

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Council, SSC, and AP members

FROM: Jim H. Branson
Executive Director

DATE: September 13, 1982

SUBJECT: Southeast Alaska Salmon

ACTION REQUIRED

Review and approval of natural chinook stock policy if recommendation available from Intercouncil Coordinating Committee and SSC.

Discussion Items:

- (1) *Natural chinook stock management policy (if available)*
- (2) *Update on coastwide chinook fisheries*
- (3) *PDT stock status report, including Columbia River*
- (4) *Report on Columbia River investigation (Wayne Lewis)*

BACKGROUND

(1) The SSC has reviewed the draft management policy for chinook stocks which was presented to the Council in July and at the Council's direction are in the process of developing recommendations for the Council. A final draft may be available for Council review at this meeting. The Intercouncil Coordinating Committee telephoned last week and will have a recommendation for your consideration at this meeting. There is some pressure on the Pacific Council to make a decision on this policy this month, that may require a North Pacific Council decision at this meeting, rather than in December as originally contemplated.

(2) The 1982 troll season for chinook ended on August 29 and for other salmon on September 20. Coastwide salmon harvests were approximately 10% above 1981 levels in spite of all conservation measures. Apparently there was increased availability of chinooks in all management areas. The most current estimates for Southeast salmon fisheries were presented in ADF&G domestic fishing report (Agenda Item B-2). Harvest estimates for other areas will be presented orally.

(3) The salmon PDT is preparing a report on chinook salmon stocks from Oregon to Southeast Alaska including stock status, distribution, and management options to achieve conservation goals. This report will be presented to the Council and Board of Fisheries and will also be used by the U.S. delegation in preparing the chinook management position for the U.S./Canada salmon negotiations. A preliminary report will be presented orally at this meeting.

PRELIMINARY IN-SEASON REPORT
ON THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL FISHERY
THROUGH SEPTEMBER 17, 1982

September 20, 1982
Southeast Region Staff
Commercial Fisheries Division
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Juneau, Alaska

IMPORTANT NOTE

Salmon catch data reported in this document should be considered very preliminary as it is based on initial in-season tabulation of fish tickets. Revisions will occur as late arriving tickets are compiled and the data is edited for accuracy and completeness. However, catch data reported is believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate general fishery performance to date.

Chinook Salmon Fishery

At a joint meeting in March 1982, the Alaska Board of Fisheries and the North Pacific Fisheries Management Council established a 1982 season chinook salmon catch limit of 255,500 for all commercial fisheries in the Southeast Alaska region. (This limit did not include an estimated 1,500 fish produced by Southeast Alaska hatcheries.) The 1982 season catch limit was adjusted downward from the 1981 catch limit range of 272-285,000 in response to continuing coastwide chinook salmon conservation problems.

In addition to the overall catch limit established for all commercial fisheries, two region-wide period closures were established by the Board and Council for the troll fishery during the 1982 chinook salmon season:

- A one-month spring closure April 15 - May 14
(This closure was also in effect during the 1981 season)

- A 10-day closure in early June (implemented June 7-16)

Troll Fishery Winter Season

The 1982 winter season occurred from October 1, 198¹~~2~~ through April 14, 1982. Beginning and ending dates were the same as for the 1981 season. Fishing during the winter season is restricted to those areas of South-

east Alaska lying inside (east of) the surfline. All outer-coastal areas including the FCZ are closed during the winter fishery.

As shown in Table 1, approximately 12,500 chinook salmon were harvested by the troll fishery during the 1982 winter season with 4,800 being landed prior to January 1, 1982 and 7,700 after January 1. Compared to 1981, the 1982 winter season catch increased by about 2,900 fish or 30 percent as a result of increased landings during the late fall-early winter period from October 1 through December 31.

Troll Fishery Summer Season

The pre-season management plan for the 1982 summer season included a target harvest of 224,500 chinook salmon. This target was determined by subtracting a winter catch of 12,500 and a pre-season estimated net fisheries catch of 20,000 from 257,000 (255,500 plus an estimated 1,500 fish harvest from Southeast Alaska hatcheries).

The Southeast Alaska troll fishery began the summer season as scheduled on May 15. Following a 23-day fishing period, the fishery was closed for 10 days from June 7 through June 16. The primary purpose of the closure, which was designed in part to compliment a June 10-23 closure of the Canadian troll fishery in northern British Columbia waters (north of Cape Caution), was to help increase coastwide spawning escapements of depressed natural chinook salmon stocks.

Following the 10-day closure, June 7-16, the fishery reopened on June 17 and continued for 42 days through July 28 when the fishery was again closed. This closure was announced when in-season catch projection information indicated that the chinook salmon catch limit would be achieved by approximately July 28.

As shown in Table 1, the most current estimate of the troll summer season chinook catch to the closure beginning July 29 is approximately 229,500 fish. This includes an estimated 84,000 fish harvested during the 23-day period from May 15 through June 6 and an estimated 145,500 during the 42-day period June 17 through July 28. For comparison, weekly cumulative chinook salmon catches beginning mid-May for the years 1978-82 are shown graphically in Figure 1.

