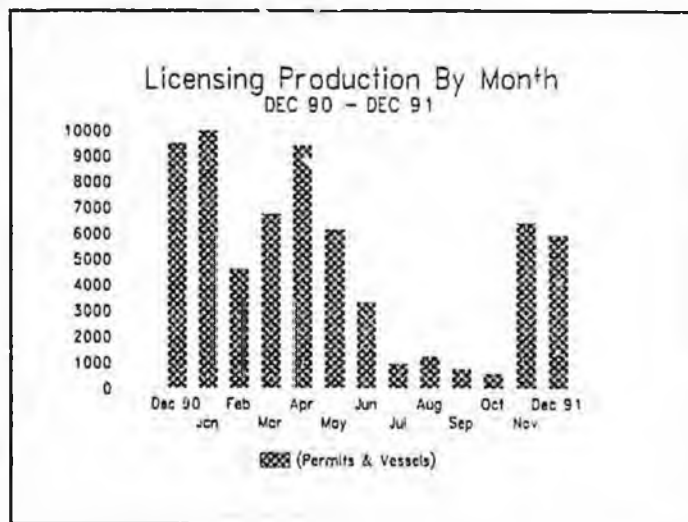
In response, the State Legislature has enacted Governor Hickel's SB 449, which provides statutory guidelines for transfers as the result of valid executions. The legislation is intended to ensure some State control over the transfers and, among other things, to protect the revolving loan funds of the State Commercial Fisheries Loan Program and the Alaska Commercial Fishing and Agriculture Bank.

At the same time, the Entry Commission and the IRS have undertaken a dialogue in an effort to facilitate voluntary compliance by fishers with their tax obligations. The problem is serious. Many fishers planned to pay their 1990 taxes with earnings from the 1991 season, which for salmon fishers was a disaster. In part as a consequence, IRS estimates that some 3,000 Alaska fishers owe federal taxes. The Commission will pursue these discussions in the hope that seizures and forced sales of entry permits can be avoided.

LICENSING

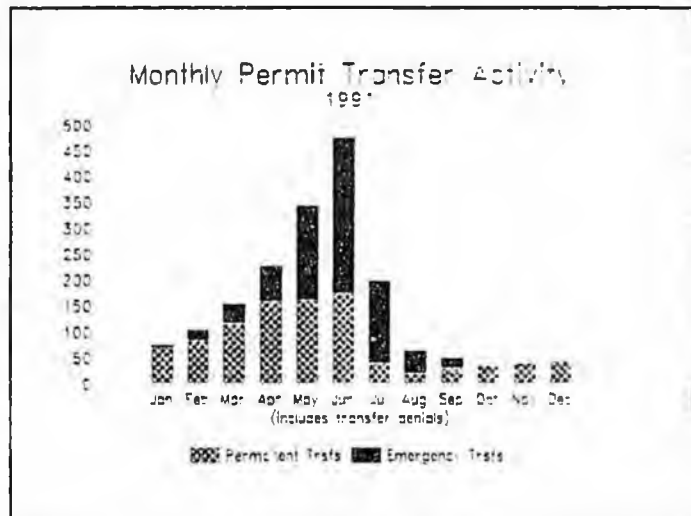
The licensing section serves the commercial fishing industry by issuing the commercial fishing permits and vessel licenses required for participation in Alaska's commercial fisheries. The small staff of four full-time employees at the Juneau office, and one at the Kodiak field office, issue 50,000+ licenses annually. That staff is supplemented by two seasonal and two temporary employees who work only during the peak months of licensing activity. One additional employee is responsible for processing permit transfer requests (for both permanent and emergency transfers), totaling approximately 1,800 per year. Beginning late in 1990, the licensing section gained one additional employee and assumed responsibility for all of the agency's telephone switchboard and mail processing functions.

Licensing activity is very seasonal as can be seen in the graph. Activity is slower during the late summer and fall, picking up immediately after the mailout of license renewal forms, dropping off again mid-winter then gradually increasing throughout the spring. A perpetual problem with which the licensing section contends each year is the tendency of many fishermen to wait until the last minute to apply for necessary permits, resulting in a high-pressure time crunch for themselves and the licensing staff.



The licensing section continually strives to improve efficiency of operations. During 1991, considerable time was spent on in-house redesign of license renewal/application forms to allow all of the permits and/or vessel licenses held by an individual to be renewed on a single form (in prior years separate forms were required for each license). The 1992 renewal forms were printed and mailed by the agency without relying on outside vendors, resulting in significant savings. Initial response to the new forms has been very favorable; fishermen have just one form to sign and return instead of as many as 5 - 15, and paper handling and filing has been greatly reduced for the staff, resulting in faster issuance of licenses.

Permit transfer activity also tends to be very seasonal, peaking in June when mid-season emergency transfers predominate, as is shown in the graph. During 1991, permanent transfer activity remained fairly constant compared to 1990, with 963 transfer requests received, of which 39 were denied and 924 approved. Emergency transfers increased slightly, rising from 800 in 1990 to 846 in 1991 - of which 58 were denied and 788 approved.



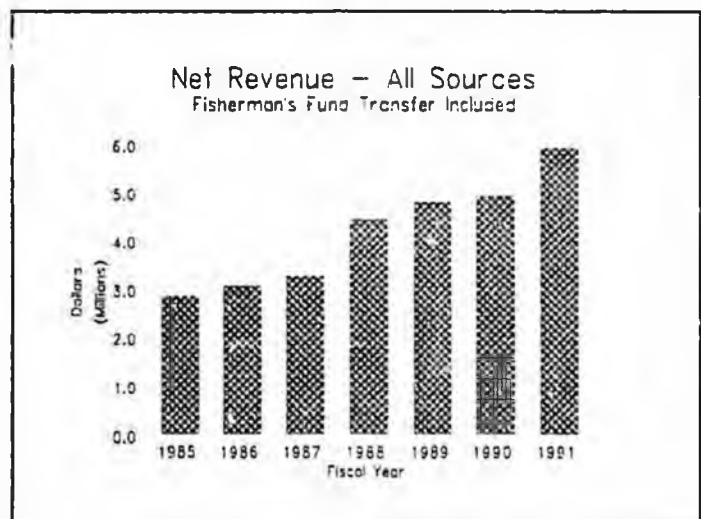
The licensing section takes in revenues from annual permit and vessel license fees, one-time limited entry permit application fees, fines and arrearages assessed pursuant to residency investigations or revocation actions, and user fees which are charged for the privilege of obtaining licenses at Commission field offices rather than by mail from the Juneau office. Pursuant to AS.23.35.060, \$18 for each fisherman who is a resident of Alaska, and \$54 for each nonresident, is transferred from the Commission's licensing revenues to the Fishermen's Fund insurance program which is administered by the Department of Labor. Following this summary are tables indicating revenues received during both fiscal and calendar year 1991 and the number of 1991 permits and vessel licenses issued.

During 1991, the Commission maintained the full-time Kodiak field office and the seasonal offices in Bristol Bay which provide licensing service and assistance with other limited entry matters. (A summary of field office activities follows the table, Licenses Issued for 1991.)

1991 Licensing Revenue

<u>REVENUE SOURCE *</u>	<u>FISCAL YEAR 91</u>	<u>CALENDAR YEAR 91</u>
Permit Fees	\$5,347,940	\$5,885,370
Vessel License Fees	384,318	388,244
Limited Entry		
Application Fees	7,690	20,880
Field Office User Fees	40,300	39,400
Fines/Arrearages	62,433	79,043
NSF Check Penalties	1,050	1,275
Misc. Revenue	70,175	49,250
GROSS REVENUE	\$5,913,906	\$6,463,462
(less refunds)	<u>- 82,076</u>	<u>- 79,884</u>
NET REVENUE	\$5,831,830	\$6,383,578
(less Fishermen's Fund transfer)	<u>- 467,712</u>	(see next page for FF transfer for 1991 permits)
	\$5,364,118	

* This report indicates total revenue received from each source regardless of the license year; it includes fees for permits and vessel licenses for 1990, 1991 and 1992, received during the fiscal year or calendar year, respectively.



Licenses Issued For 1991

Limited Entry Permits <u>Not</u> Renewed	415
Limited Entry Permits Revoked or Lapsed (since 1975)	<u>473</u>
Limited Entry Permits Renewed	12,657
Interim Permits in Limited Fisheries	1,247
Interim Permits in Open-to-Entry Fisheries	18,598
Special Harvest Area (Hatchery) Permits	17
Educational Entry Permits	<u>5</u>

PERMITS PAID FOR 1991 32,524

VESSELS LICENSED FOR 1991 17,580

TOTAL PERMITS AND VESSEL LICENSES 50,104

Resident Permit Holders 13,791

Nonresident Permit Holders 4,153

TOTAL PERMIT HOLDERS 17,944

Revenue Transferred to the Fishermen's Fund was \$472,500 (for 1991 permits only)

Licensing Field Office Activities

<u>Field Office Locations</u>	<u>Permits Issued*</u>	<u>Vessels Licensed</u>	<u>User Fees Collected</u>
Kodiak	2,515	821	\$31,350
Dillingham	274	89	3,180
King Salmon	326	132	<u>3,690</u>
TOTAL FIELD OFFICE USER FEES			\$38,220

* Permits Issued includes original cards and duplicates.

