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8246 SENATE COMMUNITY & REGIONAL AFFAIRS

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I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This study focuses on the economics and marketing practices of wilderness dependent recreation industries in Alaska. By "wilderness" the study means only the character of the land, rather than a legal designation. The study is applicable to many public policy issues involving natural resource management, including economic, social, political and governmental issues. In general, this study bears upon matters related to jobs, commerce, resource development, recreation, the recreation industry, the marketing of that industry, Native concerns about the industry and wilderness recreation, and the management of state agencies dealing with natural resources and recreation industries.

The primary question this study seeks to address is:

- o From an economic perspective only and for purposes of resolving many natural resource issues, how can the diverse recreational industry best be characterized so that issues related to it and natural resources can be wisely decided?

This study assumes, and then supports the assumption, that the recreation industry in Alaska can be characterized as having two major sectors. One can be termed an "access-service dependent recreation industry", and the other can be termed a "wilderness dependent recreation industry". Both sectors are probably much broader than many policy makers realize.

This study reveals that the wilderness dependent recreation industry appears to be incredibly efficient in producing jobs and commerce, and that wilderness and appropriately named conservation designations are highly marketable and are good business.

In attempting to answer the primary question, other questions arose.

- o How do these two sectors relate to functions of supply and demand?
- o How much of Alaska's wilderness is marketed and is marketable by the recreation industry?
- o To whom is Alaska's wilderness marketed and marketable?
- o How is Alaska's wilderness marketed and marketable?
- o How productive of jobs and commerce is the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

- o What can the State do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflict between rural and non-rural interests concerning the wilderness dependent recreation industry?
- o What sort of balance should the State seek, if any, between the various types of wilderness dependent recreation industries?

Although this study does not fully answer these questions, by raising and addressing them the study has many public policy implications. It also has implications for public officials, for positions they have taken and for positions they should be taking.

Because the study relies mostly on data related to the sport fishing economy and the industries within it, the conclusions reached by the study can be best applied to that economy. Sport fishing is the largest segment of wilderness based recreation. However, as stated above, the study concerns far more than just recreational fishing industries.

The study reaches numerous conclusions. Among them are:

(1) That second only to the oil industry, the best sector of the Alaska economy in which to most efficiently stimulate jobs and commerce may be wilderness dependent recreation industries.

(2) That to do so the state should undertake a sophisticated program to protect, promote and in many instances regulate wilderness dependent recreation industries.

(3) That in areas of marketable wilderness, wilderness dependent recreation industries are incredibly efficient in producing commerce and jobs.

(4) That the commerce and jobs produced in the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the Nushagak River compares favorably with that of the Kenai Peninsula recreation industry.

(5) That in the advertising practices of the recreational fishing industry, wilderness is highly marketable and is, in fact, the most marketed commodity after fish.

(6) That in the advertising practices of the recreational fishing industry, conservation designations are highly marketable to non-residents so long as the designation is consistent with what the recreational consumer seeks to purchase.

(7) That there is an economic and social carrying capacity in wilderness dependent recreation areas and that when the carrying capacity is surpassed through overcompetition and

overcrowding, price structure within the industry erodes and total commerce declines substantially.

(8) That Native interests, recreational interests, economic interests, industry interests, and conservation interests will all be served by identifying such carrying capacities in areas of marketable wilderness.

(9) That the recreation industry in Alaska can be divided into an "access and service dependent industry" and a "wilderness dependent industry" and that each element is probably much broader than many policy makers realize

(10) That with respect to the functions of supply and demand, the economic productivity of the access-service dependent recreational industry is probably governed more by the function of demand.

(11) That the economic productivity of the wilderness dependent recreational industry is probably supply limited.

(12) That common sense observations that "there is plenty of wilderness in Alaska" beg important questions, such as:

- (a) How much of it is marketed and marketable?,
- (b) To whom is it marketed and marketable?,
- (c) How is it marketed and marketable?,
- (d) How productive of jobs and commerce should it be?,
- (e) What can the state do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflicts over resource allocation?, and
- (f) What sort of balance should the state seek, if any, between various sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

(13) That within the present market for wilderness recreation, most of Alaska's marketable wilderness is probably within the coastal drainages in southcentral Alaska, the Bristol Bay drainages, Kodiak Island, southeast Alaska, Prince William Sound and perhaps some of the western Alaska drainages.

(14) That there are important distinctions between the resident based sport fishing industry and the nonresident based sport fishing industry with respect to species preference, crowding and wilderness, and that those distinctions have economic and resource management implications.

(15) That within the current market for wilderness based recreation, the most salable commodity is the combination of world class rainbow trout fisheries, in conjunction with salmon and resident stock fisheries, located in a wilderness setting that is neither overcrowded or overcompetitive and that is within

a marketable conservation designation.

(16) That there are some indications that the sport fishing lodge industry is seeking to market a Native cultural experience in conjunction with a fishing experience, and that such attempts in marketing may provide opportunities for Native employment in the bush and for maintaining traditional and contemporary Native culture as a viable entity.

(17) That the marketing practices and price structure within the wilderness dependent fishing lodge industry indicate that Alaska has a near monopoly on marketable wilderness fisheries, and that as marketable wilderness fisheries disappear elsewhere, this monopoly is likely to become increasingly economically valuable.

(18) That where wilderness cannot be used to promote quality sport fisheries existing in a non-wilderness setting, the market requires a price reduction of one third to two thirds for otherwise comparable recreation and services.

(19) That, therefore, the interstate and international economic competition for angler dollars is not only between businesses operating in Alaska and businesses operating elsewhere, but it is also between resource management agencies of the respective governments as to which can maintain the most economically productive sport fisheries and recreational experiences.

(20) That the Susitna drainage confronts policy makers with especially complex problems because it contains access-service dependent sport fishing industries in the lower portions of several streams and wilderness dependent sport fishing industries on the upper portions of several streams.

(21) That regardless of issues of boundaries and resource management, the marketing data suggests that more marketable designations for the proposed recreational rivers in the Susitna drainage might be: (a) "Susitna Wilderness Trout and Salmon Reserve" for some upper river areas where the industry is wilderness dependent and markets trout, salmon and wilderness, and (b) "Alaska Salmon Sport Fishery Reserve" for some lower river areas where the industry is access-service dependent, more crowded, less expensive, and markets only salmon.

(22) That if several of the proposed recreation rivers can be characterized as access-service dependent on the lower reaches, and wilderness dependent on the upper reaches, then the boundary, regardless of name, should support the marketing of the different industries in the respective areas.

(23) That improper identification of areas for the proposed

Susitna timber sale risk a net, long term, loss of total commerce and possibly of jobs, and that a more sound economic policy would be to protect, promote and enhance the marketability of existing wilderness dependent recreational industries in the area through a variety of state actions.

II. ANALYSIS

A. INTRODUCTION

1. Purposes of the Study

There are several purposes of this study. One is to see what can be said about commerce, jobs, marketing practices, price structure, competition, and the nature of the market within the recreation industry in Alaska. For the most part that information relates to a variety of industries that are in the sport fishing economy.

Another purpose is to make some observations about the breadth and character of the recreation industry as it relates to the functions of supply and demand.

A third purpose is to provide a more sharply focused understanding of the recreation industry, so that interest groups that deal with natural resource issues may improve their effectiveness and decision makers may improve their decisions.

A fourth purpose is to fertilize public debate over natural resource issues. Such debates frequently contain three kinds of information that are the grist of public decisions. All interest groups submit subjective beliefs and value judgments. Agencies submit biological, natural resource and economic information. And, well organized and financially well supported economic interests are capable of submitting their own economic and natural resource information. All of this informational "grist" has important roles. This study attempts to supplement those roles with some objective information about the economics of the a portion of the recreation industry and about market practices. Based on that information, this study makes observations, reaches conclusions, and submits a number of logical deductions, in order to fertilize public debate and add yeast to the brew.

A final purpose of this study is to promote not only economic discussion of commerce and jobs in the recreation industry, but also to promote conservation of resources upon which it depends. The conclusions reached by this study also have implications in the areas of taxation, Native concerns, agency management, the promotion, regulation and protection of the recreational industry, and politics.

2. Assumptions, Supply and Demand, and Questions Addressed

For the purposes of this study, it was assumed, and later supported by the data, that recreation industries, which is often thought of as only the tourist industry, can be divided into two large classes.

One class of recreation industries depends on conservation of resources and depends in varying degrees on development of inexpensive services, access, and accommodations. This class can be characterized as composed of "access-service dependent" recreation industries. Some examples are:

- (a) the cruise ship industry in southeast Alaska and Glacier Bay National Park,
- (b) sportfisheries on the Kenai River system, on several streams near Fairbanks, and on the lower portions of numerous streams along the Parks Highway, the Sterling Highway, and on the west side of the Susitna,
- (c) Alyeska ski resort,
- (d) most visitor use of Denali National Park and Chugach State Park,
- (e) recreational snowmachining,
- (f) cross country skiing,
- (g) much of the unguided hunting, hiking, fishing, boating, and photography in areas accessible from the road system,
- (h) the Seward Salmon derby,
- (i) in a historical sense the Anchorage Fur Rendezvous in that it was and to some extent still is conservation dependent, and
- (j) the retail sales, lodging, transportation, insurance and construction industries that support all of the above.

The other class of recreation industries depends on conservation of resources but depends in varying degrees on lack of development of inexpensive services, access and accommodations. This element can be characterized as a "wilderness dependent" recreation industry. (I use "wilderness" not in terms of federally designated wilderness, but only to connote the character of the land.) Some examples of this element are:

- (a) much of the private aircraft industry,
- (b) most of the lodge, guide, outfitter, and air-taxi industries, regardless of whether the recreational use is for guided or unguided fishing, hunting, boating, hiking, and other recreational pursuits,
- (c) the tourist and recreational use of Wood-Tikchik State Park, McNeil River Brown Bear Sanctuary, Katmai National Park and Preserve, the Gates of the Arctic National Park, and Noatak National Preserve,
- (d) most guided and unguided big game hunting,
- (e) the big game meat processing industry,
- (f) the Iditarod Sled Dog Race,
- (g) a portion of the motorized and non-motorized recreational boating in Prince William Sound, and

(h) the retail sales, lodging, transportation, insurance and construction industries that support all of the above.

One distinction between the two classes appears to be in how they relate to the functions of supply and demand. The access-service dependent recreation industry is governed more by demand than supply. As demand for access, services and accommodations increases, the market will seek to provide them. For example, there appears to be market demand for a new downhill ski resort, so the market is apparently going to build one. Similarly, if there is a market demand for a new Denali National Park, then the market is likely to result in paving the road into McCarthy and building services and accommodations there in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

In contrast, the wilderness dependent recreation industry can be characterized as supply-limited. There is no shortage of wilderness in this state, but that observation begs important questions such as:

- (a) How much of it is marketable?
- (b) To whom is it marketable?
- (c) How can it be marketed?
- (d) How productive of jobs and commerce can it be?
- (e) What can the State do to assist marketing, creation of jobs and commerce, and resolution of conflicts over resource allocation concerning this element of the recreation industry?
- (f) What sort of balance should the State seek, if any, between various sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry?

B. METHODOLOGY

In order to address the above questions this study --

(1) analyzes the price structure and marketing practices by approximately 60 Alaska sportfishing businesses, and 15 non-Alaska sportfishing businesses, as reflected in two tourist-oriented catalogues identified below, and

(2) relies upon existing economic data on the commercial value, job production and market characteristics of various sectors of the recreation industry as reflected in two recent economic studies, of which one is of the wilderness dependent guide, lodge, air taxi and outfitter industries in the Nushagak River drainage, and the other is of the economics of the sport fishing industry in southcentral Alaska.

The two catalogues I used to analyze marketing practices are

"Frank Amato's Alaska Angling Guide - 1988" and the Fly Shop Catalogue from Redding, California. Amato's publication is on sale now at newstands throughout the country. It contains 49 advertisements that are by Alaska sport fishing businesses and that contain verbal content and artwork (usually photos) that are analytically useful in answering the questions addressed in this study. The Fly Shop Catalogue, serves a more limited clientele (fly fisherman) and promotes 27 internationally significant fishing services throughout the world, of which 12 are in Alaska. In addition to verbal content and artwork, the Fly Shop Catalogue contains price information for all advertising services, which Amato's publication does not.

Sport fishing publications, rather than other recreational publications, were selected for two reasons. First, sport anglers are the largest group of non-resident consumers in what is defined above as the wilderness dependent recreation industry. Second, by selecting sport fishing advertising it is possible to test the consistency of conclusions reached from the marketing analysis against conclusions reached in the two economic studies, since the southcentral economic study focuses solely on sport fishing and the Nushagak study focuses on guides, lodges and air-taxi operators for whom the bulk of the clientele were sport fishers.

The two economic studies utilized in this study are the "Southcentral Alaska Sport Fishing Economic Study", available from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and the "Commercial Recreation Service Providers Study of the Nushagak", available from the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Board in Dillingham. Both studies were done on contract for those agencies, and the former was specifically requested by the Alaska Legislature in order to facilitate answering questions such as those addressed here.

The two economic studies are not as comparable in format, terminology and design as was desirable for purposes of this study and comparing the two recreational economies. The statistics in the southcentral study relate to sport fishing, while the statistics in the Nushagak study relate mostly to sportfishing, but the numbers are obscured by unknown portions of other recreationists in the guide and air taxi industries. Finally, statistics are not life; they only simplify it. The economic estimates of the sport fisheries on the west side of the Susitna seem questionable because of possible problems with a small sample size for those fisheries in the southcentral study. Nevertheless, these studies were the only available economic data on wilderness dependent and access-service dependent recreational industries.

C. DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

1. Economics

(a) CONCLUSION -- Direct consumer spending in the guide, lodge, and air taxi industries for wilderness based recreation in the Nushagak compares favorably with direct consumer spending in all industries for access-service dependent recreation on the Kenai River and Russian River.

DISCUSSION -- The Nushagak study estimated the client population of the lodge, air taxi and guide industries. At the 90% confidence level, the Nushagak study estimated the client population at between 9,896 and 18,192 clients. (BBCRSA 1986, p. 55).

The Nushagak study projected the total income for the guide, lodge, and air taxi industries on the Nushagak. This appears to be a projection of gross income rather than net profit and therefore probably represents direct client spending for services within those industries. The gross income of the industries was \$25 million (BBCRSA 1986, p. 57).

The Southcentral study uses different terms, but it estimated the number of angler trips. A trip can contain more than one person (Mills ADF&G, pers. comm., 1988). The southcentral study estimated the number of angler trips to the Kenai-Russian rivers at 333,000 in 1986 (ADF&G 1987, 3-3). Therefore, there were at least 333,000 angler visits to those rivers in 1986. Angler expenditures on the Kenai and Russian River sport fisheries was estimated at \$43 million dollars. ADF&G, 1987, p. 4-2

There is an important difference between how the two studies examined expenditures. The Nushagak study appears to look just at client expenditures (\$25 million) for guide, lodge, and air taxi services, since it appears to look only at gross income in those industries. The Southcentral study looks at angler expenditures (\$43 million) in terms of "sport fishing related spending per trip" (ADF&G 1987, p. 8-44). It includes items not included in the Nushagak figures, such as expenditures in department/variety stores, sporting goods stores, travel businesses (e.g., commercial airlines, travel agents, car rental), trailer parks and campgrounds, hotels/motels, grocery stores, restaurants, gas, and "other types of business". The Nushagak figures do not include these types of related expenditures. Nevertheless, the figures are comparable.

What is most interesting is the efficiency with which the wilderness dependent recreation industry on the Nushagak generates commerce. The approximately 14,000 Nushagak visitors

spent \$25 million on guide, lodge, and air taxi services, while a minimum of 333,000 sportfishing trips to the Kenai and Russian Rivers resulted in direct spending of \$43 million in a broader range of services analyzed.

Since the State is concerned about commerce, this observation about the commercial horsepower of the wilderness based recreation industry is one worth making. To carry this commercial and automotive metaphor a bit further, the Kenai/Russian River fisheries are analogous to an old Detroit gas guzzler and the Nushagak is a peppy little Japanese car that runs at a much higher r.p.m. You have to pour a lot more anglers into the Kenai/Russian River fisheries to get the same commerce than you do with the Nushagak. The Nushagak appears to be twenty times more efficient than the Kenai/Russian River fisheries in producing comparable spending.

(b) CONCLUSION -- The number of jobs generated in the wilderness dependent recreation industries in the Nushagak compares favorably to the number of jobs generated from all Kenai Peninsula sportfishing.

DISCUSSION -- The Nushagak study gives figures on the "maximum number of employees per month" for the guide, lodge and air taxi industries (BBCRSA 1986, p. 57). The figures are shown in the table below.

Table 1

Maximum Number of Employees Per Month
by Category (Nushagak Study)

| | Air Taxis | Guides | Lodges |
|----------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Guides | 7 | 35 | 111 |
| Pilots | 82 | 2 | 45 |
| Cooks | 0 | 17 | 67 |
| Maintenance | 29 | 12 | 4 |
| Management/Marketing | 34 | 4 | 4 |
| SUBTOTALS | 160 | 70 | 231 |

TOTAL: 461 jobs, full & part time

Thus, it appears that the approximatey 10,000 to 18,000 wilderness based recreation visitors to the Nushagak in 1985 generated 461 full and part-time jobs in the lodge, guide and air taxi industries using the Nushagak.

The southcentral study estimates the number of angler trips to the Kenai Peninsula as 647,000 in 1986 (ADF&G 1987, p. 3-3). The study also calculated full and part-time employment on the

Kenai Peninsula that results from angler spending associated with sport fishing in Southcentral. ADF&G, 1987, p. 4-10. Obviously, these jobs are created almost totally by the trips to the Peninsula to fish and are not created by trips away from the Peninsula to fish elsewhere in Southcentral. Table 2 reflects employment in Peninsula industries analogous to the air taxi, lodge and guide industries on the Nushagak.

Table 2

Number of Full and Part-time Jobs on Kenai Peninsula
Directly Resulting from Sport Fishing

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------|
| Passenger Transport | 43 |
| Hotel/Lodging Places | 156 |
| Eating/Drinking Establishments | 117 |
| Guide Services | <u>331</u> |
| TOTAL | 647 |

Thus, it appears that the 647,000 angler trips to the Peninsula generated 647 jobs there, while the 14,000 visitors to the Nushagak generated 461 jobs there. One way of comparing these two economies is that it takes 31.5 clients in the wilderness dependent industries using the Nushagak to generate a job in the guide, lodge, air taxi industries, and it takes 1000 angler trips to the crowded Kenai Peninsula fisheries to generate a job in analogous industries there.

That manner of comparison at first seemed incredible. However, the comparison is quite logical if one thinks about how these numbers relate to economics of scale. Admittedly, these numbers compare slightly different terms (angler trips and recreational visitors), so the comparison is not precise. The point of the comparison is to draw out the next conclusion, which is about economics of scale.

(c) CONCLUSION -- The efficiency of the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the Nushagak in producing jobs and commerce results from them being on the "flip side" of the "economics of scale".

DISCUSSION -- A positive statement of the flip side of the economics of scale is that the wilderness dependent recreation industries are incredibly efficient in producing commerce and jobs because they are so inefficient in the services they provide. That is to say, they are labor intensive and costly.

Labor intensive and costly industries are assets in a depressed economy if one need not be concerned about competition.

The concept of economics of scale is only meaningful if a

consumer is concerned about price of a product or a producer of a product is concerned about competition. When those concerns occur, then economics of scale is a virtue.