Preliminary data indicates that approximately 200,000 or 83 percent of the 1982 season troll chinook salmon catch was taken in State waters with about 42,000 or 17 percent being reported from the Federal Fishery Conservation Zone (FCZ).

Total Commercial Chinook Salmon Catch by All Gear

Preliminary in-season data indicates a total commercial chinook salmon harvest by all fisheries of approximately 287,000 fish. This includes a total season (winter plus summer) troll fishery harvest of 242,000 and an incidental net fishery harvest of about 45,000, approximately 25,000 of which occurred after closure of the troll fishery to the taking of

chinook salmon on July 28. Comparative troll and total all gear chinook catches since 1960 are shown in Figure 2.

The large late season incidental net catch occurred as a result of an apparent increase in chinook abundance and/or availability coupled with large middle and late run pink salmon returns which necessitated extensive purse seine fishing to harvest these runs. The incidental purse seine harvest of approximately 30,000 accounted for about 67 percent of the total incidental net harvest and represented an all time record catch. The previous high catch was 24,000 in 1945. Comparative net catches since 1970 are shown in Table 2.

The major part of the seine chinook catch occurred in the District 4 - Noyes Island fishery where approximately 20,000 or two-thirds of the total seine catch of chinook salmon occurred. Catches of pink, chum, sockeye, and coho salmon by the seine fishery in District 4 totaled about ^{4.9 million} fish and about 22 million for the entire region.

Chinook Salmon Escapements to Southeast Alaska Systems

Data on 1982 chinook salmon spawning escapements in Southeast Alaskan systems is still being compiled, however preliminary data indicates that although total escapements were slightly below those of 1981, they remained well above average escapements during 1975-1980. The major weakness in 1982 occurred in the Taku River system where index escapement counts were about half those of 1981. This weakness had been

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes the need for transparency and accountability in financial reporting.

2. The second part of the document outlines the various methods and techniques used to collect and analyze data. It highlights the importance of using reliable sources and ensuring the accuracy of the information gathered.

3. The third part of the document discusses the challenges and limitations of data collection and analysis. It notes that while technology has advanced significantly, there are still many obstacles to overcome, such as data privacy and security concerns.

4. The fourth part of the document provides a detailed overview of the data analysis process. It explains how to identify trends, patterns, and anomalies in the data, and how to use this information to make informed decisions.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of data visualization. It explains how to use charts, graphs, and other visual tools to present data in a clear and concise manner, making it easier for stakeholders to understand and act upon.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the role of data in decision-making. It explains how data can be used to identify opportunities, assess risks, and make strategic decisions that drive organizational success.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the importance of data governance. It explains how to establish policies and procedures to ensure the quality, integrity, and security of data throughout its lifecycle.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the future of data. It explores emerging technologies and trends that will shape the way we collect, analyze, and use data in the years ahead.

9. The ninth part of the document discusses the importance of data literacy. It explains how to ensure that all employees have the skills and knowledge needed to effectively work with data.

10. The tenth part of the document discusses the importance of data ethics. It explains how to ensure that data is used responsibly and that individual privacy and rights are protected.

11. The eleventh part of the document discusses the importance of data security. It explains how to protect data from unauthorized access, loss, and theft, and how to respond to data breaches.

12. The twelfth part of the document discusses the importance of data integration. It explains how to ensure that data from different systems and sources is combined and analyzed together to provide a comprehensive view of the organization's performance.

anticipated as a result of slides which occurred in the Taku drainage in 1978. This weakness is expected to occur in 1983 also.

Chinook salmon escapements in 1982 to the Behm Canal systems near Ketchikan showed strong improvement over 1981 with increases ranging from 21 to 127% in the four index systems. An additional one month closure from May 15 - June 14 was implemented in 1982 in a portion of District 1 through which these stocks are thought to migrate because of the lack of increased escapements in 1981 in response to the one month region-wide closure.

A more detailed summary of 1982 Southeast Alaska chinook salmon escapements is being prepared for the joint Board-Council meeting in January.

Coho Salmon Fishery

The troll coho salmon season occurs from June 15 through September 20 although the major portion of the catch normally occurs from mid-July through early September with outer coastal troll catches peaking near mid-August. Southeast Alaska coho salmon fisheries are not managed under a pre-season catch limit as used for the chinook salmon fisheries. Instead coho salmon run strength is assessed in-season and fisheries regulated accordingly to achieve Board established allocation policies and conservation objectives.

The staff was directed to implement a 10-day closure during the early part of the coho season to move more coho into inshore and terminal areas unless the coho run is above the recent 10-year average and adequate numbers of fish are moving into inshore and terminal areas. The primary purpose of this closure was to allow coho to segregate into more distinct stock units to facilitate run strength assessment and to reverse trends in decreasing percentage harvest by inside fisheries.