The Kodiak office is open throughout the entire calendar year, while the field offices in Dillingham and King Salmon are operated on a seasonal basis only. During 1991, CFEC staff provided licensing service in Dillingham for a few days immediately prior to the Kodiak herring fishery and for five weeks during the salmon season. The King Salmon office was staffed for approximately five weeks during the Bristol Bay salmon season.

The user fee is a surcharge of \$10.00 for each permit or vessel license obtained at a field office. User fees were implemented in 1988 to cover the costs of field office services which would otherwise have been eliminated due to budget reductions.

RESEARCH

The research section provides the background research and data analyses needed by the Commission. The section, coupled with the Commission's data processing section, also produces basic economic data on Alaska's fisheries which can be used to address many policy questions and to develop standard or specialized reports to serve the data needs of users outside the agency.

In 1991, the Commission's research staff was involved in a wide range of projects. These projects included efforts to monitor trends in Alaska's fisheries, to evaluate the need for access controls in particular fisheries, to develop eligibility criteria for moratoria in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries, to document and analyze changes occurring under the entry limitation program, to provide other agencies and users with needed data, and to develop optimum number recommendations for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery. The following paragraphs provide brief highlights of 1991 activities.

New Moratorium Legislation

In 1991, Alaska's legislature passed a bill (SCSCS HB 137) which provided the Commission with the authority to implement a moratorium on new entrants into certain fisheries under specific conditions. The bill amended several different statutes. Prior to this legislation, a moratorium on new entrants could only be achieved by implementing a full-scale limited entry program. Under the new legislation, a moratorium can last a maximum of four years.

The legislation provides the Commission with the authority to implement a moratorium on new entrants into a fishery that: (1) has experienced recent increases in fishing effort that are beyond a low, sporadic level of effort; (2) has achieved a level of harvest that may be approaching or exceeding the maximum sustainable level for the fishery; and (3) for which there is insufficient biological and resource management information necessary to promote the conservation and sustained yield management of the fishery (see AS 16.43.225). The law also provided the Commission with the direct authority to implement a moratorium in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness Crab fishery (see AS 16.43.227).

The Commission may act under AS 16.43.225, only if the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), upon approval of the Board of Fisheries (BOF), petitions the Commission under AS 44.62.220 for a moratorium on new entrants. To act, the Commission also must conclude that the fishery has reached a level of participation that may threaten the conservation and the

sustained yield management of the fishery resource and the economic health and stability of commercial fishing. The Commission must also find that they have insufficient information to limit entry under AS 16.43.240.

A fishery reverts to open access at the conclusion of a moratorium, unless the Commission takes other actions to limit entry. A moratorium is expected to be much less costly to administer than a full-scale limited entry program.

Moratoria and Limitation Studies

Each year, as some of Alaska's unlimited fisheries face increasing fishing pressure, the Commission receives requests to limit entry into additional fisheries. In 1990, the Commission received another petition to limit the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries. The research staff produced an extensive research report on the fishery in 1990, and continued to provide report updates to the Commission in 1991.

Nevertheless, the Commission did not adopt a full-scale limited entry program in these Dungeness fisheries because it was doubtful that the existing limited entry statutes would be very effective at controlling the growth in fishing effort over the longer-term. Many Dungeness fishermen agreed with the Commission but still felt that there was a need to take temporary action to contain the growth in effort while longer-term alternatives for the fisheries could be explored.

In 1991, fishermen in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fisheries, fishermen in Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries, and their legislators were instrumental in developing the new moratorium legislation which became law. Following passage of the legislation, the Commission was petitioned immediately for such a moratorium by Southeastern Alaska Dungeness crab fishermen.

After receiving the petition, the Commission developed regulatory proposals for moratoria in the Southeastern Alaska Dungeness pot, ring net, and diving fisheries. The Commission carefully analyzed alternative eligibility criteria required under AS 16.43.227 and AS 16.43.225 (e). A regulatory proposal was made in August and a public comment period was held in August and September. Several public meetings were held throughout Southeastern Alaska to discuss the proposal.

While the public comments were mixed, particularly with respect to eligibility requirements, the weight of the public testimony and the comments of the ADF&G supported the need for moratoria in these fisheries. The Commission adopted moratoria regulations in September 1991, and only those

eligible to fish during the moratoria will be issued interim-use permits in 1992. Currently, fishermen and the Commission are exploring longer-term options for effort management in these fisheries.

In 1991 the Commission's research staff also completed a series of reports on the Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries. The Commission received petitions to implement moratoria or limited entry into some of the Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries in 1990, and decided to look at several of these fisheries as a complex.

A series of five reports on these Southeastern Alaska diving fisheries were prepared by Susan Shirley and Al Tingley. Four of the reports cover the abalone, sea cucumbers, sea urchins, and geoduck fisheries, separately. These reports look at the development of each fishery, participation histories, harvest and earnings data, and participation patterns across fishing areas. A fifth report looks at all the fisheries as a complex and examines participation patterns across species, area and combinations of species and area.

One of the fisheries which experienced a recent rapid increase in effort is the Southeastern Alaska sea cucumber fishery. In April of 1990, the Central Council of the Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska filed a suit against the BOF, CFEC, and ADF&G "to prevent further destruction and mismanagement of stocks of sea cucumbers and other subsistence seafoods in violation of principles of sustained yield mandated by the Alaska Constitution." In May 1990, the ADF&G closed the fishery until research could be conducted and a new management approach could be developed.

The ADF&G subsequently conducted surveys and developed an interim management plan. In early 1991, the BOF developed new regulations to manage the fishery (see 5 AAC 38.140). The Board also passed a plan for managing high impact emerging fisheries in general (see 5 AAC 39.210). The Department has proceeded to manage the fisheries under these new regulations.

After the new moratorium legislation was signed into law in June of 1991, sea cucumber fishermen petitioned the Commissioner of Fish and Game for a moratorium on new entrants into the fishery. Because ADF&G's new management plan appears to be capable of adequately providing for resource conservation in the fishery, the Department concluded that the fishery no longer met all of the criteria specified in AS 16.05.050(20). As a result, the Department decided that they did not have the authority to petition the Commission for a moratorium. Both the Commission and the Department will continue to monitor developments in these diving fisheries.

Optimum Number Research

In 1991, the Commission's research staff completed a preliminary rough draft of a report on optimum numbers for the Southeastern Alaska roe herring purse seine fishery. This work was mandated by the decision of the Alaska Supreme Court in Johns v. State, CFEC, 758 P.2d 1256 (Alaska 1988).

Johns recognizes that more permits could be created and sold as a result. Because Johns is premised on a constitutional issue, the same claim could be brought in any limited fishery where there has been a substantial change in conditions since the time the fishery was limited.

The preliminary report is currently being reviewed and extensively revised but should be released for public comment during 1992. The Commission wants to take great care in making an optimum number decision, as there is a real risk that any decision may result in a new court challenge.

Some of the research which was undertaken in this fishery will be helpful in the optimum number process in other herring fisheries. The Commission expects to move prudently with respect to optimum number research in other fisheries. Further, current research may well lead to Legislative recommendations which could simplify and clarify this difficult area of the Limited Entry Act.

Permit Distribution Patterns

In 1991, the Commission continued to monitor changes in the distribution of holders of Alaska's limited entry permits. The geographic distribution of Alaska's limited entry permits is a topic which continues to be an important concern to Alaskans and their legislators. The report, Changes In The Distribution Of Alaska's Limited Entry Permits, 1975-1990 (CFEC Report 91-6, co-authored by Rick Berning and Elaine Dinneford), provides extensive data, information and analyses on the topic.

This report updates previous studies by the Commission. A major change in this report from earlier versions was the use of 1990 census data and standards to define the rural and urban categories used in the definition of the resident-types in the report. For analysis purposes, the report defines five resident-types relative to each limited fishery. These include non-residents and four Alaskan resident-types. The four Alaskan resident-types are based upon whether a permit holder lives in a rural or urban community, and whether that community is considered local or non-local to the limited fishery.

The report provides data on the 48 limited fisheries for which permanent permits had been issued through year-end 1990. It covers the 1975 through 1990 time period and includes detailed information on the changes in the number and type of entry permits held by each Alaskan resident-type and nonresidents.

The report provides fishery specific and statewide data on transfer incidence, the initial geographic distribution of permit holders, changes due to permit transfers, changes due to permit holder migrations, and the year-end 1990 geographic distribution of permit holders. Data are also provided on the age distribution of permit holders through time and age differences between transferors and transfer recipients.

Summary statistics are also reported from CFEC's transfer survey. These statistics provide information on the incidence of transfers between family members and business partners, transfer acquisition methods, and transfer financing methods. Copies of the report are available upon request.

Other Reports/Activities

During the year, the Commission's research staff produced many ad hoc reports for the Commission and special request reports for the BOF and the Alaska legislature. The staff produces monthly permit value estimates for the Department of Commerce and Economic Development and other users. Elaine Dinneford produced a number of reports on wholesale production and value for both the Commission and outside users and produced reports for the Commission on changes in permit holdings in particular fisheries by village.