However, economics of scale is not a concern when a producer has a near monopoly on a product. As will be discussed below, Alaska has nearly an international monopoly on certain forms of marketable wilderness recreation involving portions of the sport fishing recreation industry.

Furthermore, current state economic concerns are currently focused on stimulating jobs and commerce.

Finally, in the wilderness dependent recreation industry, economics of scale is probably more of a threat than a virtue. As will be discussed below, it appears that in the wilderness dependent recreation industry, there is an economic and social carrying capacity in any given area of marketable wilderness, and that when that carrying capacity is surpassed through over growth of the wilderness dependent recreation industry and overcrowding of a marketable wilderness area, competition and economics of scale erode price structure and total commerce actually declines.

It should be clear from conclusions (a) and (b) that a well managed wilderness dependent recreation industry creates more jobs and more commerce on a per consumer basis than any other sector of the recreation and tourist industry.

To see the rationality of this deduction one need only, first, observe the difference between a Cessna 206 on floats and a tour bus on wheels, and second, speculate on the implications of purchasing those two pieces of equipment.

The Cessna carries a pilot, a guide, and three guest anglers. A small fishing lodge probably requires about 45 additional, week-long guests annually (3 per week in a 15 week season) to require purchase of another Cessna 206 on floats. That will require hiring an additional pilot and an additional guide.

In contrast, a tour company probably requires at least several hundred additional annual clients to necessitate the purchase of another tour bus and the hiring of an additional driver.

(d) CONCLUSION -- Wilderness is highly marketable, and within the wilderness dependent sport fishing industries, wilderness is in fact, second only to fish, the most marketed commodity.

DISCUSSION -- In Frank Amato's Alaska Angling Guide, 33

advertisers are Alaska sport fishing businesses operating in the bush. Table 3 shows the words they use in their advertisements to describe, and promote on the basis of, the character of their locale and business.

Table 3

Promotional Description of Business Setting

| | No. of services mentioning | total No. of mentions |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| "wilderness" | 21 | 32 |
| "remote" | 7 | 8 |
| "wild", "wild Alaska", or "wilds of Alaska" | 4 | 4 |
| "solitude" | 2 | 2 |
| "scenery" or "scenic" | 2 | 2 |
| "completely unspoiled" | 1 | 1 |
| "unspoiled" | 1 | 1 |
| "awesome beauty" | 1 | 1 |
| "bush" | 1 | 1 |
| "accessible only by sea and air" | 1 | 1 |
| "Alaska's outback" | 1 | 1 |
| "beautiful region" | 1 | 1 |
| "beautiful setting" | 1 | 1 |
| "beautiful river/lake system" | 1 | 1 |
| "expansive beauty" | 1 | 1 |
| No mention of setting | 3 | n/a |

Clearly, wilderness sells to the clientele of these industries.

Roughly the same observation can be made in the Fly Shop catalogue; nine of the 12 Alaska services in that catalogue promote on the basis of their locales. The most common terms are "wilderness", "remote", and "scenic". The terms are frequently used repetitively or in conjunction with synonymous phrases such as "bush", "isolated", "inaccessible" or "most secluded".

The two publications market to non-residents. The conclusion that wilderness (whatever it implies to the consumer) is highly marketable is compatible with what the two economic studies indicate about crowding and non-residents.

The Nushagak study asked industry respondents to describe changes in the areas used for recreation since 1981. The data of those responses is reproduced in Table 4.

Table 4

Changes in Areas Used for Recreation Since 1981
(% of Sample in Nushagak Study)

| | Air Taxis | Guides | Lodges |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|--------|--------|
| Decline in Quality From Crowding | 41 | 55 | 80 |
| Decline in Abundance of Fish | 23 | 5 | 36 |
| Decline in Abundance of Wildlife | 14 | 10 | 16 |

Decline in quality due to crowding is clearly the most dominant response in these sectors of the wilderness dependent recreation industry on the Nushagak.

It is noteworthy at this point that the Nushagak study indicates that the recreational visitors to the Nushagak are 69% non-residents (meaning from outside of Alaska). The study gives point estimates of the number of visitors utilizing the guide, lodge and air taxi industries (BBCRSA 1986, p. 42). And, the study presents data on the resident/non-resident mix among the clients of these industries (BBCRSA 1986, pp. 62-63). Based on these data, the following table can be constructed.

Table 5

Resident/Non-resident Clients
(Nushagak) (1985 data)

| | Point Est. # Clients | Non- resident | Resident |
|-------------------|-------------------------|------------------|----------|
| Lodge Industry | 6466 | 85% | 15% |
| Guide Industry | 1650 | 80% | 20% |
| Air Taxi Industry | 5926 | 47% | 53% |
| TOTAL | 14,042 | 69% | 31% |

The reason that the predominance of non-residents is noteworthy is that the southcentral study focused on how non-residents determine where to fish. That study indicates that with respect to non-residents, concern over crowding was second only to target species as the most important factor in non-resident determinations of where to fish. The least important

factors in non-resident determinations of where to fish were: availability of a package tour, type of lodging and restaurant facilities, availability of guide services, and availability of campground or cabin facilities (ADF&G 1986, p. 3-15). That is not to say that non-residents don't like services. They just don't care about them nearly as much as they care about target species and crowding.

Since wilderness is highly marketed, to whom is it being marketed? Clearly, the industry is marketing it to non-residents who are concerned about crowding as a consideration in what constitutes a "wilderness experience".

(e) CONCLUSION -- Conservation designations are good business and are highly marketable, so long as those designations are consistent in name with what recreation consumers seek to purchase.

DISCUSSION -- Of the 61 advertisements for sport fishing businesses operating in Alaska and advertising in either of the two catalogues, 45 are for operators who provide angling services in the field. Of those, 23 are for operators using conservation areas. There are 14 advertisements for operators who operate in national parks, national wildlife refuges, federally designated wilderness areas or the State's trophy trout area, and 9 advertisements are for operators who operate in the Wood-Tikchik State Park or the Kenai River Special Management Area State Park.

Of the 14 advertisements for businesses operating in national parks, national wildlife refuges, national wilderness areas or the State trophy trout area, 10 market on the fact of the conservation designation.

In Amato's Angling Guide, two-thirds (6 of 9) of the services that operate in such areas promote on the basis of the conservation designation. Alaska Rivers Safaris advertises Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and designated wilderness. Andy's Alaskan Fishing Safaris advertises Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Silver Salmon Creek Lodge advertises Lake Clark National Park. Whaler's Cove Lodge in Angoon advertises Admiralty Island Wilderness. Gone Fishing, Inc. advertises designated wilderness and the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Igiugig Lodge advertises the State's designated trophy trout area, Katmai National Park and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.

In the Fly Shop catalogue, five of the twelve Alaska services operate in such areas. Four of the five use that fact promotionally and a sixth advertises as being in the "shadow of ... Denali National Park". Rainbow River Lodge and No See-Um Lodge are both in the designated Trophy Trout Area; both use that

in promotion. Alaska River Safaris and Andy Jensen's River Camp are both in the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge; both use that in promotion. Wilderness Place Lodge advertises proximity to Denali National Park. Only Karluk Lodge does not mention being in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge.

However, just the reverse is true for the Wood-Tikchik State Park and the Kenai River Special Management Area state park. Among the 9 advertisements (all in Amato's catalogue), 7 are for businesses that operate in the Kenai River Special Management Area State Park and 2 are for Lodges that operate in Wood-Tikchik State Park. Of those 9, not one markets on the basis of the designation. Wood-Tikchik State Park is a superb wilderness fishery for trout and salmon. The park hosts some of the most successful lodges in the state. The Kenai River is a superb fishery, though it is not a wilderness fishery.

It is important to identify what problems may exist in marketing state parks. It is not that state designations are not marketable, for the state's designated trophy trout area is marketed. And, it is probably not that state parks can't be better named in order to be more useful promotionally. It could be that in the non-resident consumer's mind, the words "state park" connote what state parks are in the lower-48 states -- i.e., small, crowded, covered with picnic tables, and surrounded by land that would not be called "wilderness". Therefore, the problem is one of image and name for the Division of Tourism, the Division of Parks, and the Legislature to overcome.

This observation has an implication for the proposed recreational rivers in H.B. 93. "Recreational river" may be used by the recreation industry to improve marketing, but one can speculate that the Legislature might want to choose a name that comes closer to what the non-resident consumers seek to purchase. Names of conservation designations are obviously commercially important in that a good name is good business. The matter of naming the proposed recreation rivers is discussed further under the conclusions about the Susitna drainage.

It is concluded that legislative designations for conservation are good business and create jobs and commerce that would otherwise be less in number and amount, so long as the designation and management are consistent with what consumers seek. If the designation connotes the experience the consumer seeks, then the industry markets on the basis of the designation.

(f) CONCLUSION -- The wilderness dependent recreation industry in a given area of highly marketable wilderness can be characterized as having an economic and social carrying capacity. Increased use appears to increase total commerce only to a certain point, and after that point is reached, further

competition within the industry and further crowding erode the price structure and result in depressing the total commerce.

DISCUSSION -- Overcompetition and overcrowding appear to be economically disastrous to the wilderness dependent recreation industry. Although neither of the economic studies focused directly on the relationship of crowding and competition to commerce in the wilderness based recreation industry, there is strong evidence in the two studies to infer that areas of marketable wilderness have economic carrying capacities. The studies yield the following four items of compelling evidence.

First, as discussed earlier, the southcentral economic study indicates that for non-residents the two most important factors in deciding where to fish are, first, the species they seek, and second, concern about crowding. In the Nushagak study, "decline in quality from crowding" was the most often noted change in the areas utilized by the air taxis, guides and lodges that were the subject of that study. There is clearly a relationship, in the minds of both industry respondents and non-resident anglers, between crowding, quality and where the non-resident decides to spend his or her dollars.

Second, this analysis will discuss in greater detail later a comparison of prices for comparable services located in southwest Alaska and further out west Susitna drainages. For now, suffice it to say that the market in southwest will bear a price of \$3000 per week at a lodge for a trout and salmon package. A comparable package at west Susitna lodges on Lake Creek or Talachalitna River, where there is relatively more crowding and competition, runs \$1500 to \$2000 per week. Between the two areas, there are different costs within the services (fly-out fishing is more common among southwest lodges), but crowding and competition may also contribute to lower prices on the west side. Thus, price comparisons appear consistent with what non-residents say about how they determine where to fish.

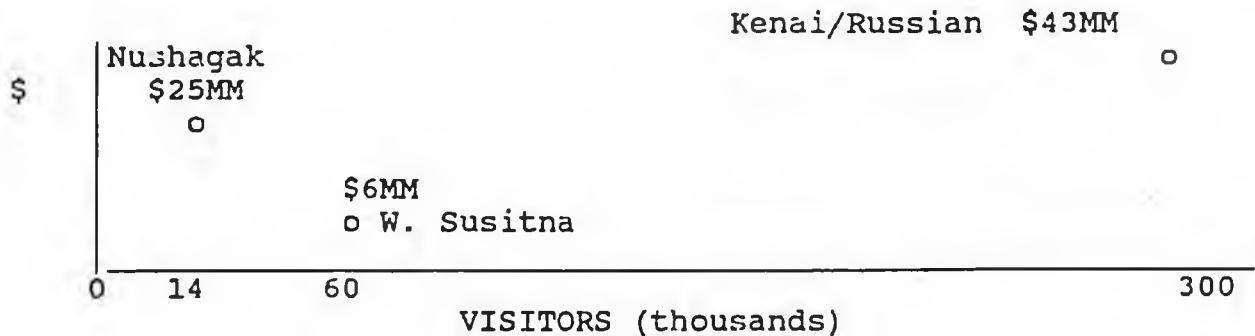
Third, a comparison of the non-resident spending on the Nushagak with non-resident spending on west Susitna streams supports the inference that there is an economic carrying capacity in wilderness recreation areas.

On the Nushagak, on a pro-rata basis, the 9686 non-resident visitors (based on a point estimate total of 14,042 visitors) spent \$17.25 million. In reality they spent much more, because Table 5 shows that they disproportionately purchase expensive lodge and guide services, as opposed to less expensive air taxi services. On the Nushagak, the average price per visitor is \$1785.

On the west Susitna streams, the southcentral study reported only on the king and silver salmon fisheries. With respect to

those fisheries, the study estimated 8529 non-resident angler trips (out of 68,293 total resident and non-resident angler trips) resulted in about \$3 million of direct spending (out of a total \$6 million) on recreational services there (ADF&G, 1987, p. 3-3, p. 4-2). Based on these estimates, for non-residents the average cost per trip was \$58.

Fourth, following graph compares spending and number of visitors for three fisheries. The Nushagak is predominantly a non-resident, wilderness dependent industry. The Kenai/Russian rivers are predominantly resident and access-service dependent. The west Susitna, as will be shown later, is a mix of access-service dependent fisheries on the lower reaches of some streams and wilderness dependent on the upper portions of some streams where the lodge industry is highly competitive.



The only line that can connect these points is one that implies a carrying capacity for wilderness dependent industry. When it becomes overly competitive it becomes less productive of commerce. The line is left undrawn because it would obscure several problems with the data that make the graph less than fully accurate. First, the Nushagak recreation visitors are not all anglers but are predominantly so. Second, as will be seen below, the west Susitna fisheries are only partly comparable to Nushagak fisheries in terms of how they market and the species they market. Nevertheless, this graphic portrayal of three fisheries implies an economic and social carrying capacity tied to competition and crowding.

The difference in non-resident spending between the Nushagak and the west side of the Susitna deserves more analysis than these studies will support. However, the difference clearly exists, and erosion in price structure may contribute to it. It appears that the commercial horsepower of the west Susitna streams is depressed by factors the State would be wise to bring under control.

There are probably many variables that affect recreational spending in these two areas and that obscure the relationship of crowding, competition and spending. Those variables include the

fact that the west Susitna streams have both an access-service dependent fishery in some areas and a wilderness dependent fishery in other areas, less fly-out fishing on west Susitna streams, decreased wilderness, and a predominance of salmon fisheries as opposed to trout with salmon and other stocks. This study however seeks to point out that crowding and overcompetition appear to be among the variables and deserve further study as the State seeks solutions to its depressed economy.

Although the inference of the negative relationship of total spending to crowding and competition is based on indirect evidence, the inference is consistent with a common sense observation that when the fishing hole gets too crowded, the higher dollar wilderness consumer is probably the first to move.

Finally, political leaders and agency officials might want to note that this inference of an economic carrying capacity serves many interests. The notion of an economic carrying capacity serves state economic interests because state agencies can identify carrying capacities to understand what levels of competition and public use maximize commerce and jobs. That is not to suggest that state policy should be governed solely by maximizing commerce, since on the Nushagak that would mean doing away with the less expensive air taxi industry and handing all flying of recreationists over to the more expensive lodge and guide industries. Clearly, there needs to be a mix of different recreational services, catering to different markets for wilderness dependent industries. The mix just needs to be managed to sustain a healthy level of commerce and employment.

The concept of an economic carrying capacity serves industry interests because it protects existing wilderness dependent recreational businesses from overcompetition. The notion of a carrying capacity serves employment interests, because it protects wages against overcompetition and supports the ability to hire high quality staff which is very important in the more lucrative portions of the lodge industry.

The notion of a carrying capacity clearly serves conservation interests, because it protects the character of marketable wilderness.

The notion of a carrying capacity protects Native interests, because it protects rural Alaskans from overcompetition for resources and space. Adoption of such a notion could help to assure rural Natives that the recreation industry will not endlessly keep introducing more and more non-Natives into areas valued by Natives.

(g) CONCLUSION -- The State might benefit economically if public officials had a better understanding of non-resident and resident interests and participation in the wilderness dependent and access-service dependent sectors of the recreation industry. Such an understanding is necessary if Alaska is going to deal with its national and international competition for exotic recreation, regardless of whether the recreation is access-service dependent or wilderness dependent.

DISCUSSION -- In considering what the State can do to promote jobs and commerce in the recreation industry, it is very important to bear in mind that resident versus non-resident participation is a fundamental difference between the consumers of the access-service dependent fisheries, such as many of those in southcentral Alaska, and the wilderness dependent fisheries on on places like the Nushagak.

In the Nushagak system, approximately 9,686 of the 14,042 visitors in 1985, or 69%, were non-residents. In southcentral Alaska sportfisheries, the reverse is true. Less than 15% of the sportfishing trips were by non-residents. Of 1,089,000 sportfishing trips, approximately 161,000 were by non-residents. This relationship holds true on the west Susitna drainages where non-resident fishermen took approximately 12.5% of the trips, and on the Kenai Peninsula where non-resident fishermen took approximately 18.7% of the fishing trips (ADF&G 1987, p. 3-3).

The predominance of non-residents in the wilderness dependent recreation industry has important economic implications for a state concerned about commerce and jobs.

If the State seeks to expand the recreation industry, there may be merit to focusing more on the non-resident wilderness consumer who purchases services in industries that are so efficient in producing jobs and commerce. Unfortunately, the Division of Tourism seems to focus most on the non-resident consumer who purchases services in access-service dependent industries, such as the cruise ship industry and the package tour industry, which may be inefficient in producing jobs for Alaskans and are probably disproportionately run by outside firms.

For example, compare the following two hypothetical tourists. One is an angler booking into an expensive southwest Alaska lodge and the other is a purchaser of a cruise ship ticket.

The economic consequences of the non-resident angler are likely to be:

(1) the angler may spend a thousand dollars on an airline ticket to get here, and the money goes to a non-Alaskan airline

to support non-Alaskan employment,

(2) the angler may spend several hundred dollars on an Alaskan owned airline that takes the angler to the bush,

(3) the angler may spend \$3000 at a lodge that is most likely to be Alaskan owned and that is labor intensive and therefore efficient at producing jobs, and

(4) the angler is likely to purchase several hundred dollars worth of lodging, retail sales and travel in and about Anchorage.

Contrast the foregoing with a hypothetical client in the cruise ship industry.

(1) several thousand dollars to purchase a cruise ship ticket for which the price goes to an out-of-state firm,

(2) probably several nights of lodging worth a few hundred dollars which go to Alaska firms,

(3) retail purchasing and group travel in Alaska, costing perhaps in excess of several hundreds of dollars.

There are two distinctions between these hypothetical examples. The angler appears to leave more money in the state than does the cruise ship client. And, the angler spends within an industry that is labor intensive, operates on the "flip side" of the economics of scale and is therefore efficient in producing the next incremental job. The cruise ship client spends only in industries that operate on the economics of scale.

The foregoing comparison does not necessarily mean that the consumers of wilderness recreation spend more or generate more jobs than access-service dependent consumers. There are probably many more non-resident "clients" than "anglers". This matter should be examined further.

(h) CONCLUSION -- There is little the State can do to expand the portion of the recreation industry that is overwhelmingly dependent on residents. For the most part, all the State can do is shift the locale of resident activities through increased access.

DISCUSSION -- Outside of oil matters and national defense defense expenditures in Alaska, the state may have limited options that result in increasing the number of Alaska residents and thereby increasing the recreational commerce in which they engage. Since Alaskans are burning fuel and rubber getting out of here, the portion of the recreation industry that depends on

their expenditures is not a good candidate for state efforts.

However, the State can promote out-of-state visitors, who incidentally don't require schools, jobs, roads and other services.

Since the number of residents is limited and declining, state efforts to increase access to desirable recreation areas are likely to result only in shifting the location of where the resident recreation dollar is spent and where the job is generated.

