

HOUSE/SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE MINUTES - 1967-1982 2789

John C.

NRME C
P. 153

(3)

2001 Turnagain Parkway
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
April 2, 1981

The Honorable Russ Meekins
House of Representatives
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Meekins:

Historic preservation in Alaska needs your help. Recision of federal funds will destroy Alaska's Office of History and Archaeology within the Division of Parks unless federal funds are restored or replaced by the Legislature. Without supplemental funding the State's commitment for funding the Office of History and Archaeology will be depleted within two months. The permanent full-time staff is threatened with lay-off.

The Office of History and Archaeology carries out state policy for protection of Alaska's cultural heritage. Elimination of the office would be detrimental for historic preservation in Alaska. The office maintains a statewide inventory of historical and archaeological properties, administers matching grants to Alaskan citizens, provides technical assistance for nominations to the National Register of Historic Places, reviews cultural resources of public projects, and informs the public about historic preservation. The Office of History and Archaeology is an important clearing house for projects involving federal funds or a federal permit. Federal funds have been eliminated, not federal requirements.

With State funding the Office of History and Archaeology would be in a better position to address Alaskan priorities for historic preservation. On the current level of operation, an additional appropriation of \$200,000 for staff is needed for FY81. For FY82 up to \$520,000 will be required.

Also lost by the federal cut is the historic preservation grants program which directly benefits citizens through funding supplied to them on a 50% matching basis. \$200,000 has been allocated for the grants program by the Historic Sites Advisory Committee. Attached is a list of projects which have been allocated FY81 funds which have been rescinded. Should the Legislature not fund the grant program, no funds will be available for historic preservation grants in FY81 or FY82.

I urge your support for full funding to the Office of History and Archaeology of the amount of funds which it would have received from the federal government. Thank you for your consideration of this matter which is vital to preserving Alaska's cultural heritage.

Sincerely,
Wilda Marston
Wilda Marston

800

4/30/81

Historic preservation projects which have been allocated FY81 funds which have been rescinded:

Acquisition and Development.

First Presbyterian Church, Skagway
Knik Museum Stabilization
Erskine House Stabilization, Kodiak
Saxman Totem Park Stabilization
Red Union Stabilization, Skagway
Wasilla School Stabilization
Sons of Norway Hall, Petersburg
St. Nicholas Orthodox Church, Seldovia
Chitna Tin Shop Stabilization
Knik Bar Stabilization

Survey and Planning*

Chugach Region Historical Survey
Doyon Region Historical Survey
Cordova Structural Resource Identification
Transportation in Alaska History Conference/
Alaska Historical Society
Sons of Norway Hall Architectural Planning

*Should the Legislature appropriate funds for the grants program, the Office of History and Archaeology would disperse funds under AS 41.35.040. However, AS 41.35.030-040 contains no authorization to disperse funds under the Survey and Planning category. If you wish to support funds for survey and planning, legislation appropriating funds should specifically state that survey and planning efforts directed to entering properties on the list of Alaska Landmarks are eligible for funding.

NRMEC
72

Project Title 1 Lake Fertilization Project			Location (a) 2 Southern SE Alaska		Election Districts Served 3 1		Start Date 4 FY 82		Completion Date 5	
6 AGENCY REQUEST			7 Operational Cost & No. Personnel Increase -- (Decrease)		First Operating Year _____		Ultimate Annual Year _____		GOVERNOR'S REQUEST Approved _____ Deferred _____ Disapproved _____	
1002	Federal Receipts		Funding Source	Federal Receipts				1002	Federal Receipts	
1003	G/F Match			General Fund				1003	G/F Match	
1004	General Fund	\$229.0						1004	General Fund	
1005	I/A Receipts							1005	I/A Receipts	
	G.O. Bonds								G.O. Bonds	
			Total Annual Operational Cost							
			Position (FTE)							
			Previous Year Priority		Agency Priority	Governor's Priority				
Total		\$229.0						Total		

8 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Funds would be used to establish a comprehensive program in southern southeast Alaska which will increase the run-size of sockeye salmon by the addition of nutrients to sockeye nursery lakes. The nutrient enrichment of sockeye nursery lakes has been shown to be a successful and cost effective method for the enhancement of depressed sockeye runs in British Columbia where this technique has been practiced for more than ten years. The project has three basic objectives:

- 1) fertilization phase: To continue fertilizer applications and initiate fertilizer application during the growing season of 1981. Limnological monitoring of both lakes and evaluation of the effects of fertilization will be on-going.
- 2) Pre-fertilization phase: To conduct pre-fertilization phase surveys at specified lakes during 1981 and, depending on the results of limnological and fisheries surveys, advance these lakes to the fertilization phase in 1982.
- 3) Feasibility phase: Conduct limnological surveys of several lakes to evaluate their potential for inclusion in the program.

Back-up information and budget break down is attached.

LEGISLATIVE MEMBER'S SIGNATURE:

CATEGORY **9** NRMEC

AGENCY Fish & Game

PROGRAM

Page 1 of

Revised Date

FY 82

35 LEGISLATIVE REQUEST
PROPOSED CAPITAL
PROJECT

4/30/81

S.S.R.A.A.
FY 82 PROJECT PROPOSAL

PROJECT TITLE:

Lake Fertilization Program: Fertilizer Application and Limnological Monitoring

PROJECT LOCATION:

Southern Southeast Alaska

PROJECT GOAL:

To establish a comprehensive program in southern southeast Alaska which will increase the run-size of sockeye salmon by the addition of nutrients to sockeye nursery lakes.

PROJECT OBJECTIVES:

- (1) Fertilization Phase: To continue fertilizer applications at Hugh-Smith Lake and initiate fertilizer applications at McDonald Lake during the growing season of 1981. Also, to continue the limnological monitoring of both lakes and evaluate the effects of fertilization through comparison with pre-treatment data.
- (2) Pre-Fertilization Phase: To conduct pre-fertilization phase surveys at Kegan and Miller Lakes during 1981 and, depending on the results of limnological and fisheries surveys, advance these lakes to the fertilization phase in 1982.
- (3) Feasibility Phase: To conduct feasibility phase limnological surveys of several lakes to evaluate their potential for inclusion in the program. This will include surveys of Salmon Lake in the Karta River system and Bakewell Lake in Smeaton Bay. As possible, further surveys will be conducted at the historic sockeye producing lakes listed in Table 1.

PROJECT DESCRIPTION

The nutrient enrichment of sockeye nursery lakes has been shown to be a successful and cost effective method for the enhancement of depressed sockeye runs in British Columbia where this technique has been practiced for more than ten years. In theory, this practice restores the nutrient content of the lake to historic levels when the nutrients released from large numbers of decaying adult carcasses provided the principle nutrient source to the lake system. The nutrient additions stimulate the food chain at the primary and secondary trophic levels and increase the abundance of food organisms for all fish species in the lake. By fertilizing the pelagic zone of sockeye nursery lakes, the food source (zooplankton) of sockeye pre-smolts are increased. There is much evidence that, as a consequence of fertilization, the greater food supply increases the growth rate of juvenile sockeye and results in larger and younger smolts leaving the lake which in turn increases ocean survival and the number of returning adults (Ricker, 1962; LeBrasseur, et al., 1978; Stockner, 1979).

Historically, sockeye salmon were one of the most abundant salmon species harvested in southeast Alaska, however, due to over-harvesting and a subsequent decline in the productivity of nursery lakes, their numbers are presently low. In an effort to increase the run-size of sockeye, a cooperative Lake Fertilization Program was designed between SSRAA and FRED Division. Studies were initiated in 1979 with SSRAA being responsible for the limnological surveys and FRED being responsible for the fisheries surveys.

Results of Pre-fertilization Phase studies at Hetta and Hugh-Smith Lakes during 1979 indicated both lakes would respond positively to the addition of nutrients and substantially increase the food supply for juvenile sockeye salmon. Although Hetta Lake was not fertilized for various reasons (political and biological), Hugh-Smith Lake received weekly additions of fertilizer between June 30 and October 15, 1980. Early indications show positive results at Hugh-Smith Lake and fertilizer additions are recommended to continue during 1981. Results of the Pre-fertilization study at McDonald Lake were also positive and this lake is recommended for fertilizer additions starting in 1981. The Feasibility Phase surveys during 1980 showed Kegan and Miller Lakes would be good candidates for inclusion in the program and these lakes are recommended for Pre-fertilization phase studies during 1981 and are tentatively scheduled for fertilization during the 1982 growing season. In addition to the limnological monitoring for these lakes during 1981, Feasibility Phase surveys will be conducted at Bakewell and Salmon Lakes and at several other lakes (Table 1) to assess their potential for inclusion in the program. Also, some surveys will be conducted, as possible, at previously sampled lakes (Hetta, Salmon Bay, Red Bay, Luck, Paul, Johnson) to provide additional data for lakes in southeast Alaska.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Limnological surveys will be conducted in accordance with ADF&G Lake Fertilization Guidelines to collect the physical, chemical and primary and secondary production data. Fertilization Phase surveys will be made at two to three week intervals with occasional surveys made on the day before, the day of, and for three days after fertilizer application. Pre-fertilization Phase surveys will be conducted at three to four week intervals and Feasibility Phase surveys will be attempted at each lake once during the spring, summer and fall.

Fertilizer applications at Hugh-Smith and McDonald Lakes during 1981 will be similar to the applications made at Hugh-Smith during 1980. Liquid fertilizer, ammonium nitrate and ammonium phosphate, will be sprayed onto the lake surface using an agricultural sprayer and boom at weekly intervals between May and October. The fertilizer will be stored in barrels at the lake. The amount of fertilizer to be added will be determined after the base and critical loads of phosphorus are calculated using Vollenweider's (1976) phosphorus loading equations. The fertilizer grade is 27-7-0 ($\text{N-P}_2\text{O}_5\text{-K}_2\text{O}$) which has an N:P atomic ratio of 18:1 by weight. This method is very similar to that used in British Columbia and meets the requirements of the ADF&G Lake Fertilization Guidelines.

LITERATURE CITED:

- LeBrasseur, R.J., C.D. McAllister, W.E. Barraclough, O.C. Kennedy, J. Manzer, D. Robinson, and K. Stophans, 1978. Enhancement of sockeye salmon (Onchorhynchus nerka) by lake fertilization in Great Central Lake: Summary Report. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 35: 1580-1696.
- Ricker, W.E. 1962. Comparison of ocean growth and mortality of sockeye salmon during their last two years. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 19:531-560.
- Stockner, J.G. 1979. Lake Fertilization as a Means of Enhancing Sockeye Salmon Populations: The State of the Art in the Pacific Northwest. Fish. Mar. Serv. Tech. Rep. 14p.
- Vollenweider, R.A. 1976. Advances in defining critical loading levels for phosphorus in lake eutrophication. Mem. Inst. Ital. Idrobiol. 33: 53-83.

TABLE 1. Historical sockeye salmon producing lakes being considered for Feasibility Phase surveys in the Lake Fertilization Program.

<u>Prince of Wales Island</u>	<u>Revillagigedo Island</u>	<u>Mainland</u>
Klakas	Naha	Nakat
Nichols	Jordan	Checats
Dora	Patching	Kah Shakes
Essowah	Mahoney	Filmore
Chuck	Leask	
Sarkar		
Hatchery		

TABLE 2. Summary of lakes and their proposed study phase during fiscal year 1982.

<u>Fertilization Phase</u>	<u>Pre-Fertilization Phase</u>	<u>Feasibility Phase</u>	<u>Continued Monitoring</u>
Hugh-Smith	Kegan	Salmon	Hetta
McDonald	Miller	Bakewell	Salmon Bay
		(+3 or more from Table 1)	Red Bay
			Luck
			Paul
			Johnson

**LAKE FERTILIZATION PROJECT
F.Y.-82 BUDGET ESTIMATE**

	OPTION A*		OPTION B*	
		Totals		Totals
PERSONNEL:				
Permanent	40,000		40,000	
Temporary	30,000		40,000	
		70,000		80,000
EXPENSES:	9,000		9,000	
		9,000		9,000
CONSUMABLES:				
Materials and Supplies	4,000		5,000	
Fertilizer (delivered)	25,000		45,000	
		29,000		50,000
CHARTERS:				
Air	53,000		60,000	
Boat	5,000		10,000	
		58,000		70,000
QUALITY CONTROL:				
Consultants	5,000		5,000	
Lab Analyses	13,000		15,000	
		18,000		20,000
TOTAL		184,000		229,000

* OPTION A: Fertilize 1 Lake (Hugh-Smith)
Pre-fertilize 3 Lakes (McDonald, Kegan, Miller)
Feasibility study 5 Lakes

OPTION B: Fertilize 2 Lakes (Hugh-Smith and McDonald)
Pre-fertilize 2 Lakes (Kegan and Miller)
Feasibility study 5 Lakes

**LAKE FERTILIZATION PROJECT
F.Y.-83 BUDGET ESTIMATE**

	<u>OPTION A*</u>		<u>OPTION B*</u>	
		Totals		Totals
PERSONNEL:				
Permanent	47,500		47,500	
Temporary	45,000		65,000	
		92,500		112,500
EXPENSES:	12,000		12,000	
		12,000		12,000
CONSUMABLES:				
Materials and Supplies	6,000		8,000	
Fertilizer (delivered)	50,000		80,000	
		56,000		88,000
CHARTERS:				
Air	65,000		80,000	
Boat	12,500		25,000	
		77,500		105,000
QUALITY CONTROL:				
Consultants	5,000		5,000	
Lab Analyses	17,500		20,000	
		22,500		25,000
TOTAL		<u>260,000</u>		<u>342,000</u>

* OPTION A: Fertilize 2 Lakes (Hugh-Smith, McDonald)
Pre-fertilize 4 Lakes (Kegan, Miller + 2 more)
Feasibility study 5 Lakes

OPTION B: Fertilize 4 Lakes (Hugh-Smith, McDonald, Kegan, Miller)
Pre-fertilize 2 Lakes
Feasibility study 5 Lakes



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REPRESENTATIVE TONY VASKA
Alaska State Legislature
House of Representatives

4

DISTRICT 17

AKIACHAK
AKIAK
ANIAK
ATMAUTHLUAK
BETHEL
CHEFORNAK
EEK
KALSKAG
KASIGLUK
KWETHLUK
LOWER KALSKAG
MEKORYUK
NAPAKIAK
NAPASKIAK
NEWTOK
NIGHTMUTE
NUNAPITCHUK
NYAC
OSCARVILLE
TOKSOOK BAY
TULUKSAK
TUNTULIAK
TUNUNAK

MEMORANDUM

April 20, 1981

To: Representative Russ Meekins

From: Representative Tony Vaska *[Signature]*

I am sorry for the lateness of this memorandum concerning fish and game priorities. As you know, the Bush Caucus assigned the fish and game budget to me. However, the Senate has taken the lead on a complete fisheries package for the coming fiscal year contained within SCR 15 and its fiscal note. This package of projects is intended, over a five year period, to bring the management of the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim commercial and subsistence fisheries up to par with the management of other commercial, recreational and subsistence fisheries throughout the state. I have introduced HCR 23 on the House side which is identical to the Senate Resolution. I believe that this approach would serve the state and the A-Y-K region well by providing information which is vital to the economic development of the fishery resources. I have attached the back-up on the A-Y-K fisheries management program. This back-up includes a description of all of the projects that would be undertaken, a time schedule, and their cost. The total amount of this add-on is \$2431.4 for FY 82.

In addition, I have attached a list of those projects which have been identified by the local fish and game advisory committees and other legislators:

1. NORTON SOUND KING CRAB STUDIES

The development of a commercial king crab fishery in the Norton Sound region has created conflicts with the in-shore commercial and subsistence fisheries in the Nome area. The project includes a winter tag recovery program and the monitoring of the summer commercial fishery. Total funding for this project is \$41.7.

The major benefits of the winter tag recovery activities requested in this proposal are that once the migration patterns of the winter

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stocks are understood, management actions could be implemented to ensure that commercial fishing does not adversely affect the abundance of crab utilized by the winter subsistence fishery. Such action and data will also protect an important commercial fishery from possible unnecessary harvest restrictions. The summer monitoring program is absolutely essential for the orderly management of the fishery as well as being necessary for collection of data on the status of the crab resource.

100	21.8
200	2.8
300	6.1
400	2.9
500	8.1

2. COLD BAY HATCHERY PROGRAM

The FRED Division is being forced to close its Cold Bay office. This will result in less complete and inferior analysis of the pink and chum returns from the Cold Bay hatchery. Funding for this add-on is \$104.0. This request was received from the Nelson Lagoon Advisory Committee.

100	75.7
200	2.9
300	17.3
400	7.4
500	1.1

3. STATEWIDE HERRING RESEARCH

Knowledge on the various herring stocks and the ability to identify and manage the herring fisheries is lacking. Information on stock separation and spawning ground as the present sac roe fisheries target on herring on the spawning grounds and knowledge of spawn deposition, abundance, mortality predation and other necessary life history data is not available for management decisions. This add-on would provide some of the necessary stock status research to investigate the Bering Sea, Prince William Sound and Southeastern Alaska herring stocks. Information obtained by the research will permit a more rational development of management plans instead of the present conservative approach now necessary for stocks and hence provide more optimal management regimes. The total request for this project is \$386.6.