Ben Muse extended some earlier work which he had done on permit values in a paper titled "Fishing Permit Values and Management Rents In Alaska Salmon Fisheries". This paper was presented at the 1991 meeting of the Western Economics Association. In the paper, Dr. Muse uses his previous estimates of the relationship between permit values and net earnings to forecast the impact on management rents of a 25% increase in gross revenues in the Southeastern Alaska salmon purse seine fishery. Among other topics, the paper raises the possibility that such events may increase short term rents to crewmembers.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Sablefish Longline											
S. Southeastern											
	89	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	90	3	2	1	1	0	1	1	***	0	
	91	3	1	1	1	- 1	1	1	***	0	
N. Southeastern											
	88	16	14	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	89	27	23	1	1	0	0	1	***	0	
	90	27	23	2	2	0	1	2	***	0	
	91	28	22	3	3	- 1	0	3	***	0	
Sablefish Pots											
S. Southeastern											
	88	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
Herring Purse Seine											
Southeastern											
	77	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	—	0	
	78	41	37	2	2	- 1	0	0	—	0	
	79	42	38	2	2	0	1	0	—	0	
	80	42	38	2	2	+ 1	2	0	—	0	
	81	41	38	1	1	0	5	0	—	0	
	82	42	39	4	4	0	5	2	***	2	
	83	42	37	3	3	- 2	6	1	***	1	
	84	42	37	1	1	0	8	0	***	1	
	85	43	38	2	2	0	9	0	***	2	
	86	44	39	3	3	0	9	1	***	2	
	87	44	39	3	3	0	10	1	***	2	
	88	44	36	3	3	- 2	11	0	***	0	
	89	44	35	0	0	0	11	0	—	0	
	90	44	35	2	2	0	11	0	***	1	
	91	44	35	4	4	0	13	0	235,000	1	
Prince Wm Sound											
	77	85	77	3	3	- 1	0	1	***	1	
	78	91	78	7	6	- 1	0	1	***	0	
	79	92	80	16	13	+ 1	0	2	***	1	
	80	92	77	7	7	- 1	5	4	46,250	3	
	81	92	76	4	4	0	8	2	***	2	
	82	93	78	10	10	0	14	3	71,250	6	
	83	97	83	2	2	+ 2	16	1	***	1	
	84	100	86	16	15	+ 1	22	7	63,857	7	
	85	102	86	16	14	- 1	25	4	66,375	5	
	86	102	85	13	13	0	29	3	75,750	6	
	87	103	84	6	6	0	29	2	96,250	7	
	88	103	82	11	10	+ 1	34	1	160,500	1	
	89	103	81	1	1	+ 1	37	0	***	1	
	90	103	81	8	8	+ 3	36	5	***	2	
	91	103	80	7	7	+ 1	35	1	222,500	2	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information					
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers	
Herring Purse Seine Cook Inlet	77	61	57	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0	
	78	67	60	9	7	- 1	0	1	1	***	1	
	79	68	59	10	7	0	0	0	4	27,500	1	
	80	68	58	3	3	0	5	1	1	***	1	
	81	68	56	4	4	- 1	6	1	3	***	1	
	82	69	58	2	2	0	6	1	1	***	1	
	83	70	59	1	1	0	6	1	0	---	0	
	84	72	59	3	3	0	7	2	1	***	1	
	85	73	59	12	12	+ 1	8	2	10	16,700	0	
	86	73	57	20	19	- 2	10	7	13	31,362	4	
	87	73	56	14	14	- 2	12	3	11	111,364	3	
	88	73	55	5	5	0	17	1	4	165,000	2	
	89	73	53	5	3	0	16	1	4	211,250	3	
	90	73	51	5	5	0	18	4	1	***	0	
91	73	49	4	4	0	17	1	3	***	1		
Kodiak	84	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	85	42	39	6	6	0	2	2	4	36,250	2	
	86	42	39	9	9	+ 1	4	2	7	23,286	3	
	87	44	40	9	7	- 1	6	0	9	22,611	2	
	88	45	42	4	4	+ 1	8	2	2	***	1	
	89	46	44	7	7	+ 1	7	4	3	***	1	
	90	46	42	7	7	0	10	2	5	70,500	2	
	91	47	42	5	5	- 1	8	2	3	***	0	
	Herring Beach Seine Norton Sound	90	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
		91	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
Herring Seine/Gill Net Kodiak	87	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	88	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0	
Herring Gill Net Southeastern	78	10	10	1	1	0	0	0	0	---	0	
	79	39	35	2	2	0	1	0	0	---	0	
	80	44	38	4	4	0	2	0	4	13,363	4	
	81	45	39	4	4	+ 1	6	0	4	13,875	2	
	82	59	47	6	6	- 1	10	1	5	27,500	5	
	83	67	47	12	12	- 6	8	9	3	***	2	
	84	82	62	11	11	+ 1	11	5	6	19,583	2	
	85	87	61	16	16	- 5	11	4	12	45,000	4	
	86	90	61	12	10	- 1	10	8	4	51,250	1	
	87	91	60	15	14	0	13	3	12	48,542	6	
	88	91	58	16	15	- 2	14	5	11	48,827	4	
	89	92	60	6	6	+ 1	14	2	4	54,750	2	
	90	98	64	5	5	0	12	3	2	***	1	
91	98	66	8	7	+ 1	13	1	7	27,214	1		

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Gill Net Prince Wm Sound	82	24	22	4	4	+ 1	0	1	3	***	1
	83	24	23	4	4	+ 1	3	0	4	17,000	4
	84	24	22	5	5	0	7	1	4	24,000	4
	85	24	23	4	3	+ 1	9	1	3	***	2
	86	24	22	5	5	0	11	1	4	30,500	1
	87	24	22	1	1	0	10	1	0	---	0
	88	24	22	2	2	0	11	0	2	***	1
	89	24	21	3	3	- 1	10	0	3	***	0
	90	24	21	0	0	0	8	0	0	---	0
	91	24	22	2	2	+ 1	0	0	2	***	1
Kodiak	84	8	8	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	1
	85	54	53	12	11	0	3	2	10	15,600	4
	86	57	57	12	12	+ 1	11	2	10	16,600	4
	87	59	59	9	8	0	14	3	6	15,250	3
	88	64	64	21	20	0	15	3	18	16,511	3
	89	68	66	13	13	- 1	17	1	12	22,813	2
	90	72	69	13	12	0	18	5	8	29,000	0
	91	74	71	10	10	0	17	2	8	31,125	1
	Nelson Island	90	77	74	1	1	0	0	1	0	---
91		80	77	2	2	0	0	2	0	---	0
Nunivak Island	90	9	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	91	42	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
Lower Yukon	90	66	66	3	2	0	0	3	0	---	0
	91	70	70	5	5	0	0	5	0	---	0
Norton Sound	90	211	167	31	29	- 7	0	5	26	29,731	2
	91	229	172	35	33	+ 1	6	8	27	35,370	3
King/Tanner Crab Pot SE Red/Blue King	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
SE Brn King	90	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	91	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
SE R/B King + Tanner	89	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	90	6	6	1	1	0	1	0	1	***	1
	91	7	7	1	1	0	2	0	1	***	1
SE All King + Tanner	89	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	90	14	14	1	1	0	1	0	1	***	1
	91	14	14	1	1	0	3	0	1	***	0
SE Tanner Crab	89	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	90	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	91	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Herring Pound											
Prince Wm Sound	88	128	97	36	34	+ 4	3	4	32	24,519	7
	89	128	101	14	14	+ 5	8	1	13	47,884	4
	90	128	100	4	4	- 1	9	2	2	***	1
	91	128	102	12	12	+ 2	12	0	12	61,375	
Salmon Purse Seine											
Southeastern	75	398	198	51	51	- 4	0	8	15	10,633	12
	76	409	202	24	21	- 3	0	1	9	9,222	5
	77	411	196	53	50	- 6	0	6	21	16,667	14
	78	413	193	56	50	- 8	0	5	16	30,929	13
	79	413	189	38	36	- 2	1	3	12	39,917	10
	80	414	193	35	34	+ 3	13	12	15	39,600	9
	81	414	194	35	34	0	16	12	23	40,652	12
	82	414	186	31	31	- 6	24	10	21	40,286	11
	83	416	187	34	32	- 1	27	14	20	38,531	10
	84	417	185	55	52	- 1	33	17	38	40,884	18
	85	416	181	36	33	- 6	39	9	27	37,907	12
	86	416	184	26	23	+ 2	38	8	18	34,403	3
	87	416	182	36	33	+ 3	43	6	30	40,832	10
	88	416	181	30	29	- 3	45	12	18	65,833	5
	89	416	182	36	36	+ 5	47	7	29	78,448	12
	90	417	180	26	26	- 2	45	8	18	104,667	4
	91	417	181	33	32	+ 2	48	14	19	92,684	6
Prince Wm Sound											
	75	210	164	19	17	+ 2	0	0	7	8,000	5
	76	247	194	42	36	- 5	0	5	11	10,700	6
	77	255	198	28	24	- 3	0	1	6	29,800	5
	78	257	193	36	32	- 5	0	3	10	24,272	4
	79	258	192	47	41	- 3	5	3	13	33,846	5
	80	258	197	29	28	+ 1	15	12	14	40,154	6
	81	259	190	34	34	- 5	33	18	16	69,531	10
	82	259	188	26	26	+ 1	41	12	14	101,690	13
	83	259	187	29	28	- 1	53	12	17	142,384	14
	84	261	188	23	22	- 2	62	12	11	131,695	9
	85	261	191	27	25	+ 7	68	10	17	104,206	8
	86	262	190	26	24	+ 1	71	13	13	99,400	9
	87	262	191	36	35	+ 1	72	15	21	90,000	16
	88	263	184	32	30	- 3	71	13	19	135,158	7
	89	263	184	15	15	0	72	9	6	236,333	2
	90	264	184	16	15	0	71	11	5	228,000	3
	91	264	182	21	20	- 2	65	11	10	215,500	1