Preliminary catch data indicates that approximately 525,000 coho salmon were harvested by the troll fishery from June 17 through the beginning of the 10-day closure on July 29. Data available through July 23 when the Department announced the 10-day troll fishery closure beginning July 29 when it was necessary to close the troll fishery to chinook salmon fishing because the chinook catch limit was being reached, indicated that a 10-day coho salmon closure was also needed. To facilitate orderly landing and processing of chinook and coho salmon, the 10-day coho season closure was moved forward from the August 10-19 closing dates announced in the 1982 Troll Fishery Management Plan.

Following reopening of the troll fishery on August 8 to all species except chinook salmon, an estimated 725,000 coho salmon were harvested through September 20 for a total season harvest of approximately 1.250 million coho salmon. Combined with an estimated harvest of 550,000 coho salmon by the net fisheries this season yielded a total commercial harvest of approximately 1.8 million coho salmon by all gear types in Southeast Alaska. The season total catch is expected to reach nearly 2.0 million. This represents the largest coho harvest since 1951 when

3.3 million coho were harvested; approximately 1.7 million fish were harvested in 1978 and almost 1.8 million in 1954.

FIGURES AND TABLES

PREPARED 9/11/82.

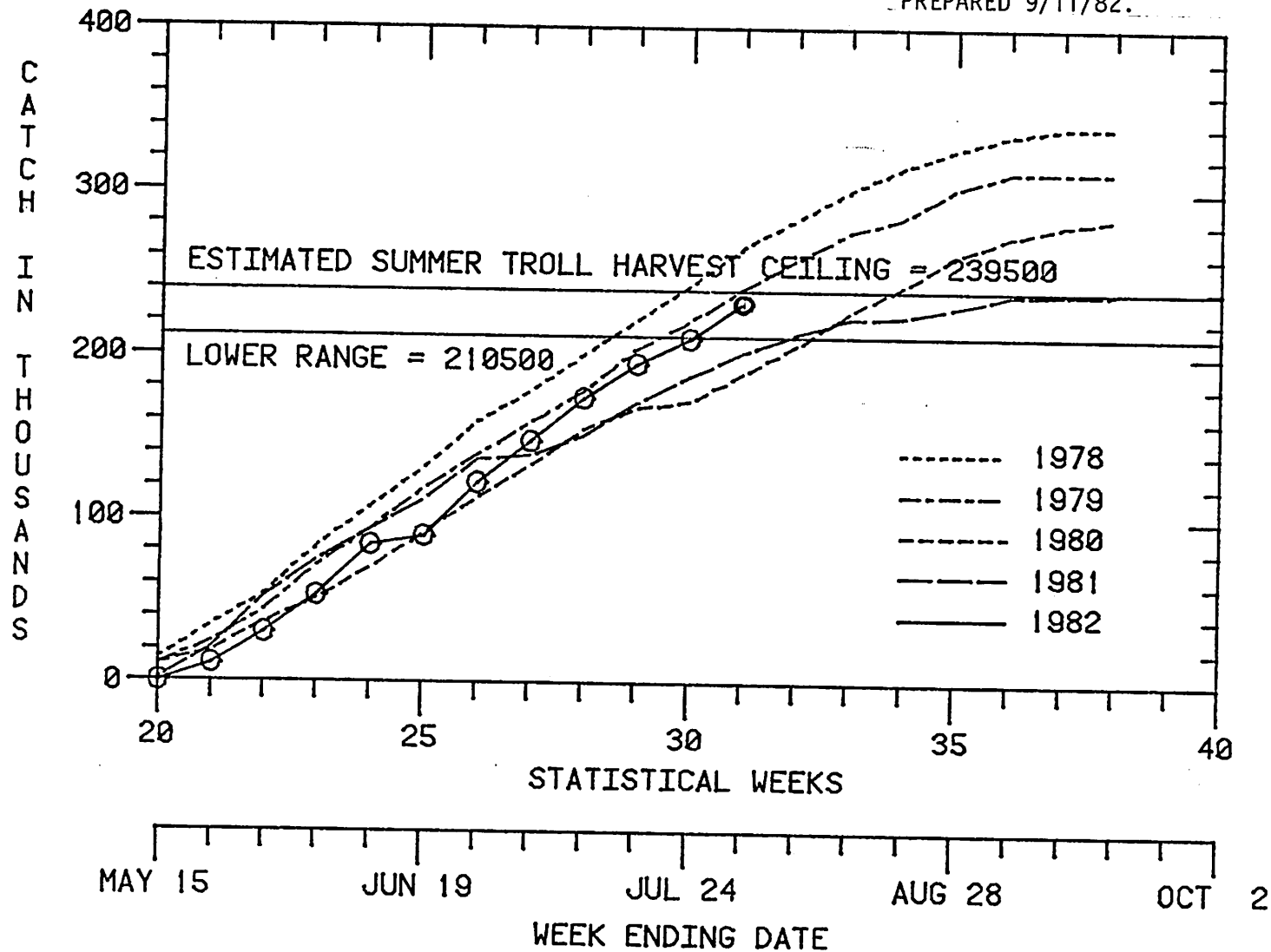


FIGURE 1 . SOUTHEAST ALASKA TROLL FISHERY CUMULATIVE CHINOOK SALMON HARVEST BY WEEK BEGINNING MID-MAY, 1978-82 (ADF&G). (1982 DATA PRELIMINARY)