100	162.4
200	14.9
300	79.7
400	32.0
500	97.6

4. In addition to the add-on requests above, there are two additional ones for which budgets have not been compiled. These are for a YUKON AND KUSKOKWIM FRESHWATER FISHERIES SUBSISTENCE USE AND

AND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT project and a KOBUK-SELAWIK WHITEFISH AND SHEEFISH SUBSISTENCE USE AND RESOURCE ASSESSMENT project. When budgetary information is received on these projects, it will be passed along to you.

5. SUBSISTENCE SECTION

The development of the Subsistence Section has been a slow and sometimes difficult process. The Department of Fish and Game has not traditionally done socio-economic research. This type of research is essential to the fair allocation of the state's fish and wildlife resources. However, with the uneasiness that many state residents have had with department staff, especially in rural areas, recruitment has often been difficult. The 23 permanent positions of the Subsistence Section can only provide the minimum amount of support needed by the Boards of Fisheries and Game. This staffing level is not sufficient to provide assistance to local fish and game advisory committees and regional councils as required by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. This increased level of support is being requested under the Governor's d-2 budget amendment request. I would appreciate an update on the status of the d-2 amendment at your convenience. For your information, yesterday, John Katz, Special Counsel to the Governor, announced that he expected that the Federal government would provide their share of the costs of implementing the Federal subsistence provisions of ANILCA. This is the 50/50 share authorized in that legislation.

In summary, it is my belief that the budget request of the Subsistence Section for \$1448.5 is totally justified considering the functions of the section and the necessity for good socio-economic data before the Boards of Fisheries and Game. The development of the natural resources has gotten so complex that allocations based upon the "gut" feelings of the board members, without any quantitative social or economic data, would foster arbitrary decision-making. The development and use of the state's resources are too important to be determined in this manner.

Again, I apologize for the lateness of this memorandum. I appreciate any assistance that you can give in regard to these important fish and game matters.

Projects planned for the gathering and evaluation of comprehensive information about salmon stocks in the A-Y-K region.

Title of Proposal	Department priority	Duration	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Cost
✓ Origins of Chinook Salmon Intercepted by the Japanese Mothership Fishery	High	3 years	85.2	120.0	130.0	0	0	337.2
✓ Stock Biology of Yukon River Chinook Salmon	High	Continuous	291.2	228.1	251.0	276.0	303.7	1350.0
Kotzebue Chum Salmon Stock Separation Studies	High	3 years	84.6	78.1	85.9	0	0	248.6
✓ Test Fishing in the North Mouth of the Yukon River	High	Continuous	49.4	41.2	45.4	49.9	54.9	240.8
✓ Assessment of Salmon Run Size in the Main Stem Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers by Sonar	High	3 years	212.5	127.4	140.1	0	0	480.0
✓ (Horton Sound Salmon Escapement Studies)	High	Continuous	~~70.9~~	57.1	62.8	69.1	76.0	335.9
Sonar Evaluation of Salmon in the Unalakleet River	High	Continuous	129.8	37.5	41.3	45.4	49.9	303.9
Biometric Analysis of Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Fisheries Information	High	Continuous	224.4	148.9	163.8	180.2	198.2	915.5
✓ Administrative Support for an Expanded A-Y-K Salmon Program	High	Continuous	~~204.9~~ ~~709.9~~	252.9	278.2	306.0	336.6	1883.6
✓ Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Subsistence Salmon Surveys	High	Continuous	49.3	54.2	59.7	65.6	72.2	301.0
Upper Tanana Chinook Salmon Optimum Escapement Studies	Medium	5 years	169.0	84.6	93.0	102.4	112.6	561.6
Kobuk River Escapement Studies	Medium	Continuous	92.9	90.2	99.2	109.1	120.1	511.5
✓ Lower Yukon River Juvenile Salmon Abundance Index	Medium	5 years	50.0	55.0	60.5	66.6	73.2	305.3
Eastern Horton Sound Fisheries Monitoring	Medium	Continuous	53.6	59.0	64.9	71.3	78.5	327.3
Stebbins-St. Michael Salmon Study	Medium	3 years	35.1	32.0	35.2	0	0	102.3
✓ Kuskokwim Bay Salmon Tag and Recovery Study	Low	3 years	~~34.4~~	38.0	20.0	0	0	92.4
✓ Yukon and Kuskokwim River Salmon Forecast Study	Low	5 years	~~89.2~~	82.2	90.4	99.5	109.4	470.7
✓ Commercial Fishery Gear Selectivity Research	High	3 years	0	45.0	50.0	55.0	0	150.0
Sonar Enumeration of Salmon in the Upper Yukon River	Medium	4 years	0	110.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	275.0
Upper Tanana Coho and Chum Salmon Studies	Medium	3 years	0	34.5	38.0	41.7	0	114.2
Port Clarence Salmon Research	Medium	3 years	0	40.0	45.0	50.0	0	135.0
✓ Yukon and Kuskokwim Smolt Studies	Low	4 years	0	150.0	100.0	110.0	121.0	481.0
✓ False Pass Tagging Research	Low	3 years	0	0	150.0	165.0	181.5	496.5
TOTAL			2431.4	1965.9	2156.4	1917.8	1947.8	10,419.3

Origins of Chinook Salmon Intercepted by the Japanese Mothership Fishery

The Japanese Mothership drift gill net fishery operating in the Bering Sea and North Pacific Ocean continues to intercept significant numbers of chinook salmon despite regulations imposed on it. In fact, the 1980 harvest of 704,000 exceeded the combined Alaskan inshore and troll harvest. While one small study indicated that Alaskan stocks are intercepted by this fishery, no comprehensive study has been made. A more detailed understanding of the contribution of Alaskan chinook salmon to the past and present Mothership fishery will permit consideration of high seas interceptions to the inshore management of the resource and will be instrumental in assisting the United States delegation to the International North Pacific Fisheries Commission in requesting time and area closures to protect Alaskan stocks. Specific objectives of this proposal are to: update and summarize existing information on the origin of chinook salmon intercepted by the Japanese Mothership fishery; gather, compile and analyze basic biological data on chinook salmon collected by various agencies during the period 1966-1980; estimate the past and present interception of Alaskan chinook salmon to river of origin whenever possible. The expected cost of this project is \$337,200 over a three-year period and the research would be contracted to scientists presently engaged in similar research at the University of Washington.

Stock Biology of Yukon River Chinook Salmon

The chinook salmon resource of the Yukon River Basin is a vital segment of the region's economic base and is also heavily utilized by subsistence fishermen. The physical size of the river, multitude of component stocks and nature of the fishery make achievement of optimal sustained yield difficult. Knowledge of the biology of the component stocks would greatly enhance the Department's ability to maximize the harvest while achieving optimal escapements. This study addresses three key areas of research identified as critical to management. First, to continue a pilot study to identify the origin of component stocks (based on scale pattern recognition techniques) as they enter the fishery. Secondly, to determine the age composition and sex ratios of the resulting escapement. Thirdly, to expand the Department's aerial survey coverage of spawning streams. The first year cost of implementing this project is \$291,200 and will require 12 man months of permanent employee services and 46 man months of seasonal employee services.

Kotzebue Chum Salmon Stock Separation Studies

Chum salmon originating in the Kobuk and Noatak Rivers presently support the commercial chum salmon fishery in Kotzebue Sound and subsistence fisheries along these rivers. A major chum hatchery is proposed for the Noatak River. Management will be complicated by the addition of hatchery returns to the commercial fishery, and the absence of a terminal harvest area where discrete harvest and management for these hatchery stocks can occur. The proposed project would establish the timing and migration patterns of Kobuk and Noatak River wild stocks so that management strategies may be developed which conserve

wild chum stocks while fully utilizing surplus hatchery stocks. The project consists of tagging studies and scale pattern analysis, and would require 19 man months of seasonal time annually over a three year period. First year costs total \$84,600.

Test Fishing in the North Mouth of the Yukon River

Management of the lower Yukon River commercial salmon fishery is dependent upon the analysis of catch per unit of effort data to assess run strength. Test fishing projects are presently located in the south mouth (Kwikluak Pass) and in the middle mouth (Kawanak Pass) of the lower Yukon River. Significant numbers of salmon also enter the river via the north mouth (Apoon Pass) in some years. In years when this occurs, substantial underestimation of run strength may result in underharvesting of the run. Deployment of a test fishing project in the north mouth will permit more complete assessment of the spatial and temporal abundance of salmon entering the Yukon River. First year project costs total \$49,400 and the project continues indefinitely. Eight man months of seasonal technician time would be required annually.

Assessment of Salmon Run Size in the Mainstem Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers by Sonar

The large silt-laden rivers of western Alaska present problems to effective salmon management because of the inability to visually enumerate escapement. The run strength of chinook, chum, and coho salmon is therefore currently assessed using a combination of test fishing indices and commercial catch statistics. Reliable indices of the total run of each species are possible only after the major segment of the return has passed through the fishery and entered the tributary streams to spawn. Implementation of a sonar enumeration project on the lower portions of the mainstem of these rivers would provide run strength data in the time frame required to assist in daily management decisions. Such a project would greatly enhance the Department's ability to maximize the harvest while insuring optimum escapement.

The 1978 Alaska State Legislature appropriated funds to develop adult salmon sonar enumeration capabilities for large rivers. The Department contracted with Bendix Corporation to develop a "fan scanning" sonar system. Two prototype transducer units and one control unit were received in 1980. The sonar unit scans the water column from the river bottom out to a maximum distance of 50 feet in a fan-shaped arc of 180 degrees. Preliminary testing of the new system occurred in 1980. This proposal requests additional operational funds for comprehensive testing of the fan scanning sonar system in the Kuskokwim River over a three year period.

A second segment of this project is to purchase, deploy and evaluate a shorebased, multiple transducer sonar unit in the lower Yukon river. This unit is different from the fan-scan system in that for a river as large as the Yukon, an estimate of the total escapement is possible. The fan-scan system will provide only indices of abundance on the Yukon. This project will cost \$212,500 the first year and requires an additional 11 man months of seasonal employee services.

Norton Sound Escapement Studies

The Department relies heavily upon aerial surveys to gather escapement information for the major salmon producing streams in Norton Sound. Two factors make this technique undesirable. First, pink and chum salmon enter the rivers simultaneously, and it is extremely difficult to distinguish between them from the air. This is complicated by the fact that chum salmon are the target species of the commercial fishery. Hence, errors in species identification may lead to over or underharvest of the resource. Secondly, inclement weather often precludes aerial surveys. These problems can be circumvented on two of the principle rivers in Norton Sound by deploying counting tower field stations. The two rivers are the North River (a tributary of the Unalakleet River), and the Nome River. This project will require \$70,900 the first year and 15 man months of seasonal technician services.

Sonar Enumeration of Salmon in the Unalakleet River

The Unalakleet District (Norton Sound) salmon fishery is based primarily upon harvest of Unalakleet River spawning stocks of chinook, chum, pink, and coho salmon. Present management strategy strives to achieve conservation of Unalakleet River salmon stocks while allowing fishing time commensurate with perceived run size. Salmon abundance estimates are presently derived from catch per unit effort data taken from the commercial fishery and from aerial escapement surveys made during and after the season. Both abundance estimation techniques suffer from lack of precision and lead to the possibility of substantial over or underharvest of Unalakleet River salmon stocks. Aerial surveys have been particularly difficult to accomplish with regularity due to turbid river conditions, inclement weather conditions which often prevail in the area, and the presence of numerous pink salmon, which reduces the precision of aerial estimates for other species present. The objectives of the proposed project are to provide reliable, real-time estimates of salmon escapement by species in the Unalakleet River through sonar technology. This project will result in an improved system of regulatory management which will contribute to optimum sustained production of Unalakleet River salmon stocks. Two new permanent/seasonal employees are required for the project and first year and continuing costs total \$129,800 and \$34,100 respectively.

Biometric Analysis of Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Fisheries Information

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been collecting catch and effort statistics on the salmon fisheries of the AYK Region since statehood. While these data provide the basis for management in most of the region, their value is not being fully utilized. This problem stems from a lack of access to the data in useable form and lack of staff support to analyze and interpret the data base. The proposal addresses each of these needs. The data bases collected on the predominant species taken in each of the primary fisheries of the Yukon River, Kuskokwim River and Bay, Kotzebue Sound and Norton Sound will be coded into a machine

readable form and detailed analysis of the migratory timing will be conducted. This will greatly assist in the development of catch estimation procedures which will assist area managers in maximizing the harvest while insuring adequate escapements. The first year cost of this project is \$224,400 and would require 12 man months of permanent employee time and 32 man months of seasonal employee services.

Administrative Support for an Expanded Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Salmon Program

This project is an element of the overall research and management program directed at substantially increasing the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's activities in the AYK Region to improve collection and dissemination of fishery information. The expanded program is composed of 22 major new projects with a first year cost of \$1,721,500 and a total cost of \$8,535,700 over the next five years. These projects call for the addition of five new permanent full-time employees and 251 man months of seasonal employee services. Addition of these new projects will significantly contribute to the administrative workload of the region. In order to meet this demand for supervisory, clerical, budgetary and personnel services the Department has identified a need for: a Regional Management Coordinator, an Assistant Regional Research Supervisor, an Administrative Assistant; and a clerk typist for the regional office in Anchorage. Six man months of clerk typist support for both the Fairbanks and Nome offices is also requested. The second element of this proposal is to provide warehousing, shop and bunkhouse space to support the ongoing and new projects out of the Fairbanks and Nome Area offices. First year cost is estimated at \$709,900 and subsequent continuation cost is estimated at \$229,900.

Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Regional Subsistence Salmon Surveys

Annual surveys of the various subsistence salmon fisheries in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim region have been conducted since the early 1960's to collect and compile catch and effort data. This information has been of extreme importance in documenting yearly trends in harvest and fishing effort. Prior to 1979, these surveys were funded from the Division of Commercial Fisheries budget. In 1979 and 1980, funding was provided by the Subsistence Section. The Subsistence Section did not request funds to conduct these surveys in 1981 (FY 82) because of a change in program priorities. This project proposal requests first year funds in the amount of \$49,300 to reinstate this vital project. Thirteen man months of seasonal technician time will be required to implement this project.

Upper Tanana Chinook Salmon Optimum Escapement Studies

Within the Alaskan portion of the Yukon River drainage the Chena and Salcha Rivers of the upper Tanana are the primary producers of chinook salmon. The available data on the escapements to these systems is however limited to aerial survey estimates. This dearth of information makes proper estimation of optimum

escapement imprecise. Determination of optimum escapement for these rivers would greatly enhance evaluation of management practices and contribute significantly to realization of maximum sustained yield from this resource. The primary method by which optimum escapements will be estimated is by relating escapements and subsequent egg deposition to resulting smolt production. Enumeration of adults on the Chena and Salcha Rivers will be by visual observation. Observations on the Chena will be made as the fish migrate through existing flood control gates. A moderately sized weir will have to be erected on the Salcha River. Smolt production will be determined on both rivers with a fyke net enumeration effort. The first year cost of the project is \$169,000 and will require 24 man months of seasonal employee services.

Kobuk River Escapement Studies

The chum salmon fisheries of the Kotzebue District are based upon stocks which originate in the Noatak and Kobuk Rivers. Previously, but limited, tagging studies suggest that differences exist in run timing to these rivers. The current management strategy emphasizes commercial harvest of the more abundant Noatak run while attempting to reserve the Kobuk stocks for subsistence. Because no in-season estimates of the escapement to the Kobuk River are available, a very conservative approach must be taken to insure a Kobuk River harvest and escapement. The addition of in-season escapement enumeration would greatly enhance the Department's ability to maximize the commercial harvest while at the same time insuring escapement goals and subsistence harvests. The first year cost of this project is \$92,900, and will require an additional 12 man months of permanent employee time and 6 man months of seasonal employee time.

Lower Yukon River Juvenile Salmon Abundance Index

Formal forecasts of the annual run of chinook and chum salmon to the Yukon River are not presently made because of a lack of certain kinds of data. A key element in many salmon forecast models is an estimate of the freshwater survival of the juveniles. This proposal addresses the need to provide information on the freshwater production of lower Yukon River chum and chinook salmon. The objective of this project is to develop indices of juvenile salmon abundance at three key tributary streams in the lower Yukon River drainage, and to develop a model capable of forecasting adult returns based on these and other indices. By constructing relationships of fry production to brood year escapement, the staff will also be able to better estimate optimum escapement levels. This project would greatly assist the processing industry in pre-season logistic and financial planning, and help reduce the risk of either over or underharvesting of the run. First year project costs are \$50,000 and will require 6 man months of seasonal employee time.