Therefore, statements by the Division of Forestry that the originally proposed Susitna timber sale would increase recreational spending are misguided. The exact opposite is probably true since the cost of recreation on the west side of the Susitna would decrease. So would the value of the private aircraft industry. Furthermore, there is no evidence that such access would increase non-resident use of the area. Fewer non-residents use the cheaper west Susitna fisheries than use the expensive Nushagak fisheries. Except for the rather unique Kenai River fishery, non-residents seem to prefer expensive fishing vacations over cheaper ones.

(i) CONCLUSION -- With the exception of stimulating commerce related to the oil industry, the most efficient state action to stimulate jobs and commerce on a long term basis may be to undertake a sophisticated program to protect, regulate and promote wilderness dependent recreation industries.

DISCUSSION -- All of the above conclusions and discussions lead to this conclusion. This study makes a number of recommendations as to what that program might be.

(j) CONCLUSION -- Within the current market for wilderness based recreation, the most lucrative combination of commodities is probably the combination of world class rainbow trout, in conjunction with salmon and resident fish stocks, in a wilderness setting that carries an administrative or legislative designation that is marketable to the consumer.

DISCUSSION -- World class rainbow trout is the most important species to the non-resident angler, as indicated by the price structure within the industry, the marketing practices of the industry, and the economic data. The Fly Shop catalogue contains prices for all advertisers. Amato's contains almost no price information and therefore could not be used to analyze price structure. Both catalogues yield data of species depicted in the artwork (mostly photographs) in the advertisements.

With respect to price structure, of the 27 world wide services marketed in the Fly Shop Catalogue, the highest prices (about \$3000 per week) are commanded by wilderness lodges offering world class trout fishing in Alaska and Patagonia (Chile).

Furthermore, the Fly Shop catalogue shows that in Alaska, rainbow trout offered in conjunction with salmon and resident fish species command 50% higher prices and therefore commerce, than just salmon alone.

In southwest Alaska, the price for a week of world class rainbow trout fishing, mixed with salmon, char and grayling, is about \$3000 per week. Dave Egdorf's Western Alaska Sport Fishing sells trout camp at \$2900/wk. Rainbow River Lodge markets rainbows at \$2995/wk. and emphasizes the Iliamna Trophy Trout area designated by the Board of Fisheries. No See-Um Lodge is \$3195/wk. and emphasizes the Iliamna Trophy Trout designation. Alaska River Safaris, near Goodnews, sells "superb rainbow trout" and equally emphasizes salmon at \$2850/wk and \$2350/wk.

Contrast these prices with prices in the same locale (Southwest) and even in the same business facilities, when only salmon is offered. Dave Egdorf's Western Alaska Sport Fishing sells salmon camp for \$1900/wk. Dave Coray's "Shelter Creek" near Iliamna Volcano sells silver salmon for \$995 for 4 days. Karluk Lodge on Kodiak Island sells king salmon at \$1595/wk., red and pink salmon at \$795/wk., and silver salmon at \$1750/wk. Karluk's highest price is \$300 per day of fishing for steelhead, which are ocean run rainbow trout. Andy Jensen's River Camp, near Togiak, sells salmon for \$1850/wk.

Obviously, the market will bear a 50% higher price tag for experiences that include world class rainbow trout fishing than for salmon fishing in the same locale and even in the same camp. That differential is a differential of commercial power in the two resources in southwest Alaska.

With respect to marketing practices, in Amatos' Alask Angling Guide, Rainbow trout is the species most marketed by the sport fishing industry in the advertising artwork. Table 6 summarizes the data.

Table 6

Species Depicted in Amato Advertising

| | |
|---------------|----|
| Rainbow Trout | 17 |
| King Salmon | 13 |
| Silver Salmon | 1 |

Similarly, for the clientele to which the Fly Shop markets, rainbow trout is the species most marketed in lodge industry photographs. Eleven of those 12 Alaska services in the Fly Shop catalogue promote by photograph, and a total of 13 photos are used. Table 7 summarizes the data.

Table 7

Species Depicted in Fly Shop Advertising

| | |
|----------------|----|
| Rainbow Trout | 7 |
| Silver Salmon | 3 |
| King Salmon | 1* |
| Grayling | 1 |
| Pool of Salmon | 1 |

* King salmon photo used in conjunction with silver salmon photo, therefore the numbers do not add to 12.

The foregoing comparison of prices and the photographic analysis is consistent with the Nushagak study, which found fishing for rainbow trout is the most popular activity, slightly ahead of king and silver salmon, in that system (BBCRSA, 1986, p. 18). This species preference for rainbows is characteristic of most of the clientele in the Bristol Bay drainage.

The importance of rainbow trout does not mean that kings and silvers are not important elements in marketing or in the economics of the sport fishing industry. It simply indicates there is an economic relationship between species, price structure, and marketing practices.

An implication of that relationship is that conservation of world class rainbow trout stocks is wise economic policy. During the past four years, pressure from the sport fishing community and the sport fishing industry has moved the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Board of Fisheries toward improving the management of Alaska's world class rainbow trout stocks.

The lodge industry is very supportive of conservative management of trout. Esthetics aside, rainbows are slow growing, reproductive at a late age in southwest Alaska, and financially important. Maintaining world class trout is necessary to the economic future of the lodge industry. Of the 25 lodges responding in the Nushagak study, 24 reported they do not allow clients to kill rainbow trout, and 16 reported they do not allow clients to kill grayling or char (BBCRSA 1986, p. 31).

The guide industry is supportive of strict management of rainbow trout, but the industry is not as strongly conservationist on this measure as the lodge industry. Of the 22 guides responding in the Nushagak study, 13 reported they do not allow clients to kill rainbow trout. Id. Although both industries are clearly supportive of very careful management of world class rainbow trout, the lodge industry is more so probably because it involves investment in facilities that depends on continued world class trout.

The situation with respect to species appears somewhat reversed for southcentral Alaska businesses. As a consequence the State's ability under present circumstances to market southcentral recreation to non-residents appears to be deleteriously diminished. With the exception of some wilderness Susitna drainage fisheries, southcentral businesses have to focus on salmon more than the combination of trout, salmon and wilderness. They have to do so even though salmon are a less lucrative species to market to non-residents as indicated by the previous price structure analysis. And, they have to do so in the context of the comparatively depressed overall recreational commerce generated from non-residents on the west side of the Susitna. And, they have to do so in an arena fraught with competition and crowding. And, they have to compete for non-residents who are demonstrably concerned about crowding.

Therefore, firms dependent on southcentral fisheries market to non-resident anglers proportionately focused more on salmon than on trout, salmon and wilderness. Table 8 presents the data derived from analysis of the photographic artwork and the verbal descriptions of locale of operation with respect to advertisers that operate in southcentral Alaska.

Table 8 makes clear that in southcentral, there are two sport fishing industries. One is access-service dependent. It markets salmon. The Kenai River advertisements in Table 8 are representative of this industry. The other is a wilderness based industry, and the commodity it markets is the combination of trout, salmon, and wilderness. This industry is more analogous to the industry on the Nushagak in terms of product, marketing practices, and probably clientele and efficiency with which it produces jobs and commerce.

Table 8

Species Depicted and Locale Descriptions in Southcentral
and Kenai River Sport Fishing Advertisements
in Amato, Fly Shop and Access-Service Dependent
and Wilderness Dependent Fisheries

| | Amato | Fly Shop | Kenai (Access service depend) | Talachalitna R. Lake Cr. & others (wilderness based) |
|-----------------------|-------|----------|-------------------------------|--|
| Sample Size | 12 | 2 | 7 | 8 |
| King Salmon | 10 | 0 | 5 | 2 |
| Rainbow Trout | 5 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Silver Salmon | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| "wilderness" | n/a* | n/a* | 0 | 4 |
| "remote" | n/a* | n/a* | 0 | 3 |
| "scenic" | n/a* | n/a* | 1 | 2 |
| "bush" | n/a* | n/a* | 0 | 1 |
| "unspoiled" | n/a* | n/a* | 0 | 1 |
| "virtually untouched" | n/a* | n/a* | 0 | 1 |
| "wilds" | n/a* | n/a* | 1 | 1 |
| "beautiful setting" | n/a* | n/a* | - | 1 |

* n/a because in analyzing verbal descriptions of locale, it makes sense only to separate access-service dependent fisheries from wilderness dependent fisheries; combining them only produces meaningless data.

This table clearly indicates that when a fishery in southcentral Alaska becomes access-service dependent and is much less efficient in producing commerce and jobs, the market to which the sport fishing industry must appeal changes from a market for trout, salmon and wilderness to a market just for salmon.

Furthermore, the table indicates that when an area of marketable wilderness turns access-service dependent, the ability to market wilderness and locale disappears, along with the efficiently produced commerce and jobs that go with the wilderness dependent recreation industry.

The eight businesses in the southcentral wilderness dependent sample are Talaview Lodge (Talachalitna River), Wilderness Place Lodge (Lake Creek), Lake Creek Lodge, Tolsina Lake Resort, Beluga River Camp, Kalgin Island Lodge, Angler's Alaska Adventures (selling custom "bush" fishing expedition but

based in Anchorage), Ultimate Rivers (offerring "wilderness" fishing experiences and based in Healy). Talaview and Wilderness Place Lodge advertise in Fly Shop; the rest advertise in Amato.

The seven businesses in the access-service dependent sample on the Kenai River are Kenai River Sport Fishing Camp, Wes' Alaskan Fishing Adventures, David and Valerie Booth, King Louie's Salmon Charters, Great Alaska Fish Camp, R. W.'s Guide Service, and Tim Hiner.

The different character of southcentral marketing and commerce probably is due to several factors, including:

- (a) diminished world class trout fisheries where they were historically present in southcentral,
- (b) the predominance of resident interest in salmon over trout, and
- (c) probably different degrees of concern about crowding among salmon fishing clientele in southcentral fisheries as opposed to trout clientele in southwest fisheries.

One implication of this list and the evidence about carrying capacity and depressed commerce on the west Susitna drainages is that a wise economic policy would be to seek measures that enhance the marketability of wilderness dependent fisheries in the Susitna drainage.

It is important to note the "wilderness" is not mentioned in the above list. "Wilderness", whatever it means in the marketplace, is clearly relevant economically to the industry. It is not mentioned in the list because the concept of "wilderness" is an intangible entity. The concept probably exists first and foremost in the eyes of the beholder. What it may mean for Alaskan law is a problem for the Legislature, not this study. However, one should not infer that wilderness in the Susitna drainage should not be addressed. Business does, and therefor, public policy should.

(k) CONCLUSION -- The marketing practices of the lodge industry are consistent with conservative management of resident fish stocks, particularly rainbow trout. The economic importance of rainbow trout indicates that very conservative management of rainbow trout is good business and sound economic policy.

DISCUSSION -- A competent guide or angler can distinguish a photograph of a live released fish from a dead fish. A competent guide or angler will simply "know" a picture of a released fish because she or he has taken a thousand pictures likes those in

the advertising artwork. Released fish are horizontal. Dead ones are verticle. Released fish have the tail held firmly to control the animal for its safety, and the abdomen is supported with the person's fingers away from the gills. Dead fish, even when held horizontally, are not held like that. Released fish have flapping pectral (front) fins. Dead fish have pectral fins pasted to the body with mucus. Released fish have bright, colorful eyeballs going every which way. Dead fish have dull, flat eyes flush with the body and "looking" straight out. Finally, anglers holding released fish are usually in the water, alone in the picture, holding the fish close to the water with rod still in hand, or nearby, and the hook is frequently still in the mouth (that's so the angler can still get the picture if the fish flops free and starts swimming away). In dead fish pictures, the angler is generally the exact opposite of what he or she is in released fish pictures. Thus, in photographs, dead fish don't have to wear plaid to be "dead", released fish don't have to be swimming to be "released".

Table 9 summarizes the advertising photos in Amato.

Table 9

Released vs. Dead Fish by Species (Amato)

| | Released | Dead |
|---------------|----------|------|
| Rainbow Trout | 11 | 2 |
| King Salmon | 2 | 1 |
| Silver Salmon | 2 | |

The photographic advertising data from the Fly Shop catalogue is:

Table 10

Released vs. Dead Fish by Species (Fly Shop)

| | Released | Dead |
|---------------|----------|------|
| Rainbow Trout | 7 | 0 |
| King Salmon | N/A | N/A |
| Silver Salmon | 3 | 0 |
| Grayling | 1 | 0 |

What is important in all of this is that in the non-resident market, released rainbows sell, but dead ones don't. Thus, a sound economic argument can be made for conservative management of trout stocks.

2. Conclusions About the Susitna Drainage

The west Susitna fisheries confront the State with especially complex problems because they support both high volume, low budget, access-service dependent fisheries and more expensive wilderness fisheries. Fundamentally, that is one reason why the recreational rivers bill, H.B. 93, has been controversial even among recreationists. Few of them dispute the value of these rivers and the need to manage them wisely. They just can't agree on the bill. Throw in the so-called resource development advocates, the environmentalists, the Borough, the Susitna timber issue, and the conflicting beliefs of legislators and agency officials, and it should be no wonder that the Legislature has had a difficult time resolving the issue.

Some suggestions will be made in this section of the analysis.

(1) CONCLUSION -- Fishing lodges on the west side of the Susitna are presently unable to command the price of comparable services in southwest Alaska.

DISCUSSION -- Two of the 12 Alaska services in the Fly Shop catalogue are on the west Susitna drainages. This is a small sample, but the prices are apparently representative of the lodge industry on the west Susitna streams. (Robert Farmer, pers. comm., 1988).

Talaview Lodge on the Talachalitna River markets salmon and trout at \$940 for 4 days, and Wilderness Place Lodge on Lake Creek markets salmon and trout for \$1595/wk. A question to ask is why this lower economic return from the resource occurs on west Susitna streams, even in the wilderness dependent sector marketing trout, plus salmon, plus wilderness.

Lake Creek still offers excellent rainbows, and the Talachalitna is pretty good. The difference in price structure is probably at least partly the result of increased crowding and competition with the industry. Both systems are readily accessible by air and boat from Anchorage. Lake Creek has more than 20 lodges and guide services operating on it, and the Talachalitna has 7 or 8. Crowding from resident anglers and competitor's clientele, whether resident or non-resident, may contribute to the substantially lower prices than occur in southwest Alaska.

The indications of depressed price structure are consistent with what the southcentral study found with respect to crowding and non-resident determinations of where to fish -- i.e., that second only to species preference and availability of species

sought, crowding is the most significant factor in where non-residents decide to fish.

The two west side packages in the Fly Shop Catalogue also include airfare from Anchorage, whereas the southwest packages generally do not, thereby increasing the strength of the inference that the relative price structure on the west side is not as secure as that in southwest and in comparative terms appears to have caved in on itself. What we have in the wilderness dependent industry on Lake Creek and the Talachalitna may be examples of a surpassed carrying capacity.

This does not mean that the state should go about eliminating lodges, outfitters, air taxi operators, guides, or recreational anglers whether resident or non-resident. It does mean, however, that the State should be very cautious about further competition, over harvest of large rainbow trout, land disposal, timber harvest and road access to these areas. A wise economic policy would enhance the marketability of the area rather than deplete the marketability of the area.

(m) CONCLUSION -- The wilderness based recreation on the west side of the Susitna appears to have surpassed its carrying capacity. It is operating at about one-sixth to one-fourth the commercial horsepower of the Nushagak recreation, despite the fact that the west Susitna drainages receive five times as many total visitors, an approximately equal number of non-resident visitors, and still in some areas seek to market trout, salmon and wilderness.

DISCUSSION -- Based on the southcentral study, direct expenditure by non-residents on 8529 angler trips to west Susitna streams amounted to \$3 million. Based on the Nushagak study, 9,686 non-resident recreational visitors to the Nushagak spent at a pro-rata minimum, about \$17.25 million in just the guide, lodge and air-taxi industries. Furthermore, expenditures on 68,000 total (resident and non-resident) trips to the west Susitna streams amounted to \$6 million, compared to 14,000 total (resident and non-resident) visitors to the Nushagak who spent \$25 million.

Based on the price structure, it appears that lodge prices for comparable fisheries on the wilderness streams on the west side of the Susitna (eg. Talachalitna and Lake Creek) are depressed from 30% to 50% below economic carrying capacity when compared to southwest Alaska. Thus, it appears that the wilderness based recreation industry on the west Susitna drainage may have passed its economic carrying capacity and tipped over. The State should look into the wisdom of protecting existing industry and price structure by limiting new guide and lodge operations in places where there is evidence of overcompetition.

For purposes of recreational commerce, these fisheries are functioning far below potential. The problems appear to be crowding, overcompetition within the lodge and guide industry, the absence of marketable state conservation designations, decline of trout stocks, a history of land disposal.

(n) CONCLUSION -- On the west Susitna fisheries, the State would do well to recognize that there are two different industries operating in different areas of these rivers and that the difference gives rise to implications for economic policy, resource management and legislation.

DISCUSSION -- Sport fisheries on the lower reaches of the Deshka (the 25 miles of water downstream from Neil Lake) and Alexander Creek (downstream from Sucker Creek which is a mid point of Alexander) appear to be too crowded to market to many high paying non-resident wilderness consumers. They will clearly buy into such areas, for there is some lodge industry activity on the lower portions of these rivers. However, for the most part these fisheries are resident based. They appear most marketable to residents, who comprise 85% of the visitors.

Furthermore, the upper river wilderness based fisheries may be too crowded with competing services to maintain a price structure comparable to similar fisheries in southwest Alaska.

The most sensible economic policy may be a combination of marketable conservation designations and management that distinguishes between accessible, high volume, low budget fisheries on the lower reaches of several rivers and higher priced, wilderness dependent fisheries on streams such as the Talachalitna River and Lake Creek. Such distinctions would promote the ability of the recreation industry to market accordingly.

Based on the evidence that appropriately named conservation designations are highly marketable, the Legislature, as it considers the recreational rivers bill, would be wise to think before naming the baby. A thoughtful argument can be made that the Legislature should be bearing twins. One might be named "Susitna Wilderness Trout and Salmon Reserve" and be for the rivers or portions of rivers that remain wilderness in character, less crowded, more expensive, efficient or capable of being efficient in producing jobs and commerce, conducive to multi-day trips, and supportive of a wilderness dependent industry that markets trout, salmon, and wilderness. The other might be named "Alaska Salmon Sport Fishery" and be for the rivers or portions of rivers that are access-service dependent, more crowded, less expensive and are marketable to anglers mostly seeking salmon.

If the Legislature did that, then the industries, particularly the wilderness based industry that focuses proportionately more on non-residents, would be likely to start cutting new advertisements immediately.

(o) CONCLUSION -- The Legislature and several state agencies should examine the wisdom of amending the boundaries of the proposed recreational rivers, since it may be that, regardless of the name, a boundary on some of the rivers should be redesigned to accommodate the different industries that occur. It may be that it should be broader in areas where the wilderness dependent industries are marketable, or potentially marketable, than in areas of access-service dependent industry.

DISCUSSION -- The last industries Alaska needs to dispose of are those that efficiently produce commerce and jobs. This conclusion simply follows from much of what has been discussed above about marketing, jobs and commerce, resident versus non-resident behavior, the wilderness dependent industry compared to the access-service dependent industry, price structure, and carrying capacities. This conclusion is simply a deduction from many of the foregoing conclusions and discussions.

(p) CONCLUSION -- State decisions, such as massive timber harvests, that severely impact the character of marketable wilderness may lead to net long term losses of existing and potential commerce.

DISCUSSION -- On December 29, 1987 the Division of Forestry revised upwards its previous estimates of the economic value of the proposed Susitna timber sale. (Memorandum, DNR, Forestry, to Office of Policy Development, 12/29/87.) The revised figures on annual product value is \$4.4 million to \$14.7 million.