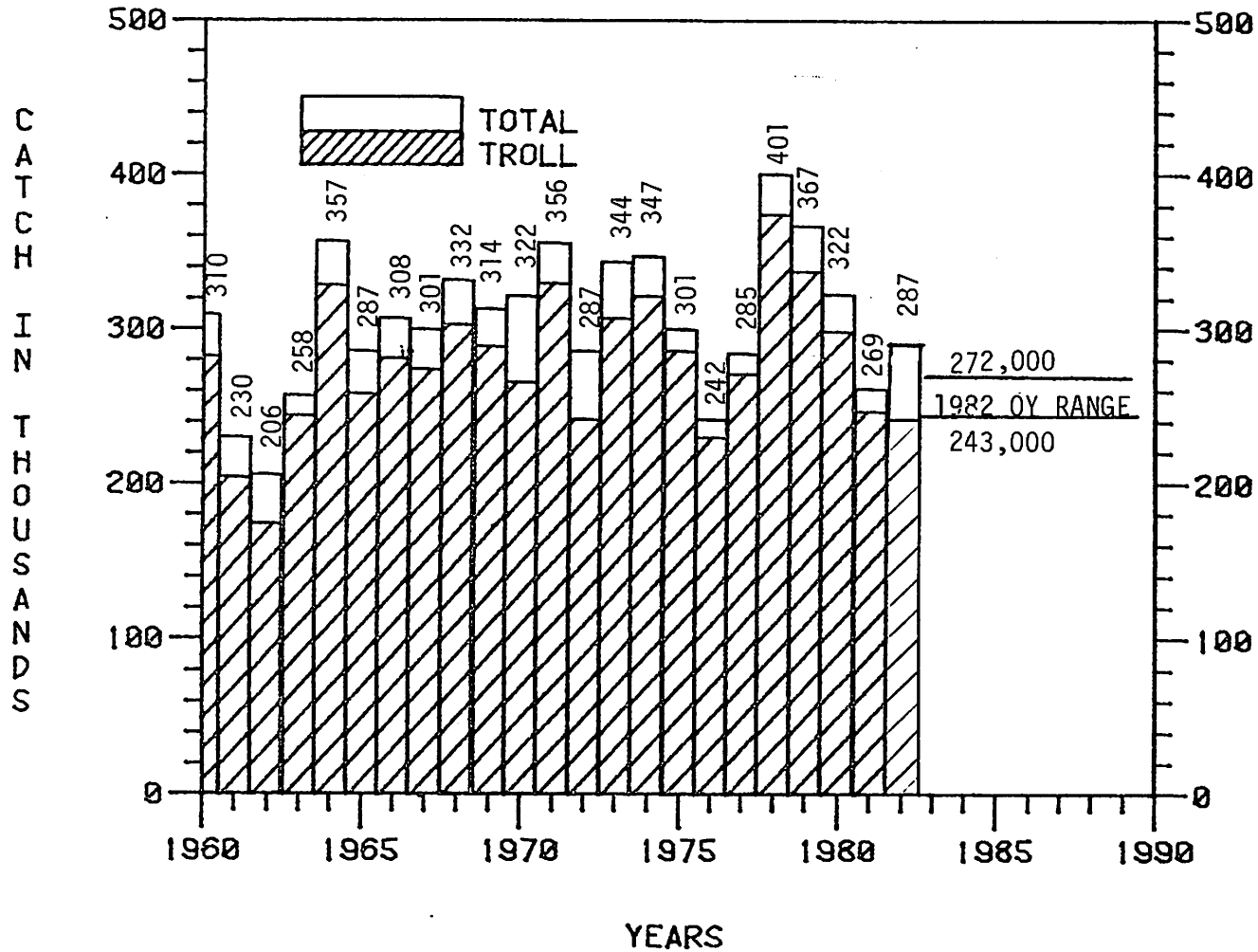


FIGURE 2 . SOUTHEAST ALASKA COMMERCIAL CHINOOK SALMON CATCHES, 1960-82. (ADF&G 9/82)

Table 1. Preliminary 1982 in-season report of chinook and coho salmon catches by the Southeast Alaska Troll fishery and net fisheries reported through September 17 (ADF&G 9/20/82).

NOTE: The following 1982 data is based on preliminary compilation of fish tickets and will change as additional tickets are processed and editing occurs. However, catch data reported is believed to be sufficiently accurate to indicate general fishery performance to date.