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information			Number of Financed Monetary Transfers	
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers		Average Price Paid for Permits
Salmon Purse Seine Cook Inlet	75	49	49	3	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	63	62	~	6	- 1	0	1	2	***	2
	77	72	72	12	11	0	0	2	4	10,625	2
	78	74	74	10	9	0	0	2	5	40,000	4
	79	75	74	9	8	0	1	2	1	***	1
	80	75	73	12	12	- 1	5	4	7	82,786	3
	81	75	73	10	9	0	10	3	7	83,714	5
	82	77	76	11	11	0	16	6	5	84,267	5
	83	78	78	15	14	+ 1	23	7	8	90,000	7
	84	78	77	10	8	- 1	24	9	1	***	1
	85	80	79	5	5	0	26	1	4	58,375	3
	86	82	81	9	9	0	27	4	5	60,000	4
	87	82	81	16	15	0	27	5	11	60,455	6
	88	82	81	14	14	0	31	5	9	66,089	6
	89	82	81	10	9	0	33	7	3	***	2
	90	82	81	6	5	0	32	2	4	177,500	0
	91	82	80	3	3	0	29	1	2	***	0
Kodiak	75	334	242	22	22	+ 4	0	4	7	4,571	5
	76	358	262	42	40	- 1	0	6	13	9,736	5
	77	365	270	72	62	+ 3	0	13	19	17,611	7
	78	371	273	60	52	+ 3	0	11	9	47,611	9
	79	374	272	57	41	- 2	3	5	12	66,045	6
	80	375	275	35	34	+ 4	24	5	24	70,688	15
	81	375	280	37	36	+ 7	50	16	20	68,625	15
	82	376	284	43	42	+ 4	66	14	29	75,511	28
	83	377	289	47	47	+ 4	81	19	28	69,903	20
	84	378	286	29	29	- 2	91	12	17	61,265	7
	85	379	288	43	39	0	99	20	23	46,337	9
	86	380	293	52	46	+ 5	102	25	27	36,151	12
	87	381	293	61	53	+ 2	104	23	38	44,128	13
	88	382	288	55	50	- 5	113	21	34	66,491	15
	89	382	287	38	37	0	113	15	22	132,795	8
90	382	283	25	25	0	114	8	17	146,588	4	
91	383	282	22	22	- 1	110	7	15	119,170	4	
Chignik	75	85	64	4	4	0	0	1	1	***	1
	76	90	72	4	4	0	0	2	0	---	0
	77	90	73	6	5	+ 1	0	2	1	***	1
	78	90	76	3	3	0	0	1	0	---	0
	79	90	76	1	1	+ 1	0	0	0	---	0
	80	90	76	1	1	0	2	1	0	---	0
	81	90	74	5	4	- 1	5	2	3	***	3
	82	90	74	7	6	0	5	5	2	***	1
	83	90	74	4	4	0	9	2	2	***	1
	84	90	76	9	8	+ 1	13	5	4	322,500	3
	85	90	78	6	6	+ 1	15	3	3	***	2
	86	90	78	5	5	+ 1	16	3	2	***	1
	87	90	77	0	0	0	17	0	0	---	0
	88	90	75	4	3	- 1	19	3	1	***	1
	89	90	74	4	4	- 1	20	2	2	***	1
90	90	74	4	4	+ 1	23	2	2	***	1	
91	90	72	4	4	0	21	2	2	***	1	

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Purse Seine											
Alaska Peninsula	75	108	95	3	3	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	112	99	6	5	0	0	3	0	---	0
	77	113	100	15	13	0	0	4	1	***	0
	78	115	104	12	12	+ 1	0	2	3	***	2
	79	117	102	13	12	- 3	0	3	5	66,000	1
	80	117	97	19	17	- 3	3	14	2	***	1
	81	117	98	9	9	+ 1	7	7	2	***	2
	82	118	99	5	5	0	6	3	2	***	0
	83	118	98	22	19	- 2	7	16	6	195,000	5
	84	118	98	8	8	+ 1	11	5	3	***	3
	85	119	100	3	3	- 0	15	3	0	---	0
	86	119	99	10	10	- 1	17	6	4	251,250	2
	87	119	96	10	10	- 2	18	6	4	145,000	2
	88	119	93	13	13	- 2	18	9	4	149,625	0
	89	119	92	5	5	- 1	19	3	2	***	0
	90	119	92	5	5	- 1	25	3	2	***	1
	91	119	92	5	3	0	26	5	0	---	0
Salmon Beach Seine											
Kodiak	75	21	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	76	23	22	2	2	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	30	27	10	8	- 1	0	1	3	***	2
	78	33	30	16	14	0	0	4	3	***	1
	79	33	30	7	7	- 1	0	1	4	36,500	3
	80	34	31	9	9	- 1	0	1	4	42,625	2
	81	34	32	10	8	0	4	3	7	42,429	5
	82	34	32	4	4	0	3	2	2	***	2
	83	35	32	5	5	0	6	2	3	***	3
	84	35	32	3	3	0	7	1	2	***	1
	85	34	30	6	5	- 1	7	2	4	23,750	1
	86	34	30	3	3	0	6	1	2	***	0
	87	33	31	7	7	0	7	2	5	25,000	3
	88	33	30	8	8	- 1	5	3	5	28,400	0
	89	33	29	9	9	- 2	4	3	6	34,833	2
	90	33	29	3	3	+ 1	3	0	3	***	0
	91	33	30	3	2	0	3	1	2	***	0
Salmon Drift Gill Net											
Southeastern	75	431	293	94	89	+ 6	0	9	28	9,211	21
	76	449	313	59	48	+ 4	0	6	12	10,213	7
	77	460	323	71	68	+ 6	0	11	25	16,262	17
	78	463	329	81	67	+ 5	0	11	36	34,604	18
	79	464	324	72	60	- 0	10	8	19	41,763	14
	80	464	322	59	56	- 1	35	22	35	41,714	21
	81	464	319	66	61	- 1	56	25	40	43,920	30
	82	466	315	74	66	- 10	68	33	41	38,495	30
	83	467	322	50	45	0	83	13	37	34,508	23
	84	467	316	64	60	- 9	85	21	43	32,898	14
	85	468	320	61	59	+ 1	92	18	43	35,623	21
	86	468	326	71	65	+ 1	108	26	45	44,849	22
	87	468	327	52	48	- 2	108	18	34	55,632	16
	88	468	316	50	41	- 10	109	20	30	75,958	12
	89	468	309	25	23	- 4	114	9	16	125,625	9
	90	468	307	45	43	- 3	116	17	28	106,500	7
	91	468	317	46	44	+ 8	121	13	33	82,773	10