The highest of these figures is lower than the minimum estimate -- \$17.25 million -- of the direct non-resident spending on the Nushagak on just the guide, lodge, and air taxi services. That spending disregards other spending by those non-residents in Alaska, and that estimate disregards the fact that non-residents disproportionately purchase the more expensive lodge and guide services, as opposed to air taxi services, on the Nushagak.

During the Susitna timber advisory committee meetings, estimates for rotation (return of forest to harvestable condition) ranged from 30 to 100 years. Taking these admittedly unsubstantiated figures at face value, it is possible to reach a range for the annualized product value across the rotation period. A worst case scenario might be 100-year rotation at \$4.4 million of yearly product, and a best case would be a 30-year rotation at \$14.7 million of yearly product.

These worst and best cases put the annualized product value between \$0.88 million and \$9.7 million, assuming that the timber would be harvested across 20 years as originally planned.

Since the evidence also appears to be that the wilderness based recreation industry on the west Susitna drainages is depressed below its economic carrying capacity, the wisest economic policy seems to be one that pushes the wilderness dependent recreation industries on the west side back toward its economic carrying capacity, rather than undermining it further through timber harvest.

It has already been shown that the wilderness based industry on the west side markets like the Nushagak and has the combination of quality trout, salmon and wilderness. Policies that might push the industry back toward its carrying capacity might be --

(1) enactment of a recreational rivers bill that protects the access-service dependent industry attractive to residents, expands the commercial value of the wilderness based industry that is more attractive to non-residents, names the conservation designation in an appropriate manner, and manages the resources upon which the respective industries depend in a manner supportive of those industries,

(2) a moratorium on new recreation businesses in order to protect present businesses against overcompetition and erosion of price structure,

(3) a long term program to gradually and fairly redistribute competition among what appears to be an overgrown wilderness based industry that has passed its economic carrying capacity. Such a program might involve amortizing operators who have little or no on-the-ground investment, such as non-Alaskan tent-camp permittees.

3. The Nature of the Market and National and International Competition

(q) CONCLUSION -- In the national and international markets for high paying anglers, Alaska appears to be the most popular destination for North American anglers seeking exotic destinations involving marketable wilderness, but Alaska faces difficult competition to match in the world of salt water angling.

DISCUSSION -- Alaska appears to have a near monopoly on

marketable wilderness fisheries for trout, plus salmon and other resident fish. In the market for high paying anglers, this combination appears to be still the most popular and commands the greatest prices.

The destinations the Fly Shop markets include Alaska, Patagonia, Bhutan, the South Pacific, the Bahamas, and other exotic locations. Twelve of the 27 services are Alaska services. Ten of the 27 are for saltwater destinations with which Alaska competes but can't match. These destinations include places such as Belize, Christmas Island, the Yucatan in Mexico, Costa Rica, and the Bahamas.

In the Fly Shop catalogue, Alaska businesses far out number those of other countries or lower-48 locales. The catalogue offers one Montana package for cutthroat trout fishing by horseback in the Bob Marshall Wilderness Area and one Oregon package for rainbow trout and steelhead trout (an ocean run rainbow trout) on the Deschutes River. There are three Canadian packages -- a trout package on the Bow River near Calgary and two steelhead trout packages in British Columbia.

There is a Patagonia package for trout at prices comparable to southwest Alaska. There is a Bhutan package for trout in the Himalayas at prices somewhat lower than southwest Alaska.

Although there is no New Zealand package (winter is approaching there), New Zealand is assumed to be a competitor with Alaska for the national and international, high paying angler.

(r) CONCLUSION -- Non-resident fly fishermen pursuing world class rainbow trout in conjunction with salmon and other resident fish appear to be the portion of the non-resident market that is most productive of jobs and commerce in the wilderness recreation industry. The next most productive consumer is probably the non-resident hunter.

DISCUSSION -- Since the Fly Shop catalogue is a prejudiced sample for purposes of this conclusion, it is excluded.

However, Amato's Alaska Angling Guide is sold on news stands throughout the country and markets to a wider audience for both the wilderness based recreational fishing industry and access-service dependent recreational fishing industry.

Table 10 summarizes the type of tackle shown, if any, in the advertising artwork of all businesses advertising in Amato, and of the businesses advertising field services by locale in southwest (SW) and southcentral and the Kenai River (SC & Kenai).

Table 11

Tackle Depicted in Advertising Artwork (Amato),

| | Fly tackle | Spin tackle | Tackle not shown |
|--------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------|
| All Businesses & Areas | 38 | 9 | 22 |
| SW Services only | 13 | 2 | 8 |
| All SC & Kenai R. Serv. | 5 | 6 | 5 |
| SC/Wilderness Dependent | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| Kenai R./Acc.-serv. Dep. | 0 | 2 | 5 |

Table 10 indicates, as did Table 9, that there are two sport fishing industries operating in southcentral -- one access service dependent and one wilderness dependent. Once again, the southcentral wilderness dependent industry is behaving similarly to the one on the Nushagak.

This data adds to much of what has been said previously about the wilderness dependent industry compared to the access-service dependent industry. Fly tackle correlates with the wilderness based industry, efficient production of commerce and jobs, price structure related to rainbow trout, the market for uncrowded fisheries, released fish, and sound economic and resource policy related to the wilderness based industry.

Spin fishing has opposite correlations but not negative implications. The data should not be interpreted as saying that spin fishing is economically unproductive. One need only look at the Kenai to know that it is very productive from the perspective of economics of scale. Spin fishers outnumber fly fishers by many times. Therein lies their productivity.

However, the correlations do indicate that sound economic policy means that the Board of Fisheries, state resource agencies, and the Legislature should be sensitive to fly fishing issues, regardless of whether those issues arise from the public or the industry, and regardless of whether they involve fish, competition within the industry, resource management, or crowding.

(s) CONCLUSION -- Where wilderness, remoteness and solitude can not be used to promote high quality sport fisheries involving trout, the market requires a price reduction in the nature of one-third to two-thirds for otherwise comparable recreation and services.

DISCUSSION -- Just as world class rainbow trout appear to add 50% to the price the market will bear over salmon alone, it

appears that wilderness adds substantially to what the market will bear.

It is useful here to compare the prices of high quality trout fisheries in western state and Canadian trout fisheries that cannot promote on the basis of wilderness. They compete with the Alaskan wilderness recreation industry by offering comparable fisheries in a nonwilderness setting at a greatly reduced price.

The Bow River flows through Calgary, Alberta. Calgary has secondary sewerage treatment which leaves organic nutrients in the water. The result is that downstream from Calgary, a city of about 800,000, an economically useful, non-wilderness trout population has developed in the cattle country south of town. The trout harvest is carefully regulated, and the fishery is among the best in North America. It is non-wilderness and the price structure, at \$510 for 3 days, reflects that.

The Deschutes is in Oregon and is a significant fishery in the lower-48. For the most part it is road accessible. The price structure of the industry is the same as on the Bow -- \$535 for 3 days. Like on the Bow, trout harvest is conservatively managed at two fish per day, only one over 20 inches. Outdoor Life, February 1988, p. 119.

It should be obvious that in the marketplace, lower price does not necessarily mean stronger competition or a more marketable experience. Few lower priced competitors exist in the market for high dollar anglers. Lower price usually means one of three things: (1) lower demand among top dollar tourists as shown in the discussions of salmon camp and trout camp prices, (2) a non-wilderness experience (Bow and Deschutes Rivers), or (3) overcompetition within a region for the same resource and experience (crowding concerns of non-residents and lower price structure of the west Susitna wilderness based industry).

Lower priced competitors can't beat most of Alaska for wilderness and salmon. What is happening, however, is that other governments are challenging Alaska's dominance in the market for high paying Anglers. According to Craig Medred of the Anchorage Daily News, the government of Chili actively promotes and allegedly writes articles for the industry in Patagonia that directly competes with Alaska (Medred, pers. comm., 1988). Alaska also is facing creative competition from lower priced areas that improve the quality of the fishing, if not the esthetic experience, through more conservative management of fisheries. Thus, areas like southern Alberta (eg. Bow River) and many western streams are increasingly going to be low cost competitors and alternatives in the market, even though they lack our salmon and, in varying degrees, our wilderness.

What is happening in some non-wilderness trout fisheries is that areas that cannot compete with Alaska in wilderness, compete with us through lower prices and conservatiely managed fisheries. In short, government acts to compete with Alaska.

Thus, the competition should be viewed in two ways. The competition should be viewed as being between Alaskan and non-Alaskan businesses operating at different price levels and selling different combinations of goods. And, more importantly, the competition should also be viewed as being between comparable governmental agencies in different governments. The nature of that competition is a struggle to see which governments can best manage its resources, its recreational consumers, and its recreational industry.

(t) CONCLUSION -- There are indications that the wilderness dependent sport fishing industry is seeking to market a Native cultural experience in conjunction with a fishing experience, and that such attempts at marketing may provide opportunities for Native employment in the bush and for maintaining traditional and contemporary Native culture as a viable entity.

DISCUSSION -- Two of the most interesting advertisements appear in the Fly Shop catalogue. One is for Bhutan and the other is for White Mountain Lodge near Nome.

The Bhutan advertisement sells "a fine fishing trip" in conjunction with a "fascinating cultural odyssey" in the course of "an intimate ... angling journey through a friendly, mountainous, midieval Shangri-La."

The White Mountain advertisement promotes the lodge as Native owned, with "professional Eskimo guides, staff, and management." The ad offers "a cultural and angling delight", and "evenings highlighted by Native guests."

These two ads are competing for the same clients. Opinions on the wisdom of such marketing practices may vary, but the most important opinions are probably those of the Bhutanese and the people of White Mountain.

In Amato's guide, Mary Bauer, an outdoor writer, has written an article called "A Woman's Experience Fishing in Alaska", which discusses her impressions at what is obviously White Mountain Lodge. The following paragraphs are from her article.

"The lodge was built and is run by Eskimos. The fishing guides are all local men who have fished there all of their lives and know the rivers intimately. Because the Eskimos still live basically on dried fish and seal oil, a chef was brought in from Colorado to

teach them the gourmet cooking that their guests would far more appreciate. However, they were more than willing to let us taste the local delicacies.

"One of my favorite things about the lodge was the cheerful and helpful Eskimo women who worked there. Enid and Chunky served breakfast and dinner, and also taught us Eskimo words and told us of their lives. Each day some of the local people were invited for dinner so we could get to know them and become even more familiar with their customs. These people in turn invited us to visit their summer camps along the river where they netted and dried fish for the winter."

The content of these paragraphs is obviously cross-cultural. They speak of work, food, language, custom, and cross-cultural visits. Although the lodge business is clearly an Anglo activity, these paragraphs are about both Anglo activities and activities that in more famous words could be called "customary and traditional."

The lodge has received a number of excellent reviews in the angling press.

How the wilderness recreation industry and the State will respond to Native concerns is a question for the future. However, it is clear that market forces have led the industry toward --

- (a) economic sensitivity to the effects of crowding on the industry,
- (b) the importance of wilderness as a marketable commodity,
- (c) the need for legislation to protect, regulate and promote the guide and lodge industries,
- (d) the marketing value of legislative and administrative designations, and
- (e) the importance of conservation practices related to rainbow trout.

These advertisements may be an indication that market forces may also be leading the industry toward resolving its conflicts with rural people. If that is the case, then the State might want to assist that process.

III. RECOMMENDATIONS FOR STATE POLICY

The State can do many things to support the wilderness based recreation industry, the access-service dependent industry, and address rural concerns. What follows are some specific thoughts that appear to have merit based on the foregoing conclusions and analysis. Since this study has originated from a few individuals in the private sector, rather than in government, some of the following suggestions may be of things already being done or of things that have been tried and failed. Nevertheless, public policy benefits from public discourse, and that is what this study and these recommendations are.

A. In a more organized manner than seems to be currently done, the state could more fully identify --

- (1) marketable wilderness resources by locale,
- (2) the degree and manner in which they are marketed and used,
- (3) the businesses are marketing the resources,
- (4) the competition in the national and international marketplace,
- (5) the marketing practices of the competition are,
- (6) the status of agency management of the resources upon which our national and international competitors rely,
- (7) the areas where there are likely to be conflicts between recreationists and rural people or between different elements of the recreational industry, or between different types of recreational consumers.

This suggestion started out with the phrase "more organized manner". An excellent example of the "more organized manner" that may be needed can be found in ADF&G's habitat guide. A similar effort would be useful with respect to the recreation industry.

The reason this suggestion started with the phrase "more organized manner" is that conflicts between the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game frequently seem to involve situations in which the Department of Natural Resources behaves as if Fish and Game is fighting the Department of Natural Resources. That may or may not be the case. But the appearance of that, when viewed from DNR's shoes, seems to provoke a defensive response.

Once that is provoked, smooth government becomes difficult. To see this one need only look the discord that has occurred between the two agencies over the Susitna timber sale. It cannot be characterized as trust and information seeking. The Division of Forestry appears to have gotten defensive, personal and disputatious. (Memorandum, DNR, Forestry to ADF&G, Habitat, 1988.) That should never be the case. Agencies have neutral responsibilities to the public, not obligations to industry. Anchorage Daily News, March 25, 1985.

A problem seems to be that knowledge about the recreational industry exists informally within ADF&G. Another agency may need that information and not even know it. This was clearly the case in the timber sale. DNR simply blundered into a mess that anyone with the slightest knowledge or access to knowledge of the recreation industry could have warned DNR about.

However, ADF&G's present responsibility is to manage wildlife, not businesses dependent on wildlife. This leaves no one looking after the industry as a whole. An agency that knows something about wildlife, recreation and business is needed to mind the store.

To do what is recommended here would require inventory and planning processes, work with local residents, work with existing industry, and work with public interest groups. This would cost money, which is in short supply. So, the State may need to look at special taxes, which will be addressed shortly.

B. The State should establish social, economic, and resource carrying capacities for wilderness areas that are readily marketable so as to protect the industry from going past its peak.

C. In order to fund these inventory, planning, regulatory, and promotional efforts by the State, the State could establish, increase or re-establish port-of-call taxes, commercial aircraft landing fees, king salmon and trout stamps, and taxes on clients of the lodge, guide, outfitter, air-taxi, and motel industry, taxes on the package tour industry, and the restaurant industry.

If these taxes were properly designed, implemented, and spent, the State could focus them on non-residents and probably beat an equal protection challenge under State and Federal law and could beat an "ear marked funds" challenge under the State Constitution. The state has not handled well previous special fish stamps such as many states use for king salmon, steelhead and trout. Such stamps were unpopular several years ago in Alaska because some areas of Alaska paid the tax but received no

benefit. Such problems would have to be avoided.

D. The State should designate marketable conservation areas where such designations will aid promotion of wilderness dependent, non-resident recreation or will aid access-service dependent, non-resident recreation. Recreational rivers legislation is a case in point, and the deficiencies in the present bill, with respect to name, boundaries, and marketability have been discussed elsewhere in this study.

E. The Legislature should enact legislation to protect, regulate, and support the guide, lodge, air taxi and outfitter industries. Several pieces of such legislation are or have been before the Legislature recently. This study has made no attempt to review the legislation. However, legislation could --

- (1) establish enforceable legal standards on the Department of Natural Resources to prevent the Department from disposals of natural resources where, in the absence of good economic evidence supporting the disposal, it can be shown that such disposals are substantially likely to impair the economic vitality of the recreation industry in the area,

- (2) establish standards for the fishing guide, lodge, and outfitter industries, so as to assure competence, truthful advertising, and conformance with public land and resource laws,

- (3) allow utilization of permit authorities to be considered in at least some sectors of the industry and some locales in order to protect existing investment against overcompetition, protect rural interests against overcompetition, and protect social, economic and resource carrying capacities, and

- (4) establish durations of permits sufficient enough to allow the recreational industry to borrow capital and invest with security.

F. The State should address a number of Native concerns about the recreational industry, including concerns about trespass and competition with rural needs and values. Some simple things might be to --

- (1) instruct DNR to post maps and instructional information at bush airports to show private land and urge respect for it,

(2) instruct ADF&G to similarly post explanations to visitors of the subsistence law and urge respect for Native needs and use in the area,

(3) instruct ADF&G to print on the sport fishing regulation booklets a similar explanation of subsistence, instructions to look for the trespass materials a bush airports, statements of the State's new, conservative rainbow trout policy, and advice on litter, and

(4) instruct ADF&G to print in the subsistence regulation books, or similarly post, explanations of public rights in navigable waters and on public lands.

The persistent failure of the State to undertake such simple efforts must appear to be a double standard when for good reason we ask Natives to abide by our rules on our lands (e.g. spring waterfowl harvests), but we fail to ask as much of ourselves when we are near their lands.

G. If rural people wish, the State could undertake efforts to encourage Native employment, investment, management and other participation in the recreation industry.

Non-Natives should probably have great reservations about pushing Anglo-american ideas on Native people.

It may be that the same ingredients in the wilderness dependent recreational industry that cause conflict with rural Alaskans can be rearranged to produce positive outcomes that would protect the traditional and modern vitality of Native culture as well as provide economic, social and political benefits.

REPORT

TO

ALASKA OUTDOOR RECREATION COUNCIL

ALASKA'S SPORT FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE

Review of Recreational Benefits Derived from its

Fish and Game Resources

1960-2000

Prepared by

Edward J. Cramer
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

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1965

1964

TABLE 1

Recap of Alaska Sport Fishermen Annual Harvest and Effort Based on Study Year 1961.^{1/}

| <u>District</u> | <u>Number of Fisheries</u> | <u>Number of Anglers</u> | <u>Angler Effort</u> | <u>Catch</u> | <u>Weight of Catch</u> |
|-----------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| Southeastern | 46 | 15,421 | 54,303 | 46,123 ^{3/} | 194,075 |
| Southcentral | 66 | 13,839 | 36,340 | 32,073 | 146,494 |
| Southwestern | 21 ⁴ | 2,220 | 14,596 | 15,825 | 57,260 |
| Northwestern | 25 | 1,882 | 6,871 | 10,144 | 50,820 |
| Interior | <u>38</u> | <u>7,995</u> | <u>31,980</u> | <u>9,827</u> | <u>8,822</u> |
| Total | 196 | 41,357 | 144,090 ^{2/} | 113,992 ^{2/} | 457,471 ^{2/} |

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- ^{1/} As reported and documented by fishery biologists, Alaska Department of Fish and Game in D-J Annual Progress Reports. In some cases, back-calculations were necessary in order to estimate weights.
- ^{2/} This figure is believed to be 50% of total catch and effort.
- ^{3/} Includes Baade data as shown in Table 7.

TABLE 15

Recap of Southwestern District Sport Fishermen Effort and Harvest Studies for Selected Year 1961.

| <u>Year-Authority</u> | <u>Number Fisheries</u> | <u>Number Anglers</u> | <u>Hours Effort</u> | <u>Total Catch</u> | <u>Estimated Total Pounds of Fish</u> |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1961-Andrews, Cramer | Wood R.-Tikchik | 65 ^{1/} | 325 ^{1/} | 4,800 ^{1/} | - |
| 1961-Andrews | Naknek River | 1,296 | 7,009 | 3,744 ^{2/} | 19,310 ^{2/} |
| 1961-Stefanich | Katmai Area | 513 | 4,062 | 6,037 ^{3/} | - |
| 1961-Cramer | 21 | 246 | 3,200 ^{4/} | 1,244 | - |
| Total | | 2,220 | 14,596 | 15,825 | 57,260 ^{1/} |

1/ Considerable Range Reported by Pearson Camps, Mid-point value used.

2/ Actual numbers.

3/ Includes catch/release fish.

4/ Calculated 8:1 ratio from Stefanich Katmai catch data.