<u>Troll Fishery</u>		
<u>1982 Fishing Periods</u>	<u>Chinook</u>	<u>Coho</u>
<u>Winter Season</u>		
Oct. 1 - Dec. 31, 1982	4,800	
Jan. 1 - April 14, 1982	<u>7,700</u>	
Winter Season Subtotal	12,500	
<u>Summer Season</u>		
May 15 - June 6	84,000	
June 17 - July 28	145,500	525,000
Aug. 8 - September 20 ^{1/}	-	725,000
Summer Season Subtotal	<u>229,500</u>	1,250,000
Troll Season Subtotals	242,000	1,250,000
<u>Net Fisheries</u>		
Gillnet Season	15,000	185,000
Seine Season	<u>30,000</u>	<u>365,000</u>
Net Season Subtotal	45,000	550,000
All Gear Season Totals	287,000	1,750,000

^{1/} Troll fishery closed to chinook salmon fishing after July 28.

Table 2. Annual Chinook Salmon Catches by Southeast Alaska Net Fisheries, 1970-81 (ADF&G 7/29/82)

Year	Gear Type					
	Purse Seine	Gillnet			Trap & Misc.	Total Net
		Drift Gillnet	Set Gillnet	Gillnet Subtotal		
1970	5,957	9,460	2,299	11,759	55	17,771
1971	4,800	15,734	2,041	17,775	12	22,587
1972	16,997	25,142	2,467	27,609	135	44,741
1973	8,751	24,471	2,733	27,204	72	36,027
1974	6,759	15,481	2,214	17,695	17	24,471
1975	2,056	9,076	2,224	11,300	3	13,359
1976	1,426	7,222	1,831	9,053	45	10,524
1977	5,243	5,600	2,549	8,149	51	13,443
1978	13,998	8,304	3,057	11,361	410	25,769
1979	10,080	13,846	4,299	18,145	260	28,485
1980	12,508	5,638	2,800	8,438	643	21,589

Average 1970 to present	8,052	12,725	2,592	15,317	155	23,524
1981	5,926 10,268	6,148 7,074	2,031 2,069	8,179 9,143	86 442	14,191 19,853

Note: Data for last two years should be considered preliminary.

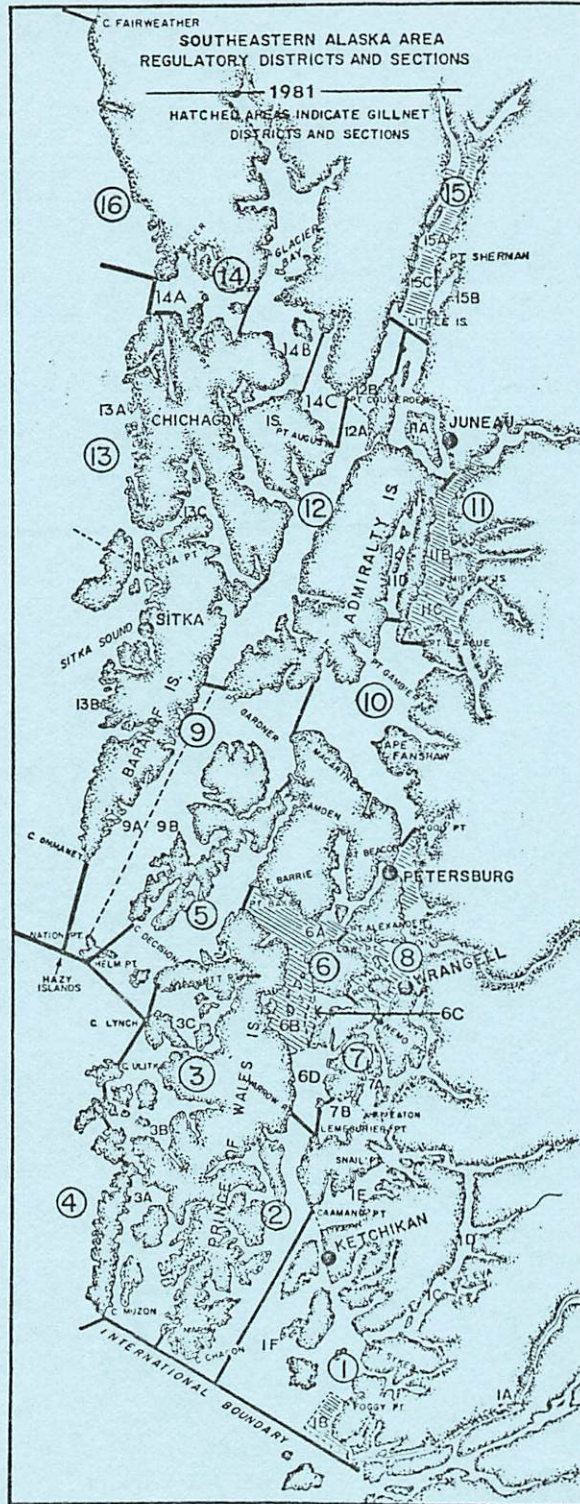


Figure . Southeast Alaska area regulatory districts and sections.

MINUTES

Pacific Council Section, Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee
September 13, 1982

On Monday, September 13, 1982, Dr. Jack Donaldson initiated a conference telephone call with North Pacific Council members of the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee. Participating in the conference call were Jack Donaldson, Don Bevan, Joe Demert, Ron Scoog, Kirk Beiningen, and members of the Council staff.