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information				Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information			
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers			Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Drift Gill Net Prince Wm Sound	75	494	366	36	33	+ 1	0	4	9	3,089	6
	76	514	390	70	64	+ 3	0	10	18	4,500	15
	77	524	393	83	71	- 2	0	8	30	13,750	20
	78	528	384	84	69	- 4	0	8	25	27,742	19
	79	531	384	68	62	+ 1	4	11	22	35,632	13
	80	531	392	54	51	+ 4	16	19	26	27,288	17
	81	531	398	74	73	+ 8	56	20	54	32,204	30
	82	531	384	78	72	-10	74	27	51	46,461	32
	83	533	396	54	53	+ 1	105	17	37	61,450	24
	84	534	393	57	52	- 6	129	22	35	53,157	18
	85	534	386	70	66	- 5	138	17	53	55,679	25
	86	536	384	57	53	- 2	145	11	46	62,006	23
	87	536	386	57	55	+ 5	154	12	45	62,147	21
	88	536	386	68	60	+11	168	18	50	75,802	17
89	537	392	29	28	0	152	14	15	137,833	8	
90	537	391	41	39	0	155	14	27	160,523	11	
91	537	395	41	39	+ 2	158	17	24	122,250	6	
Cook Inlet	75	453	291	30	30	+ 3	0	3	10	3,911	2
	76	514	342	76	73	+ 2	0	9	29	5,552	12
	77	539	359	87	79	- 4	0	13	28	9,643	14
	78	549	365	87	82	0	0	20	21	36,825	15
	79	554	371	86	75	+ 3	6	13	24	82,636	18
	80	554	373	76	72	+ 2	42	36	34	67,290	28
	81	554	375	76	73	- 1	82	27	48	67,213	39
	82	554	382	64	61	+ 4	97	27	37	57,866	27
	83	555	390	72	69	+ 4	123	21	51	69,720	39
	84	556	399	48	48	+ 2	139	13	55	66,306	20
	85	557	394	62	58	- 1	156	23	39	62,759	22
	86	559	394	71	68	0	165	21	50	63,902	27
	87	560	399	44	42	+ 4	168	18	26	86,542	11
	88	561	403	35	33	+ 3	177	7	28	126,138	11
89	561	398	53	53	- 2	169	18	35	168,400	14	
90	561	394	54	51	- 1	169	30	24	203,063	6	
91	562	396	43	41	+ 3	166	15	28	177,214	7	
Alaska Peninsula	75	152	109	4	4	0	0	1	0	—	0
	76	153	110	17	17	0	0	1	4	6,333	1
	77	154	108	31	26	- 1	0	7	7	10,286	5
	78	156	109	27	25	- 5	0	6	5	15,000	3
	79	155	107	32	26	- 1	0	7	4	60,625	3
	80	156	103	28	25	- 4	12	16	8	95,875	5
	81	156	101	23	23	- 3	15	13	10	123,500	7
	82	156	98	25	24	- 2	15	12	13	119,000	8
	83	156	96	26	23	- 1	18	17	9	145,778	5
	84	156	96	15	15	- 1	23	8	7	186,429	5
	85	156	92	24	22	- 3	32	9	15	159,153	11
	86	157	95	22	22	+ 2	38	9	13	197,000	7
	87	158	94	9	9	0	40	2	7	215,429	4
	88	158	91	7	7	- 3	39	5	2	***	1
89	158	88	13	13	- 2	39	8	5	344,000	2	
90	158	88	15	14	+ 1	45	4	11	356,136	4	
91	159	90	7	7	+ 1	48	1	6	357,000	3	

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TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Drift Gill Net											
Bristol Bay	75	1,416	767	81	00	+ 9	0	16	15	1,166	9
	76	1,622	918	126	124	0	0	34	30	2,536	10
	77	1,663	947	213	196	-11	0	47	63	6,100	40
	78	1,700	973	235	211	-12	0	49	70	21,638	52
	79	1,717	971	225	197	-14	8	44	51	64,588	37
	80	1,717	967	169	162	0	87	68	79	89,032	59
	81	1,720	964	168	161	- 3	142	77	89	82,107	59
	82	1,724	960	183	179	-13	191	70	113	94,344	77
	83	1,727	989	160	155	+15	284	63	97	99,072	78
	84	1,729	969	153	146	-17	356	65	88	117,036	52
	85	1,738	976	138	130	0	391	49	89	114,647	41
	86	1,743	978	155	144	+ 1	411	57	97	121,120	54
	87	1,746	967	129	125	-10	418	51	78	130,265	40
	88	1,749	954	126	121	-12	432	49	77	167,461	32
	89	1,776	959	116	112	+ 2	438	63	53	233,400	25
	90	1,785	961	107	103	- 3	435	47	60	212,855	20
	91	1,793	945	102	97	-18	408	41	61	201,173	7
Salmon Set Net											
Yakutat	75	147	131	9	8	+ 2	0	1	3	***	2
	76	156	140	15	15	+ 1	0	8	4	6,000	2
	77	158	141	16	15	- 1	0	2	5	7,000	1
	78	161	142	22	20	- 1	0	4	5	10,480	2
	79	164	143	13	12	- 3	0	3	3	***	1
	80	164	146	16	15	0	2	9	2	***	1
	81	164	146	23	20	0	6	11	11	26,682	6
	82	164	144	15	14	- 1	12	7	8	32,792	5
	83	164	144	18	17	- 1	13	14	4	27,250	2
	84	164	145	13	13	+ 1	11	9	4	23,750	2
	85	164	145	18	17	+ 1	15	9	9	25,862	7
	86	164	142	17	16	0	17	10	7	26,857	2
	87	164	139	17	16	- 2	14	12	5	27,200	0
	88	164	135	27	27	- 3	17	10	17	28,279	7
	89	165	138	18	18	- 1	17	13	5	33,200	2
	90	165	139	22	22	+ 1	19	10	12	36,458	2
	91	167	142	20	19	+ 2	20	12	8	44,125	2
Prince Wm Sound											
	75	26	21	2	2	+ 2	0	0	0	---	0
	76	28	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	---	0
	77	28	21	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	---	0
	78	28	23	5	4	+ 1	0	0	2	---	1
	79	28	23	2	2	0	0	0	1	---	0
	80	28	24	3	3	+ 1	0	3	0	---	0
	81	29	24	2	2	0	1	0	2	---	1
	82	30	27	5	5	+ 2	2	2	5	19,400	5
	83	30	28	9	8	+ 1	2	3	6	24,167	5
	84	30	28	6	6	0	3	2	4	31,250	1
	85	30	28	5	5	0	6	1	4	32,375	2
	86	30	28	1	1	0	7	0	1	---	1
	87	30	27	6	5	- 1	7	2	4	29,625	0
	88	30	27	6	6	+ 1	6	4	2	---	1
	89	30	27	4	4	0	5	3	1	---	0
	90	30	28	1	1	+ 1	4	0	1	---	0
	91	30	27	2	2	- 1	5	1	1	---	0

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Set Net Cook Inlet	75	652	608	47	46	0	0	7	9	2,250	6
	76	712	670	77	74	+ 9	0	14	14	1,778	7
	77	731	690	93	90	+ 3	0	12	29	4,821	15
	78	742	698	129	120	+ 1	0	23	46	9,824	15
	79	744	702	99	92	- 6	0	24	20	23,412	9
	80	744	697	89	87	+ 2	5	42	42	15,313	25
	81	744	685	110	103	- 7	18	50	59	15,322	31
	82	744	693	90	86	- 2	28	48	42	17,190	21
	83	743	683	103	101	-11	34	52	51	18,340	19
	84	743	670	89	86	-11	41	44	45	17,078	15
	85	744	670	92	90	- 7	44	41	51	16,312	10
	86	743	665	102	97	- 2	46	42	60	18,310	10
	87	743	660	101	98	- 3	48	33	68	26,727	14
88	743	660	79	77	- 1	50	33	46	41,151	4	
89	743	645	91	87	- 9	54	42	49	57,694	11	
90	743	644	83	80	- 3	68	41	42	91,171	8	
91	745	643	63	63	- 2	71	43	20	65,875	5	
Kodiak	75	139	103	22	22	+ 8	0	7	7	5,380	5
	76	176	133	37	34	- 2	0	4	10	3,900	2
	77	181	137	28	26	+ 1	0	5	7	6,600	4
	78	184	139	28	25	+ 2	0	9	6	19,800	4
	79	185	138	32	27	0	1	4	10	33,667	6
	80	186	138	34	33	+ 1	6	16	9	39,861	5
	81	186	141	25	25	+ 1	18	15	9	41,278	7
	82	186	138	28	28	- 3	21	16	12	39,817	7
	83	186	139	19	18	+ 1	23	13	6	57,033	5
	84	187	141	24	23	+ 1	30	13	11	57,200	5
	85	187	147	22	22	+ 3	34	15	7	56,357	3
	86	187	150	38	36	+ 3	32	19	19	61,792	8
	87	187	152	25	25	+ 3	29	17	8	60,122	3
88	187	150	15	14	+ 1	31	12	3	***	1	
89	188	144	15	14	- 1	29	9	6	69,542	2	
90	188	143	16	16	+ 1	27	10	6	85,000	2	
91	188	140	21	19	- 1	27	18	3	***	2	
Alaska Peninsula	75	82	76	4	3	0	0	2	0	---	0
	76	105	98	5	5	0	0	2	3	***	1
	77	106	95	15	14	- 1	0	1	4	5,150	1
	78	108	99	14	13	0	0	3	2	***	0
	79	108	99	12	11	0	0	2	0	---	0
	80	109	98	17	14	- 2	1	7	5	14,500	3
	81	109	98	21	21	0	3	12	9	54,278	7
	82	109	96	19	19	- 1	5	8	11	54,636	6
	83	109	96	24	24	0	5	13	11	50,836	3
	84	109	95	18	18	- 1	7	9	9	45,332	2
	85	110	94	14	14	- 2	11	7	7	47,500	2
	86	113	92	11	10	- 4	13	4	7	56,357	4
	87	113	90	23	22	- 2	16	14	9	55,722	5
88	113	94	13	12	+ 2	20	9	3	***	2	
89	113	94	9	9	0	19	8	1	***	0	
90	113	93	6	6	- 1	21	3	3	***	0	
91	113	91	8	8	- 1	24	5	3	***	1	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information				Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Transfer Survey Information			
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers			Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Set Net											
Bristol Bay	75	716	592	22	22	+ 2	0	9	0		0
	76	759	621	68	65	- 3	0	23	11	2,755	6
	77	824	669	76	74	- 6	0	21	19	2,695	4
	78	891	733	133	125	+ 4	0	39	27	8,507	9
	79	910	745	133	125	- 6	1	32	38	18,184	16
	80	913	728	113	111	-11	11	49	49	30,689	20
	81	914	714	112	106	-17	30	55	56	32,370	27
	82	916	705	118	115	-12	45	48	70	37,357	42
	83	929	711	97	94	- 4	63	48	49	41,680	27
	84	931	712	90	87	- 8	63	43	47	40,766	22
	85	931	714	98	96	0	75	50	48	35,974	22
	86	940	719	97	92	+ 5	86	36	61	33,300	18
	87	942	722	108	101	+ 1	89	44	64	34,453	20
	88	941	716	97	93	- 2	94	50	47	46,508	16
	89	1,007	771	95	92	- 6	86	55	39	63,731	11
	90	1,012	772	85	81	+ 2	94	52	33	60,545	8
	91	1,013	764	83	78	- 1	102	43	40	58,425	7
Salmon Power Troll											
Southeastern	75	849	619	137	130	+23	0	11	52	5,303	27
	76	915	677	78	76	+ 2	0	14	29	5,065	18
	77	929	698	159	147	+75	0	11	64	8,831	25
	78	934	717	143	127	+12	0	13	78	15,457	39
	79	939	718	126	108	- 3	26	13	61	26,680	39
	80	939	703	97	94	-11	76	14	72	33,308	41
	81	939	712	95	92	+ 7	127	23	68	29,012	47
	82	940	717	86	83	- 3	153	15	71	21,630	44
	83	939	722	95	94	0	167	22	73	20,864	40
	84	940	720	83	81	-10	188	12	71	19,456	34
	85	942	729	83	82	+ 1	211	10	73	21,509	40
	86	942	729	88	85	+ 2	229	16	72	24,776	38
	87	942	748	75	72	+15	239	10	65	26,431	28
	88	942	755	83	80	+13	269	15	68	29,782	37
	89	942	756	63	61	+13	266	7	56	32,446	23
	90	942	753	65	61	0	266	14	51	33,142	17
	91	944	746	71	59	- 7	252	15	56	36,299	6
Salmon Pand Troll											
Southeastern	82	696	659	56	53	- 2	0	24	32	4,036	4
	83	2,121	1,971	100	98	- 5	8	16	84	4,964	16
	84	2,120	1,952	75	73	-11	12	7	68	4,732	11
	85	1,984	1,835	110	101	- 9	17	21	89	5,109	7
	86	1,957	1,804	124	120	- 4	18	16	108	5,252	5
	87	1,919	1,757	109	106	- 7	16	16	93	5,551	8
	88	1,856	1,680	122	121	-10	22	25	97	6,446	7
	89	1,807	1,631	79	76	0	19	13	66	7,323	7
	90	1,772	1,597	116	108	- 5	20	18	98	8,322	10
	91	1,737	1,575	106	101	+ 3	17	25	81	8,319	5