FISHERY DATA SERIES NO. 93-42
HARVEST, CATCH, AND PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA
SPORT FISHERIES DURING 1992¹

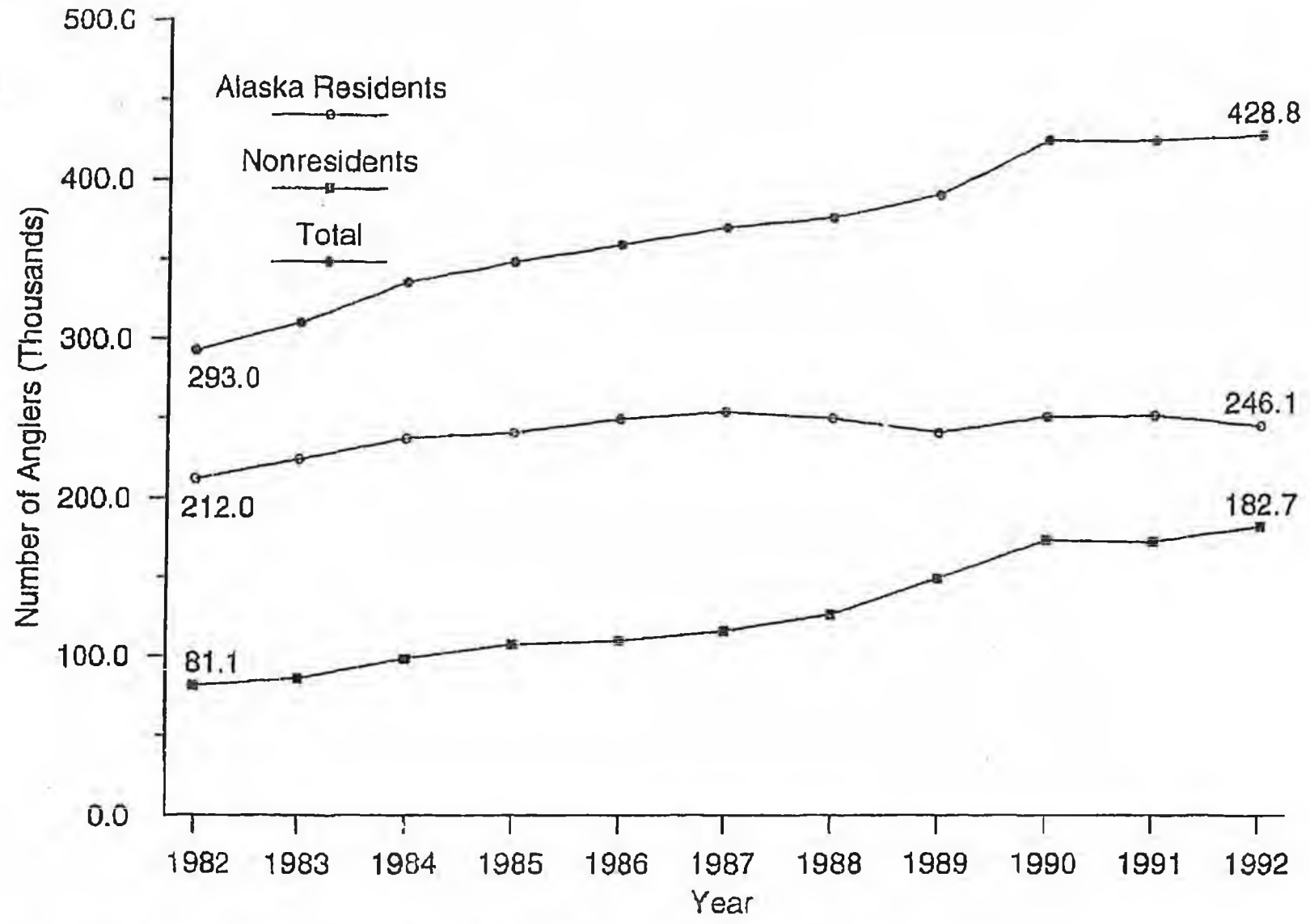
By

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Division of Sport Fish
Anchorage, Alaska

October 1993

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Appendix A8. Anglers who sport fished in Alaska by area of residence, 1962-1992.

Appendix A10. Number of Alaska anglers by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

| Area Fished | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 14,339 | 16,171 | 16,366 | 17,934 | 21,306 | 19,810 | 26,158 | 21,854 | 22,711 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 5,750 | 6,576 | 5,109 | 6,606 | 5,787 | 8,873 | 10,498 | 9,634 | 10,446 |
| Koko, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Stikine | 7,973 | 7,998 | 8,248 | 8,716 | 9,022 | 9,753 | 12,452 | 9,830 | 12,241 |
| Sitka | 5,905 | 7,935 | 10,373 | 8,286 | 12,171 | 12,506 | 16,706 | 18,567 | 21,465 |
| Juneau | 19,642 | 25,492 | 22,427 | 24,388 | 22,506 | 26,280 | 26,830 | 28,415 | 30,315 |
| Haines-Skagway | 7,941 | 12,931 | 11,213 | 10,484 | 10,798 | 8,680 | 13,720 | 8,615 | 4,861 |
| Glacier Bay | 908 | 1,942 | 2,209 | 2,369 | 2,444 | 3,548 | 3,069 | 4,929 | 4,113 |
| Yakutat | 2,376 | 3,482 | 3,493 | 3,622 | 3,496 | 3,068 | 3,440 | 3,206 | 3,552 |
| Total | 59,530^a | 71,326^a | 73,670^a | 78,270^a | 80,599^a | 82,111^a | 101,499^a | 92,914^a | 97,451^a |
| Southerncentral | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 34,850 | 24,033 | 29,371 | 25,270 | 31,590 | 24,585 | 26,302 | 28,373 | 26,276 |
| Prince William Sound | 18,955 | 27,116 | 26,689 | 30,563 | 30,383 | 26,238 | 37,464 | 37,380 | 33,617 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 40,039 | 41,972 | 40,155 | 47,186 | 60,735 | 51,951 | 50,887 | 50,186 | 48,065 |
| Anchorage | 30,297 | 26,234 | 36,734 | 31,673 | 33,817 | 32,266 | 32,976 | 31,612 | 37,993 |
| East Susitna River Drainage | 37,122 | 35,014 | 35,552 | 36,136 | 52,196 | 46,833 | 47,998 | 47,561 | 57,762 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainages | 29,418 | 35,854 | 37,522 | 36,043 | 41,862 | 39,187 | 41,005 | 41,440 | 39,564 |
| Koon Peninsula | 151,039 | 165,309 | 161,909 | 175,477 | 192,292 | 197,352 | 209,376 | 210,295 | 210,021 |
| Kodiak | 13,181 | 12,163 | 12,468 | 11,481 | 12,345 | 12,849 | 13,714 | 13,994 | 13,362 |
| Naknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 7,140 | 8,098 | 5,414 | 8,145 | 7,797 | 8,313 | 10,896 | 11,521 | 10,446 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 6,519 | 5,810 | 5,097 | 8,380 | 8,558 | 6,190 | 6,931 | 9,287 | 8,588 |
| Nushagak | 5,975 | 4,706 | 4,205 | 5,541 | 3,868 | 4,835 | 5,312 | 6,921 | 5,771 |
| Total | 235,514^a | 237,986^a | 246,310^a | 254,212^a | 285,360^a | 292,324^a | 309,770^a | 318,864^a | 319,350^a |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | 19,634 | 18,614 | 14,716 | 16,066 | 15,223 | 19,336 | 23,139 | 27,729 | 24,805 |
| Tanana River Drainage | 33,726 | 32,939 | 34,805 | 35,699 | 36,911 | 38,731 | 38,031 | 34,672 | 31,586 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 4,059 | 2,689 | 2,397 | 3,775 | 3,310 | 3,688 | 2,691 | 3,146 | 3,041 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 4,421 | 3,399 | 3,381 | 2,697 | 3,001 | 3,052 | 3,233 | 3,776 | 3,540 |
| Northwest Alaska | 1,262 | 1,922 | 1,649 | 2,191 | 990 | 1,063 | 1,008 | 1,795 | 1,421 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 2,607 | 3,076 | 2,706 | 2,444 | 3,063 | 3,985 | 4,162 | 4,047 | 4,313 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 1,230 | 2,357 | 1,854 | 1,551 | 1,052 | 1,423 | 1,158 | 1,556 | 1,750 |
| Total | 44,455^a | 43,574^a | 45,248^a | 45,542^a | 45,606^a | 48,705^a | 47,799^a | 46,426^a | 42,592^a |
| Alaska Total | 335,408^a | 348,767^a | 359,383^a | 370,338^a | 377,004^a | 391,308^a | 424,873^a | 425,025^a | 428,768^a |

^a Statewide and regional angler totals do not equal regional or area sums because some anglers fished in more than one area and in more than one region.

Appendix All. Number of Alaska sport fishing trips by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

| Area Fished | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|-------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | |
| Kachikan | 54,713 | 61,397 | 62,029 | 64,321 | 79,032 | 60,937 | 71,338 | 57,043 | 61,790 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 21,002 | 22,027 | 23,113 | 26,418 | 24,505 | 33,555 | 36,648 | 29,452 | 30,655 |
| Kee, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | |
| Irongell, Stikino | 28,187 | 29,114 | 24,906 | 31,218 | 33,610 | 34,154 | 50,101 | 33,879 | 44,836 |
| Sika | 31,659 | 37,320 | 36,728 | 43,708 | 40,140 | 48,841 | 50,453 | 48,282 | 61,044 |
| Juneau | 95,372 | 90,080 | 101,712 | 112,498 | 98,490 | 100,382 | 93,104 | 91,035 | 122,282 |
| Maroon-Skegway | 19,165 | 27,598 | 34,359 | 38,800 | 33,017 | 28,128 | 41,182 | 24,269 | 20,925 |
| Glacier Bay | 1,840 | 4,154 | 3,778 | 4,696 | 8,571 | 6,635 | 5,826 | 14,140 | 10,778 |
| Tautah | 6,883 | 6,924 | 6,581 | 7,613 | 10,985 | 8,038 | 8,208 | 9,476 | 9,722 |
| Total | 258,817 | 286,614 | 293,206 | 328,272 | 328,330 | 320,670 | 356,940 | 307,576 | 362,032 |
| Southeastern | | | | | | | | | |
| Glaciation | 38,709 | 35,338 | 35,907 | 35,351 | 34,071 | 36,765 | 32,760 | 39,559 | 39,600 |
| Prince William Sound | 42,391 | 49,157 | 47,735 | 54,516 | 64,486 | 59,777 | 76,491 | 70,309 | 71,914 |
| Krk Arm Drainage | 117,256 | 108,322 | 119,599 | 122,815 | 161,172 | 127,650 | 121,973 | 114,089 | 110,233 |
| Anchorage | 115,686 | 87,177 | 105,281 | 113,490 | 120,108 | 102,826 | 118,977 | 103,157 | 132,220 |
| Est Susitna River Drainage | 70,043 | 58,061 | 65,880 | 66,239 | 94,709 | 77,019 | 85,044 | 80,540 | 111,536 |
| Mat Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | |
| Inlet Susitna River Drainages | 51,977 | 59,024 | 72,058 | 67,937 | 70,920 | 72,349 | 67,789 | 65,589 | 66,737 |
| Yasi Peninsula | 494,773 | 564,214 | 647,493 | 645,857 | 727,254 | 631,869 | 696,988 | 616,247 | 684,519 |
| Kodiak | 70,800 | 75,971 | 64,873 | 58,424 | 67,642 | 74,170 | 69,821 | 70,115 | 64,700 |
| Kizuk River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 37,671 | 28,039 | 38,626 | 29,753 | 50,125 | 35,398 | 54,401 | 51,239 | 41,209 |
| Kichik River Drainage | 12,545 | 16,412 | 12,184 | 12,366 | 7,954 | 12,034 | 16,983 | 18,912 | 18,908 |
| Nuwegak | 9,613 | 9,395 | 8,850 | 6,916 | 8,108 | 10,335 | 13,034 | 17,000 | 15,080 |
| Total | 1,061,404 | 1,091,112 | 1,218,486 | 1,213,674 | 1,406,549 | 1,240,981 | 1,354,261 | 1,246,736 | 1,356,056 |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | 59829 | 53846 | 49660 | 49035 | 62187 | 57762 | 84418 | 87151 | 74,597 |
| Tana River Drainage | 124,355 | 116,580 | 113,596 | 141,406 | 150,869 | 135,400 | 131,831 | 113,247 | 94,265 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 6,261 | 4,508 | 4,926 | 7,417 | 6,035 | 7,946 | 5,263 | 6,731 | 6,078 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | |
| Vorton Sound | 15,007 | 9,932 | 9,065 | 7,666 | 14,078 | 13,289 | 17,986 | 18,091 | 14,843 |
| Northwest Alaska | 6,581 | 3,811 | 3,161 | 4,181 | 3,713 | 2,124 | 1,464 | 3,741 | 3,361 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 4,591 | 6,122 | 3,987 | 7,083 | 6,596 | 7,640 | 9,487 | 6,332 | 7,604 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 5,996 | 5,764 | 3,932 | 4,098 | 3,096 | 3,152 | 2,521 | 4,084 | 3,783 |
| Total | 162,791 | 146,717 | 138,607 | 171,883 | 184,387 | 169,551 | 163,552 | 152,226 | 129,934 |
| Alaska Total | 1,483,012 | 1,524,443 | 1,650,299 | 1,713,829 | 1,919,286 | 1,731,202 | 1,874,753 | 1,706,558 | 1,848,022 |

APR 20 '94 15:41 SQA SPORTFISH DIV

Appendix A13. Number of angler-days fished in Alaska and percentage by region and area, 1982-1992.

| Area Fished | 1982 | | 1983 | | 1984 | | 1985 | | 1986 | | 1987 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 72,812 | 4.5 | 68,141 | 3.9 | 72,112 | 3.9 | 81,303 | 4.2 | 82,914 | 4.0 | 83,697 | 3.9 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 21,898 | 1.3 | 28,896 | 1.7 | 24,986 | 1.3 | 24,288 | 1.2 | 25,002 | 1.2 | 30,845 | 1.4 |
| Kake, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Stikine | 30,409 | 1.9 | 27,754 | 1.6 | 34,699 | 1.9 | 29,849 | 1.5 | 30,502 | 1.5 | 37,181 | 1.7 |
| Sitka | 43,349 | 2.7 | 44,158 | 2.5 | 40,049 | 2.1 | 36,615 | 1.9 | 39,760 | 1.9 | 45,583 | 2.1 |
| Juneau | 93,842 | 5.8 | 108,173 | 6.2 | 103,012 | 5.8 | 122,781 | 6.3 | 121,055 | 5.8 | 114,756 | 5.9 |
| Haines-Ekagway | 19,654 | 1.2 | 33,181 | 1.7 | 32,702 | 1.8 | 40,412 | 2.1 | 43,870 | 2.1 | 46,011 | 2.1 |
| Glacier Bay | 2,764 | 0.2 | 3,490 | 0.2 | 3,383 | 0.2 | 3,901 | 0.2 | 3,064 | 0.2 | 7,178 | 0.3 |
| Yakutat | 8,273 | 0.5 | 9,694 | 0.6 | 10,195 | 0.5 | 10,698 | 0.6 | 11,020 | 0.5 | 14,476 | 0.7 |
| Total | 292,941 | 18.0 | 320,487 | 18.5 | 326,138 | 17.5 | 349,767 | 18.0 | 357,987 | 17.3 | 379,727 | 17.6 |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 54,853 | 3.4 | 51,512 | 3.0 | 51,964 | 2.8 | 48,707 | 2.5 | 51,563 | 2.5 | 52,324 | 2.4 |
| Prince William Sound | 40,568 | 2.5 | 47,614 | 2.7 | 57,548 | 3.1 | 72,662 | 3.7 | 64,280 | 3.1 | 81,221 | 3.8 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 91,713 | 5.7 | 138,389 | 8.0 | 130,727 | 7.0 | 122,626 | 6.3 | 131,606 | 6.4 | 160,167 | 6.5 |
| Anchorage | 82,007 | 5.1 | 74,972 | 4.3 | 119,972 | 6.4 | 96,760 | 5.0 | 103,152 | 5.0 | 115,145 | 5.3 |
| East Susitna River Drainage | 80,745 | 5.0 | 67,471 | 3.9 | 81,758 | 4.4 | 67,764 | 3.5 | 92,289 | 4.5 | 77,017 | 3.6 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainages | 56,811 | 3.5 | 74,652 | 4.3 | 73,876 | 4.0 | 95,887 | 4.9 | 104,768 | 5.1 | 103,350 | 4.8 |
| Kona Peninsula | 576,583 | 35.5 | 592,846 | 34.2 | 668,161 | 35.8 | 743,455 | 38.3 | 808,450 | 39.0 | 829,267 | 38.5 |
| Kodiak | 81,238 | 5.0 | 86,454 | 5.0 | 82,660 | 4.4 | 84,841 | 4.4 | 77,166 | 3.7 | 75,650 | 3.5 |
| Haknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 38,145 | 2.4 | 33,465 | 2.2 | 39,476 | 2.1 | 34,731 | 1.8 | 46,611 | 2.3 | 47,961 | 2.2 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 16,754 | 1.0 | 22,263 | 1.3 | 18,384 | 1.0 | 25,459 | 1.3 | 25,426 | 1.2 | 18,578 | 0.9 |
| Hushagak | 11,839 | 0.7 | 18,278 | 1.1 | 17,132 | 0.9 | 13,527 | 0.7 | 18,401 | 0.6 | 14,570 | 0.7 |
| Total | 1,131,358 | 69.7 | 1,212,916 | 70.0 | 1,341,658 | 71.9 | 1,406,419 | 72.4 | 1,518,712 | 73.3 | 1,556,050 | 72.3 |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | 66738 | | 79006 | | 74992 | | 73717 | | 85438 | | 81109 | |
| Yanana River Drainage | 150,530 | 9.3 | 144,981 | 8.4 | 145,142 | 7.8 | 135,745 | 7.0 | 144,814 | 7.0 | 155,346 | 7.2 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 12,244 | 0.8 | 12,429 | 0.7 | 13,970 | 0.7 | 11,358 | 0.6 | 11,319 | 0.5 | 17,856 | 0.8 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 13,198 | 0.8 | 16,944 | 1.0 | 17,436 | 0.9 | 19,919 | 1.0 | 18,107 | 0.9 | 21,413 | 1.0 |
| Northwest Alaska | 6,906 | 0.4 | 7,963 | 0.5 | 7,791 | 0.4 | 6,701 | 0.3 | 6,313 | 0.3 | 10,221 | 0.5 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 11,034 | 0.7 | 11,070 | 0.6 | 6,358 | 0.3 | 8,670 | 0.4 | 9,381 | 0.5 | 7,017 | 0.3 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 4,879 | 0.3 | 5,738 | 0.3 | 8,344 | 0.4 | 4,490 | 0.2 | 4,779 | 0.2 | 5,256 | 0.2 |
| Total | 198,791 | 12.2 | 199,125 | 11.5 | 199,041 | 10.7 | 166,803 | 9.6 | 194,713 | 9.4 | 217,109 | 10.1 |
| Alaska Total | 1,623,090 | 100.0 | 1,732,528 | 100.0 | 1,866,837 | 100.0 | 1,943,069 | 100.0 | 2,071,432 | 100.0 | 2,152,886 | 100.0 |

-24-

-continued-

P. 5

Appendix A13. (Page 2 of 2).