The purpose of the call was to brief the North Pacific Council members on the following draft wording of a Pacific Council policy statement on management of natural salmon stocks:

It is the policy of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to restore or maintain important natural-spawning stocks of salmon to optimal levels, as presently included or to be set forth in the goals, objectives, strategies, and definitions of its salmon management plan.

The North Pacific members found no fault with the revised wording, and agreed to present the new draft policy to the North Pacific Council during its meeting in Sitka on September 21-23.

MINUTES
Pacific Council Section, Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee
September 10, 1982

On Friday, September 10, 1982, Dr. Jack Donaldson initiated a conference telephone call amongst Pacific Council members of the Inter-Council Salmon Coordinating Committee. Participating in the conference call were Jack Donaldson, Jim Crutchfield, Guy McMinds, and members of the Council staff.

The purpose of the call was to define a Pacific Council policy statement on management of natural salmon stocks. Committee members agreed to the following draft language:

It is the policy of the Pacific Fishery Management Council to maintain or restore important natural-spawning stocks of salmon to optimal levels, as presently included or to be set forth in the goals, objectives, strategies, and definitions of its salmon management plan.

Another conference call was scheduled for 11 am, on Monday, September 13, to include North Pacific Council members of the Committee. The purpose of the second conference call is to attempt reconciliation between the North Pacific and Pacific Council draft statements on management of natural salmon stocks.

Henry Packer (A)

TO: DON INGLEDUE
JUNEAU

9/18/82

FROM: A. BROGLE
YAKUTAT

CUMULATIVE SETNET & HANDTROLL
COMPARISON FOR RIVERS EAST OF
YAK. BAY, YAK. BAY NOT INCLUDED

WEEK # 38

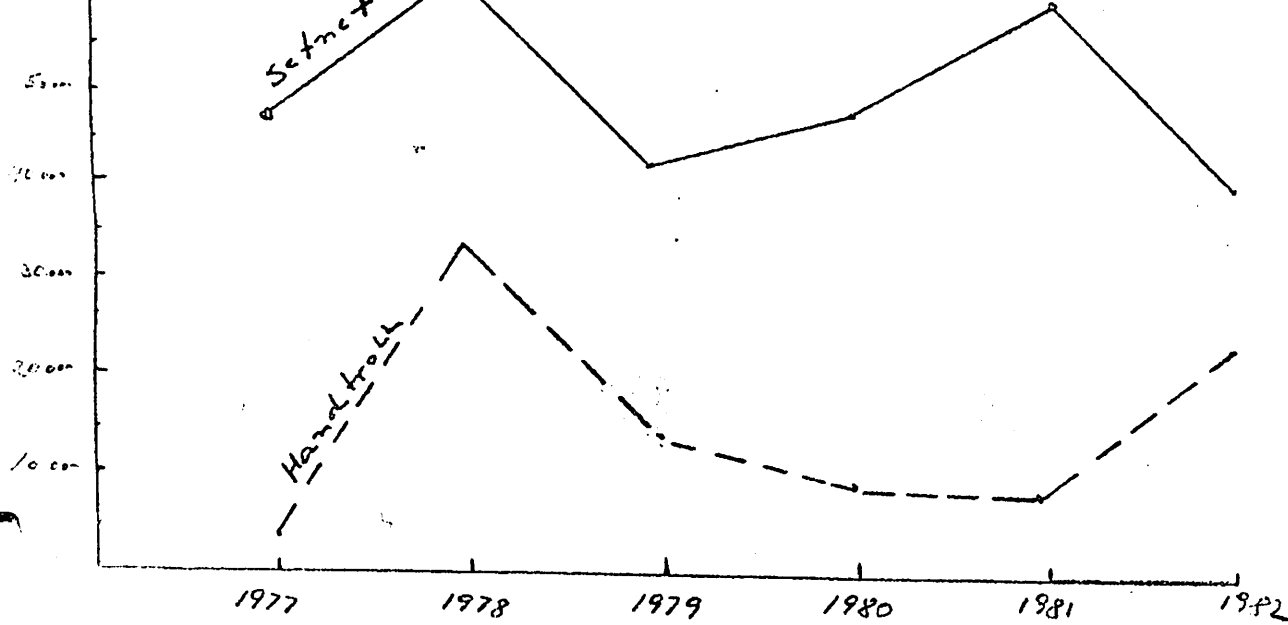
5 YEARS AVERAGES FOR COHO ONLY

YEAR	SETNET	HANDTROLL	5 YEAR AVE. RIVER CATCH	1982 CATCH	
1977	46,968	4,414	ALSEK 7,130	3,712	-48%
1978	61,775	33,987	AKWE 7,306	2,966	-59%
1979	41,219	15,046	EAST 4,116	1,962	-52%
1980	46,749	11,958	ITALIO 4,602	2,867	-37%
1981	60,004	9,388	LOST 4,377	6,343	+56%
1982	38,863	20,712	SITUK 24,420	21,013	-14%
5YEAR AVERAGE SETNET CATCH			51,951	38,863	-25%

