

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

DATE: _____

I wish to testify on:

AGENDA TOPIC: TROLL SALMON

AGENDA Numbers: 6.1. _____.

Time required for presentation: 5 minutes.

NAME: Scott Stefan with Ed Linkous + Bruce Bakken

MAILING ADDRESS: 2208 NW Market, Seattle Wa

DATE: 12/12/79

NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL

I wish to testify on:

AGENDA TOPIC: Fishery Management Plans

AGENDA Numbers: G.1.

Time required for presentation: 5 min.

NAME: George Allen with Doug Domfrier

MAILING ADDRESS: 8383 NE Sandy
Portland, Or

MEMORANDUM

DATE: December 11, 1979

TO: Council Members, Scientific & Statistical Committee
and Advisory Panel

FROM: Jim H. Branson

SUBJECT: Troll Salmon Proposals - Board of Fishery action - Reports

ACTION REQUIRED

No Action . . . Information only.

BACKGROUND

Proposals for the management and regulation of the Southeast Alaska troll fishery have been received and considered by the Board of Fisheries. The proposals came both from the public and from the ADF&G staff following the drafting of the 1980 Regulatory Program for the Southeast Alaska Troll Fishery. ADF&G

Prior to considering the proposals, the Board of Fisheries adopted a management plan philosophy drawn by an ad hoc committee composed of ADF&G biologists, area and regional advisory committee chairmen and members, fishermen and industry representatives. The Management Plan for the Yakutat and Southeast Alaska Chinook and Coho Troll Fisheries is included under this tab.

Also included is a summary of the troll salmon hearings conducted in Southeast Alaska in November, correspondence from the Columbia River Fisheries Council and Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and a summary of proposals for the troll fishery which have been accepted by the Board of Fisheries.

On file in the Council office is further and exhaustive correspondence from the public and the industry relative to troll proposals for the offshore fishery. This material was germane only to the extent that it concerned proposals adopted by the Board of Fisheries.

In addition to all other materials are the proposals originating with the Council for the prohibition of hand trolling in the FCZ, the extension of power troll limited entry for the 1980 regulatory season and extending the plan for 1980. (The Board of Fisheries has rejected all proposals to allow hand trolling outside the surfline in waters under State jurisdiction.)

Finally, the material referenced here will indicate BoF decisions on the four-line limit, mutilation and possession of coho proposals.

HMH

November 26, 1979

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Mike Hershberger
 TO: Jim H. Branson
 SUBJ: Troll Salmon Public Hearings - Nov. 12-18, 1979

Public hearings were held in five locations in Southeastern Alaska during the period of Monday, Nov. 12 through Sunday, Nov. 18, 1979. The location and dates of the hearings were as follows:

Tuesday, Nov. 13	Sitka
Wednesday, Nov. 14	Petersburg
Thursday, Nov. 15	Juneau
Friday, Nov. 16	Ketchikan
Sunday, Nov. 18	Pelican

An extensive storm system throughout Southeastern Alaska coupled with fog in Seattle combined to create difficulties in flying schedules. No meetings were cancelled but Council members scheduled for attendance at the Sitka and Pelican meetings could not make connections due to charter or Alaska Airlines flight cancellations.

Council members attending the meetings included vice-chairman Harold Lokken, member Gordon Jensen and member Dr. Donald Bevan. Staff Assistant Mike Hershberger represented the Council Staff and accounted for the transcript of each meeting.

Advisory Panel members attending the meetings included Robin Chlupach, who attended all but the Pelican meeting and Ed Linkous, who attended the Ketchikan meeting. Steve Pennoyer, SSC chairman, attended the Juneau meeting.

Alaska Department of Fish & Game members attending the meetings as members of the FMP plan drafting team included Gary Gundstrom and Allan Davis.

Attendance at the meetings was considered to be above average, due partly to the fact that all meetings had been coordinated with local advisory committees and that there was an observable amount of advertisement in each meeting location.

Advisory Committee chairmen were most helpful in every instance and allowed the Council business to be conducted as the first portion of each meeting. The local group then proceeded with their portion of the meeting.

Each meeting followed the same format: a tape recorder was installed and comments were invited on troll salmon subjects. Those who wished to comment

stated their name and gave their statement. A taped transcript was made as the testimony proceeded and pertinent comments were hand-noted by the staff assistant. Questions were allowed during the testimony and comments on the testimony were solicited at the conclusion of each speakers' statement.