Eastern Norton Sound Fisheries Monitoring

Management responsibility for Norton Sound, Kotzebue and Port Clarence is vested in a single area management biologist stationed in Nome. The salmon fisheries in eastern Norton Sound have grown substantially during the past six years. Because of a lack of personnel and the immense size of these areas, only minimal monitoring of these expanding fisheries has been possible. This proposal addresses the need perceived by both the public and the Department to upgrade management activities in eastern Norton Sound. This proposal would provide the funds to establish a new assistant area management biologist position for eastern Norton Sound. This position would compile and analyze data required to effectively manage this expanding fishery. Implementation of this project would cost \$53,600 the first year most of which would be used to support 12 man months of permanent employee services.

Kuskokwim Bay Salmon Tag and Recovery Study

Fishermen in the Goodnews Bay district of the Kuskokwim River management area have petitioned the Board of Fisheries and the Department of Fish and Game to expand the legal fishing district to include waters outside of the Goodnews Bay entrance. This request was made because much of the area currently open to fishing becomes exposed mudflats during the daily tidal cycle. This severely limits the number of adequate fishing sties. The Board of Fisheries had not permitted an expansion of the boundaries because of the possibility that salmon bound for the other areas may be intercepted. The Department of Fish and Game has no information on the origins of salmon which may be intercepted if the boundaries were expanded. In order to determine if boundary expansion would result in significant interceptions, we would propose to conduct a tag and recovery program in the proposed expanded boundary area. The first year cost is \$34,400 and the project requires 9 man months of seasonal employee time.

Yukon and Kuskokwim River Salmon Forecast Study

Forecasts of the annual runs of salmon returning to the Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers are not currently being made. The Department is rapidly upgrading management and research activities on these river systems and will soon have large data bases from which forecasts can be made. In addition, a substantial amount of information which could be used to make forecasts is available in various Departmental publications. This proposal will provide funding for a staff biologist to: (1) organize the existing data bases and construct computer data files, (2) examine existing data for utility in forecasting and identify critical information gaps, and (3) plan methods by which needed information can be acquired to improve the forecast. The first year cost of this project is \$89,200 and would include 12 man months of permanent employee services and 8 man months of seasonal employee time.

Stebbins-St. Michael Salmon Study

In recent years local residents have expressed interest in developing a commercial salmon fishery adjacent to the villages of Stebbins and St. Michael in southern Norton Sound. The Board of Fisheries has rejected these proposals because it is presumed that local streams do not support stocks of sufficient size to support a commercial fishery and that this fishery would intercept stocks bound for other river systems where they are fully utilized. The proposed research would determine: (1) the abundance and species composition of salmon in the streams which drain southern Norton Sound; (2) the timing and origin of salmon migrating through the nearshore waters adjacent to Stebbins and St. Michael; and (3) the feasibility of establishing a commercial fishery in this area. The research requires four new seasonal positions, would take three years to complete and consists of a tagging study, a survey of local spawning streams, and collection of data from the existing subsistence fishery. First year costs of the three-year project totals \$35,100.

Commercial Fishery Gear Selectivity Study

Mesh size restrictions for Alaskan commercial fisheries have been employed extensively by the Board of Fisheries. The rationale for these various restrictions has been quite complex and has been based upon local area fishery concerns, either biological or socioeconomic in nature. Mesh size in gill nets primarily affects the size of fish captured, regardless of species. Because the age at sexual maturity for males and females varies both between and within chinook, chum, sockeye and coho salmon populations, the actual sex ratio and age class composition of escapements can be significantly affected by the mesh size regulations pertaining to any gill net fishery that the populations pass through. Likewise, any regulation that affects the composition of the effective breeding population of any species may cause long-term changes in the genetic composition of that population and certainly has the potential to alter the long-term yield derived from exploited stocks. However, the Board of Fisheries has not been provided with a comprehensive study of the biological and economic consequences of various mesh size restrictions that might be employed in Alaskan fisheries. In order to provide such a planning document for the Board of Fisheries the Department proposes to gather, compile and analyze new and existing information on this subject over the course of three years. First year cost is estimated at \$45,000.

Sonar Enumeration of Salmon in the Upper Yukon River

Limited aerial survey data suggests that significant spawning populations of Yukon River chinook and chum salmon are located in the Yukon Territory, Canada. Accurate information on the timing and magnitude of the escapement of these stocks would provide fishery managers a valuable tool in regulating the harvest so as to achieve maximum sustained yield. In addition, recent and planned expansion of the commercial fishery at Dawson, Y.T., Canada, requires that the

Department have precise estimates of the contribution of Canadian stocks to the fisheries of the Yukon River. Such information would be of significant value in formulating an Alaskan position during U.S.-Canadian fishery interception negotiations. Estimation of the escapement of salmon into Canada would be made by deploying a specially designed sonar enumeration system near the U.S.-Canadian border at Eagle. The first year cost of this project is estimated at \$110,000.

Upper Tanana Coho and Chum Salmon Studies

The upper Tanana River and its tributaries produce significant numbers of chum and coho salmon which contribute to commercial, subsistence and sport fisheries in the region. This study is directed at gathering basic biological information on these chum and coho stocks. Distribution, abundance, and age composition information of the contributing stocks coupled with assessment of egg density and survival would provide valuable information to fishery managers in making regulatory decisions and in assessing subsequent effects of those decisions. The anticipated first year cost of this three year project is \$34,500.

Port Clarence Salmon Research

In the Port Clarence management district pink, chum and sockeye salmon stocks are heavily utilized by subsistence fisheries. The sockeye salmon run to Salmon Lake appears to be depressed while pink and chum salmon runs in the same vicinity are healthy. Insufficient data is currently available to implement a stock-specific management program which will protect the sockeye salmon resource while permitting harvest of the pink and chum salmon runs. The Department proposes to collect and analyze the data required to develop more stock specific management for this area. Specifically, the Department will collect information on the temporal and spatial pattern and magnitude of the subsistence catches, and escapements of these stocks. The first year cost of this project is estimated at \$40,000.

Yukon and Kuskokwim Smolt Studies

Enumeration of emigrating salmon smolt is used by the Department to forecast future years' returns and as an aid in evaluating optimum escapements in several rivers of the State. Implementation of similar efforts in both the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers may be useful to accomplish similar objectives for the chinook, coho and chum salmon resources of these rivers. Unfortunately, application of existing technology which was designed for much smaller rivers is not readily applicable to the main stems of the Yukon and Kuskokwim rivers. Because of this problem, the Department would have to either research and develop new methods for enumerating the smolt migrations in the main stems or deploy numerous enumeration sites along key tributary rivers. A careful cost and feasibility study would have to precede any large scale field studies. The Department estimates that first year costs for such a study would be \$150,000.

April 1, 1981

False Pass Tagging Research

Tagging studies conducted in the vicinity of False Pass show that many chinook, chum, coho, sockeye and pink salmon bound for rivers of Western Alaska pass through this area on their spawning migration. A more complete knowledge of the run timing and migration patterns of the various stocks passing through that area may be useful in formulating improved stock specific management strategies. This project would be accomplished by charter of a large purse seine vessel to capture salmon for tagging in the False Pass Area. Each salmon captured would be tagged and recovery would primarily rely upon returns by commercial fisherman in the Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim, Yukon, Norton Sound and Kotzebue areas. The first year cost of the project is estimated at \$150,000.

I hope this information is useful to you and should you require any further assistance please don't hesitate to contact me. Thank you again for your interest in our program.

Sincerely,



for Ronald O. Skoog
Commissioner
465-4100

Attachments

cc: Senator George Hohman
Senator John Sackett
Doug Pope
Ron Lehr
Steve Pennoyer
Ron Regnart

Norton Sound King Crab Studies

A commercial king crab fishery began in Norton Sound in the summer of 1977 and has subsequently harvested over 6.5 million pounds of red king crab annually. Since the beginning of this fishery, crab have been absent from the traditional winter subsistence fishing grounds near Nome. The proposed project would investigate the migration patterns of the stocks utilized in the subsistence fishery and provide in-season monitoring and enforcement of the summer commercial fishery. The resulting information would be used to ensure that crab are available for the subsistence fishery and to prevent overharvesting in the commercial fishery. The project requires new seasonal positions and consists of a winter tagging study and a summer monitoring program. Three years would be required to complete the tagging component while the monitoring program would be ongoing. The respective annual costs of the winter and summer components is \$11,200 and \$30,500.

I. PROJECT TITLE:

Norton Sound King Crab Studies

II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

A. Problem Statement and Objectives:

An "exploratory" king crab fishery began in Norton Sound in the summer of 1977. Since then, over 6.5 million pounds of red king crab (*Paralithodes camtschatica*) have been commercially harvested primarily within an area of Norton Sound located 20 to 80 miles off the coast of Nome. Although the fishery has developed, the Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) has been unable to secure adequate funding to closely monitor the harvest and collect in-season fishery or stock data. The National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) conducted two trawl surveys in the area during 1976 and 1979 and ADF&G conducted a pot survey in the summer of 1980. Survey data were used to make population estimates for each of these years. Crabs were also tagged and released during the 1980 pot survey. The tagging study has and will continue to produce limited data on growth, migration, and population size. However, additional information on the status of the king crab stocks and fishery performance data is required for optimum management of this developing commercial fishery.

Since the development of the commercial crab fishery began there has been an apparent absence of crab from the traditional winter subsistence fishing grounds near the city of Nome. Data concerning the migration patterns of the subsistence utilized stock must be obtained. Crab could be tagged off the coast of Nome during the winter. When stock migration patterns are determined, management efforts could be initiated to ensure that commercial harvests do not adversely affect crab availability in the subsistence fishery or the biological status of the stock.

This proposal includes two major elements: (1) tag-recovery during the winter months on the subsistence fishing grounds near Nome and; (2) monitoring of the summer commercial fishery. Presently there is no funding provided for these two important activities in the ADF&G budget. When combined with the Department pot index and tag-recovery summer program, these two activities should result in an improved data base which will contribute to optimum sustained yield management of the Norton Sound fishery.

B. Description of Fishery:

Norton Sound king crab are used by three user groups (summer commercial fishermen, winter commercial fishermen, and subsistence fishermen). The commercial fishery began in 1977 and the 6.5 million pound harvest has provided about \$4.5 million in ex-vessel income to the fishermen.

NORTON SOUND KING CRAB STUDIES

The summer commercial fishery is prosecuted almost exclusively by catcher-processors and 100-foot-plus crabbing vessels that fish out of the port of Dutch Harbor. The commercial fleet has averaged 15 vessels per year. The 1980 summer harvest was restricted by a one million pound harvest guideline. The restriction was due to concern over recent poor subsistence catches and apparent stock decline between 1976 and 1979 based on NMFS surveys. The guideline harvest level was reached after two weeks of fishing by nine fishing vessels during the 1980 season. The average catch per pot was relatively high in 1980 (29 legal crab per pot). Tag recoveries indicated that commercial exploitation was low. Limited catch sampling showed that average weight and size of commercially harvested crab has increased since 1977. The stocks being fished in 1980 by the summer commercial fleet are apparently in better condition than the NMFS surveys and the subsistence catches indicated.

Preliminary population analysis based upon 1980 data indicated that at least 9.5 million pounds of legal male crabs would be available in Norton Sound by the summer of 1981. This could result in a harvest of 2 to 5 million pounds.

The winter commercial fishery is conducted by Nome residents and has produced a harvest of up to 28,000 pounds. Poor ice conditions, apparent absence of crabs, and problems with dead-loss has hampered the development of this fishery. During the winter of 1980 only one fisherman reported the sale of 22 crab. The winter commercial fishery occurs concurrently with the subsistence fishery.

Subsistence fishermen catch crab through holes in the ice by pots or handlines. This fishery has existed for many years but in 1978 a permit program was initiated to document subsistence catches. In 1978, 18,000 crab were harvested, whereas in 1980 only 213 crab were harvested. Whether the decline in the abundance of crab on the winter fishing grounds is due to commercial fishing or changes in crab distribution or movement has not been determined.

C. Present Program Cost:

Presently the only funding available for research or monitoring the Norton Sound crab fisheries is a portion of the Bering Sea crab fishery unit budget which totals \$268,700 in the FY 82 budget request. A continuation of the Norton Sound pot index is planned and will cost about \$50,000. The other available funds within the Bering Sea crab fishery unit are needed to research stocks and monitor the massive annual harvest of about 188 million pounds of crab taken in the Bering Sea including the Norton Sound fishery.

D. Anticipated Costs and Benefits:

The estimated annual cost of this program is \$41,700 (\$11,200 for winter tag-recovery; \$30,500 for monitoring the summer commercial fishery). The annual commercial harvest has averaged about 1.5 million pounds. At \$.80 a pound this harvest generates in excess of one million dollars annually to fishermen. Preliminary data indicate that the stock is presently able to sustain a greater commercial harvest. The subsistence fishery, although generating no money, provides local residents with food, recreation, and the opportunity to keep a traditional cultural activity alive. State law has also established that these activities should have priority over commercial activities.

The major benefits of the winter tag recovery activities requested in this proposal are that once the migration patterns of the winter stocks are understood, management actions could be implemented to ensure that commercial fishing does not adversely affect the abundance of crab utilized by the winter subsistence fishery. Such action and data will also protect an important commercial fishery from possible unnecessary harvest restrictions. The summer monitoring program is absolutely essential for the orderly management of the fishery as well as being necessary for collection of data on the status of the crab resource.

III. PROJECT NARRATIVE:

A. Duration:

Winter tag-recovery: a minimum of three years
Monitoring of summer commercial fishery: continuous.

B. Location:

The winter study area will encompass almost all of the winter subsistence fishing grounds by being located 10 miles either side of Nome to a distance of 2 miles offshore. The summer monitoring effort will be directed out of the Nome Fish and Game office and will extend to all areas commercially fished in Norton Sound.

C. Funding Source:

General fund.

D. Personnel:

New permanent seasonal positions will be required for the summer fishery monitoring effort and analyses of resultant data. Existing staff will conduct the winter studies and supervise all activities included in this proposal.

NORTON SOUND KING CRAB STUDIES

E. Procedures:

During the winter, crab will be purchased from winter fishermen who fish in the study area. These crab will be tagged and returned to the water immediately after capture. Existing staff will also fish crab pots in areas where fishing is not occurring.

Hog ring tags will be used in this study because of the speed in which they can be attached and because they are retained after molting. Both legal and sub-legal crab will be tagged so that growth information can be developed as well as migration data.

Processors and fishermen will be informed of this tagging study and will be asked to keep accurate information concerning any tagged crab that they capture. The public will also be informed of the study and asked to return crabs which they have captured. There will be a \$3 reward for returned tags.

The summer commercial fishery monitoring effort will consist of tank inspections, district registration, collection of daily catch and effort information, catch sampling, and enforcement patrols. Tank inspections, catch monitoring, and enforcement patrols can be largely handled by the Nome staff and local Protection officers. Catch sampling will require putting seasonal personnel on board floating processors.

F. Data Analysis:

Data analysis will be conducted with existing Department facilities, staff and computer equipment and programs.

G. Publications:

Study results will be summarized in annual Alaska Board of Fisheries reports and in technical reports.

NORTON SOUND KING CRAB STUDIES

H. Cost Analysis:

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Winter Studies</u>	<u>Summer Fishery Monitoring</u>	<u>Total</u>
100	4 - FB I, seasonal, 7 mm total	\$ 0	\$ 18.3	\$18.3
	1 - FT III, seasonal, 1.5 mm	0	3.5	3.5
	Subtotal	\$ 0	\$ 21.8	\$21.8
200	1 round trip Nome/Anchorage and per diem to attend Shellfish Board meeting	\$ 0	\$ 0.8	\$ 0.8
	5 round trips Nome/Anchorage for seasonal employees	\$ 0	2.0	2.0
	Subtotal	\$ 0	\$ 2.8	\$ 2.8
300	Purchase of crab for tagging	\$1.5	\$ 0	\$ 1.5
	Tag recovery rewards	0	0.2	0.2
	Air charter	0	0.8	0.8
	Equipment repair	0.3	1.0	1.3
	Phone, computer services	0.3	0.5	0.8
	Room and board on processor vessel	0	1.5	\$ 1.5
	Subtotal	\$2.1	\$ 4.0	\$ 6.1
400	Fishing and tagging supplies	\$0.8	\$ 0	\$ 0.8
	Fuel for snow machines & boats	0.2	0.1	0.3
	Field supplies	0.5	0.5	1.0
	Food	0	0.2	0.2
	Survival suits	0	0.6	0.6
	Subtotal	\$1.5	\$ 1.4	\$ 2.9
500	Snow machine	\$6.0	\$ 0	\$ 6.0
	Sled	1.0	0	1.0
	Misc. field equipment	0.6	0.5	1.1
	Subtotal	\$7.6	\$ 0.5	\$ 8.1
		=====	=====	=====
	TOTAL	\$11.2	\$ 30.5	\$41.7

1. Abbreviated Title: Westward Crab Research

2. Program Objective: To expand the State's research and stock monitoring program south of the Alaska Peninsula and into the northeastern Bering Sea to optimize yields from developing fisheries and determine the most efficient stock assessment methods available during FY 82.