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1970-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Salmon Fishwheel Upper Yukon	76	80	80	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	107	107	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	78	108	107	11	10	0	0	0	0	—	0
	79	114	114	6	6	0	0	1	3	***	1
	80	114	114	9	9	0	0	4	5	9,320	2
	81	123	123	16	16	0	0	2	14	10,893	3
	82	130	130	12	12	0	0	4	8	10,500	2
	83	130	129	19	19	- 1	2	12	7	11,643	4
	84	130	129	10	10	0	4	4	6	12,333	0
	85	132	132	9	8	+ 1	4	6	3	***	0
	86	133	132	8	8	0	4	6	2	***	0
	87	133	133	13	13	+ 1	2	4	9	9,089	0
	88	133	133	12	11	0	2	7	5	8,700	0
	89	133	133	7	7	0	2	4	3	***	0
90	133	132	11	11	0	2	5	6	11,667	1	
91	133	132	12	12	0	2	5	7	10,843	0	
AYK Salmon Gill Net Upper Yukon	76	35	35	1	1	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	44	44	1	1	0	0	0	1	***	0
	78	47	46	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	79	49	46	5	5	0	0	1	2	***	1
	80	48	47	6	5	0	0	6	0	—	0
	81	64	64	8	8	0	0	5	3	***	0
	82	72	71	9	8	0	0	3	6	8,367	0
	83	72	70	10	9	- 1	0	5	5	10,600	0
	84	70	69	4	4	0	0	3	1	***	1
	85	70	69	2	2	0	0	0	2	***	0
	86	70	69	6	6	0	0	3	3	***	0
	87	71	70	7	7	0	0	5	2	***	1
	88	70	68	5	5	0	0	2	3	***	0
	89	69	67	4	4	0	1	0	4	9,875	1
90	70	68	4	4	0	2	0	4	11,250	1	
91	71	69	3	3	0	2	2	1	***	0	
Kuskokwim	76	688	688	8	8	0	0	3	0	—	0
	77	761	761	18	18	0	0	11	0	—	0
	78	766	765	50	47	0	0	26	6	6,100	2
	79	781	780	39	37	+ 1	1	17	10	6,420	4
	80	782	782	59	56	0	3	33	16	6,875	5
	81	785	784	49	47	- 1	4	34	14	8,339	3
	82	831	829	44	44	- 1	4	36	8	9,563	3
	83	831	828	64	63	0	4	55	9	10,222	2
	84	831	829	52	52	0	9	37	15	9,893	7
	85	831	829	45	43	0	13	39	6	10,083	1
	86	829	828	43	42	+ 1	16	28	15	10,133	4
	87	829	828	42	40	0	15	34	8	9,563	0
	88	828	826	45	43	- 1	18	27	18	9,669	4
	89	828	826	55	54	0	20	35	20	12,050	0
90	829	828	57	56	+ 1	22	39	18	12,056	2	
91	830	829	39	39	0	19	27	12	13,417	1	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
AYK Salmon Gill Net Kotzebue	76	118	118	4	4	0	0	2	0	—	0
	77	175	175	2	2	0	0	0	0	—	0
	70	177	177	17	17	0	0	5	1	***	1
	79	180	180	18	18	0	0	3	8	5,200	2
	80	194	193	12	11	0	0	8	3	***	1
	81	211	208	18	18	- 1	0	10	8	7,813	0
	82	219	216	25	23	- 1	2	14	11	9,591	3
	83	219	216	17	17	- 1	5	5	12	13,083	4
	84	219	216	20	19	0	5	18	2	***	1
	85	219	215	13	13	0	11	10	3	***	1
	86	219	214	17	17	- 1	15	11	6	10,819	1
	87	219	211	15	15	0	16	11	4	9,500	1
	88	219	213	33	30	+ 2	14	21	11	7,505	0
	89	219	213	14	14	0	10	11	3	***	0
90	218	211	17	17	0	8	9	8	8,250	2	
91	217	211	12	12	+ 1	6	11	1	***	1	
Lower Yukon	76	678	677	6	5	0	0	4	0	—	0
	77	692	691	9	9	0	0	3	2	***	0
	78	695	691	26	25	- 1	0	14	5	6,700	3
	79	702	698	28	27	0	0	12	8	5,834	1
	80	703	700	45	44	0	1	29	9	9,289	2
	81	706	703	36	35	0	1	24	11	9,545	3
	82	707	703	40	38	0	2	28	12	18,250	5
	83	703	698	74	71	- 1	4	48	26	22,346	5
	84	704	699	41	41	0	10	24	17	28,441	8
	85	704	700	38	35	0	11	26	12	22,917	1
86	703	696	36	36	- 1	16	25	11	22,455	3	
Lower Yukon	87	703	698	50	49	+ 2	16	38	12	20,688	2
	88	704	697	37	35	0	19	24	13	20,669	3
	89	704	696	43	43	0	27	32	11	25,527	5
	90	704	694	28	28	- 2	34	19	9	24,778	3
	91	704	696	43	41	+ 2	35	31	12	23,904	0
Norton Sound	76	173	169	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
	77	176	174	2	2	- 1	0	0	0	—	0
	78	176	176	8	8	0	0	1	4	4,350	3
	79	177	175	11	11	- 2	1	2	5	6,300	1
	80	177	175	18	18	0	2	6	11	7,909	3
	81	195	194	17	16	0	3	7	10	9,450	4
	82	200	199	20	19	0	4	10	10	10,100	2
	83	201	199	22	20	- 1	0	15	7	11,429	2
	84	201	199	17	16	0	13	12	5	13,150	1
	85	202	200	13	13	0	13	7	6	12,167	2
	85	201	198	22	20	- 1	14	16	6	10,167	3
	87	201	198	15	15	0	14	11	4	9,750	1
	88	201	199	11	10	0	11	8	3	***	0
	89	201	198	14	13	- 1	11	7	7	9,214	1
90	200	197	7	7	0	9	5	2	***	0	
91	200	198	16	16	0	8	11	5	8,100	0	

* Please read "Notes for Table" at end of table.