Representatives of the organized troll group (Alaska Trollers Association) were in attendance at each meeting (Sharon Newsome, executive secretary and Scott Stafne, legal counsel) and were assisted by biologist Bruce Bakken and Alaska Troll Legal Fund counsel William Beaver.

SITKA

No Council member was present at the Sitka meeting due to cancelled flights. Twelve people testified and approximately 75 were present in the Sitka Centennial Building for the meeting. The formal meeting was preceded by an afternoon meeting between Davis, Hershberger, Chlupach and the Advisory Committee chairman on his boat in the Sitka harbor. Local attitudes and problems were discussed and general preparations were made for the meeting.

P'berg

Council member Gordon Jensen was present for the Petersburg meeting. Six fishermen offered statements and the overall attendance was 40.

Juneau

Council vice-chairman Harold Lokken was present for the Juneau meeting. Ten fishermen offered statements and the overall attendance was 82.

K'KAN

Council vice-chairman Harold Lokken and member Dr. Donald Bevan were present for the meeting. Ten fishermen offered comments and the total attendance was 36.

Pelican

No Council member was present at the Pelican meeting. Thirteen fishermen offered statements and the total attendance was 31.

The total number of persons in attendance at all five meetings was nearly 275 and the total number of fishermen who offered testimony was 51.

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS

With one exception, no comment was received which the Council had not been aware of previously. The exception concerned the establishment of a minimum length for a fillet in the event filleting at sea is allowed in the FCZ.

The official Alaska Trollers Association stand was taken from the testimony of Sharon Newsome, executive secretary: "ATA is FOR the ban on handtrolling in the FCZ, is FOR the extension of the Alaska Power Troll Limited Entry in its present form and is OPPOSED to those proposals which have been forwarded for the consideration of the Council as amendments to the existing plan."

(Proposals which were noted include establishing a 4-line limit in FCZ waters, possession of coho in a closed area, two time/area closures and filleting of salmon at sea.)

Power trollers predominated at all the meetings. Very few hand trollers had statements to make and the most notable of these was a statement from the Pt. Baker Handtroll Association. Handtrollers are opposed to the ban for their gear offshore and make the argument more and more that there is no difference between the gear (power and hand troll).

The greatest portion of the comments received was on the subject of the proposal to limit to four the number of power troll lines/gurdies. It is a fair statement to say that 98% of trollers are opposed to the limit of either lines or gurdies offshore. More than four lines are needed to "prospect" and usually only four are used in a good bite, according to trollers. The only serious alternative to the 4-line limit was the thought from several trollers that a four-line limit might be imposed everywhere offshore but the Fairweather Grounds, where lines would be unrestricted.

Filleting at sea caught nearly all trollers by surprise, as they had not heard of such a thing happening, apart from the "homepack" or "subsistence" catch they put down. A suggestion was made to change the proposal to not allowing the mutilation at sea of any salmon which is offered for sale, but this was only in response to the hypothetical question of seriously considering the proposal at all.

All closures, anywhere, were opposed without exception for any reason. The alternative to any closure was a term used quite a bit: "in-season adjustments." The distinction between a closure made by ADF&G during the season and "in-season adjustment" was never discerned. The universal argument against closures was the allocation of fish to other (inshore net fisheries) gear types.

Possession of coho in a closed area, while not opposed, was usually thought of and expressed differently to include the possession of any species in any area closed to fishing for that species.

MISCELLANEOUS

Power trollers are for limited entry for hand trollers.

Most closures are considered to be merely a reallocation of effort for trollers, impacting open areas and a reallocation of resource to other gear types.

Total 1979 troll catch was 9.2 million - 27% was caught by handtrollers.

The role of the Council is generally more understood now than before. There was an initial confusion between ADF&G, NMFS and "the Feds" which appears to be disappearing.

The overall tone of all troller-Council confrontations was one of mutual respect and concern. The man in Sitka who keeps saying the Council has a closed mind was present and said it again.

The percentage of trollers represented by ATA is confusing but appears to not be more than a third and in some specific locations, ATA is practically unrepresented.

Beyond a certain point, the hearings are valuable less as a comment from fishermen as to what they think than as an opportunity for fishermen to talk with Council representatives in a spirit of mutual concern.