3. Conditions addressed, client groups served, benefits received and Governor's policies addressed: King and Tanner crab fisheries have rapidly expanded in the northeastern Bering Sea and south of the Alaska Peninsula. Westward crab fisheries were valued at more than \$150 million in 1979 and they involved more than 4,000 fishermen. Because of the massive crab fisheries in the southeastern Bering Sea, only a small portion of the Department's sampling efforts have been devoted to sampling and tagging of crab stocks to the north. In the Western Gulf, crab stocks are assessed with expensive crab pot surveys. Crab populations can be assessed for less cost with trawl surveys provided the technical details of sampling methodology and area of coverage are adequately researched in conjunction with an existing pot index program. Development of trawl surveys will likely result in a more efficient less expensive survey technique. This increment addresses Policy Theme #10.

4. Activities purchased by this increment: An assistant biologist for the northeastern Bering Sea and operational funds for sampling crab stocks, as well as funding for trawl surveys along the Alaska Peninsula are included in this increment. These two new projects will provide data needed by the Board of Fisheries and the Department to make rational management decisions for these developing crab fisheries and will provide methods to more efficiently survey Alaska's crab resources.

5. Objective measure or indicator: Products of these projects include regulations based on the newly acquired data to support the rational development and optimum production from crab fisheries, more efficient crab survey methodology, data reports and publications, and increased harvests from the underutilized resources.

6.CODE	EXPENDITURE BY OBJECTIVE	AMOUNT		
100	Personal Services	132.4		
200	Travel	11.0		
300	Contractual Services	247.7		
400	Commodities	35.0		
500	Equipment	4.5		
600	Land, Buildings, etc.			
700	Grants, Claims, etc.			
800	Miscellaneous			
	Total	430.6		
	1-A Transfer (Non-add)			
Federal Receipts-Code:				
G.F. Match				
General Fund		430.6		
1-A Receipts				
Program Receipts				
Other				
7.	PFT	PPT	Seas.	Total
Positions	1		7	*****
No. Staff				*****
Months	12		30.5	42.5
8. Agency	9. Check one	10. Governor		
Priority	☒ Discretion-	☐ Accept		
~~25/34~~	☐ Non-Discre-	☐ Reject		
24/33	tionary			
11.				
Currently Existing Service				
New Service				x
Both Existing and New Service				

STATEWIDE HERRING STUDIES (EXCLUDING CAPELIN)

4/30/81

Fish and Game	AGENCY
Fisheries Resource Conservation	PROGRAM
Commercial Fisheries	BRU(S)

AGENCY INCREMENT SUMMARY

PAGE 24 OF 33
Revised Date August 12, 1980

FY 82

I. PROJECT TITLE:

Spawning Ground Research For Southeastern Alaska Pacific Herring.

II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

A. Problem Statement and Objectives:

Harvest levels for the herring fisheries of Southeast Alaska have historically been set by applying established exploitation rates to biomass estimates derived from hydroacoustic surveys. This method of management is not adequate because of the recent expansion in the sac roe fishery. This fishery targets on herring as they spawn. Many of the spawning grounds in Southeast Alaska occur in shallow water and along irregular coastlines. These features make it impossible to accurately estimate the biomass using hydroacoustic techniques. One objective of the proposed research is to increase the accuracy of biomass estimates by implementing aerial surveys similar to those used along the Bering Sea coast for problem stocks.

In addition to establishing safe harvest levels, it is also necessary to monitor egg deposition if spawning success is to be assured. This requires dive surveys of the spawning grounds. During the course of these surveys information can also be collected on substrate preference, depth of spawn, water temperature, and certain life history features of the spawning stock. A secondary objective of the proposed research is to extend dive surveys to the major spawning grounds in Southeast Alaska. Dive surveys are currently conducted only in the Ketchikan area.

B. Description of Fishery:

Pacific herring stocks are continuous throughout Southeast Alaska. These stocks support two distinct fisheries, a trawl and purse seine fishery for food and bait herring which occurs during the winter, and a purse seine and gill net fishery for sac roe herring which occurs during the spring spawning run. Individual stocks are managed so that they are exposed to only one of the two fisheries. In recent years the price of sac roe herring has been as much as ten times that for food and bait herring. Because of this tremendous difference in value, it appears likely that the sac roe fishery may gradually displace the food and bait fishery. Harvest levels from both fisheries are listed in the table below:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Bait & Food Fishery</u>	<u>Sac Roe Fishery</u>	<u>Total</u>
71-72	2045.2	2161.7	4206.9
72-73	3954.0	1959.7	5913.7
73-74	5855.9	2012.6	7868.5
74-75	5910.4	2061.8	7972.2
75-76	5688.1	2409.6	8097.7
76-77	6409.4	2239.3	8648.7
77-78	4042.3	2010.5	6052.8
78-79	3485.0	3040.0	6525.0

SPAWNING GROUND RESEARCH FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA PACIFIC HERRING.

C. Anticipated Costs and Benefits:

There are two primary benefits expected from the project:

1. The program will provide a reliable index of the timing and location of spawning runs throughout Southeast Alaska.
2. The program will provide information on egg densities, substrate preference for spawning, depth of spawn, water temperature, and life history data. In conjunction with the aerial surveys this information will be used to set harvest quotas.

III. PROJECT NARRATIVE:

A. Duration:

Three years.

B. Location:

Project will take place throughout Southeast Alaska and will emphasize stocks of herring which contribute to the sac roe harvest.

C. Funding Sources:

General fund.

D. Personnel:

Two permanent part time Fishery Biologist I's supervised and assisted by the existing Herring Project Leader and Assistant Project Leader. Assistance from the Commercial Fisheries Management staff will be required to conduct aerial surveys.

E. Procedures:

Aerial surveys, with a limitation of 150 hours of total fixed wing time, will be conducted from Ketchikan, Petersburg, Sitka, and Juneau. These surveys will delineate areas receiving spawn and timing. A systematic standardized flight schedule will be developed utilizing both project and management personnel.

Diving surveys would be conducted using methods developed in initial spawning ground research near Ketchikan. The surveys would be conducted on standardized transects in areas receiving spawn. Depth, temperature, substrate type, egg density, and egg development will be recorded at each station. These surveys will be used to estimate spawning biomass by back calculating eggs present to number of spawners required.

SPAWNING GROUND RESEARCH FOR SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA PACIFIC HERRING.

F. Data Analysis:

Standard statistical methods will be used to evaluate data. All necessary equipment for analysis of the results is now available in the Ketchikan office.

G. Publication:

Results of the proposed project will be published as a Technical Data Report at the end of the three year study. Consideration will be given to submitting the results to a professional journal for publication. Special reports to the Board of Fisheries will be prepared annually.

H. Cost Analysis:

<u>Line</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
100	FB I seasonal 12 MM	\$ 24.4
	FT III seasonal 3 mm	6.1
	Subtotal	30.5
200	Transportation & per diem	3.4
300	150 hours of fixed wing charter.	
	Office expenses, 6 months of	
	laboratory lease	36.5
400	Diving gear, laboratory supplies,	
	specialized sampling equipment	3.0
500	Powered dive sled	1.5
	Underwater camera & accessories	1.0
	Avon or similar dive skiff	2.5
	50 hp outboard engine	2.0
	4 dive tanks & valves	0.5
	Subtotal	7.5
	TOTAL	\$ 80.9

I. PROJECT TITLE:

Identification of Bering Sea Herring Stocks Using Scale Pattern Analysis.

II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

A. Problem Statement and Objectives:

The genetic stock components of Bering Sea herring are incompletely known. Three major discrete wintering populations have been identified, two of which winter and spawn along the Soviet (Western Bering Sea) coast. A third population winters northwest of the Pribilofs and is believed to spawn at various locations from Norton Sound to Bristol Bay. Additionally, herring are known to spawn in the Alaska Peninsula - Aleutian Islands region and north of the Bering Strait. Wintering grounds for these herring have not been documented. Furthermore, the large population which winters near the Pribilofs probably consists of several discrete spawning stocks. Prior research (e.g., through starch-gel electrophoresis) for identification of Bering Sea herring stocks has been unsuccessful.

The long term success or failure of management efforts for the substantial developing domestic and decreasing foreign fisheries for Bering Sea herring rests to a large degree on improving knowledge of stock components. Fisheries on the high seas or in coastal waters which harvest mixed or unknown stocks will impact certain stocks much more severely than others and eventually reduce some of them to insignificant levels. These problems are much more likely to result from high seas fisheries on wintering or migrating populations, but may also occur in domestic coastal roe herring fisheries if multiple stocks move through the same fishing grounds. On the other hand, information on the identity of herring stocks at specific locations and times will enable the design of management strategies to harvest individual stocks at appropriate optimal levels.

Recently, considerable promise has been shown for the identification of Bering Sea herring stocks through the discriminant function analysis of scale characteristics. This technique has already proven to be of great value in determining stock composition in mixed stock salmon fisheries in Alaska. The long term objective of this research proposal is to develop scale analysis methods and background data to identify Bering Sea herring stocks. Short term objectives are threefold:

- (1) to complete a statistically sound comparison of scale characteristics from two or more age classes of herring from all major spawning grounds in the eastern Bering Sea from Unimak Island to Kotzebue Sound;
- (2) to complete a similar comparison by weekly increments in the Togiak district of Bristol Bay; and
- (3) provide a catch allocation of the stock composition of herring harvested from the wintering grounds northwest of the Pribilof Islands.

IDENTIFICATION OF BERING SEA HERRING STOCKS USING SCALE PATTERN ANALYSIS.

B. Description of the Fishery:

The domestic herring fishery in the eastern Bering Sea has developed in response to favorable market conditions and prices created by a worldwide herring shortage. Additional stimulus has been provided through incentives given American fishermen under the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976. High prices paid for sac roe herring has coincided with recent increases in herring abundance in the eastern Bering Sea which together have resulted in rapid domestic fishery expansion and higher herring harvests along western Alaska. Herring catches by domestic fishermen were at an all-time high in 1979 with an estimated ex-vessel value for the season in excess of \$8.2 million. In 1979, approximately, 270 entry permits were issued for Bristol Bay, 102 entry permits were issued for the Security Cove-Goodnews Bay area, and 59 entry permits were issued for Norton Sound, all of which involved over 1150 herring fishermen. Local involvement in these three areas is rapidly increasing and an additional fishery is expected at Cape Romanzof in 1980.

C. Present Program Cost:

Total budget support for Bering Sea herring research and management in FY 80 is about \$300,000 or about 3 percent of the ex-vessel value of the 1979 harvest.

III. PROJECT NARRATIVE:

A. Duration:

The achievement of the listed objectives will require at least 2-3 years. Assuming that the project is successful in developing practical techniques for herring stock separation, a similar program of sampling and analysis for at least some of the spawning and wintering grounds will be needed annually.

B. Location:

Herring samples will be collected from Kotzebue Sound, Port Clarence, Cape Denbigh, Cape Romanzof, Nelson Island, Security Cove-Goodnews Bay, Kulukak Bay, Nunavachak Bay, Unimak Island, and if possible from the Soviet Coast and the Pribilof Island winter grounds. Samples will be processed at Nome, Bethel and Metervik Bay. Scale measurement, data analysis and reporting will be accomplished in Anchorage.

C. Funding Source:

General fund; NMFS contract; NPFMC contract; other.

IDENTIFICATION OF BERING SEA HERRING STOCKS USING SCALE PATTERN ANALYSIS

D. Personnel:

This project will be supervised cooperatively by the Bering Sea Herring Project leader and the Statewide Salmon Stock Separation Project leader, both of which are existing positions. A new permanent full time FB I-II position is requested for direct supervision of both field and laboratory aspects of the project. Also requested are three 9-month seasonal FT III positions and three 2-month seasonal FT II positions.

- E. Samples of 200-500 herring will be collected over the course of the spawning season from each of the major spawning populations in the eastern Bering Sea. In the Togiak district, 200-500 herring will be collected at weekly or 10 day intervals to enable comparisons throughout the season. Herring will be transported intact for processing at Nome, Bethel, or Metervik Bay, utilizing routine resupply flights whenever possible. At each of the three processing stations a two-man crew will collect preferred scales; weigh, measure, sex and identify maturity stage of fish; age scales and keep tallies of the number of fish sampled by age for each sample site. In this manner field crews can be advised daily of the adequacy of samples. Processing crews will also compute and advise managers of age composition of samples for each area. Performance checks of sampling, aging, and record keeping by sampling and processing crews will be the responsibility of the project biologist and his supervisor.

Herring samples from wintering populations in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands will be obtained through the NMFS high seas observer program or from NMFS research vessels.

At the close of the season, scales and associated data will be assembled in Anchorage by the processing crew leaders and the project biologist. Processing crew leaders will continue as scale readers for approximately 7 months. Scales will be measured, digitized and analyzed using the Anchorage Stock Separation Laboratory facilities and the University of Alaska Computer Network.

F. Data Analysis:

Initially a cluster analysis will be performed to determine stock groupings based on similarity of scale characteristics. If these groupings can be shown to be consistent for several age classes of herring, scale pattern analysis will be applied to identify components within mixed stock samples obtained from the Pribilof wintering grounds. Departures from the simple pure stock by area situation will require increasingly more complex analyses and sampling programs.

IDENTIFICATION OF BERING SEA HERRING STOCKS USING SCALE PATTERN ANALYSIS

G. Results of the research will be published as a Department Informational Leaflet and annual reports will be prepared for the Board of Fisheries.

H. Cost Analysis:

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
100	Field program, FT III, seasonal (3), 6 mm	\$ 14.0
	FT II, seasonal (3), 6 mm	12.4
	Scale laboratory, FT III, seasonal (3), 21 mm	48.9
	FB II, permanent, 12 mm	38.6
	Subtotal	103.9
200	3 round trips - Anchorage/Bethel	0.9
	3 round trips - Anchorage/Nome	0.8
	3 round trips - Anchorage/Dillingham	0.8
	Admin. travel for Board, NMFS, NPFMC	1.3
	Subsistence and per diem	1.8
	Subtotal	5.6
300	Air freight	1.7
	Repair of field gear	1.1
	Computer charges	7.7
	Air charter, 20 hrs.	7.0
	Phone, xerox	2.2
	Subtotal	19.7
400	Groceries @ \$300/month x 12 mm	4.0
	Scientific supplies	1.7
	Computer supplies	1.7
	Field supplies	3.7
	Subtotal	11.1
500	Scale viewers, 3 ea. @ 0.5	1.7
	Digitizer work station	6.6
	Terminal	1.1
	Office furniture (desk, chair, file cabinets)	1.1
	Shipping containers	3.1
	Subtotal	13.6
	TOTAL	\$153.9

I. PROJECT TITLE:

Prince William Sound Herring Stock Assessment and Separation.

II. PROJECT JUSTIFICATION:

A. Problem Statement and Objectives:

Three commercial fisheries currently target on herring in Prince William Sound: A sac roe fishery, a bait and food fishery, and a spawn on kelp fishery. Management of these distinct but related fisheries has been complicated by a lack of basic data on abundance, composition and extent of seasonal mixing of the stocks involved. In the absence of this information the establishment of reasonable harvest levels and allocations based on quantitative biomass estimates have not been possible.

Management of the sac roe fishery is complicated by the Department's inability to make preseason hydroacoustic stock assessments and by its inability to adequately monitor the timing and movements of pre-spawning herring as they migrate through traditional fishing areas. Drastic shifts have occurred in the migration patterns and spawning distribution in recent years. In-season adjustment of management strategy to cope with these variables have met with limited success. Guideline harvest levels have been difficult to manage for, and in one instance, the herring passed through the fishery undetected and spawned before adjustments could be made.

In the face of a developing bait fishery it is especially important that the stocks of fish be identified to permit establishment of biologically sound harvest levels. Of primary concern is the uncertainty over whether the same stocks are harvested in both the winter bait fishery and in the spring sac roe fishery.

A better understanding of stock abundance, composition and migratory behavior in Prince William Sound will provide data to allow development of a management scheme which will permit maximum utilization of commercial yield while maintaining a viable breeding population.

B. Description of Fisheries:

Herring Sac Roe Fishery:

The sac roe fishery normally occurs during the month of April. The season is opened by emergency order and closes when a 5,000 ton guideline harvest level is attained. Both purse seine gear and gill net gear are allowed. Prince William Sound has three designated sac roe harvest districts: the Northern district which is located at the entrance of Valdez Arm; the Eastern district which includes Gravina, Sheep and Simpson Bays; and the Montague district which includes the waters surrounding Montague Island and Green Island. Herring utilized in this fishery are intercepted as they migrate through the open fishing areas on their way to the spawning grounds.