| Area Fished | 1980 | | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 98,166 | 4.2 | 92,647 | 4.1 | 91,127 | 3.7 | 98,284 | 4.0 | 84,482 | 3.3 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 35,571 | 1.5 | 50,659 | 2.2 | 50,214 | 2.0 | 47,297 | 1.9 | 44,470 | 1.8 |
| Kake, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Skikine | 39,004 | 1.7 | 53,955 | 2.4 | 59,965 | 2.4 | 48,013 | 2.0 | 56,306 | 2.2 |
| Sitka | 48,600 | 2.1 | 59,230 | 2.6 | 61,906 | 2.5 | 66,193 | 2.8 | 78,281 | 3.1 |
| Juneau | 100,860 | 4.7 | 115,360 | 5.1 | 122,045 | 5.0 | 119,913 | 4.6 | 149,382 | 5.9 |
| Haines-Ekagway | 40,169 | 1.7 | 48,018 | 2.1 | 56,746 | 2.3 | 39,624 | 1.6 | 25,896 | 1.0 |
| Glacier Bay | 9,275 | 0.4 | 8,895 | 0.4 | 7,857 | 0.3 | 21,965 | 0.9 | 15,279 | 0.6 |
| Yakutat | 10,067 | 0.8 | 12,142 | 0.5 | 12,685 | 0.5 | 17,062 | 0.7 | 14,496 | 0.6 |
| Total | 397,793 | 17.2 | 440,906 | 19.5 | 462,545 | 18.9 | 454,351 | 18.5 | 460,592 | 18.4 |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 45,867 | 2.0 | 52,262 | 2.3 | 50,791 | 2.1 | 64,207 | 2.6 | 72,052 | 2.8 |
| Prince William Sound | 84,971 | 3.7 | 95,295 | 4.2 | 105,739 | 4.3 | 113,115 | 4.6 | 113,449 | 4.5 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 183,029 | 7.9 | 146,912 | 6.5 | 142,884 | 5.8 | 146,605 | 6.0 | 141,825 | 5.6 |
| Anchorage | 114,823 | 5.0 | 107,613 | 4.8 | 125,849 | 5.1 | 117,780 | 4.8 | 241,571 | 5.6 |
| East Susitna River Drainage | 107,977 | 4.7 | 96,864 | 4.3 | 101,917 | 4.2 | 113,178 | 4.6 | 149,484 | 5.9 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainages | 111,595 | 4.8 | 115,054 | 5.1 | 110,927 | 4.5 | 121,505 | 4.9 | 116,360 | 4.6 |
| Kenai Peninsula | 878,292 | 38.0 | 799,409 | 35.3 | 896,360 | 36.5 | 869,715 | 35.4 | 945,272 | 37.2 |
| Kodiak | 69,325 | 3.0 | 86,342 | 3.8 | 81,603 | 3.3 | 96,481 | 3.9 | 84,777 | 3.3 |
| Naknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 52,505 | 2.3 | 45,114 | 2.0 | 67,192 | 2.7 | 69,010 | 2.8 | 61,415 | 2.4 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 10,788 | 0.5 | 17,854 | 0.6 | 30,857 | 1.3 | 28,553 | 1.2 | 34,876 | 1.4 |
| Nushagak | 20,777 | 0.9 | 20,828 | 0.9 | 30,991 | 1.3 | 41,906 | 1.7 | 28,855 | 1.1 |
| Total | 1,679,939 | 72.7 | 1,583,547 | 69.9 | 1,745,110 | 71.1 | 1,782,055 | 72.5 | 1,889,930 | 74.4 |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanana River Drainage | 173,706 | 7.5 | 185,715 | 8.2 | 184,887 | 7.5 | 155,662 | 6.3 | 120,848 | 4.8 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 23,494 | 1.0 | 16,457 | 0.7 | 15,858 | 0.6 | 13,055 | 0.5 | 14,404 | 0.6 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 20,278 | 0.9 | 17,692 | 0.8 | 21,799 | 0.9 | 23,622 | 1.0 | 22,684 | 0.9 |
| Northwest Alaska | 5,279 | 0.2 | 4,932 | 0.2 | 3,782 | 0.2 | 9,543 | 0.4 | 5,145 | 0.2 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 8,261 | 0.4 | 10,712 | 0.5 | 15,539 | 0.6 | 10,749 | 0.4 | 12,831 | 0.5 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 2,541 | 0.1 | 4,118 | 0.2 | 3,764 | 0.2 | 7,291 | 0.3 | 4,940 | 0.2 |
| Total | 233,559 | 10.1 | 239,626 | 10.6 | 245,629 | 10.0 | 219,922 | 9.0 | 181,852 | 7.2 |
| Alaska Total | 2,311,291 | 100.0 | 2,264,079 | 100.0 | 2,453,284 | 100.0 | 2,456,328 | 100.0 | 2,540,374 | 100.0 |

25 APRIL 1994

SENATOR RANDY PHILIPS
 MS. SHIRLEY ARMSTRONG
 STATE COMMITTEE ON COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS
 FAX: 907-465-4979

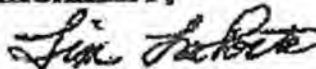
ON APRIL 24, 1994, REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ILLIAMNA, MUSEAGAK, IAKNEK/KVICHAK AND ANCHORAGE FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEES MET IN BILTINGHAM AND UNANIMOUSLY AGREED IN CONCEPT TO JOINTLY RECOMMEND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A CENTRAL BRISTOL BAY DRAINAGES FISH AND GAME RESERVE. THE PROPOSED RESERVE WOULD INCLUDE MUCH OF THE STATE LANDS IN THE DRAINAGES OF THE MUSHAGAK RIVER, MULCHATNA BEVEE, KVICHAK RIVER AND ILLIAMNA LAKE. PRIVATE LANDS, INCLUDING NATIVE LANDS, WOULD NOT BE INCLUDED. THE PURPOSES OF THE NEW RESERVE WOULD BE TO PROTECT AND CONSERVE VALUABLE FISH AND WILD LIFE HABITAT ON THE PUBLIC LANDS AND PROTECT EXISTING AND FUTURE USES OF THE FISH AND WILDLIFE.

THE LAKE ILLIAMNA FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPRESENTS THE RESIDENTS OF ILLIAMNA, NEUHALEN, NONDALTON, PORT ALSWORTH, PEDRO BAY, KOKIRANOK, POPE VANOY LANDING AND IGIUSIG. I DO NOT BELIEVE THAT THE RESIDENTS HAVE BEEN FULLY INFORMED AS TO THE CONTENTS OF HB259.

I AM REQUESTING THAT ACTION ON HB259 BE DELAYED UNTIL THE 1995 LEGISLATIVE SESSION AND UNTIL AFTER FURTHER PUBLIC HEARINGS CAN BE HELD.

THANK YOU FOR YOUR CONSIDERATION OF THIS MATTER.

SINCERELY,



TIM LA PORTE, CHAIRMAN
 ILLIAMNA FISH AND GAME ADVISORY COMMITTEE
 PHONE: 907-571-1248
 FAX: 907-571-1244

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Senator Randy Phillips Office
Attn: Shirley Armstrong
465-4979

FROM: Sue Flensburg
Bristol Bay CRSA
Box 849
Dillingham, Ak. 99576
Phone: 842-2666/2667
Fax: 842-2438

DATE: April 25, 1994

NO. OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

Please provide the attached correspondence on HB 259 and SB 375 to the Senate CRA committee members for the hearing on these bills tomorrow morning.

Thank you.



Coastal Resource Service Area

P.O. Box 849, Dillingham, Alaska 99576

(907) 842-2666-842-2667

April 25, 1994

Senator Randy Phillips, Chair
Senate Community & Regional Affairs Committee
Alaska State Legislature
State Capitol (MS 3100)
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

RE: HB 259 - General Grant Land Entitlement for the Lake and Peninsula Borough
SB 375 - General Grant Land Entitlements

Dear Senator Phillips,

Attached is a copy of the Bristol Bay CRSA's testimony provided at the previous committee hearing on HB 259 last thursday. We would appreciate if this cover letter and written testimony are included in the committee packet for tomorrow's hearing on HB 259 and SB 375.

Both bills are strong statements that the current formula for municipal entitlements is inadequate and needs to be revamped. We agree but do not believe that HB 259 or SB 375 address the substantive concerns tied to this important public policy issue. This issue deserves careful consideration and deliberation to ensure the land entitlement needs of boroughs are met but balanced against the public's interest in protecting critical fish and wildlife habitats and areas important for public access.

We ask that you hold both bills until next session to allow municipalities, resource agencies, and the general public the time to recommend statutory criteria that provides clear guidance on (1) evaluating the entitlement needs of boroughs, (2) determining what lands are suitable for private ownership, and (3) of the state's land base, what lands have important resource and public values that should be retained in state ownership.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Susan Flensburg".

Susan Flensburg, Director
Bristol Bay CRSA

Enclosure: Bristol Bay CRSA Testimony Dated April 21, 1994

ALICE RUBY/BRISTOL BAY CRSA TESTIMONY ON HB 259
SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING
April 21, 1994

Good morning Chairman Phillips and committee members. My name is Alice Ruby; I am testifying on behalf of the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) Board which oversees the coastal management program for ten communities, including Dillingham, that are located within the Nushagak and Toglak drainages. As I mentioned in my testimony on Tuesday (4/19), I also serve on the Dillingham City Council and have been the Land Manager for Chogglung Ltd, one of the larger and more successful ANSCA village corporations with an active land management program in place.

My previous testimony centered on the fact that people in the region have had virtually no opportunity to find out about this bill and future implications it will have on this area, including the lawsuit currently pending before the Supreme Court over the northwest boundary of the LPB. I trust the committee has a copy of the April 13 and April 20 letters on this matter which I faxed to Senator Phillips office last night. We also noted that residents of the entire Bristol Bay region fought hard to get the land use management protections in the state's Bristol Bay Area Plan and Nushagak Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, and our concern that this bill along with SB 217, the Mental Health Trust Settlement, a prospective borough for this area and other potential land exchanges could fragment landownership and management of important resource values in Bristol Bay.

We would like to explain today how this bill affects our area and why we believe the legislature needs to consider the bigger picture of what this legislation means.

The northwest boundary of the Lake & Peninsula Borough dissects the Mulchatna River and important salmon spawning tributaries that support the Nushagak commercial fishing district. As you know, the commercial fisheries of Bristol Bay are the economic mainstay of this region. Any development on the Mulchatna within the borough has great potential for impacting the Nushagak drainage and our commercial fishery, as well as subsistence and recreation activities. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has identified a 22 mile corridor of the Mulchatna River corridor which is of great concern to us, and one of several tracts that the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game have also objected to. Again, I think it is important for this committee to understand that while the upper Mulchatna is located in the LPB, what happens in the way of future development up there will have a direct affect on the residents in the Nushagak and others that fish the Nushagak commercial fishing district.

We also concur with the statements made by Ron Swanson with the Department of Natural Resources and others last Tuesday that the current formula for determining municipal land entitlements is inadequate and does not work well for rural boroughs. Both SB 375 and HB 295 are strong statements that the 10% VUU formula doesn't work in every case and that the municipal entitlement program needs to be revamped.

HOWEVER, we strongly recommend that this committee delay action on both bills until next session. If municipal entitlements are to be set in statute, similar to what HB 259

Alice Ruby/BBCRSA Testimony on HB 259

April 21, 1994

does, there also needs to be broad criteria established in statute for determining what this entitlement should be based on. Statutory criteria should be developed that provides guidance on (1) evaluating the entitlement needs of boroughs, (2) what lands are suitable for private ownership, and (3) of the state's land base, what lands have important resource and public values that should be retained in state ownership.

HB 259 will set a precedent that will be difficult to reverse. We encourage this committee to delay action on HB 259 and work with municipalities, the resource agencies, and the public on developing sound policy in statute that more appropriately addresses this important issue.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

DIVISION OF SPORT FISH

Fax Phone No. (907) 522-1413
Contact No.: (907) 267-2221

RAPIDAX TRANSMITTAL SHEET

TO: Shirley Armstrong DATE: 4/21/94
Sen CRA NO. PAGES: 7
(including this page)

FROM: Jeff Parker AUC F&G AC.
10 ASA Board
TU, UP AK Council.

MESSAGE:

Here's the 3-4-94 letter for Anch F&G
Adv. Comm. Also cover letter memo of
yesterday from me for ASA AK Sportfishing
Assoc and Trout Unlimited.
You should have the ASA newsletter.

VIA FAX

Senator Randy Phillips
Chair, Senate Comm. on Community & Regional Affairs
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Re: H.B. 259

Dear Senator Phillips:

You asked for questions I'd recommend the Committee pose to the Lake and Peninsula Borough.

- 6-1-94
Tax 4/15/94
12/94
1. What other taxes, besides the fish tax, does the Borough have?
(Does it have a property or sales tax?)
 2. What other tax bases has the Borough considered?
(For example, if it has no property or sales tax, has the Borough considered them, and if so why has it presumably rejected them?)
 3. Has the Borough done any feasibility analysis of the market for the land it may lease or sell? If so, what does the analysis show in terms of the market and the tax base or stream of income from leases or sales? Can the committee get a copy of that analysis?
 4. Has the Borough given any thought to how increased recreational lodges and land sales may increase competition with local subsistence users and thereby prompt additional restrictions on both subsistence and recreational use. For example, harvest of moose in much of the area is at about maximum sustained yield, which has resulted in requiring some implementation of the subsistence priority.
 5. Until the controversial Mental Health Lands Litigation is resolved, the State cannot convey land anywhere in Alaska. What is the urgency of passing this bill now, as opposed to waiting and investigating options for gaining tax revenues and providing a forum for better contact with the villages and interests in rural and urban areas that are concerned about resources? If the first year's actual income stream is insubstantial (as is most likely), isn't it better to try to address the opposition that has arisen to this bill?
 6. If the Borough is truly willing to back away from controversial selections, why does it want to obtain reclassification of land that has been classified in the

Bristol Bay Area Plan as lands to be retained because of habitat value and therefore to be beyond the reach of municipal selections?

I hope these questions are helpful, Senator.

Sincerely,

Jeff Parker

RICHARD A. JAMESON & ASSOCIATES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
500 L STREET, SUITE 502
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE
(907) 272-9377
FAX
(907) 272-9319

128 T OAST STREET
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101
TEL: (717) 236-7999
FAX: (717) 232-6506
OF COUNSEL
LEVIN, FISHER, SEDRAN & BERMAN
320 WALNUT STREET, SUITE 600
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
(215) 592-1500
FAX (215) 592-4663

ASAP

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/26

FILE: _____

TO: Randy Phillips
c/o Shirley Armstrong Sen Com Comm Reg Affairs.

TELEPHONE: _____

FACSIMILE: 465-4979

RE: HR 259

FROM: Jerry Parker

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 4

COMMENTS: Please copy & give to Sen. Phillips & committee. Also attached is a copy of a fax I got this morning & I assume you've distributed.

OPERATOR: JP

IF YOU DO NOT RECEIVE ALL OF THE ABOVE STATED PAGES,
PLEASE CALL 272-9377 IMMEDIATELY!

RICHARD A. JAMESON & ASSOCIATES

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
500 L STREET, SUITE 502
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE
(907) 272-9377
FAX
(907) 272-9319

128 LOCUST STREET
HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA 17101
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OF COUNSEL
LEVIN, FISHER, SEDRAN & BERMAN
320 WALNUT STREET, SUITE 600
PHILADELPHIA, PA 19106
(215) 592-1500
FAX (215) 592-4663

ASAP

FACSIMILE COVER SHEET

DATE: 4/26

FILE: _____

TO: *Randy Phillips*
c/o Judiciary Arms & Ammunition Sen Comm Comm Reg Affairs

TELEPHONE: _____

FACSIMILE: *465-4979*

RE: *HR 259*

FROM: *Gary Parker*

NUMBER OF PAGES (INCLUDING COVER SHEET): 4

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committee. Also attached is a copy of a
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OPERATOR: *JP*

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PLEASE CALL 272-9377 IMMEDIATELY!

TEL No.

Apr 25, 94 17:33 P.01

FAX TRANSMISSION

TO: Senator Randy Phillips Office
Attn: Shirley Armstrong
465-4979

FROM: Sue Flensburg
Bristol Bay CRSA Phone: 842-2666/2667
Box 849 Fax: 842-2438
Dillingham, Ak. 99576

DATE: April 25, 1994

NO. OF PAGES (including cover sheet): 4

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Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Susan Flensburg".

Susan Flensburg, Director
Bristol Bay CRSA

Enclosure: Bristol Bay CRSA Testimony Dated April 21, 1994

Alice Ruby/Bristol Bay CRS/ TESTIMONY ON HB 259
SENATE COMMUNITY AND REGIONAL AFFAIRS COMMITTEE HEARING
April 21, 1994

Good morning Chairman Phillips and committee members. My name is Alice Ruby; I am testifying on behalf of the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) Board which oversees the coastal management program for ten communities, including Dillingham, that are located within the Nushagak and Toglak drainages. As I mentioned in my testimony on Tuesday (4/19), I also serve on the Dillingham City Council and have been the Land Manager for Chogglung Ltd, one of the larger and more successful ANSCA village corporations with an active land management program in-place.

My previous testimony centered on the fact that people in the region have had virtually no opportunity to find out about this bill and future implications it will have on this area, including the lawsuit currently pending before the Supreme Court over the northwest boundary of the LPB. I trust the committee has a copy of the April 13 and April 20 letters on this matter which I faxed to Senator Phillips office last night. We also noted that residents of the entire Bristol Bay region fought hard to get the land use management protections in the state's Bristol Bay Area Plan and Nushagak Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan, and our concern that this bill along with SB 217, the Mental Health Trust Settlement, a prospective borough for this area and other potential land exchanges could fragment landownership and management of important resource values in Bristol Bay.

We would like to explain today how this bill affects our area and why we believe the legislature needs to consider the bigger picture of what this legislation means.

The northwest boundary of the Lake & Peninsula Borough dissects the Mulchatna River and important salmon spawning tributaries that support the Nushagak commercial fishing district. As you know, the commercial fisheries of Bristol Bay are the economic mainstay of this region. Any development on the Mulchatna within the borough has great potential for impacting the Nushagak drainage and our commercial fishery, as well as subsistence and recreation activities. The Lake and Peninsula Borough has identified a 22 mile corridor of the Mulchatna River corridor which is of great concern to us, and one of several tracts that the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game have also objected to. Again, I think it is important for this committee to understand that while the upper Mulchatna is located in the LPB, what happens in the way of future development up there will have a direct affect on the residents in the Nushagak and others that fish the Nushagak commercial fishing district.

We also concur with the statements made by Ron Swanson with the Department of Natural Resources and others last Tuesday that the current formula for determining municipal land entitlements is inadequate and does not work well for rural boroughs. Both SB 375 and HB 295 are strong statements that the 10% VUU formula doesn't work in every case and that the municipal entitlement program needs to be revamped.

HOWEVER, we strongly recommend that this committee delay action on both bills until next session. If municipal entitlements are to be set in statute, similar to what HB 259

Alice Ruby/BBCRSA Testimony on HB 259

April 21, 1994

does, there also needs to be broad criteria established in statute for determining what this entitlement should be based on. Statutory criteria should be developed that provides guidance on (1) evaluating the entitlement needs of boroughs, (2) what lands are suitable for private ownership, and (3) of the state's land base, what lands have important resource and public values that should be retained in state ownership.