TABLE 1. PERMIT AND PERMIT TRANSFER STATISTICS, 1975-1991 *

Fishery and Area	Year	Actual Transfer Information					Transfer Survey Information				
		Total Permanent Permits	Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans	Total Number of Transfers	Number of Permits Involved in Transfers	Change in Residency Due to Transfers	Permits with State Liens	Number of Non-mon. Transfers	Number of Monetary Transfers	Average Price Paid for Permits	Number of Financed Monetary Transfers
Totals	75	6,762	4,808	590	568	+58	0	83	167	5,694	102
	76	9,173	7,115	776	729	+ 6	0	152	199	5,455	99
	77	9,772	7,639	1,108	1,019	-10	0	181	341	10,013	178
	78	9,975	7,801	1,314	1,185	- 9	0	260	385	20,541	220
	79	10,104	7,867	1,209	1,071	-45	70	216	342	38,491	195
	80	10,132	7,855	1,060	1,017	-16	375	441	480	45,346	282
	81	10,204	7,903	1,092	1,047	-16	712	475	602	44,288	361
	82	11,030	8,649	1,144	1,100	-56	923	490	654	48,115	398
	83	12,488	10,021	1,211	1,169	- 9	1,196	536	675	48,573	371
	84	12,531	9,998	1,053	1,016	-72	1,424	444	609	49,800	279
	85	12,507	9,981	1,111	1,060	-23	1,610	421	690	46,879	272
	86	12,509	9,958	1,191	1,129	+ 7	1,741	440	750	48,986	282
	87	12,486	9,919	1,120	1,069	+ 5	1,791	422	698	50,769	242
	88	12,578	9,907	1,125	1,066	-22	1,913	428	695	61,858	210
	89	12,654	9,912	914	888	- 4	1,912	406	506	86,268	161
	90	13,025	10,189	950	912	-17	1,955	401	549	89,160	128
	91	13,072	10,209	929	893	- 7	1,929	399	530	84,689	87

Notes for Table:

Total Permanent Permits -- The number of permanent permits may decrease from one year to the next because of revocations.

Permanent Permits Held by Alaskans -- Residency figures were calculated using the permit holder address from 1975-1978. After 1978 permit holders were required to declare their residency status on the renewal form and residency figures were taken from those declarations. These numbers may differ somewhat from those reported in "Changes in the Distribution of Alaska's Commercial Fisheries Entry Permits" published by CPEC. In that report all persons who declared Alaska residency status but had out-of-state addresses are counted as non-residents. Numbers shown in this annual report may differ from those in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations. Permits held by the Dept. of Commerce or C.F.A.B. are counted as resident permits.

Total Number of Transfers -- Transfers reported here include foreclosures by the Dept. of Commerce or by C.F.A.B.

Change in Residency Due to Transfers -- These figures may differ from figures reported in previous annual reports due to residency status changes resulting from residency investigations.

Permits with State Liens -- These are permits which have been financed by the Dept. of Commerce or by CFAB or which have been used as collateral against a commercial fishing loan from one of these agencies. These numbers differ from those shown in past CPEC Annual Reports due to permit file corrections and changes in the accounting of foreclosed permits.

Transfer Survey Information -- These surveys were voluntary until January 1, 1980. Many transfers occurred without completion of a survey form during the years 1975-1979. A few surveys are missing for 1980 and 1981. In addition, there have been five administratively ordered transfers in the 1986-1991 period for which no surveys exist.

Non-monetary/Monetary Transfers -- For the years 1980-1991 any transfer survey with a sale price greater than \$500 was counted as a monetary transfer. All other transfers were counted as non-monetary transfers. For the years 1975-1979 the number of monetary transfers reported here is the number of transfer surveys which were used to compute the average price of permits for use by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB in their loan programs. These surveys were selected using exclusionary criteria different from the \$500 minimum.

Average Price Paid for Permits -- These figures are the average of the sale price taken from all surveys counted as monetary transfers. For the years 1980-1991 they may vary slightly from the average prices used by the Dept. of Commerce and CFAB which are based on exclusionary criteria different from the \$500 minimum used in this report. A "—" indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery. A "****" indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

TABLE 2. LOANS APPROVED BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT, 1991 *

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketchikan-Wrangell-Petersburg	10	\$875,820	0	\$0	10	\$875,820
02 Inside Passage	6	\$393,090	0	\$0	6	\$393,090
03 Baranof-Chichagof	3	\$153,480	0	\$0	3	\$153,480
04 Juneau	6	\$577,963	0	\$0	6	\$577,963
05 Kenai-Cook Inlet	22	\$2,850,745	0	\$0	22	\$2,850,745
06 Prince William Sound	9	\$1,168,716	0	\$0	9	\$1,168,716
07-15 Anchorage	10	\$890,673	0	\$0	10	\$890,673
16 Matanuska-Susitna	2	\$248,000	0	\$0	2	\$248,000
17 Interior Highways	2	\$312,160	0	\$0	2	\$312,160
26 Bristol Bay-Aleut Isles	5	\$540,442	0	\$0	5	\$540,442
27 Kodiak-E Alaska Pen	2	\$284,000	0	\$0	2	\$284,000
	77	\$8,295,089	0	\$0	77	\$8,295,089

BY CALENDAR YEAR 1972-1991

Calendar Year	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
1991	77	\$8,295,089	0	\$0	77	\$8,295,089
1990	99	\$11,471,444	7	\$502,823	106	\$11,974,267
1989	106	\$10,836,615	2	\$171,463	108	\$11,008,078
1988	133	\$9,454,150	11	\$959,421	144	\$10,413,571
1987	123	\$7,680,632	6	\$489,710	129	\$8,170,342
1986	161	\$10,153,268	10	\$702,337	171	\$10,855,605
1985	159	\$9,682,703	22	\$1,509,168	181	\$11,191,871
1984	155	\$9,366,311	7	\$471,050	162	\$9,837,361
1983	147	\$7,697,720	7	\$411,465	154	\$8,109,185
1982	194	\$9,300,897	2	\$134,473	196	\$9,435,370
1981	223	\$10,222,651	13	\$946,591	236	\$11,169,242
1980	93	\$4,145,533	26	\$1,939,951	119	\$6,085,484
1972-79	82	\$3,083,775	63	\$4,706,533	145	\$7,790,308
Total, 1972-1991	1,752	\$111,390,788	176	\$12,944,985	1,928	\$124,335,773

* Based on the 27 election districts created by the 1980 reapportionment.

TABLE 2 (cont.) LOANS MADE BY THE DEPT. OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT FOR THE PURCHASE OF ENTRY PERMITS

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 7-1-82 TO 12-31-91 *

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketch.-Wrang.-Ptrsbrg	149	\$9,380,415	8	\$522,738	157	\$9,903,153
02 Inside Passage	113	\$4,715,354	17	\$1,197,973	130	\$5,913,327
03 Baranof-Chichagof	84	\$2,270,083	8	\$355,243	92	\$2,625,326
04 Juneau	74	\$4,354,335	5	\$254,080	79	\$4,608,415
05 Kenai-Cook Inlet	281	\$26,131,966	14	\$1,124,984	295	\$27,256,950
06 Prince William Sound	111	\$9,202,486	10	\$802,699	121	\$10,005,185
07-15 Anchorage	161	\$13,010,249	2	\$200,000	163	\$13,210,249
16 Matanuska-Susitna	35	\$3,010,445	1	\$82,000	36	\$3,092,445
17 Interior Highways	12	\$1,150,842	0	\$0	12	\$1,150,842
18-21 Fairbanks	20	\$1,136,177	1	\$92,893	21	\$1,229,070
22 North Slope-Kotzebue	5	\$163,688	0	\$0	5	\$163,688
23 Norton Sound	5	\$168,829	0	\$0	5	\$168,829
24 Interior Rivers	5	\$178,730	0	\$0	5	\$178,730
25 Lower Kuskokwim	14	\$789,142	1	\$100,000	15	\$889,142
26 Bristol Bay-Aleut Isles	61	\$5,231,947	2	\$183,000	63	\$5,414,947
27 Kodiak-E Alaska Pen	100	\$7,132,074	5	\$436,300	105	\$7,568,374
	1,230	\$88,026,762	74	\$5,351,910	1,304	\$93,378,672

BY ELECTION DISTRICT FROM 1-1-72 TO 6-30-82 **

House Election District	Permit Only		Permit Vessel/Gear		Total	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
01 Ketch.-Pr. of Wales	35	\$1,095,228	8	\$456,350	43	\$1,551,578
02 Wrangell-Petersburg	40	\$1,455,646	12	\$1,081,983	52	\$2,537,629
03 Sitka	40	\$1,259,203	4	\$155,030	44	\$1,414,233
04 Juneau-Lynn Canal	59	\$2,219,870	23	\$1,414,937	82	\$3,634,807
05 Cordova-Valdez-Seward	34	\$1,474,816	9	\$628,750	43	\$2,103,566
06 Palmer	15	\$700,921	1	\$160,000	16	\$860,921
07-12 Anchorage	93	\$4,492,966	8	\$606,200	101	\$5,099,166
13 Kenai-Cook Inlet	96	\$5,175,152	19	\$1,400,725	115	\$6,575,877
14 Kodiak	51	\$2,712,120	6	\$609,900	57	\$3,322,020
15 Aleutian Chain	8	\$589,500	4	\$363,000	12	\$952,500
16 Bristol Bay	28	\$1,373,829	7	\$661,200	35	\$2,035,029
17-19 Beth./W.Hamp./Yuk-Tan.	10	\$454,177	0	\$0	10	\$454,177
20 Fairbanks	9	\$334,100	1	\$55,000	10	\$389,100
21 Barrow-Kobuk	1	\$5,625	0	\$0	1	\$5,625
22 Nome	3	\$20,873	0	\$0	3	\$20,873
	522	\$23,364,026	102	\$7,593,075	624	\$30,957,101

* Based on the 27 election districts created by the 1980 reapportionment effective 7-1-82.