Herring Bait and Food Fish Fishery:

The herring bait and food fish fishery opens on October 1 and closes on January 31. Legal gear for this fishery includes trawls, purse seines and gill nets. All of Prince William Sound (except the sac roe harvest districts) is open for the harvest of bait and food fish herring. Although entrance into this fishery is not regulated by the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission, area registration is required and boats cannot fish in other areas of the State while registered for the Prince William Sound area.

Herring Spawn on Kelp Fishery:

The harvest of herring spawn on kelp normally occurs during late April and early May. The season is opened by emergency order after herring spawning has peaked, and is closed when a guideline harvest level of 200 tons is reached. Only the harvest of kelp fronds or blades four inches above the stem is allowed. Legal gear is restricted to an unpowered, hand held, cutting device.

Regulations have been adopted to permit a pound fishery for producing roe on kelp on introduced kelp and there is potential for growth of this fishery.

Historical commercial catch and effort data are presented in Table 1.

C. Present Program Cost:

About \$39,000 is spent for regulatory management of Prince William Sound herring stocks.

D. Anticipated Costs and Benefit:

The anticipated cost of the two year project is \$209,400; after the second year only \$17,700 is expected to be of a recurring nature. Once the stock or stocks can be identified and recruitment can be quantified, a management policy can be adopted to maximize annual harvest while retaining a viable population. The annual quotas can be set to reflect the current survey data rather than an historic average.

III. PROJECT NARRATIVE:

A. Duration:

Tagging studies: two years; Stock assessment: continuous.

B. Location:

Prince William Sound.

C. Funding Source:

General fund.

D. Personnel:

The assistant area management biologist will be responsible for the project. Utilization of trawls to sample herring will require seasonal biological and technical manpower support in addition to permanent staff to assist in tagging, catch sampling, tag recovery activities and stock assessment test fishing.

E. Procedures:

Periodic surveys, beginning in the fall and lasting until the spring sac roe fishery starts in April, will be conducted from the State vessel M/V MONTAGUE. The initial surveys will utilize the C-Tech LSS-68 sonar to locate stocks of herring in Prince William Sound. Subsequent sampling with a midwater trawl will identify year class strength, sex ratio, gonadal development, and overall abundance. Utilization of computer programs established by the University of Washington and the Southeastern Alaska Department of Fish and Game herring research project will allow for estimates of abundance. The sophisticated sonar and sampling trawl complete with net sounder will permit detection and accurate sampling of the schools. Subsequent sampling periods will detect changes in distribution. Intensified sampling immediately prior to the April opening of the commercial sac roe fishery will provide data on movement patterns, gonadal development and sexual maturity of the herring schools.

Tagging studies will be conducted in an effort to determine the number, distribution and degree of mixing of the various stocks impacted by the fishery. Using colored and numbered spaghetti type tags, large numbers of herring will be marked during both the winter bait fishery and the spring sac roe fishery. Using both chartered and Department vessels, a crew will tag fish captured adjacent to traditional spawning areas during and immediately following the spring sac roe fishery. During the fall and winter months fish will again be tagged from customary bait fishing areas.

Tags will be recovered using both permanent and temporary catch sampling personnel. Depending on the processing location, manpower will be dispatched for short periods to sample deliveries made both inside and outside of the area (Seward, Kenai, Kodiak).

Tagging of spawning stocks will be conducted again the next spring followed by sampling of the commercial catch to recover tags placed during the previous year. Tagging would cover two spawning runs and one season in the winter bait fishery with recovery efforts extending through two full seasons in both fisheries.

F. Data Analysis:

Analysis will be completed by local staff regarding year classes, gonadal development and sex ratio of individual and composite samples from the trawl surveys. A subsequent program will be written to

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND HERRING STOCK ASSESSMENT AND SEPARATION.

analyze this data via the University of Alaska computer system currently used to analyze shellfish and salmon data. Abundance analysis will be analyzed via the University of Washington computer program currently utilized by the Southeastern Region.

Analysis of tag recovery data will be analyzed by the local staff. The time and location of tag recoveries will provide insight into the number of discrete stocks residing in Prince William Sound and the location and relative degree of mixing of these stocks.

G. Publications:

Project results will be published as a Department of Fish and Game Technical Data Report and in special reports to the Board of Fisheries.

H. Cost Analysis:

<u>First Year</u>		
<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
100	FT III, seasonal, 6 mm with O.T.	\$ 16.8
	FB I, seasonal, 4 mm	11.2
	Subtotal	28.0
200	In-state transportation and per diem	5.9
300	Vessel charter 10 days @ \$1,800/day	18.0
	Electronic gear maintenance	0.3
	Freight for gear	0.9
	Computer analysis	1.8
	Aerial surveys	2.5
	Subtotal	23.5
400	Tags and tagging equipment	
	(20,000 tags and guns)	6.1
	2 midwater trawls (complete)	5.5
	2 trawl doors	1.3
	900 fathoms 1/2 inch trawl cable	2.8
	Miscellaneous sampling equipment	1.1
	Miscellaneous trawl equipment	1.1
	Subtotal	17.9
500	1 C-Tech Q-MI Sonar model LSS-68	55.0
	1 net sounder (complete)	18.7
	1 net reel including hydraulics	2.8
	Subtotal	76.5
	TOTAL	\$151.8

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND HERRING STOCK ASSESSMENT AND SEPARATION.

Second Year (not including inflation)

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
100	FT III, seasonal, 6 mm, with O.T.	\$ 16.8
	FB I, seasonal, 4 mm	<u>11.2</u>
	Subtotal	28.0
200	In-state transportation and per diem	5.9
300	Vessel charter 10 days @ \$1,800/day	18.0
	Electronic gear maintenance	0.3
	Computer analysis	1.8
	Aerial surveys	<u>2.5</u>
	Subtotal	22.6
400	Miscellaneous sampling equipment	1.1
500	None	<u>0</u>
	TOTAL	\$ 57.6

Maintenance Level (not including inflation)

<u>Line Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Annual Cost</u>
100	FB I, seasonal, 4 mm	\$ 11.2
200	In-state transportation and per diem	0.8
300	Electronic gear maintenance	0.4
	Computer analysis	1.7
	Aerial surveys	<u>2.5</u>
	Subtotal	4.6
400	Miscellaneous sampling equipment	1.1
500	None	<u>0</u>
	TOTAL	\$ 17.7

Table 1. Herring and herring spawn on kelp harvest from Prince William Sound, 1967-1979.

Year	Season	HERRING						HERRING SPAWN ON KELP				
		Balt/Food Fishery			Sac Roe Fishery			Harvest in Total Tons	Number of Permits	Number of Kelpers	Number of Boats	Harvest in Tons
		Number of Boats	Units of Gear	Harvest in Tons	Units of Seines	Units of Gill Nets	Harvest in Tons					
1967				30				30				
1969					6		355.7	355.7	3	3	3	2.7
1970		1	1	10				10	58		29	95.2
1971		2	2	20	12		919.2	939.2	487		34	384.7
1972		1	1	4.9	16		1,772.3	1,777.2	1,100		397	299.7
1973		1	1	8.5	28		6,983.3	6,991.8	504		176	153.2
1974					72	3	6,371	6,371	295	166	143	276.1
1975					76		6,080.5	6,080.5	765	437	328	458.5
1976	1/				66		2,584.1	2,584.1	662	357		242.5
1977	2/	2	2	17	60	1	2,284.1	2,301.1	251	164		208.5
1978	3/	4	2	145.2	70	40	1,356.5		80	66		70.5
1978-79	3/ 6 4/		4	1,254.5								
1979	3/				89		4,138		216	198		236.5
1979-80	3/ 1 5/		1									

1/ No fishery in the Northern District.
 2/ No fishery in the Montague District.
 3/ Preliminary data.

4/ One seine boat, one mid-water trawler, two pair trawls (two boats to each pair trawl).
 5/ One seine boat.

NRMEC
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P 17 B

Project Title SSRAA Chinook Rehabilitation			Location (a) Little Port Walter		Election Districts Served 1		Start Date FY 82		Completion Date FY 82	
6 AGENCY REQUEST			7 Operational Cost & No. Personnel Increase -- (Decrease)		First Operating Year		Ultimate Annual Year		GOVERNOR'S REQUEST	
									Approved	
									Deferred	
									Disapproved	
1002	Federal Receipts		Funding	Federal Receipts				1002	Federal Receipts	
1003	G/F Match			General Fund				1003	G/F Match	
1004	General Fund	\$70.0						1004	General Fund	
1005	I/A Receipts							1005	I/A Receipts	
	G.O. Bonds								G.O. Bonds	
			Total Annual Operational Cost							
			Position (FTE)							
			Previous Year Priority		Agency Priority		Governor's Priority			
Total			\$70.0						Total	

PROJECT DESCRIPTION **8**

Funds would be used to initiate a chinook rehabilitation program through the use of surplus Little Port Walter Hatchery chinook eggs. The existing Whitman Lake Hatchery facility would be used to incubate and short term rear the 1981 surplus Little Port Walter chinook. These chinook would be reared up to approximately 3 grams, then would be coded wire tagged and released in appropriate streams. These streams would be thoroughly surveyed the summer of 1981 and continually evaluated after the chinook are planted.

The Little Port Walter chinook stock came from Cripple Creek on the Unik River near Ketchikan. It is felt that the surplus chinook eggs would be used in a rehabilitation project in the area from which the stock originated.

LEGISLATIVE MEMBER'S SIGNATURE:

CATEGORY **9** NRMEC

AGENCY Fish & Game

PROGRAM

Page 1 of
Revised Date

FY 82

35

LEGISLATIVE REQUEST
PROPOSED CAPITAL
PROJECT

MEMORANDUM

S.S.R.A.A.

TO: Ron Wendte/Executive Director
FROM: Walt Larrick/Director of Operations
DATE: April 6, 1981
RE: FY-82 Chinook Rehabilitation Research Budget

Attached find a copy of the budget to initiate a chinook rehabilitation program through the use of surplus Little Port Walter Hatchery chinook eggs.

The proposal is being completed and reviewed by our staff and local ADF&G staff. The concept would be to use our existing Whitman Lake Hatchery facility to incubate and short term rear the 1981 surplus Little Port Walter Hatchery chinook. These chinook would be reared up to approximately 3 grams, then they would be coded wire tagged and released in appropriate streams. These streams would be thoroughly surveyed this summer and continually evaluated after the chinook are planted.

The justification for this proposal revolves around the origin of the Little Port Walter chinook stock. The hatchery program's brook stock came from Cripple Creek on the Unik River. The staff feels the surplus chinook eggs should be used in a rehabilitation project in the area the stocks originated in rather than move the eggs farther away and start another hatchery program in a different area.

cc: John Sund

SOUTHERN SOUTHEAST REGIONAL AQUACULTURE ASSOCIATION
FY-82 CHINOOK REHABILITATION RESEARCH BUDGET

OPERATIONS LABOR

Permanent Employee Salary	4,000.00
Temporary Employee Salary	23,860.00
	27,860.00

EXPENSES

Travel	600.00
Equipment Repair/Maint.	500.00
Telephone	200.00
	1,300.00

CONSUMABLES

Material Supplies	6,240.00
Living Supplies	2,000.00
Fuel	200.00
Fish Food	400.00
	8,840.00

CHARTERS

Air	15,000.00
-----	-----------

QUALITY CONTROL/EVALUATION

Consultants	2,000.00
Tagging	15,000.00
	17,000.00

TOTAL	
	70,000.00

Make sure TREE DIS
contracted out



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

April 13, 1981

6
NAMEC
OPER
P 172-B

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

The House Resources Committee has held hearings on the status of the fisheries rehabilitation and enhancement program. Based on the testimony received during the hearings, it is the recommendation of the Resources Committee that the following item be included in the FY 82 budget.

An appropriation of \$2,304,900 to the Department of Fish and Game. The individual items must be included in various division budgets and the backup material is attached. Note that \$1,096,100 is included in the governors FY 82 budget request. This total includes an additional amount of \$1,208,800.

A summary of the issue of fish marketing, recovery and evaluation is attached along with the material prepared by the Department of Fish and Game. The department has requested the additional amount of \$1,208,800. The governor's BRC has considered the issue and refused to submit a additional budget amendment to the legislature. The House Resources Committee has considered the issue and feels it is important that this program be started as soon as possible.

The State can only guarantee the most effective overall salmon fisheries program by gaining a more intimate knowledge of the stocks and runs involved. This can be best accomplished by a coordinated mark recovery program. The effort will have an impact on the entire State and will be essential for the future management of the resource and the international negotiation which we will continue to be involved in.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,

Fred F. Zharoff
Representative Zharoff
Co-Chairman

Terry Gardiner
Representative Gardiner
Co-Chairman



Alaska State Legislature

House of Representatives

Committee on Resources

Terry Gardiner, Co-Chairman
Fred F. Zharoff, Co-Chairman
465-3715

April 15, 1981

Pouch V
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99811

The Honorable Sam Cotten
Chairman, House Finance Committee
Capital Building
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Representative Cotten:

The House Resource Committee held hearings regarding the status of the fisheries enhancement and rehabilitation program in the State. Based on testimony presented during the hearings it is the Resources Committee request that the following matters being included in the FY 82 budget.

Planning is not free but pays for itself by involving all of the major participants. The purpose is to assist in making good decisions and prevent the disasters from occurring. The regional planning concept has been very successful. The regional teams are made up of three (3) members of the Department of Fish and Game and three (3) members of the regional association in the area. In some areas the overall strategic plan has been drafted and work in continuing on the implementation issues, in others the overall plan is still being formulated.

The costs for the regional planning teams have been paid by the State. The estimated costs have been arrived at and divided between the department and the appropriate regional association. Experience has proved that the process works very well when there are incentives for each party to participate and each party has the money within their on control.

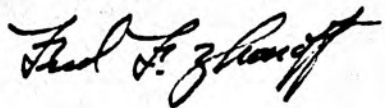
The House Resources Committee recommends that a total of \$600,000 be appropriated to the Department of Fish and Game for the planning efforts and that amount be allocated one half to the department and the other half divided between the following regional associations.

Department of Fish and Game	\$300,000
Southern Southeast Regional Association	50,000
Northern Southeast Regional Association	50,000
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Assoc.	50,000
Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association	50,000
Lower Yukon/Kuskokwim Aquaculture Assoc.	50,000
Imaparpik	50,000
TOTAL:	\$600,000

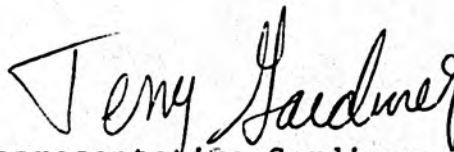
April 15, 1981/ Page 2

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,



Representative Zharoff
Co-Chairman



Representative Gardiner
Co-Chairman

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

FROM GARDINER NAME C
OIOBR
DEC P 307-11 (9)

TO: Mary Hakala
Administrative Aide
Representative Terry Gardiner's Office

DATE: April 10, 1981

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: C. Deming Cowles
Deputy Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

SUBJECT: Water Quality Monitoring

You have requested that we identify staff and support costs necessary for DEC to monitor water quality and activities in upland areas which might adversely affect water quality (such as forestry, mining, or road construction).

Currently, the Department maintains an Environmental Quality Monitoring and Laboratory Operations Section, with 13 positions (ecologists, chemists and technicians). These people are located in Juneau, although sampling and monitoring activities may take place throughout Alaska.

The purpose of the Department's monitoring program is to prevent discharges or activities which would adversely affect public health or the productivity of plants and animals. Samples are taken from public water supplies, streams and lakes, the air around communities, and from facilities permitted to discharge wastes (such as pulp mills, refineries, and sewage treatment plants).

There have been growing demands on the Department's monitoring and laboratory efforts, primarily from increased construction of roads, public facilities, and increased resource development. In response, the Department has requested an addition of \$84,900 in the FY 1982 budget request. This request, if approved, will provide an environmental technician and a laboratory assistant, to conduct sample analysis and processing at the Department's laboratory. These laboratory positions are essential to maintain existing monitoring efforts and to support additional field sampling. This request is on p. 357 of the FY 1982 short form budget.

in
Gov's
REQUEST

In addition to this request, the Department now recognizes the need for 3 field technicians (1 for each regional office) and support costs to do sampling and monitoring primarily in areas being affected by mining, forestry, road building and oil and gas development. These positions are not in the FY 82 budget request.

REQUEST
BEGINS
HERE

+ SEE NEXT PAGE

April 10, 1981

These field positions are an important addition to our existing monitoring program. The technicians would work under experienced environmental engineers and field officers to sample streams, lakes, ground water sources, landfills, and areas in and around communities. The technicians would identify water contaminated by bacteria, heavy metals, toxic organics, and sediments. The technicians would also identify areas where future construction or development activities could affect the uses of these waters by Alaskans.

The technicians would be used to identify baseline (natural) water quality conditions in waters, as well as sampling for impacts from development activities. The technicians would also augment other Department staff when necessary to respond to spills of oil or hazardous materials, disease outbreaks, and other emergencies.

The Department maintains a Water Quality Problem Assessment (an inventory) to identify existing and suspected sources of water pollution.