HB 259 will set a precedent that will be difficult to reverse. We encourage this committee to delay action on HB 259 and work with municipalities, the resource agencies, and the public on developing sound policy in statute that more appropriately addresses this important issue.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



April 22, 1994

SENATOR Randy Phillips, Chairman
President of the Senate
FAX: 907 465-4979

RE: HB 259

As an owner an operator of a fishing lodge in the Lake and Peninsula Borough, I am adamantly opposed to the transfer of additional state lands to the Borough as proposed in HB 259. This bill carries with it severe negative impacts as I indicate in this letter. **THE BILL SHOULD NOT GET OUT OF COMMITTEE.**

IMPACT ON THE FISHERY and THE ENVIRONMENT

* Resident Rainbow Trout are an extremely fragile resource. This is one of the few places in the United States where Wild Trophy Rainbow Trout still exist. Long before they became protected by the current Catch and Release regulations, Sportsfishing Lodges in the area took action to limit the kill of the species. Over commercialization of the area will most severely impact this resource and the sport fishery.

* Already we have experienced reductions in the sportfishing allocation of salmon on rivers in the area in order to protect the escapement

* Increasing the number of anglers will guarantee additional pollution and fishing pressure

* Stream and lake bank deterioration due to boat wakes, trampling of the streamside habitat. (The Kenai River is an example)

IMPACT ON THE SPORT FISHING INDUSTRY

* Sport fishing lodges in the area are not getting "fat" off the land.

* There are already a number of lodges vacant, not operating or for sale in the area.

* Most existing lodges are booked at less than 100% occupancy. Using those existing facilities, there is ample room for additional tourists/anglers who may want to visit the area. Let's direct our support to those who have already made a financial and personal commitment to the industry before we attempt to entice others into the business.

* The Borough is already attempting to tax the industry WITHOUT providing any services or benefits in return

* Reducing the amount of public land will greatly increase pressure on open lands. A large portion of the land in the Borough is under Federal or Native Corporate control

IMPACT ON ALASKANS

* State law allows for an adequate allowance of lands for Borough entitlements. Taking SIXTEEN TIMES the allowance from the public for the benefit of a few is not in the best interest of ALL ALASKANS.

* Residents in the area utilize the land/waters for subsistence fishing, native hunting and gathering. Leasing of "Borough Land" back to private parties will lead to NO TRESPASSING SIGNS prohibiting access to this historically available land.

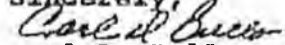
* A large portion of the useable land in this area is already under Federal or Native Corporation control requiring permits and lease for access.

The list could go on! The status quo in the Borough far outweighs any benefits that would eventually flow through to the majority as a result of the land transfer.

THIS BILL SHOULD NOT GET OUT OF COMMITTEE!

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,



Carl D. Bullo

Alaska's Wilderness Lodge, Inc

April 21, 1994

Dennis H. Randa, President
Alaska Council of Trout Unlimited
Box 3055
Soldotna, AK 99669

Senator Randy Phillips, Chairman
Community and Regional Affairs Committee

RE: ~~AB~~ 259

Dear Chairman Phillips and Committee-members:

Trout Unlimited is opposed to this bill as it is written. We have serious concerns as to the impacts upon important anadromous fisheries habitat and public access to common property resources.

The fast track which this bill seems to be on also alarms us. We feel that a large land dispersal such as this is merits a closer look by all Alaskans and would encourage you to adopt a slower pace.

Trout Unlimited is concerned with management of our Alaskan waters in general. Wisdom derived from observing the decline of North American rivers in general would indicate to the prudent manager that a comprehensive management plan is in order for Alaskan rivers, one of Alaska's most valuable renewable resources.

Sincerely yours in conservation,


Dennis H. Randa, President
Alaska Council of Trout Unlimited

ps: As a 20 year resident of Alaska I am also concerned with this type of land management as it relates to the subsistence issue. More and more it becomes obvious to me that Alaska State lands, which are subject to the state constitution, could quite possibly become the only lands available to Alaskans for access to fish and game resources. This bill would effectively allow the denial of access to uplands behind the selected lands.

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|----------------------------|-------------------|
| To SPYLA | From Jal LIO |
| Co. | Co. |
| Date Crotter, testimony | Phone # HB 259 |
| Fax # | Fax # |

BRANCH RIVER AIR SERVICE
P.O. BOX 545
KING SALMON, ALASKA 99613
Ph. & Fax (907) 248-3539

4-22-04

Randy Phillips
Community and Regional Affairs
465-4979

Dear Sir,

This letter constitutes my opposition to HB 259 concerning the Lake and Pen Borough request to have 187,000 acres of State Land deeded to them as a condition of their becoming a borough under State Statutes. The original amount of land that the Borough is entitled to is 11,600 acres as was reported in the Anchorage paper. Their request for 187,000 acres is nothing more than a land grab equated to greed for a few members of the Borough hierarchy to essentially create more power for themselves at the expense of others. Currently the Lake and Pen Borough is in dispute with businesses in the Borough over their legal rights to pursue a tax on Lodges and Guides. The Borough offers no services for this tax. Giving them large landholding status to generate more income for their greedy purposes violates the rights of the general public and citizens within and outside Alaska.

This land that the Borough is seeking is prime recreational property and should remain the property of the State of Alaska so that all citizens whether residents or non residents can enjoy these areas without further restrictions. If the Borough is given these prime land areas for their own development, it will further increase the cost to Alaska residents, who are already experiencing rising costs associated with recreation in Alaska, furthering economic hardship to experience these resource areas for their own personal enjoyment. The State has an obligation to the citizens of Alaska for equal access rights to prime recreational properties such as these. The State cannot allow the Borough to lock out visitors because they elect to further develop these areas and cause environmental and resource allocation problems in the future.

The land developed will be taxed and the land currently being utilized will be taxed to pad the pockets of a few Borough employees and their associates. The Borough does not provide a service to the Lodges and Guides they are currently taxing and will not be able to provide a service to future operators in the area.

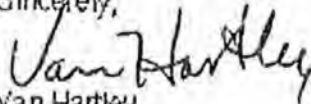
This Bill should be reviewed thoroughly and competently with public comment over a period long enough for all problems associated with this bill to be brought to the surface and not be allowed to be slammed through the Senate as it was in the House. The Greasing this Bill took in the House is testimony in itself that there needs to be more public opinion raised over the issues contained in this Bill.

This Bill is unfair in its entirety based on the land allocation in Alaska Statutes as regards the amount of land a Borough can receive from the State, The methods the

Borough will use to develop and tax this land, the services the Borough can or will provide the operators in their Borough, the fact that increasing the tax base in these areas only restricts use to fewer people who can afford the higher costs associated with taxing the properties and the operators and access fees, the fact that this is Prime recreational property and should be available to all residents of the State of Alaska without further restrictions, and that the land allocation to the Borough is severely slanted in spite of Alaska Statutes regarding land grants to Boroughs.

Further public opinion on this Bill is necessary and I feel that there will be an outpouring of public sentiment opposed to this Bill. I appreciate your concern and consideration on dealing with this Bill and hope that the Senate will take the interests of the residents of the State of Alaska into higher consideration than the greed of a small number of people associated with the Lake and Pen Borough.

Sincerely,



Yan Hartley

President

Branch River Air Service

FISHERY DATA SERIES NO. 93-42
HARVEST, CATCH, AND PARTICIPATION IN ALASKA
SPORT FISHERIES DURING 1992¹

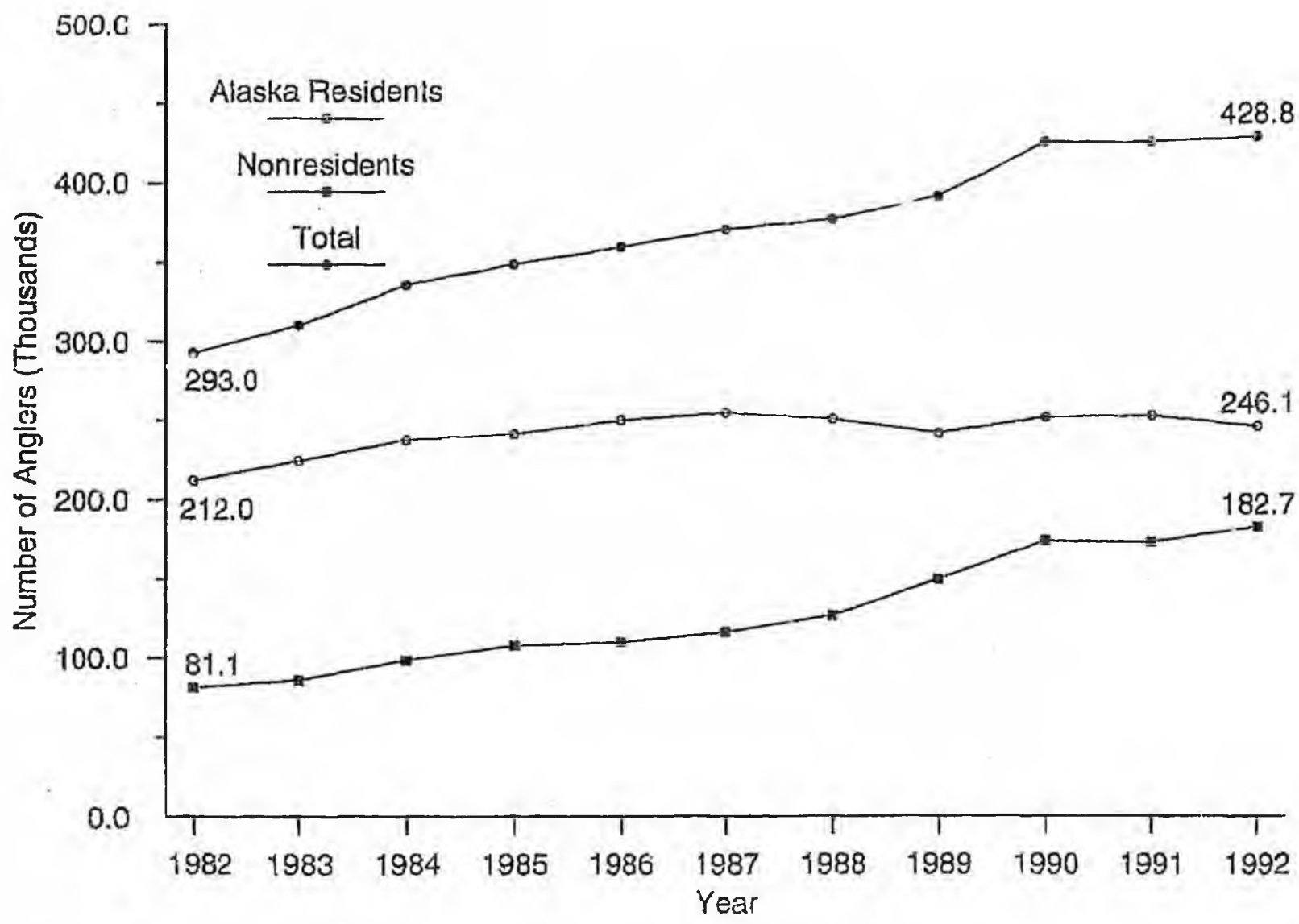
By

Michael J. Mills

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Sport Fish
Anchorage, Alaska

October 1993

¹ This investigation was partially financed by the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration Act (16 U.S.C. 777-777K) under Project F-10-8, Job No. RT-1.



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Appendix A8. Anglers who sport fished in Alaska by area of residence, 1982-1992.

Appendix A10. Number of Alaska anglers by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

| Area Fished | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 14,339 | 16,171 | 15,365 | 17,934 | 21,306 | 19,810 | 26,158 | 21,054 | 22,711 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 5,750 | 6,576 | 5,109 | 6,606 | 5,787 | 8,873 | 10,478 | 9,634 | 10,446 |
| Kato, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Stikine | 7,973 | 7,998 | 8,248 | 8,716 | 9,022 | 9,753 | 12,452 | 9,830 | 12,241 |
| Sitka | 8,005 | 7,935 | 10,373 | 8,286 | 12,171 | 12,506 | 16,706 | 18,567 | 21,465 |
| Juneau | 19,642 | 25,492 | 22,427 | 24,388 | 22,586 | 26,280 | 26,030 | 28,415 | 30,315 |
| Haines-Skagway | 7,941 | 12,931 | 11,213 | 10,484 | 10,798 | 8,600 | 13,720 | 8,615 | 4,861 |
| Glacier Bay | 808 | 1,942 | 2,209 | 2,369 | 2,444 | 3,548 | 3,069 | 4,923 | 4,113 |
| Yakutat | 3,376 | 3,482 | 3,498 | 3,622 | 3,496 | 3,068 | 3,440 | 3,206 | 3,552 |
| Total | 59,530^a | 71,326^a | 73,670^a | 78,270^a | 80,599^a | 82,111^a | 101,499^a | 92,914^a | 97,451^a |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | |
| Glenallen | 34,850 | 24,033 | 29,371 | 25,270 | 31,590 | 24,535 | 26,302 | 28,373 | 26,276 |
| Prince William Sound | 18,955 | 27,116 | 26,689 | 30,503 | 30,303 | 26,230 | 37,464 | 37,380 | 33,817 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 48,039 | 41,972 | 40,155 | 47,186 | 60,735 | 51,951 | 50,387 | 50,186 | 48,065 |
| Anchorage | 30,297 | 26,234 | 36,734 | 31,673 | 33,817 | 32,286 | 32,976 | 31,612 | 37,993 |
| East Susitna River Drainage | 37,122 | 35,014 | 35,552 | 36,136 | 52,196 | 46,833 | 47,998 | 47,561 | 57,762 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainages | 29,418 | 33,854 | 37,522 | 36,043 | 41,862 | 39,187 | 41,005 | 41,440 | 39,564 |
| Kozai Peninsula | 151,039 | 165,309 | 161,909 | 175,477 | 192,292 | 197,352 | 209,376 | 210,295 | 210,021 |
| Kodiak | 13,131 | 12,163 | 12,468 | 11,481 | 12,335 | 12,849 | 13,714 | 13,994 | 13,362 |
| Naknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 7,140 | 8,098 | 5,414 | 8,145 | 7,797 | 8,313 | 10,896 | 11,521 | 10,446 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 6,519 | 5,810 | 5,097 | 8,380 | 5,558 | 6,190 | 6,931 | 9,287 | 6,588 |
| Rushagak | 5,975 | 4,706 | 4,205 | 5,541 | 3,868 | 4,833 | 5,312 | 6,921 | 5,771 |
| Total | 235,514^a | 237,986^a | 246,310^a | 254,212^a | 285,360^a | 292,524^a | 309,770^a | 318,864^a | 319,350^a |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanana River Drainage | 33,726 | 32,939 | 34,805 | 35,699 | 36,911 | 38,731 | 38,031 | 34,672 | 31,586 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 1,059 | 2,689 | 2,397 | 3,175 | 3,310 | 3,686 | 2,691 | 3,146 | 3,041 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 4,421 | 3,399 | 3,381 | 2,697 | 3,001 | 3,052 | 3,233 | 3,776 | 3,540 |
| Northwest Alaska | 1,262 | 1,922 | 1,649 | 2,191 | 990 | 1,063 | 1,008 | 1,795 | 1,421 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 2,607 | 3,076 | 2,706 | 2,644 | 3,063 | 3,909 | 4,162 | 4,047 | 4,313 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 1,230 | 2,357 | 1,854 | 1,551 | 1,952 | 1,423 | 1,158 | 1,556 | 1,758 |
| Total | 44,455^a | 43,574^a | 45,248^a | 45,542^a | 45,606^a | 48,705^a | 47,799^a | 46,426^a | 42,592^a |
| Alaska Total | 335,608^a | 348,767^a | 359,383^a | 370,338^a | 377,004^a | 391,308^a | 424,873^a | 425,025^a | 428,768^a |

* Statewide and regional angler totals do not equal regional or area sums because some anglers fished in more than one area and in more than one region.

Appendix All. Number of Alaska sport fishing trips by region and area fished, 1984-1992.

| Area Fished | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 |
|------------------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | |
| Kachikan | 54,713 | 61,997 | 62,029 | 64,321 | 79,032 | 60,937 | 71,338 | 57,043 | 61,790 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 21,002 | 22,027 | 23,113 | 26,418 | 24,505 | 93,555 | 36,640 | 29,452 | 30,655 |
| Kaa, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Stikine | 28,187 | 29,114 | 24,906 | 31,218 | 39,610 | 34,154 | 50,101 | 33,879 | 44,836 |
| Sika | 31,653 | 37,320 | 36,728 | 43,708 | 40,140 | 48,841 | 50,453 | 40,202 | 61,044 |
| Juneau | 95,372 | 90,080 | 101,712 | 111,498 | 98,490 | 100,382 | 93,184 | 91,035 | 122,282 |
| Haines-Skogway | 19,165 | 27,598 | 34,359 | 38,800 | 33,017 | 28,120 | 41,182 | 24,269 | 20,925 |
| Glacier Bay | 1,840 | 4,154 | 3,778 | 4,696 | 8,571 | 6,635 | 5,826 | 14,140 | 10,778 |
| Yakutat | 6,885 | 6,924 | 6,581 | 7,613 | 10,985 | 8,038 | 8,208 | 9,476 | 9,722 |
| Total | 258,817 | 286,614 | 293,205 | 328,272 | 328,350 | 320,670 | 356,940 | 307,576 | 362,032 |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 38,709 | 35,338 | 35,907 | 35,351 | 34,071 | 30,765 | 32,760 | 39,559 | 39,600 |
| Prince William Sound | 42,331 | 49,357 | 47,735 | 54,516 | 64,486 | 59,777 | 76,491 | 70,309 | 71,914 |
| Krk Arm Drainage | 117,256 | 108,322 | 119,599 | 122,815 | 161,172 | 127,650 | 121,973 | 114,089 | 110,233 |
| Archerago | 115,686 | 87,177 | 105,281 | 113,490 | 120,108 | 102,826 | 118,977 | 103,157 | 132,220 |
| Est Susitna River Drainage | 70,043 | 58,061 | 65,880 | 66,239 | 94,709 | 77,813 | 85,044 | 80,540 | 111,536 |
| West Cook Inlet | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainage | 51,977 | 59,026 | 72,058 | 67,937 | 70,920 | 72,347 | 67,39 | 65,589 | 66,737 |
| Kodiak Peninsula | 494,773 | 564,214 | 647,493 | 645,867 | 727,254 | 631,869 | 696,988 | 616,247 | 684,519 |
| Kodiak | 70,800 | 75,971 | 64,873 | 58,424 | 67,642 | 74,170 | 69,821 | 70,115 | 64,700 |
| Kizik River Drainage | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 37,671 | 28,039 | 38,626 | 29,753 | 50,125 | 35,393 | 54,401 | 51,239 | 41,209 |
| Kachak River Drainage | 12,545 | 16,412 | 12,184 | 12,366 | 7,954 | 12,034 | 16,983 | 18,912 | 18,308 |
| Uluhegak | 9,613 | 9,395 | 8,850 | 6,916 | 8,108 | 10,335 | 13,054 | 17,000 | 15,980 |
| Total | 1,061,404 | 1,091,112 | 1,218,483 | 1,213,674 | 1,406,549 | 1,240,981 | 1,354,261 | 1,246,756 | 1,356,056 |
| Arcic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | | | | | | | | | |
| Tnana River Drainage | 121,355 | 116,580 | 113,596 | 141,436 | 150,869 | 135,400 | 131,831 | 113,247 | 94,265 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 6,261 | 4,503 | 4,926 | 7,419 | 6,035 | 7,946 | 5,283 | 6,731 | 6,078 |
| Seward Peninsula | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 15,007 | 9,932 | 9,065 | 7,666 | 14,078 | 13,289 | 12,986 | 18,091 | 14,843 |
| Northwest Alaska | 6,501 | 3,811 | 3,161 | 4,181 | 3,713 | 2,124 | 1,464 | 3,741 | 3,361 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 4,591 | 6,122 | 3,937 | 7,083 | 6,596 | 7,640 | 9,487 | 6,332 | 7,604 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 5,996 | 5,764 | 3,932 | 4,098 | 3,096 | 3,152 | 2,521 | 4,084 | 3,783 |
| Total | 162,791 | 146,717 | 138,607 | 171,883 | 184,387 | 169,551 | 163,552 | 152,226 | 129,934 |
| Alaska Total | 1,483,012 | 1,524,443 | 1,650,299 | 1,713,879 | 1,919,236 | 1,731,202 | 1,874,753 | 1,707,558 | 1,848,022 |