** Based on the 22 election districts created by the 1970 reapportionment.



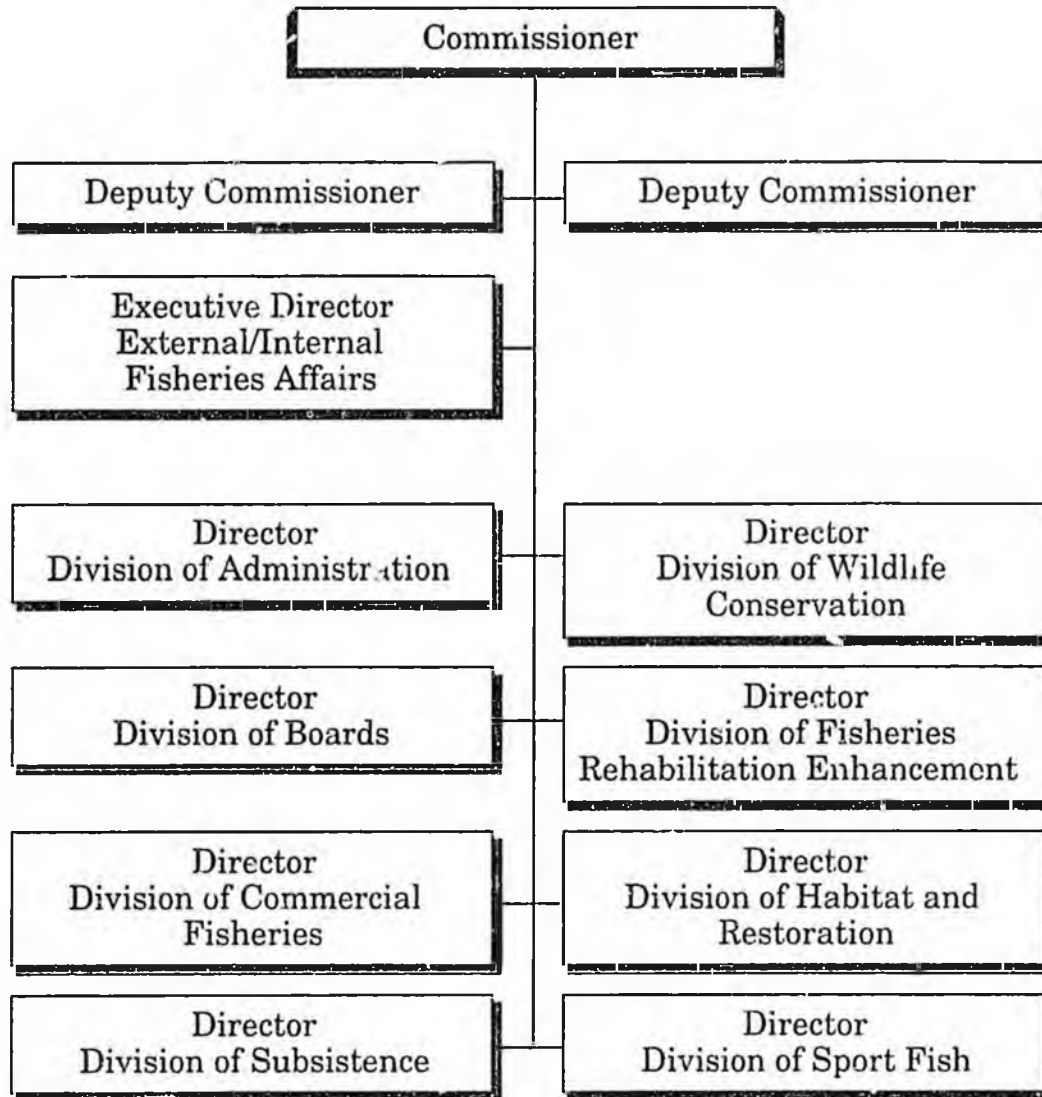
**ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
DEPARTMENT BUDGET AND PROGRAM OVERVIEW - FY94**

Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner
Ron Somerville, Deputy Commissioner
Chuck Meacham, Deputy Commissioner

DIVISION DIRECTORS

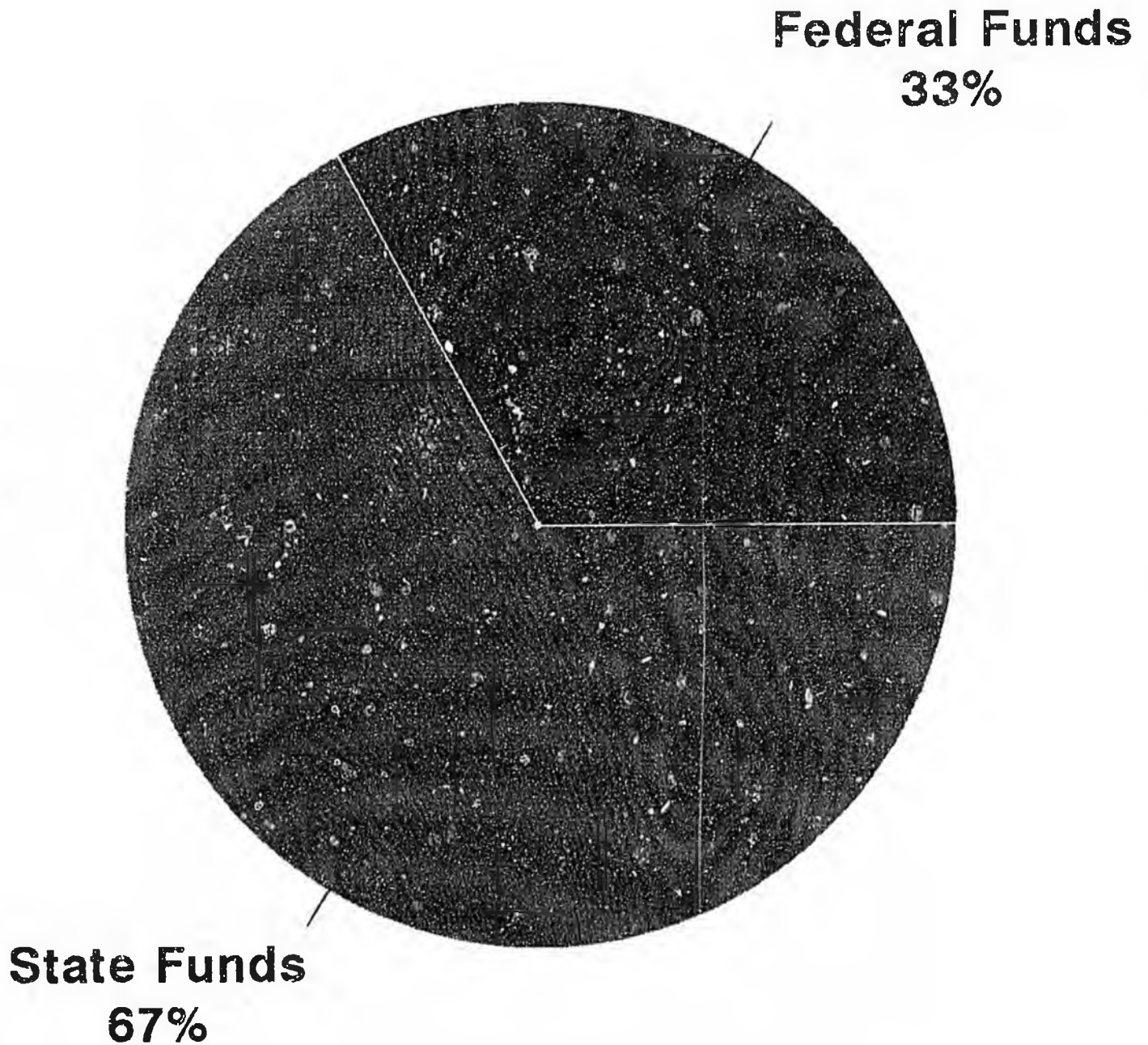
Larry Jones, Division of Administration
Laird A. Jones, Division of Boards
Bob Clasby, Acting, Division of Commercial Fisheries
Jeffery P. Koenings, Division of Fisheries Rehabilitation, Enhancement and Development
Frank Rue, Division of Habitat and Restoration
Norval Netsch, Division of Sport Fish
Robert Bosworth, Division of Subsistence
David Kelleyhouse, Division of Wildlife Conservation

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME



Department of Fish and Game

FY 94 Total Funds by Source



Department of Fish and Game

FY 94 Total State Funds by Source

Fish and Game Fund

24%

Program Receipts

10%

Other

5%

General Fund

62%