This information system is used to document water quality problems, record citizen complaints, and to set targets for monitoring. The assessment is available to document the need for expansion of the Department's field monitoring and sampling efforts.

Personnel

3 Environmental Technicians (R 12)	86.0
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<u>Travel</u>	31.6
---------------	------

<u>Contractual</u>	24.3
--------------------	------

<u>Commodities</u>	2.4
--------------------	-----

<u>Equipment</u>	4.5
	<u>148.8</u>

Detailed breakdown of support costs is available on request.

WHILE IN SESSION:
POUCH V
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811
(907) 465-4925

REPRESENTATIVE
BRIAN ROGERS
Alaska State Legislature

8
HOME:
BOX K - COLLEGE
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99708
(907) 456-2037

6 April 1981

TO: REP. RUSS MEEKINS, CHAIRMAN
NRMEC SUBCOMMITTEE

FROM: REP. BRIAN ROGERS *BR*

RE: BUDGET ADDITIONS - NRMEC

The following items are additions to the NRMEC budget category which I believe should be included in the House budget. Full backup is available for each item.

Division of Parks - Youth Hostel operations (Short Form P. 156) 40.0

Department of Environmental Conservation

Environmental Quality Operations (Short Form P 310)

Environmental Field Officer III 19 Fairbanks Full 1 39.1

Environmental Field Officer II 17 Fairbanks Full 2 68.1

(3 positions in addition to 4 in the Governor's budget)

✓ Office of Science and Technology (Short Form P. 326)

Grant Administrator 17 Juneau Full 1 36.0

Clerk Typist III 8 Juneau Full 1 20.6

Associated Costs 55.1

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

411 W. 4th Avenue, Suite 1A • Anchorage, Alaska 98501 • Phone 907-274-3611



From Ferguson

NRMEC
OIFER

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Frank Ferguson

From: Alaska Federation of Natives

Date: April 27, 1981

Your assistance in securing funds for the AFN Lands Division would be appreciated.

To date, approximately 17 million acres (which includes 2 million that have been patented) of the 44 million acre entitlement under the 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act have been conveyed to the Native village and regional corporations. Although the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act did provide clarifying amendments to resolve many of the issues involved in implementing ANCSA; numerous issues remain which must be resolved at the local, State or Federal level before the Native corporations can receive acceptable land patents.

Many of the issues delaying the land conveyances to the State and Native corporations require thorough research, and also technical interpretations either in the land area or legal field.

AFN would like your assistance in securing funds so that we may begin resolving the problems outlined on the attached summary.

Thank you.

PROBLEMS DELAYING LAND CONVEYANCES

Native allotments.

Some 9,000 allotments are pending before the Department of Interior. Although the ANICLA provided for legislative conveyance of these allotments as a method of expediting conveyance; assistance is needed in resolving other legal issues, amending land descriptions and identifying proper locations before the corporations can determine which lands they are entitled to. Overselections will have to remain in reserve until this section is complete. AFN will research issues delaying process and propose recommendations for an accelerated program.

Existing rights.

BLM has delayed the lengthy process of issuing null and void notices on mining claims because of a reduction in funds for mining claims adjudication and the need to divert personnel to the Native allotment process. ANICAB has determined that BLM should go beyond the simple examination of material site right-of-way issuances to determine whether the terms identification were met. Also, all unacted upon applications must be adjudicated prior to issuance of Native conveyances. AFN will research the legal issues and identify other potential conflicts to determine if there are methods or procedures that can be adopted to expedite conveyances.

Navigable waters and submerged lands.

Until determinations on non-navigable waters are made, and agreed upon by the State of Alaska; the corporations will be unable to determine the exact acres of land they are entitled to. Overselections will have to remain in reserve until the determinations are made. AFN could begin working with the State of Alaska to determine if there is an agreement that could be reached in defining non-navigable waters. In addition, AFN will assist in developing the procedures under ANILCA, which allows Native corporations to relinquish certain water bodies which the State can select.

Plan of survey/land conveyance.

The State and Land Managers Association agree that the plan of survey and land conveyance process being used by BLM is inadequate; parties are working together to submit recommendations to BLM which could ensure acceptable titles. Also, AFN will assist in developing procedures for issuance of conforming patent by outlining problems proposing recommendations agreeable to the State corporations.

14(c) conveyances.

AFN will assist the State in developing guidelines or proposed agreements which can be used in transferring 14(c) lands to the appropriate parties.

ANILCA legislation.

AFN will participate in developing procedures or guidelines needed to implement the following sections:

- Alaska Land Bank
- Alaska Land Council
- Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan
- Barren-ground Caribou Study
- Tongass Forest Study
- North Slope Study
- Arctic Coastal Plain Resources Assessment
- Alaska Mineral Resource Assessment and related requirements
- Management for the National Park Service units
- Cooperative information/education centers

Proposed Budget

Personnel

Legal Director	45,000	
Land Director	40,000	
Secretary	18,000	
	<u>103,000</u>	103,000

Fringe @23%	23,690	23,690
-------------	--------	--------

<u>Consultants</u>		60,000
Technical research		
Legal research		

<u>Travel</u>		20,700
---------------	--	--------

Support Services

Rent	6,800	
Telephone	5,400	
Postage	1,200	
Supplies	2,500	
Equipment	1,547	
	<u>17,447</u>	17,447

\$224,837

malone 1/30/82

ADDITIONAL TITLE OF POLICY BUDGET PROGRAM DECISION INCREMENT OF WHICH THIS IS PART:

1 Project Title:

CRESCENT RIVER INSIDE TEST FISHING		
100	FB I, seasonal, 2 mm	\$ 5.5
	2 - FT II, seasonal, 4 mm total	8.4
	Subtotal	\$ 13.9
200	Travel of personnel	\$ 0.5
300	Aircraft charter (transportation and logistical support)	\$ 8.0
400	Field equipment (includes food)	\$ 10.0
500	SSB radio	\$ 0.4
	Boat motor	2.0
	2 - fishwheels	3.0
	2 - rifles	0.4
	Subtotal	\$ 5.8

CODE	EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT	AMOUNT
100	PERSONAL SERVICES	13.9
200	TRAVEL	0.5
300	CONTRACTUAL SERVICES	8.0
400	COMMODITIES	10.0
500	EQUIPMENT	5.8
600	LANDS, BLDGS., ETC.	
700	GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.	
800	MISCELLANEOUS	
	TOTAL	38.2
	I-A TRANS. (non-add)	
FED. RECEIPTS - CODE:		
	GF MATCH.	
	GEN. FUND	
	I-A RCPTS.	
	PGM RCPTS.	
	OTHER	
	OTHER	

BRIEFLY DESCRIBE WHAT THIS INCREMENT PURCHASES.

3 Sonar counters were installed at the outlet of Crescent Lake located on the west side of Cook Inlet's Central District in 1979. The Department's tentative escapement range of 30,000 to 50,000 sockeye was exceeded when in 1979 about 90,000 sockeye escaped the fishery and spawned in the Crescent Lake system. The management staff provided the local area four additional commercial fishing periods by emergency order in 1979 based on escapement data. Travel time for sockeye to migrate upriver was about 10 days and even more fishing time could have been given had the staff been able to estimate the number of salmon in the 25 miles of river between the outlet of the lake and the river mouth where escapement was being enumerated. Sonar counters cannot be used downriver due to tidal problems, but fishwheels would be effective. This proposed project would provide an index of the number of salmon entering Crescent River using fishwheels. The information generated from this project would be used to better manage the Crescent River Sockeye salmon run enabling additional openings during large returns. The project requires 6 man months

5	PFT	PPT	NON PERM	TOTAL
NO. POSITIONS				
NO. STAFF MONTHS				
PRIORITIES				
This increment is part of a Policy Budget increment which was classified as:				GOVERNOR
(Check Only One!) LEVEL I ☐ LEVEL II ☐				ACCEPT
				REJECT
THIS INCREMENT REQUESTS FUNDS FOR	CURRENTLY EXISTING SERVICE			
	NEW SERVICE			

LEGISLATIVE MEMBER'S SIGNATURE: of seasonal time and costs \$38,200 annually,

CATEGORY: 7 NRMEC
 AGENCY: Fish and Game
 PROGRAM: Fisheries Resource Conservation

FY 82

6 L LEGISLATIVE OPERATING BUDGET REQUEST

PUBLIC AWARENESS PROJECT

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 1, 1981

8:50 a.m.

(Tape HFC 81-62, side 2 #025.)

PRESENT

All Members of the Committee were in attendance except Representative Moss. (Representatives Buchholdt, Meekins and Malone arrived later in the meeting.) Also present were: Representatives Gardiner and Halford; Anselm Staack, Comptroller, Division of Treasury, Department of Revenue; Milt Barker, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Finance Division; and Doug Pope, Aide to Representative Cotten.

CSSB 321 (fin)

Chairman Cotten called the meeting to order and brought CSSB 321 up for consideration.

CSSB 321 (fin) am -- "An Act amending, adjusting and repealing appropriations; and providing for an effective date."

Representative Rogers presented a House Finance CS for CSSB 321. He explained there are no new appropriations in this bill. Chairman Cotten said the fiscal note on the Bill is zero. He advised the Speaker has two proposed amendments to the Bill, and he requested that it be held until he had an opportunity to present them.

HB 315 and HB 316

The next bills to be considered were HB 315 and HB 316.

HB 315 -- "An Act prohibiting the sale of certain general obligation bonds; and providing for an effective date."

HB 316 -- "An Act making special appropriations for capital projects for which general obligation bonds have been authorized but not issued and for defeasance of outstanding general obligation bonds; and providing for an effective date."

REPRESENTATIVE ADAMS explained these are companion bills. He explained that HB 315 removes the authority to issue any bonds as stated in the bill, and HB 316 describes which of these bonds have not been funded. He explained that Section 1 of HB 316 stops the state from issuing any cash from bonds approved by the voters from 1972 through 1980. He said section 2 places money before the State Bond Committee for the purpose of defeasing

bonds issued before May 1978. He explained this would reduce the future debt service required. He said it costs 35% of the amount of debt service on all bonds. Representative Adams said the bill would also reduce the potential debt per capita and it may improve the State's credit rating.

Representative Adams said the negative side of the bills is the loss of the interest differential, depending on the interest rate of the stock market; the loss of general funds, and the loss of the opportunity of upgrading the state's bond rating through 1980.

Representative Adams said over the next ten years it will reduce the State's debt, if these bills are passed.

There was discussion on the bonds listed in the bill. Representative Montgomery questioned the 1972 bond issue, approved by the voters nine years ago, that was never funded. He commented they don't even know if it is needed anymore. Representative Carney said he didn't think the fact that a bond hasn't been funded necessarily means the project is no longer needed. He said it may be that some bureaucrat decided the people didn't know what they wanted. He guessed these projects are just as much needed now as they were ten years ago. There was further discussion.

MR. MILT BARKER, Fiscal Analyst, Legislative Finance Division, explained they wanted a bill that would wipe the debt clean for any future bonded indebtedness. He commented that the funds would still be invested in the general fund until the funds are appropriated.

(Representative Buchholdt arrived at this time.)

Representative Rogers suggested considering future general obligation bonds as one issue, and defeasance as another. There was brief discussion. Representative Adams said the point is to reduce state debt for the future.

(Representative Meekins arrived at this time.)

There was further discussion on which bonds have not been funded. Mr. Barker commented by appropriating into the bond fund they are not changing any of the provisions of the bond council. Representative Adams said he wouldn't mind looking at eliminating these particular projects, or to phasing out the 1972 to 1978 bond projects in future legislation; however, he said these particular projects were voted on by the people. Representative Carney said they needed to know what the projects are and what completion costs would be. He said they also should find out if a project is still needed.

Representative Malone arrived at this time.) (Representative Buchholdt arrived at this time.)

CORRECTION

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

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(Representative Malone arrived at this time.) (Representative Meekins left at this time.)

Mr. Barker explained it is difficult to get information on where the bonds are -- particularly with bonds that receive federal funds. There was further discussion.

(Tape change, HFC 81-63, Side 1.)

Representative Adams said he thinks from now on the State should go "cash on the barrel" for all projects instead of going into bonded indebtedness. Chairman Cotten said he agreed with that.

Representative Malone said he thinks it would be advantageous for the Committee to get an accounting of the bond issues of all the projects built which have funds remaining in the authorization. He said they should clean up the books in that area. He said they should also make the determination whether or not the projects are going to be built, and if not those funds should be lapsed. He said he didn't think it was a good accounting practice to have bonds going back a long way. He suggested this be reviewed.

MR. ANSELM STAACK, Comptroller, Division of Treasury, Department of Revenue referred to the bond issues in the Department of Environmental Conservation, and said they have a two-fold problem: first, they are based on grants that go along with municipal bonds and the municipality has to begin the project; and second, the project may have been designed several years ago, and now it cannot fulfill all the environmental requirements, so it has to be updated. He said in some cases, the project may have already been built, which is the case with (14) on line 25. He said that one was appropriated with other funds. Mr. Staack said with other bond authorizations there is a federal funding problem, where the federal funding came in at a lesser amount, so the project itself had to be reduced.

Chairman Cotten commented that HB 161 ("An Act relating to the general obligation bonds approved by the voters at the November 1980 general election, and repealing laws authorizing those bonds; and providing for an effective date.") and HB 162 ("An Act making special appropriations for capital improvements for projects for which general obligation bonds were approved by the voters at the 1980 general election; and providing for an effective date.") by Representative Malone deal with basically the same subject.

Representative Haugen asked if there wasn't some mechanism where they could get these bonds off the books. Mr. Staack said that is a good point. He said the Bond Council has asked for and just received an opinion from the Attorney General's Office. He said they asked how to take bonds authorized and approved by voters, and legally remove them from ever being funded. He said the Attorney General has suggested a certain method and they are checking it out. He said they are looking to see what they can do to remove items that need to be removed. Representative Carney asked if all that had to be done was for the Legislature

to pass a statute removing the authority. Mr. Staack said he doesn't have an answer to that.

Representative Malone wondered what happened when they have a bond project where the project has been completed and the balance of funds are not going to be expended; or if the project cannot be built for some reason, what is done with the bond issue. There was further discussion.

HB 315 and HB 316 were held in Committee.

RECESS

Chairman Cotten called for a recess at 9:55 a.m. and recalled the meeting to order at 10:50 p.m.

NATURAL RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (NRMEC) BUDGET CATEGORY

Chairman Cotten announced the Committee would continue their consideration of the NRMEC budget category. He invited Representative Gardiner to explain his request for an addition to the budget (back up material included in legislative add-on list presented to Committee at 4/30/81 meeting).

Representative Rogers suggested these be considered as separate legislation, rather than going through the operating budget.

Representative Gardiner explained the lake fertilization project he is proposing be done through SSRAA. There was discussion on whether this was a capital or operating project.

Representative Gardiner explained his other request is for \$70.0 for chinook rehabilitation research to be contracted to SSRAA. There was discussion on the reason for using aquaculture associations instead of a state agency. Representative Gardiner said the associations have shown they can work quickly and in a fairly efficient manner.

Representative Malone questioned the difference between a terminal harvest at a hatchery and one at a fertilized lake. Representative Gardiner said one difference is the Association would have no right to a harvest at a hatchery.

Representative Gardiner explained the request from the House Resources Committee for a fish marking, recovery and evaluation project in the amount of \$1208.8. He said the Governor did approve about half of the request, and the Resources Committee is requesting that the rest of the request by the Department and Aquaculture Association be funded.

Representative Gardiner explained the last request by House Resources is \$600.0 for Regional Assoc. planning.

(Tape Change, HFC 81-63, Side 2.)

Representative Gardiner said it is the State's responsibility to do the planning. He said this request would fund about half the actual costs. There was discussion.

Chairman Cotten asked if any of these projects would duplicate what the state is doing. Representative Gardiner said the state is working on projects, but very slowly. He said they are not giving the Associations any money to do the same things. Representative Gardiner commented if they want to get something done, it is important to include the aquaculture associations. He said the Department doesn't have the same incentive as the associations do to get things done.

In answer to a question from Chairman Cotten, Representative Gardiner said he thinks both the Department and the Association have come to a meeting of minds on what the appropriate functions are of the state and the associations. He said there have been discussions of the Associations taking over and running the facilities. He said then they would have to pay for themselves. He said under that plan, the Department would do the research and regulatory work, and the actual production would be done by the aquaculture associations. He said he thinks the Department has become more comfortable with that approach. He said one of the problems before was that the Associations hadn't proven themselves capable of running the facilities; they have proven that now.

Chairman Cotten commented the House figure is 18% above last year's figure for F.R.E.D.'s total budget, and these legislative requests are in addition to that.

Representative Gardiner said these projects are a high priority. Chairman Cotten said the add on requests would put the budget up to 30% over last year's.

MR. DOUG POPE explained the request from Representative Vaska for \$2,431.4 for a AYK fisheries management program (back up information provided to Committee at 4/30/81 meeting). He said he has looked over the proposal and believes approximately \$700,000 can be taken from the request.