FINAL HANDTROLL CATCH 20,712 coho = 40% above 5 year average
 POWERTROLL TICKETS 32,011 coho } no comparison yet due to unaccounted ticket
 Estimated Freezer boat 15,000 coho }
 TROLL TOTAL 72,923 } 37,211

PARENT YEAR(1978)COMPARISON:PRODUCTION IN SETNET YAK.BAY EASTWARD - 41%

PRODUCTION IN SETNET YAK.BAY WESTWARD: + 42%
 ALSEK & EASTRIVERS WILL BE CLOSED FOR THE SEASON BY 9/23/82 DUE TO BELOW
 AVERAGE ESCAPEMENT.THE HEAVY TROLL EFFORT ON THE EARLY COHO STOCKS IS SHOWING
 UP SPECIAL STRONG IN THE RIVERS WHICH WERE PRIOR TO EMERGENCY ORDER OPEN FOR
 7 DAY TROLL WEEK.ALSEK,EAST, & AKWE RIVER WERE ON 50% REDUCED FISHING TIME IN
 ORDER TO ACCOMPLISH ESCAPEMENT,GOALS IN EAST & ALSEK WERE NOT MET AT THIS TIME
 AND THEREFORE CLOSED FOR THE SEASON.



Norman
Staton
Sealaska

My name is Norman Staton, Director of Governmental Affairs for Sealaska Corporation. I am representing Sealaska Corporation, and also the Tlingit-Haida Central Council of the Tlingit-Haida Indians of Alaska, a federally recognized tribal governing body, and the Alaska Native Brotherhood Grand Camp, representing community Alaska Native Brotherhood organizations throughout Alaska. I am here today to discuss our shareholders' concerns regarding the harvest restrictions being placed upon Alaska troll harvest of chinook salmon. Since 1980 Alaska trollers have seen significant reductions in the allowable harvest of chinook salmon from Alaska and FCMA waters. The allowable harvest has been reduced from 321,000 fish in 1980 to 255,000 in 1982, a reduction of 21%. The Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima nation and the states of Washington and Oregon are suggesting the S.E. Alaska troll harvest level should be 128,000 fish, which is only 40% of the 1980 harvest level (321,000 to 128,000). The existing and proposed future reductions in allowable harvests are resulting in social and economic impacts to S.E. Alaska natives. The impacts from these reductions are not being adequately considered when determining the allowable harvest.

It is estimated as much as half the S.E. Alaska Natives depend to a large extent on the fishing industry for their livelihood. The continual erosion of the chinook salmon harvest levels tears at the very heart of the social fabric of our communities. Chinook salmon fishing is an integral part of our culture and directly sustains our lives through subsistence as well as providing a means to be a part of the business community which is essential to our future development. A significant percentage of our shareholders live in the small, relatively remote communities of

S.E. Alaska. These communities are plagued by high seasonal unemployment, (ranging from 35 to 65%) and per capita income of \$5420.00 (average of ten S.E. Alaska villages). The communities and Alaska natives rely upon the seasonal employment and economic gain provided by the fishing industry.

Our people have significant financial investments in licenses, boats, gear, etc. which would be severely damaged by any further chinook harvest level cutbacks. Moreover, it will be very difficult for our people to make up for this economic loss due to limitations such as limited entry licenses and poor markets for other species of fish, all of which are beyond their control.

The troll fishery is an important element of the economic structure of the communities. In 1981 Sealaska shareholders held a total of 490 power troll and active handtroll permits. The reductions in the allowable harvest of chinook salmon is reducing the critical income to the S.E. Alaska Native residents, which is essential to maintain community economic stability and for our people to financially weather the seasonal unemployment periods. In short, any further reductions will take from our culture and way of life for which there is no form of recompense and will severely handicap our economic survival in the fishing industry.

We recommend that 1983 annual chinook salmon harvest levels be maintained at a minimum of 255,000 with the option of it being raised if an in-season determination of Columbia River chinook salmon return levels warrants it.

Our people have always believed in sustaining the chinook salmon resource and therefore we respect and are sensitive to the concerns of the Confederated Tribes and Bands to conserve this resource. However, we believe there is a need, based upon the impacts of reduced allowable harvests upon Alaska natives, to collect more data and further substantiate if reductions in Alaska troll harvest will improve chinook runs to Columbia River.

We also believe there is a need to convincingly determine whether chinook salmon harvested in the Alaska troll fishery are from the Columbia River and what the amount of Alaska chinook salmon are derived from our state fisheries enhancement program. In addition, we encourage further studies on the harvest management conflicts between wild and artificially reared chinook salmon returning to the Columbia River as well as methods to enhance/ensure their survival rate through the hydroelectric facilities on the River.

We strongly support Congressional legislation (SR 455) for the inclusion of this issue in the United States-Canadian Bilateral Fisheries Agreement recognizing that the issue must be addressed on this level in order to achieve any acceptable and workable solution to the problem.