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Appendix A13. Number of angler-days fished in Alaska and percentage by region and area, 1982-1992.

| Area Fished | 1982 | | 1983 | | 1984 | | 1985 | | 1986 | | 1987 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 72,812 | 4.5 | 68,141 | 3.9 | 72,112 | 3.9 | 81,303 | 4.2 | 82,914 | 4.0 | 88,697 | 3.9 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 21,838 | 1.3 | 28,896 | 1.7 | 24,986 | 1.3 | 24,208 | 1.2 | 25,002 | 1.2 | 30,845 | 1.4 |
| Kake, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Stikine | 30,409 | 1.9 | 27,754 | 1.6 | 34,699 | 1.9 | 29,849 | 1.5 | 30,502 | 1.5 | 37,181 | 1.7 |
| Sitka | 43,349 | 2.7 | 44,158 | 2.5 | 40,049 | 2.1 | 36,615 | 1.9 | 39,760 | 1.9 | 45,583 | 2.1 |
| Juneau | 93,842 | 5.8 | 108,173 | 6.2 | 108,012 | 5.8 | 122,782 | 6.3 | 121,055 | 5.8 | 114,756 | 5.9 |
| Haines-Elkway | 19,654 | 1.2 | 30,181 | 1.7 | 32,702 | 1.8 | 40,412 | 2.1 | 43,870 | 2.1 | 46,011 | 2.1 |
| Glacier Bay | 2,764 | 0.2 | 3,490 | 0.2 | 3,383 | 0.2 | 3,901 | 0.2 | 3,864 | 0.2 | 7,178 | 0.3 |
| Yakutat | 8,273 | 0.5 | 9,694 | 0.6 | 10,195 | 0.5 | 10,698 | 0.6 | 11,020 | 0.5 | 14,476 | 0.7 |
| Total | 292,961 | 18.0 | 320,487 | 18.5 | 326,138 | 17.5 | 349,767 | 18.0 | 351,987 | 17.3 | 379,727 | 17.6 |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 54,953 | 3.4 | 51,512 | 3.0 | 51,964 | 2.8 | 48,707 | 2.5 | 51,563 | 2.5 | 52,324 | 2.4 |
| Prince William Sound | 40,568 | 2.5 | 47,614 | 2.7 | 57,548 | 3.1 | 72,662 | 3.7 | 64,280 | 3.1 | 81,221 | 3.8 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 91,713 | 5.7 | 138,389 | 8.0 | 130,727 | 7.0 | 122,626 | 6.3 | 131,606 | 6.4 | 140,167 | 6.5 |
| Anchorage | 82,007 | 5.1 | 74,972 | 4.3 | 110,972 | 6.4 | 96,760 | 5.0 | 103,152 | 5.0 | 115,145 | 5.3 |
| East Sutinna River Drainage | 80,745 | 5.0 | 67,471 | 3.9 | 81,758 | 4.4 | 67,764 | 3.5 | 92,289 | 4.5 | 77,817 | 3.6 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Sutinna River Drainages | 56,811 | 3.5 | 74,652 | 4.3 | 73,876 | 4.0 | 95,887 | 4.9 | 104,768 | 5.1 | 103,350 | 4.8 |
| Kona Peninsula | 576,583 | 35.5 | 592,846 | 34.2 | 668,161 | 35.8 | 743,455 | 38.3 | 808,450 | 39.0 | 829,267 | 38.5 |
| Kodiak | 81,238 | 5.0 | 85,454 | 5.0 | 82,660 | 4.4 | 84,841 | 4.4 | 77,166 | 3.7 | 75,650 | 3.5 |
| Naknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 38,145 | 2.4 | 38,465 | 2.2 | 39,476 | 2.1 | 34,731 | 1.6 | 46,611 | 2.3 | 47,961 | 2.2 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 16,754 | 1.0 | 22,263 | 1.3 | 18,984 | 1.0 | 25,459 | 1.3 | 25,426 | 1.2 | 18,578 | 0.9 |
| Nushagak | 11,839 | 0.7 | 18,270 | 1.1 | 17,132 | 0.9 | 13,527 | 0.7 | 18,401 | 0.6 | 14,570 | 0.7 |
| Total | 1,131,358 | 69.7 | 1,212,916 | 70.0 | 1,311,658 | 71.9 | 1,406,419 | 72.4 | 1,518,712 | 73.3 | 1,556,050 | 72.3 |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanana River Drainage | 150,530 | 9.3 | 144,981 | 8.4 | 145,142 | 7.8 | 135,745 | 7.0 | 144,814 | 7.0 | 155,346 | 7.2 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 12,244 | 0.8 | 12,429 | 0.7 | 13,970 | 0.7 | 11,358 | 0.6 | 11,319 | 0.5 | 17,856 | 0.8 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 13,198 | 0.8 | 16,944 | 1.0 | 17,436 | 0.9 | 19,919 | 1.0 | 18,117 | 0.9 | 21,413 | 1.0 |
| Northwest Alaska | 6,906 | 0.4 | 7,963 | 0.5 | 7,791 | 0.4 | 6,701 | 0.3 | 6,313 | 0.3 | 10,221 | 0.5 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 11,034 | 0.7 | 11,070 | 0.6 | 6,358 | 0.3 | 8,670 | 0.4 | 9,381 | 0.5 | 7,017 | 0.3 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 4,879 | 0.3 | 5,738 | 0.3 | 8,344 | 0.4 | 4,490 | 0.2 | 4,779 | 0.2 | 5,256 | 0.2 |
| Total | 198,791 | 12.2 | 199,125 | 11.5 | 199,041 | 10.7 | 186,813 | 9.6 | 194,713 | 9.4 | 217,109 | 10.1 |
| Alaska Total | 1,623,090 | 100.0 | 1,732,528 | 100.0 | 1,866,837 | 100.0 | 1,943,069 | 100.0 | 2,071,412 | 100.0 | 2,152,886 | 100.0 |

-continued-

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Appendix A13. (Page 2 of 2).

| Area Fished | 1988 | | 1989 | | 1990 | | 1991 | | 1992 | |
|-------------------------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| Southeast | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ketchikan | 98,166 | 4.2 | 92,647 | 4.1 | 91,127 | 3.7 | 98,284 | 4.0 | 84,482 | 3.3 |
| Prince of Wales Island | 35,571 | 1.5 | 50,659 | 2.2 | 50,214 | 2.0 | 47,297 | 1.9 | 44,470 | 1.8 |
| Kake, Petersburg | | | | | | | | | | |
| Wrangell, Slikine | 39,004 | 1.7 | 53,955 | 2.4 | 59,965 | 2.4 | 48,013 | 2.0 | 56,306 | 2.2 |
| Sitka | 48,680 | 2.1 | 59,230 | 2.6 | 61,906 | 2.5 | 68,193 | 2.8 | 78,281 | 3.1 |
| Juneau | 108,860 | 4.7 | 115,360 | 5.1 | 122,045 | 5.0 | 113,913 | 4.6 | 149,382 | 5.9 |
| Haines-Skagway | 40,169 | 1.7 | 48,018 | 2.1 | 56,746 | 2.3 | 39,624 | 1.6 | 25,896 | 1.0 |
| Glacier Bay | 9,276 | 0.4 | 8,895 | 0.4 | 7,857 | 0.3 | 21,965 | 0.9 | 15,279 | 0.6 |
| Yakutat | 18,067 | 0.8 | 12,142 | 0.5 | 12,685 | 0.5 | 17,062 | 0.7 | 14,496 | 0.6 |
| Total | 397,793 | 17.2 | 440,906 | 19.5 | 462,545 | 18.9 | 454,351 | 18.5 | 468,592 | 18.4 |
| Southcentral | | | | | | | | | | |
| Glennallen | 45,867 | 2.0 | 52,263 | 2.3 | 50,791 | 2.1 | 64,207 | 2.6 | 72,052 | 2.8 |
| Prince William Sound | 84,971 | 3.7 | 95,295 | 4.2 | 105,739 | 4.3 | 113,115 | 4.6 | 113,443 | 4.5 |
| Knik Arm Drainage | 183,029 | 7.9 | 146,912 | 6.5 | 142,884 | 5.8 | 146,605 | 6.0 | 141,025 | 5.6 |
| Anchorage | 114,823 | 5.0 | 107,613 | 4.8 | 125,849 | 5.1 | 117,780 | 4.8 | 141,571 | 5.6 |
| East Susitna River Drainage | 107,977 | 4.7 | 96,864 | 4.3 | 101,917 | 4.2 | 113,178 | 4.6 | 149,484 | 5.9 |
| West Cook Inlet- | | | | | | | | | | |
| West Susitna River Drainages | 111,585 | 4.8 | 115,054 | 5.1 | 110,927 | 4.5 | 121,505 | 4.7 | 116,360 | 4.6 |
| Kenai Peninsula | 878,292 | 38.0 | 799,409 | 35.3 | 896,360 | 36.5 | 869,715 | 35.4 | 945,272 | 37.2 |
| Kodiak | 69,325 | 3.0 | 86,342 | 3.8 | 66,603 | 3.3 | 96,481 | 3.9 | 84,777 | 3.3 |
| Maknek River Drainage- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Alaska Peninsula | 52,505 | 2.3 | 45,114 | 2.0 | 67,192 | 2.7 | 69,010 | 2.8 | 61,415 | 2.4 |
| Kvichak River Drainage | 10,788 | 0.5 | 17,854 | 0.8 | 30,857 | 1.3 | 28,553 | 1.2 | 34,876 | 1.4 |
| Hushagak | 20,777 | 0.9 | 20,828 | 0.9 | 30,991 | 1.3 | 41,906 | 1.7 | 23,855 | 1.1 |
| Total | 1,679,939 | 72.7 | 1,583,547 | 69.9 | 1,745,110 | 71.1 | 1,782,055 | 72.5 | 1,889,930 | 74.4 |
| | 84070 | | 83776 | | 129040 | | 139479 | | 125146 | |
| Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tanana River Drainage | 173,706 | 7.5 | 185,715 | 8.2 | 184,807 | 7.5 | 155,662 | 6.3 | 120,848 | 4.8 |
| Kuskokwim River Drainage | 23,494 | 1.0 | 16,457 | 0.7 | 15,858 | 0.6 | 15,055 | 0.5 | 14,404 | 0.6 |
| Seward Peninsula- | | | | | | | | | | |
| Norton Sound | 20,278 | 0.9 | 17,692 | 0.8 | 21,799 | 0.9 | 23,622 | 1.0 | 22,664 | 0.9 |
| Northwest Alaska | 5,279 | 0.2 | 4,932 | 0.2 | 3,782 | 0.2 | 9,543 | 0.4 | 6,145 | 0.2 |
| Yukon River Drainage | 8,261 | 0.4 | 10,712 | 0.5 | 15,539 | 0.6 | 10,749 | 0.4 | 12,831 | 0.5 |
| North Slope Brooks Range | 2,541 | 0.1 | 4,118 | 0.2 | 3,764 | 0.2 | 7,291 | 0.3 | 4,940 | 0.2 |
| Total | 233,559 | 10.1 | 239,626 | 10.6 | 245,629 | 10.0 | 219,922 | 9.0 | 181,852 | 7.2 |
| Alaska Total | 2,311,291 | 100.0 | 2,264,079 | 100.0 | 2,453,284 | 100.0 | 2,456,328 | 100.0 | 2,540,374 | 100.0 |

To: Senator Randy Phillips

From: Lamar Cotten-Lake and Peninsula Borough

Attached please find copies of :

- o Lake and Peninsula Borough Assembly and Planning Commission meeting agendas over the last two years which address directly or indirectly the issue of Borough municipal land entitlements.
- o Lake and Peninsula Borough newsletters which was sent to all Borough residents concerning land entitlements.
- o Portions of Municipal Land Entitlement Planning Report which was provided to all assembly and and planning commission members
- c Select portions of the Borough Comprehensive Plan
- o Copies of related ordinances concerning land related issues.

As you will note there were well over 20 meetings in the borough that these issues were directly or indirectly discussed. Notice for all borough meetings was given to all communities in compliance with local ordinances and the state open meetings act. Meeting minutes are provided upon request. The borough mayor and manager also traveled separately from these meeting to meet with village members on this issue.



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

Fax: (907) 246-6602



REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

April 21, 1992, 10:00 a.m.

Chignik Lagoon, Alaska
Amended Agenda

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - 1. Regular Meeting, March 17, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - ✓1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes
 - ✓2. Ordinance 92-17 - Revised FY '92 Operating Budget
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - ✓1. Wood's Alaska Sport Fishing
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - ✓1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes (Adoption)
 - ✓2. Ordinance 92-17 - Revised FY '92 Operating Budget (Adoption)
 - ✓3. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget (Introduction)
 - ✓4. Resolution 92-18 - Accepting LPBSD FY '93 Budget
- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Issues, Goals, Objectives - Coastal Management Plan
 - ✓2. Rental of Office Space - UAF
 - ✓3. Pilot Point Resolution 92-13 - Authorizing LPB to Collect Sales & Use Taxes
 - ✓4. Financial Management (Cash Investments)
 - ✓5. Land Selection
- J. NEW BUSINESS
 - ✓1. Rental of Office Space - BBAHC Rural Human Services Curriculum Project
 - ✓2. Chignik Lagoon Airport Location
 - ✓3. Black Lake Project
 - ✓4. Maintenance Agreement - Copy Machine
 - ✓5. AHFC Mandatory Inspections of Residential Housing
 - ✓6. Business Cards
 - ✓7. Egegik Petition to Vacate a Platted Street
 - ✓8. Borough Clerk Applicants
 - ✓9. ~~Concern~~ relating to Guiding Activity.
- K. MANAGER'S REPORT
- L. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
 - 1. Regular Meeting, May 19, 1992, 10:00 a.m., Kokhanok
- M. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS
- N. ASSEMBLY COMMENTS
- O. MAYOR'S COMMENTS
- P. EXECUTIVE SESSION - Litigation/Personnel
- Q. ADJOURNMENT



Lake and Peninsula Borough

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING

May 19, 1992, 10:00 a.m.

Kokhanok, Alaska

"Old School"

Amended Agenda

- A. CALL TO ORDER
- B. ROLL CALL
- C. APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR
- D. APPROVAL OF AGENDA
- E. APPROVAL OF MINUTES
 - L. Regular Meeting, April 21, 1992
- F. PUBLIC HEARINGS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes
 - 2. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget
- G. COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES
 - 1. Dottie Hill - BBAHC Rural Human Services Program
 - 2. Heidi Bohi - SWAMC for AK's Southwest (tourism)
 - 3. Greg Peters - AK Legal Services
 - 4. Marjorie Dunaway - SWAMC - Solid Waste Mgmt. Grant
- H. ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS
 - 1. Ordinance 92-15 - Authorizing City Sales Taxes (Adoption)
 - 2. Ordinance 92-18 - FY '93 Operating Budget (Adoption)
 - 3. Resolution 92-19 - To Enter Into A "Co-Operation Agreement" with BB Housing Authority
 - 4. Resolution 92-21 - Supporting Chignik Lagoon's Choice of Airport Site
 - 5. Resolution 92-22 - Recognizing Service of Mary Anne Wilson
 - 6. Resolution 92-23 - Establishment of Seperate Grant Funds
- I. UNFINISHED BUSINESS
 - 1. Issues, Goals, Objectives - Coastal Management Plan
 - 2. Financial Management (Cash Investment Alternatives)
 - 3. Rental of Office Space - BBAHC Rural Human Services Curriculum Project
 - 4. LBC's Draft Report
 - 5. Land Selection - Consultant RFP Authorization
- J. NEW BUSINESS
 - 1. Drug Free Zone Signs
 - 2. Whittier's Request for Raffle Application
 - 3. Bristol Bay Resource Task Force - Approval of Membership - "F ural Subsistence Preference" - Request for Assistance
 - 4. Lake Becharof Funding Request
 - 5. LEPC Grant - Approve Borough as Contractor
 - 6. Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustee Council - Advisory Group Nominations
 - 7. Proposal to Explore EDA Grant for Egegik Dock
- K. MANAGER'S REPORT
- L. TIME AND PLACE OF NEXT MEETING
 - 1. Regular Meeting, June 16 1992, 10:00 a.m., King Salmon
- M. CITIZEN'S COMMENTS



Lake and Peninsula Borough

P.O. Box 495
King Salmon, Alaska 99613

Telephone: (907) 246-3421

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REGULAR ASSEMBLY MEETING
December 15, 1992, 10:00 a.m.
Assembly Chambers
Lake and Peninsula Borough Offices
King Salmon, AK
Amended Agenda

- A. **CALL TO ORDER**
- B. **ROLL CALL**
- C. **APPROVAL OF CONSENT CALENDAR**
 - 1. FY93 School District Appropriation
 - 2. Community Planning Invoice
- D. **APPROVAL OF AGENDA**
- E. **APPROVAL OF MINUTES**
 - 1. Regular Meeting, November 17, 1992
- F. **PUBLIC HEARINGS**
 - 1. Ordinance 92-23 - Personnel Policy
 - 2. Ordinance 92-24 - Capital Project Fund
 - 3. Ordinance 92-26 - AML Investment Pool
- G. **COMMUNICATIONS AND APPEARANCES** *- Park Hallen*
 - 1. Laura Christensen - ~~Chignik Lagoon~~ RDA Grant Request
 - 2. Gordon Lewis - Comprehensive Plan Update
 - 3. Frank Hill - School District Matters
- H. **PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORT**
- I. **ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS**
 - 1. Ordinance 92-25 - Borough Permanent Fund (Introduction)
 - 2. Ordinance 92-23 - Personnel Policy (Adoption)
 - 3. Ordinance 92-24 - Capital Project Fund (Adoption)
 - 4. Ordinance 92-26 - AML Investment Pool (Adoption)
 - 5. Resolution 92-30 - Reapportionment Plan
 - * 6. Resolution 92-31 - Personnel Policy Manual
 - 7. Resolution 92-32 - ISTEPA Planning Grant
 - * 8. Resolution 92-33 - FY94 Capital Improvement Project Priorities
- J. **UNFINISHED BUSINESS**
 - 1. Audit Report - Acceptance
- K. **NEW BUSINESS**
 - 1. Authorized signer for checks over \$2000.00
 - 2. Chignik Lagoon Request For Grant To Match RDA Grant
 - 3. Egegik Village Council Loan Request To Purchase Land For Public Dock
 - 4. Additional Borough Fish Tax Distribution Proposal
 - 5. WASA - FY94 Funding Request
 - 6. SWAMC - Southwest Alaska Processors Funding Request
- L. **MANAGER'S REPORT**
- M. **INFORMATIONAL ITEMS (no action necessary)**
 - 1. SWAMC Conference, January 21-24, Anchorage
 - 2. Alaska Supplemental Annuity Plan

add 34,35,36