(Tape Change. HFC 81-64, side 1.)

Mr. Pope presented information showing where the deletions to the project could be made (see attachment #1) for a new total of \$1799.2.

ADJOURNMENT

The meeting adjourned at 12:04 p.m.

Tape HFC 81-62, side 2 #015 to end
HFC 81-63, side 1 #001 to end
side 2 #001 to end
HFC 81-64, side 1 #001 to #042

Projects planned for the gathering and evaluation of comprehensive information about salmon stocks in the A-Y-K region.

Title of Proposal	Department priority	Duration	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Total Cost
Origins of Chinook Salmon Intercepted by the Japanese Mothership Fishery	High	3 years	85.2	120.0	130.0	0	0	337.2
Stock Biology of Yukon River Chinook Salmon	High	Continuous	291.2	228.1	251.0	276.0	303.7	1350.0
Kotzebue Chum Salmon Stock Separation Studies	High	3 years	84.6	78.1	85.9	0	0	248.6
Test Fishing in the North Mouth of the Yukon River	High	Continuous	49.4	41.2	45.4	49.9	54.9	240.8
Assessment of Salmon Run Size in the Main Stem Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers by Sonar	High	3 years	212.5	127.4	140.1	0	0	480.0
Horton Sound Salmon Escapement Studies	High	Continuous	70.9	57.1	62.8	69.1	76.0	335.9
Sonar Evaluation of Salmon in the Unalakleet River	High	Continuous	129.8	37.5	41.3	45.4	49.9	303.9
Biometric Analysis of Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Fisheries Information	High	Continuous	224.4	148.9	163.8	180.2	198.2	915.5
Administrative Support for an Expanded A-Y-K Salmon Program	High	~~Continuous~~	~~208.9~~	252.9	278.2	306.0	336.6	1883.6
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region Subsistence Salmon Surveys	High	Continuous	49.3	54.2	59.7	65.6	72.2	301.0
Upper Tanana Chinook Salmon Optimum Escapement Studies	Medium	5 years	169.0	84.6	93.0	102.4	112.6	561.6
Kobuk River Escapement Studies	Medium	Continuous	92.9	90.2	99.2	109.1	120.1	511.5
Lower Yukon River Juvenile Salmon Abundance Index	Medium	5 years	50.0	55.0	60.5	66.6	73.2	305.3
~~Eastern Horton Sound Fisheries Monitoring~~	~~Medium~~	~~Continuous~~	~~53.6~~	~~59.0~~	~~64.9~~	~~71.3~~	~~78.5~~	~~327.3~~
Stebbins-St. Michael Salmon Study	Medium	3 years	35.1	32.0	35.2	0	0	102.3
~~Kuskokwim Bay Salmon Tag and Recovery Study~~	~~Low~~	~~3 years~~	~~34.4~~	~~38.0~~	~~20.0~~	~~0~~	~~0~~	~~92.4~~
~~Yukon and Kuskokwim River Salmon Forecast Study~~	~~Low~~	~~5 years~~	~~89.2~~	~~82.2~~	~~90.4~~	~~99.5~~	~~109.4~~	~~470.7~~
Commercial Fishery Gear Selectivity Research	High	3 years	0	45.0	50.0	55.0	0	150.0
Sonar Enumeration of Salmon in the Upper Yukon River	Medium	4 years	0	110.0	50.0	55.0	60.0	275.0
Upper Tanana Coho and Chum Salmon Studies	Medium	3 years	0	34.5	30.0	41.7	0	114.2
Port Clarence Salmon Research	Medium	3 years	0	40.0	45.0	50.0	0	135.0
Yukon and Kuskokwim Smolt Studies	Low	4 years	0	150.0	100.0	110.0	121.0	401.0
False Pass Tagging Research	Low	3 years	0	0	150.0	165.0	181.5	496.5
TOTAL			~~2431.4~~ 1779.2	1965.9	2156.4	1917.8	1947.8	10,419.3

862

Attachment #1

5/1/81

HOUSE FINANCE COMMITTEE

May 1, 1981

1:45 p.m.

{Tape HFC 81-64, Side 1, #042}

PRESENT

Chairman Cotten called the meeting to order at 1:45 p.m. All members of the Committee were present, except Representatives Buchholdt and Moss. Representatives Rogers, Carney and Meekins arrived later in the meeting. Also in attendance from the Alaska Court System: Arthur Snowden, Administrative Director, and Richard Barrier, Deputy Administrative Director; Theresa White, Executive Director, Alaska Judicial Council. Also present: Commissioner William Nix, Department of Public Safety; Andrew Ebona, Executive Director, and Arlene Diltz and Michael Mann, Tlingit and Haida Central Council; Bob Schroeder, Fiscal Analyst, Division of Legislative Finance.

JUSTICE BUDGET CATEGORY

Chairman Cotten announced the Committee would hear the recommendations of the JUSTICE BUDGET subcommittee-- Representative Adams, chairman.

(Representative Rogers arrived at this time.)

Representative Adams stated officials from the Alaska Court System would make a presentation first.

Art Snowden called attention to the tremendous backlog of criminal cases. He advised the length of sentencing has jumped from 50-80% as a direct result of the ban on plea-bargaining. Their budget request is approximately 5% above continuation level, he said, which is necessary to run an effective system. He advised the request is for 22 new positions--16 of which are absolutely necessary to maintain the current level of efficiency--and for different improvements within the system. In closing, he argued he feels their request is reasonable and, even at that, they would be operating under a pretty tight budget. He also pointed out a special audit of the court transcription system was done last year at the request of the Legislature, and it was found to be saving the State \$800,000, as opposed to utilizing court reporters.

Representative Freeman asked who does the budget and how the figures are arrived at. Rick Barrier replied he prepared the budget, calculated at continuation level, which by definition includes identical resources as the previous year, plus 8% inflation for commodities, 12% inflation for travel and 15% for library books. The two exceptions, he explained, are salary increases and the actuarially sound retirement program, which are

mandated by the Legislature, enacted last year. He added he stands by his figures as representing accurate and true costs and distributed a handout on the budget (see Attachment 1). Representative Freeman commented the budget is calculated at \$15 million. Mr. Barrier conceded the 36% total increase is high, but the pay raises and retirement program are under legislative control and represent \$6,544,000 of their request.

(Representative Rogers left the meeting at this time.)

During discussion, Mr. Snowden commented that, while the salary increases and retirement system are tremendously appreciated, they do not add to the resources in the budget. Representative Montgomery wondered if the statutes demand that the retirement system become actuarially sound in one year. Mr. Barrier indicated no, that the unfunded liability will show up in their budget over the next several years until it is paid up and that last July 1 was the effective date of that program.

(Representative Carney arrived at this time.)

Continuing, Mr. Barrier advised \$15 million is currently in the retirement system and approximately \$3 million will be added this year. Representative Montgomery asked if they are looking at a five-year plan. Mr. Barrier indicated he would have to check with the Division of Retirement. He added that next year's budget request for retirement should be approximately the same figure as this year--\$2,679,200.

Chairman Cotten noted that approximately 70% of their budget represents personnel. Mr. Barrier stated this is high because it reflects two years of pay raises. He explained the contracts are negotiated on a two-year basis, thus, this same situation will show up in another two years.

During discussion of the capital budget, Mr. Snowden advised they stayed within the budget figure requested last year on all projects. He also pointed out this is the first year since statehood that no magistrate "is working off his kitchen table" because they have been able to rent space. Mr. Barrier noted they contract out with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities to do the on-site projects rather than developing their own project staff, which has worked well.

(Representative Meekins arrived at this time.)

There was further discussion on the various positions requested. Mr. Snowden gave examples pointing up the necessity of the additional positions to help clear up the backlog and cited three court cases that were a direct result of the backlog last year.

(Representatives Meekins and Haugen left the meeting.)

[Tape HFC 81-64, Side 2, #001]

Representative Carney asked about the superior court judge requested for Palmer last year. Mr. Snowden advised that, after discussion with Senator Kerttula, it was felt this was not necessary because the backlog has been cut down and, at times, they have been able to supply judges to handle the situation; however, he noted it will be necessary to have a resident judge as time goes on. Representative Carney indicated he would check on this.

At this time, Theresa White testified on behalf of the Alaska Judicial Council. She noted this budget was cut 50%. She described the research program schedule for FY 82 and the various studies that are being done.

(Representatives Rogers, Meekins and Haugen returned to the meeting, and Representatives Malone and Carney left at this time.)

In conclusion, Ms. White urged the Finance Committee to fund the Judicial Council at continuation level.

During discussion, Representative Freeman asked how many employees are on the Judicial Council; and Ms. White indicated there are five full-time employees (FTE)--Executive Director, Administrative Assistant, Secretary, Research Director and Sentencing Analyst. She advised the first three positions are absolutely necessary. Representative Freeman read an excerpt from the statutes regarding the specific duties of the Judicial Council and stated he doesn't feel the large budget requested is necessary for them to perform the duties mandated by the Legislature. As a former member of the Judicial Council (1972 last year served), he stated he does not feel there is enough work requiring five FTE. Ms. White responded that she has been with the Council since July 1974 and pointed out that, while Representative Freeman served on the Council, most of the costs were absorbed by the Court System, but since that time, the Court System did not want to continue to supply the Council with space, etc., and asked them to move out.

Representative Meekins spoke in favor of the Judicial Council and the important job it does in getting out the judicial selection and retention recommendations. He indicated he would support more legislative direction but feels the positions should not be cut. Representative Freeman pointed out the five people on the Judicial Council do not make the selection of the judges.

RECESS

(Chairman Cotten called a recess at 3:00 p.m. and reconvened the meeting at 3:30 p.m. Members present after the recess: Representatives Adams, Cotten, Freeman, Malone, Meekins and Montgomery.)

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, Village Public Safety Officer, p 152-157: Representative Adams advised representatives from Tlingit and Haida Central Council were here to testify before the Finance Committee on the Village Public Safety Officer program (VPSO).

Andy Ebona distributed a handout (see Attachment 2) and testified in favor of the program because of its value to the rural communities.

(Representative Haugen returned to the meeting.)

Mr. Ebona described how funds were related to the CETA program and the CETA positions involved. There was discussion on the 20% overhead listed on their budget (see last page of attachment).

(Representative Meekins left the meeting, and Representative Carney returned at this time.)

Arlene Diltz explained they are trying to expand the VPSO program from five communities to ten and from 52 VPSO positions to 108.

Representative Freeman asked how a community goes about getting a VPSO. Referring to problems in Hydaburg, he stated this program makes more sense than a full-time State trooper. Ms. Diltz explained the communities are notified through a list they send to the municipalities and community-based organizations and added that they have already spoken with people from Hydaburg.

{Tape HFC 81-65, Side 1, #001}

During discussion, Ms. Diltz explained the VPSO's are actually city employees; however, they receive their direction and training from the Department of Public Safety.

Representative Carney indicated he feels this is a good idea and wondered about getting a VPSO for Wasilla. Mr. Ebona advised this program addresses the villages in rural Alaska, and they are concentrating primarily on Southeast. Commissioner Nix explained that this is not possible for Wasilla, that it is the city police who would respond to problems there. In response to a question on the criteria for a VPSO, Commissioner Nix advised there are no statutes governing this, but the VPSO program is to address those areas where there are no troopers or police available.

At this time, the Committee began the JUSTICE BUDGET closeouts. Representative Adams noted the Joint House-Senate Subcommittee on the Justice Budget basically adhered to the 5% general reduction and no new positions guidelines. Bob Schroeder also pointed out most positions were funded for 10 months.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR, Status of Women Commission, p 2: Mr. Schroeder advised of a 5% general reduction.

Human Rights Commission, p 4: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee considered the Governor's Budget Amendment (GBA), and then reduced by 5%.

DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION, Public Defender--First Judicial District, p 8: The subcommittee recommended a 5% reduction.

Second Judicial District, p 10: Mr. Schroeder explained a 5% reduction was taken, then the two positions in Barrow were added and funded at 10 months.

(Representative Rogers returned to the meeting.)

Third Judicial District, p 12: Mr. Schroeder advised the position was deleted and the remainder reduced by 5%.

Fourth Judicial District, p 14: Mr. Schroeder explained there were no new positions requested; the subcommittee took a 5% reduction and then added an attorney and secretary in Fairbanks and an attorney in Bethel and related costs.

(Representatives Haugen and left the meeting.)

During discussion, Mr. Schroeder pointed out the Public Defender report stated the deficit in Fairbanks is greater than in any other area. Representative Rogers asked about the recommendations of the Task Force on Violent Crime, and Representative Adams indicated they would be brought up with legislative requests at the end of the subcommittee presentation.

Administration & Support, p 16: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction.

DEPARTMENT OF LAW, Prosecution--First Judicial District, p 20: Mr. Schroeder advised a 5% reduction was taken, then the three positions and related costs were added for Sitka.

(Representative Carney left the meeting.)

Second Judicial District, p 22: Mr. Schroeder advised of a 5% reduction, then the two Barrow positions were added.

Third Judicial District, p 24: Mr. Schroeder explained the subcommittee approved the data control clerk, and applied a 5% general reduction. There was discussion on vacancy rate assessment. Mr. Schroeder indicated the subcommittee applied a 5% assessment, and the Governor took 2.8%. Representative Rogers indicated he feels a 7-8% vacancy assessment seems rather severe for the small offices--five positions or less.

Fourth Judicial District, p 26: The subcommittee allowed the data control clerk.

Prosecution--Administration & Support, p 28: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee allowed the data control clerk and

deleted the attorney position, allowed the GBA, but redistributed by line item.

Criminal Appeals & Special Programs, p 30: Mr. Schroeder explained the subcommittee made a 5% reduction and disallowed the positions.

Pre-Trial Diversion, p 32: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee took a 5% reduction and disallowed the position. Representative Malone indicated the Committee might want to consider putting that position back in, because it was there but funded under a different source.

Criminal Justice Planning Agency--Action Grants/Discretionary Grants, p 36-38: The subcommittee took the Governor's figure.

Planning, p 40: Mr. Schroeder explained this program is being deleted by the federal government, so the subcommittee reduced it to the proper funds necessary for closeout--deleting eight positions and the general fund request. There was brief discussion on the GBA regarding the implementation of a crime prevention program.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & SOCIAL SERVICES, Adult Confinement--Palmer Correctional Center, p 44: Mr. Schroeder stated the subcommittee allowed five of the seven positions.

The subcommittee took a general 5% reduction in the following:

Anchorage State Correction Center, p 46
Juneau Correction Center, p 48
Fairbanks Correction Center, p 50
Ketchikan Correction Center, p 52
Anchorage Annex (6th Avenue) Correction Center, p 54
Eagle River Correction Center, p 56

Ridgeview Manor, p 58: As a point of interest, Mr. Schroeder advised a women's facility is being built there. During brief discussion, he stated the population was 23 on February 9, 1981.

Nome Correction Center, p 62: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction.

Juneau Women's & Juvenile Facility, p 62: Mr. Schroeder explained this is a new facility under construction and expected to be functional in November 1982. He noted the subcommittee reduced contractual and commodities by 50% because adequate funding will be supplied in the capital budget.

{Tape HFC 81-65, Side 2, #001}

Master Plan Statewide Pool, p 64: The subcommittee reduced this by 5%. During discussion, Mr. Schroeder explained this consists of a mobile group of nine correctional officers--three in Fairbanks, three in Anchorage and three in Juneau.

Prison Industries, p 66: Mr. Schroeder advised this was funded in the Palmer component last year and broken out separately this year.

Local Facilities, p 68: The subcommittee reduced by 5%.

Out-of-State Contractual, p 70: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction. During discussion, Representative Montgomery asked if the space this year justified the reduction, and Representative Adams stated there was nothing at the hearings to indicate otherwise. Mr. Schroeder explained this is the first year they have not had to come in for a supplemental and he did not know if the 5% cut would put them back in a supplemental situation.

Major Medical & Guard Hire, p 72: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction.

Adult Probation & Comm Program--First Judicial District, p 76: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee allowed the Ketchikan position and deleted the Juneau position.

(Chairman Cotten left at this time, and Vice Chairman Freeman conducted the meeting.)

Second Judicial District, p 78: The subcommittee funded the Nome position and took a 5% reduction, Mr. Schroeder said.

Third Judicial District, p 80: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee funded the Kodiak position and reduced by 5%.

Fourth Judicial District, p 82: Mr. Schroeder stated the subcommittee funded the first three positions and deleted the fourth and took a 5% reduction.

Community Based Programs, p 84: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee incorporated the large GBA then deleted the operating costs for two automobiles--from five to three--and reduced by 5%.

Corrections Administration & Support--Director's Office, p 90: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction.

Training & Career Development, p 92: Mr. Schroeder noted this has been split out separately this year and a 5% reduction taken.