Thank you for this opportunity to present our position and we are willing to work with Alaska, Canadian, and Confederated Tribes and Bands to resolve this issue.

Longview, WA
News
(Cir. D. 25,930)

15 copies for NPFMC
AUG 19 1982 RA

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2023



Lost fish

Poaching crackdown may save salmon run

By Jay McIntosh
The Daily News

Some of the 55,000 salmon swimming to the upper Columbia River are expected to disappear on the way.

Where they will go, nobody knows. Helping solve the mystery will be an unusual amalgam of enforcement officers from several state and federal agencies that are riding herd on the fish.

The solution to the problem could save the fish run, and along with it the economies of communities that depend on fishing.

At one time 200,000 fall chinook salmon migrated up the Columbia River past Hood River. Called upriver brights,

Officer says his mouth is best weapon: Page B1

they were among the best of their species. By 1976 the run had shrunk to 107,000, and this year's is expected to be just over half that number.

While much of the decline is believed to be caused by environmental factors such as dams and the man-caused deterioration of spawning grounds, part of it may also be due to the illegal catching of the fish. An undercover investigation whose results were revealed in June documented some 53 tons of salmon, steelhead and sturgeon caught and sold illegally in 14 months.

"This undercover operation opened up everybody's eyes to how much effort was being put on these fish and how many fish were being taken," said Greg Powell, a Washington Department of Fisheries enforcement agent in Castle Rock.

He is one of a patrol force that will protect the brights against poaching as the run moves upriver. As the fish move, the number of agents from Washington, Oregon, Idaho and federal agencies will vary between 30 and 50, with patrols on the river and shore around the clock.

In addition to the undercover operation, another indication that something fishy is happening is a report by fisheries biologists that thousands of the salmon have disappeared between the Bonneville and McNary dams in the past two years.

Ron Roler, a Washington Department of Fisheries biologist in Vancouver, said the 1981 loss was estimated at 23,000 fish.

"We have looked at all the environmental factors we can come up with, looking at anything we can find" to explain the loss, he said. The answer is "just not apparent."

Biologists will implant devices in some fish allowing radio tracking of the salmon as they swim from reservoir to reservoir. If there is an environmental reason for the loss, the tracking may indicate what it is.

If past losses have been because of poaching, officials hope the emphasis patrol will prevent a recurrence this year.

But Roler said that of the poached fish tracked in the 14-month undercover investigation, only 2,000 were upriver brights — far below the number estimated as lost between the dams. There may have been much more poaching occurring than the investigation found, or the fish may have been lost because of another reason.

Agents assigned to watch the wide Columbia will drive along the shore, watching traditional poaching areas, and will patrol the river in boats.

The emphasis now is on the Lower Columbia, with the bulk of the run yet to enter the river. The patrol will continue until the last of the run reaches the spawning grounds in the Hanford Reach, probably in late October or early November.

Roler said the fisheries management goal — seen as impossible this year — is to have 40,000 fish reach the spawning grounds.

Fisheries officer Greg Powell watches for poachers, who may be killing a salmon run

Photo by Kurt Wilson

C I T Y A N D B O R O U G H O F S I T K A

RESOLUTION NO. 82-216

A RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY OF THE CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA, ALASKA EXPRESSING DISAPPROVAL OF ANY PLANS TO LIMIT ALASKA SALMON TROLLING IN ORDER TO SUPPLY GREATER POTENTIAL CATCHES TO WASHINGTON AND CANADIAN FISHERMEN

WHEREAS, a major portion of Sitka's economy is directly linked to commercial fishing: many fishermen reside in Sitka, much equipment is sold and maintained in Sitka, and many fish are sold and processed in Sitka; and

WHEREAS, the State of Alaska has taken the most positive voluntary steps toward conservation of fishing stocks of any state by enacting a limited entry statute; and

WHEREAS, Sitka possesses a salmon hatchery to help propogate a larger fish population; and

WHEREAS, Sitka has no quarrel with programs designed to create a larger salmon population for all fishermen to pursue, but the Sitka Assembly rejects any political effort to restrict the use of traditional Alaska fishing grounds merely to favor the people of another state and Canadian fisheries; and

WHEREAS, since many Sitkans engaged in the fishing industry are Alaska Natives, it seems especially inappropriate to cut into their livelihood in order to favor Washington Indians and Canadians; and

WHEREAS, all Alaskans are citizens like everyone else and it is unworthy of Americans to attempt to politically redistribute traditional fishing rights to the disadvantage of Alaskans,

NOW, THEREOFRE, BE IT RESOLVED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka that it opposes efforts by any state or governmental agency to impose closures and regulations on the Alaska salmon troll industry and which propose giving a competitive advantage to fishermen of other states and Canada.

PASSED, APPROVED AND ADOPTED by the Assembly of the City and Borough of Sitka, Alaska on this _____ day of SEPTEMBER, 1982.

John E. Dapcevich, Mayor

Earl Richards Deputy Mayor

A T T E S T:

Dolores Ingwersen, Clerk



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