Parole Board, p 94: Mr. Schroeder advised the GBA was allowed by the subcommittee. Representative Rogers pointed out that, under statute, the Parole Board goes out of existence July 1. He stated he feels this should be zeroed out and only funded by fiscal note. Mr. Schroeder explained the subcommittee was aware of this and felt it could be adjusted accordingly.

(Chairman Cotten returned at this time and conducted the meeting.)

Youth Services--McLaughlin Youth Center, p 98: Mr. Schroeder noted this whole section has been split out this year and put under a separate division. He explained the subcommittee accepted the GBA regarding the reclassification of counselors and doubling of overtime and reduced the result by 5%.

Fairbanks Youth Facility, p 100: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee disallowed the position and took a 5% reduction plus the Major Medical & Guard Hire minus 5%. There was discussion on the unreasonably high cost of \$50.0 per youth.

Nome Youth Facility, p 102: Mr. Schroeder advised this is to be finished in October. The subcommittee funded personal services and travel at minus 5% and contractual, commodities and equipment were reduced by 50%, as it was felt the request was excessively high.

Major Medical & Guard Hire, p 104: The subcommittee accepted the GBA and reduced by 5% and transferred to McLaughlin and Fairbanks Youth Centers.

Juvenile Probation First District, p 108: The subcommittee took a 5% reduction.

Juvenile Probation Second District, p 110: Mr. Schroeder pointed out this is now combined with Juvenile Probation Fourth District, on p 114, and a 5% reduction was taken.

Juvenile Probation Third District, p 112: Mr. Schroeder advised the subcommittee took a 5% reduction and deleted the request for three new vehicles and operating costs--had seven last year; wanted 10 this year.

Juneau Women's & Juvenile Facility, p 116: Mr. Schroeder advised of a shift in positions where the Governor transferred out six positions, and the subcommittee deleted the other three; the result effect being this component was zeroed out.

Youth Services Administration & Support, p 118: Mr. Schroeder explained the subcommittee felt there was not enough support for this and deleted the positions and reduced it by 5%.

ADJOURNMENT

Chairman Cotten announced the Committee would consider the GENERAL GOVERNMENT BUDGET tomorrow (Saturday) from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and the HEALTH and SOCIAL SERVICES and PUBLIC PROTECTION and NRMEC BUDGETS on Sunday from 10:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. The meeting adjourned at 5:15 p.m.

Tape HFC 81-64, Side 1, #042 - End
 Side 2, #001 - End
 HFC 81-65, Side 1, #001 - End
 Side 2, #001 - #595



Alaska Court System
State of Alaska

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

303 K Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

RICHARD P. BARRIER
DEPUTY ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR

March 16, 1981

(907) 264-0545

Hon. Albert P. Adams
Chairman, House Finance Subcommittee
on Administration of Justice
House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Representative Adams:

At the meeting held on March 12 with the joint Senate-House finance subcommittee on the administration of justice, I was instructed to prepare a statement to the joint committee concerning the impact on the Court System budget of the guidelines for budget preparation developed by the House Finance Committee and also utilized by the Senate Finance Committee. The specific guidelines that pertain to the Court System budget are that there will be no new positions and that the budget should be five percent under the Governor's budget level. Any new positions would need to be justified before the full committee.

The Court System budget request for FY 82 includes 22 new positions, or slightly less than five percent of the currently authorized 496 positions in the Court System. During initial budget preparation, there were a total of 60 positions requested by the various trial courts and other components of the Court System budget. While all the 60 positions initially requested would have been useful for the court locations which requested them, this office made the policy decision that only those positions which are absolutely necessary for maintaining current level of service, or else offered the most opportunity for improved level of services would be included in the budget request. Of the 22 positions requested in the budget, 14 are a result of increased workloads, either in the past year or over the past several years. These positions are as follows:

Anchorage -	Microfilm Clerk, Traffic Clerk, Deputy Coroner, Vital Statistics Clerk, Engineering Technician.
Palmer -	Traffic Clerk
Juneau -	Court Clerk II
Ketchikan -	Upgrade of half-time librarian to full-time.
Kotzebue -	Court Clerk I
Fairbanks -	Probate Clerk, Small Claims Clerk
Kenai -	Accounting Clerk
Kodiak -	Law Clerk, Court Clerk I

These 14 positions are needed in FY 82 if the Court System is to continue to provide a level of service comparable to that presently maintained by the court.

The eight new positions which will either improve administrative efficiency or provide direct services to the public are as follows:

Supreme Court -	Court Rules Attorney
Trial Courts	
Fairbanks -	Accounting Clerk, Microfilm Clerk
Anchorage -	Law Clerk
Nome -	Law Clerk
Juneau -	Intake Officer
Ketchikan -	Intake Officer

Administrative Office - Library Assistant II

These new positions will permit the Court System to make improvements in the way it functions as well as maintaining its current level of service to the public. Detailed descriptions of each position are available in the budget workbook.

The second guideline was that the budget be reduced by five percent. In the case of the Court System, this would amount to approximately \$1,600,000. A reduction in this amount would have a serious impact on the Court System's ability to deliver justice to all Alaskans. There are very few optional areas of expenditure in the base or continuation budget of the Court System. Unless positions were to be deleted or court locations closed, the personnel budget for existing personnel cannot be reduced. The court maintains court facilities or posts in 60 locations, and

the rent for these posts must be paid. Jury fees, attorneys' fees, and other contractual costs are largely out of the control of the court administrators. Travel is discretionary only to the extent that reducing travel to rural and small court locations is an acceptable alternative. In several line items, the projected costs for FY 82 will be substantially higher than that already budgeted in the continuation budget. For example, whereas an eight percent inflation factor was figured for postage, the true inflation will actually be 20 percent. This will cost the Court System an additional \$35,000 to \$45,000 during FY 82 in unbudgeted cost. Similarly, the 12 percent inflation factor used for travel and the eight percent inflation factors for commodities will most certainly prove to be insufficient to cover the true cost increases in these areas. All of these unanticipated cost increases must be absorbed within the continuation level.

Since it is not feasible to reduce the continuation level budget without detracting from court services, the five percent reduction in the Court System would require the deletion of nearly all addition items in the budget. A number of these items are required if the Court system is to continue to provide in FY 82 the same level of services it is providing currently. For example, all new positions, including those which are needed to maintain current service levels, are included in the addition level. Other budget increases at the addition level which are necessary to either provide the current level of service or to improve services are listed below:

Facilities Improvements - \$50,000 is requested for space rental to be used by the Court System to procure additional or improved facilities in the outlying court locations as space becomes available in these courts. If the Court System does not have a fund available for this type of leasing, it cannot avail itself of office spaces which are developed or become available unexpectedly during the fiscal year. Additionally, \$93,500 is requested for making minor facility improvements on a statewide basis. If these funds are approved, projects are planned for nine court locations in FY 82.

Judicial Travel - \$53,000 is requested to increase judicial travel, primarily to smaller, isolated locations. One of the continuing goals of the Court System is to maintain a consistent and equal level of justice throughout the state, and to accomplish this the judges must travel to the communities where crimes are committed or civil actions originate.

Increases in Attorneys and Doctors Fees - \$138,100 is requested to pay for increased numbers of appointments and higher fees to attorneys and doctors appointed by the Court System. The number of attorneys appointed in criminal cases as well as juvenile and domestic relations cases continues to grow. Also, the hourly rate for attorneys has not been increased for several years.

Autopsies and psychiatric exams also continue to increase in number and cost.

Equipment - \$94,000 is requested for additional filing cabinets and other storage equipment as well as equipment to improve court operations in the 60 court locations around the state. A great deal of this equipment is necessary to store and retrieve the additional case files and indexing information related to the cases that will be opened during fiscal year 1982.

Increase in Juror Pay - \$370,00 is requested to increase juror pay from \$20 per day to \$30 per day. Federal courts in Alaska presently pay \$30 per day. State jurors are dissatisfied with the current rate, with 30 percent losing pay while they are serving on juries. This rate has not been increased for many years, and is creating an economic disincentive for jurors.

Electronic Recording - \$38,400 is requested for continuing upgrade of the electronic recording equipment used in all the courtrooms in Alaska. The Legislative Budget and Audit Committee has reviewed the system and determined that Alaska has the least expensive and most efficient way of preparing records of court proceedings in the country. With changing technology and availability of equipment items, it is imperative that the Court System update its electronic recording continuously to remain abreast with the new advances.

Law Library - \$134,100 is requested to improve the libraries all over the state. Over half of this amount is for smaller court locations, with \$40,000 planned for the Kotzebue library. \$24,000 is budgeted for Anchorage and the remainder is spread among the court locations across the state.

Data Processing - \$75,500 is requested for updating certain operational systems maintained on the state computers as well as implementing new operational programs to improve the efficiency of the trial courts. The Court System, like the Executive and Legislative branches is finding that computers can serve the valuable functions of maintaining masses of data for information and statistical purposes as well as operational programs which reduce the number of tedious steps required in the processing of cases through the court system.

A five percent reduction in the Court System budget would delete all the items listed above as well as all new positions. However, many of the items listed above will be needed for the Court System to maintain its current level of services, and all the items listed above can serve a valuable function in providing a better level of service to the public across the state.

In addition to the items listed above, the Court System may be forced to submit a budget revision in the amount of \$150,000 to

Hon. Albert P. Adams

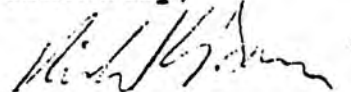
March 16, 1981

Page 5

\$250,000 in the event that the Alaska Bar Association is sunsetted at the end of this fiscal year. The Bar Association presently conducts its disciplinary matters under rules established by the Supreme Court but funded through annual dues paid by the membership of the Bar Association. If the unified bar is abolished, the requirement for disciplining members of the bar will in all likelihood fall upon the Supreme Court. I should know later in the session whether it will be necessary for the Court System to ask for these additional funds.

I look forward to meeting with the joint Senate/House Finance Subcommittee on the Administration of Justice to discuss the Court System budget. I will do my best to provide information to the subcommittee concerning our budget, to assist the subcommittee in preparing its recommendations to the full Senate and House Finance Committees.

Sincerely,



Richard P. Barrier
Deputy Administrative Director

cc: Arthur H. Snowden, II



CENTRAL COUNCIL
Tlingit and Haida Indian Tribes of Alaska
One Sealaska Plaza - Suite 200
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1432 or 586-3613

TESTIMONY OF ANDREW "JOHN" HOPE
TLINGIT AND HAIDA CENTRAL COUNCIL PRESIDENT

on the

JUSTICE OPERATING BUDGET
VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM

(Presented at the House Finance
Committee Hearings on the State
Operating Budget - May 1981.)

CHAIRMAN COTTEN, FINANCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN . . . GOOD AFTERNOON, MY NAME IS JOHN HOPE. I AM HERE TODAY REPRESENTING THE CENTRAL COUNCIL OF THE TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES OF ALASKA. FOR THOSE OF YOU WHO ARE UNFAMILIAR WITH US, WE ARE THE CONGRESSIONALLY-RECOGNIZED GENERAL GOVERNING BODY FOR MORE THAN 16,000 TLINGIT AND HAIDA INDIANS. AS A RESULT OF OUR STATUS, WE HAVE BEEN INVOLVED IN THE DELIVERY OF SERVICES TO SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMUNITIES SINCE 1965.

TODAY I WOULD LIKE TO SPEAK TO THE VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM (VPSOP). WE BECAME INVOLVED IN THIS PROGRAM TWO YEARS AGO. AT THAT TIME OUR RURAL COMMUNITIES HAD EXPRESSED THE NEED FOR BASIC PUBLIC SAFETY SERVICES. AS YOU ARE PROBABLY AWARE, MOST RURAL COMMUNITIES ARE UNABLE TO SUBSIDIZE THEIR OWN SERVICES. UNSTABLE ECONOMIC CONDITIONS DO NOT ALLOW THE COMMUNITIES TO DEVELOP TAX SYSTEMS WITH WHICH TO GENERATE REVENUES TO SUBSIDIZE BASIC SERVICES. AS A RESULT, THEY RELY HEAVILY ON STATE AND FEDERAL FUNDS.

DURING THE FIRST YEAR, WE WERE ABLE TO MAKE CETA MONIES AVAILABLE TO EMPLOY AND TRAIN INDIVIDUALS TO WORK LOCALLY. THIS EFFORT WAS MODERATELY SUCCESSFUL, ALTHOUGH WE WERE UNABLE TO CONTINUE TO EMPLOY TRAINED INDIVIDUALS AFTER THE END OF THEIR ELIGIBILITY PERIOD. WITH STATE INVOLVEMENT WE WERE ABLE TO FORMALIZE A COOPERATIVE WORKING RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DIVISION OF STATE TROOPERS, THE TLINGIT & HAIDA CENTRAL COUNCIL, AND FIVE PARTICIPATING COMMUNITIES. IN ADDITION, WE WERE ABLE TO GIVE THE VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICERS A SENSE OF DIRECTION WITH MORE QUALIFIED TRAINING. VPSO'S RECEIVE TRAINING IN ENFORCEMENT, WATER AND BOATING SAFETY, FIRE FIGHTING AND PREVENTION, SEARCH AND RESCUE, EMERGENCY MEDICAL TRAINING, AND ORDINANCE WRITING. OUR FIVE VPSO'S GRADUATED FROM THE SITKA ACADEMY IN FEBRUARY OF 1981.

WE FEEL THAT THE VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM, AS IT NOW EXISTS, IS THE BEGINNING OF WHAT COULD BE A VERY SUCCESSFUL EFFORT BY THE STATE TO FULFILL ITS PUBLIC SAFETY RESPONSIBILITIES TO THE RURAL AREAS. THIS YEAR, UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY, WE WERE ABLE TO EMPLOY AND TRAIN VPSO'S IN FIVE COMMUNITIES. WITHIN THE FIRST FEW MONTHS OF OPERATION, WE RECEIVED REQUESTS TO PARTICIPATE FROM FOUR OTHER COMMUNITIES. WE ANTICIPATE THAT WE WILL BE ABLE TO WORK IN TEN TO TWELVE COMMUNITIES THIS COMING YEAR, IF MONIES ARE MADE AVAILABLE. IN THE SOUTH-EAST REGION ALONE, WE WOULD REQUIRE AN INCREASE FROM \$117,422 TO \$424,892 TO BE ABLE TO ADMINISTER AN EFFECTIVE PROGRAM, WHICH WOULD IMPACT A MAJORITY OF OUR RURAL COMMUNITIES. THESE FIGURES DO NOT ADDRESS TRAINING COSTS, WHICH ARE HANDLED BY THE STATE (DIV. OF STATE TROOPERS). NOR DOES IT ADDRESS STATE ADMINISTRATIVE COSTS OR CONTRACTS WITH ANY OF THE OTHER REGIONS. WE HAVE ATTACHED A COPY OF OUR BUDGET PROJECTIONS FOR YOUR EASY REFERENCE.

IT IS TIME FOR THE STATE TO LOOK SERIOUSLY AT DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE ON-GOING DELIVERY SYSTEM, SO THAT STATE SERVICES CAN BE DISTRIBUTED EQUITABLY. YOU CAN CONTRIBUTE TO THIS EFFORT BY NOT ONLY SUPPORTING THE CONTINUATION OF THIS PROGRAM, BUT BY INCREASING SUBSTANTIALLY THE AMOUNT ALLOCATED FOR ITS OPERATION. THANK YOU.

Contact:

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VILLAGE PUBLIC SAFETY OFFICER PROGRAM PROJECTED BUDGET
 July 1, 1981 through June 30, 1982

We currently have VPSOP contracts with five (5) Southeast Alaska communities: Angoon, Craig, Hoonah, Kake and Klawock. To date we have had requests from five (5) other communities who would like to participate in the program. We have designed our projected budget to fill the needs of the ten (10) communities plus two (2) additional which do not now have services. We would hope that all of the Village Public Safety Officers participating in this year's program would have a pay increase under next year's program. Our figures reflect the proposed increases.

<u>Cost Category</u>	<u>1980-1981 Contract Amounts</u>	<u>Projected Amounts</u>
VPSO salary (average salary calculated to \$16,742/annum for 7 - 1st yr. communities and \$17,708/annum for 5 - 2nd yr. communities)	\$ 66,000.00	\$ 117,194.00 (1st yr. Comm.) 88,540.00 (2nd yr. Comm.)
	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 205,734.00
T&H Support Personnel Salary 40% of Criminal Justice Planner Salary \$31,901/annum Two (2) clerical people @ G-02 level \$15,006/annum		\$ 42,722.00
VPSO Benefits - 18%	\$ 11,800.00	\$ 44,731.00
Travel \$2,400/Comm.	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 28,800.00
Per Diem \$2,400/Comm.	\$ 11,500.00	\$ 28,800.00
Guard Hire \$270/Comm.	\$ 1,300.00	\$ 3,240.00
	SUB-TOTAL	\$ 354,077.00
Overhead 20%	\$ 15,322.00 (15%)	\$ 70,815.00
	PROJECTED TOTAL	\$ 424,892.00

NO Personnel > 15%

884