All those in attendance at the hearings know that the Council and the Board of Fisheries are working together in the fishery, and that decisions made in December by the Board of Fisheries will play an important part in the decisions of the Council to adopt/reject proposals in the FCZ as a result of salmon management in inshore waters.

There was general agreement that more data is necessary for the socio-economic considerations of the fishery. News that the Council is obtaining the services of an economist was taken with enthusiasm, especially by those in the smaller places where hearings were held.

COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES COUNCIL

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PORTLAND, OREGON 97232

(503) 231-2241
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OFFICE OF
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

November 20, 1979

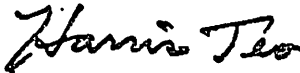
Jim H. Branson
Executive Director
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 3136DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

FILE	ACT	INFO	ROUTE TO	INITIAL
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			Sec. Rep.	
			Sec. Asst.	
				NOV 26 1979

Dear Mr. Branson:

At its meeting on November 8, 1979, the Columbia River Fisheries Council approved the attached document, "Statement of the Columbia River Fisheries Council to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council Concerning Columbia River Chinook Salmon." Please make this a matter of record in your proceedings directed toward development of a salmon management plan in Alaska for 1980.

Sincerely yours,



Harris Teo
Chairman

Attachment

STATEMENT OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER FISHERIES COUNCIL
TO THE NORTH PACIFIC FISHERY MANAGEMENT COUNCIL
CONCERNING COLUMBIA RIVER CHINOOK SALMON

November 8, 1979

Introduction

The Columbia River Fisheries Council (hereinafter referred to as the Columbia Council) was established by the Governors of Washington, Idaho, and Oregon in December 1976 as a coordinating mechanism for consideration of fishery matters of interstate interest regarding the Columbia River. The Columbia Council consists of the Directors of the four State fish and wildlife agencies (Washington Department of Fisheries, Washington Department of Game, Idaho Department of Fish and Game, and Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife); the Regional Directors of the two Federal agencies with fishery responsibilities (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service); and the Chairman of the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission (comprised of the four Indian tribes with treaty fishing rights in the Columbia River--Yakima, Warm Springs, Umatilla, and Nez Perce). The Columbia Council coordinates the interagency efforts that are being undertaken to solve management and environmental problems confronting anadromous fish in the Columbia Basin.

The Columbia Council, through this statement, requests that the North Pacific Fishery Management Council (NPFMC) give special consideration to the protection of Columbia River stocks of chinook salmon in its salmon management plan for the troll fishery in waters under the jurisdiction of the NPFMC. The basis for this appeal is set forth below.

The Columbia Council is in the process of preparing a comprehensive plan for management of the anadromous fish within the Columbia River. The regulation of the ocean fishery, so as to provide adequate runs for harvest and spawning escapement to the Columbia River, is essential to the implementation of a viable Columbia River anadromous fish plan.

Status of Columbia River Chinook Stocks

The chinook runs of the Columbia River consist of three main components: spring, summer, and fall runs. Management of the in-river fisheries is directed specifically at each of these distinct runs. In addition, for management purposes, the runs are divided into upper river and lower river segments. In general, the runs destined for lower river areas (spring chinook and fall chinook) are in generally good condition and heavily dependent on artificial propagation. The chinook runs destined for upper river areas (spring chinook, summer chinook, and fall chinook) are, for the most part, in a seriously depleted condition and require special attention.

Figure 1 shows the trend in the estimated number of upper river spring chinook entering the Columbia River in the past decade. As can be seen, a severe reduction has occurred. The total run entering the river since 1973 has been substantially below the numbers required for escapement except in 1977 and 1978 when the total run to the river was about equal to the escapement requirement. Thus there has been little or no opportunity for sport or commercial or treaty Indian fishing on these runs within the river.

Figure 2 shows the trend in abundance of the upper river summer chinook for the past decade based on the estimated number of fish entering the Columbia River. This run is even more severely depressed than the spring chinook run. No commercial fishery has been allowed within the river for summer chinook since 1964. The total run to the river has been less than one-half of the escapement goal in recent years.

The trend in abundance of the upper river fall chinook run is shown in Figure 3, as depicted by the count of adult fish at McNary Dam. Due to the overlap geographically and chronologically between the upriver and downriver stocks, it is not possible to estimate the numbers entering the river with the same precision as is possible with the spring and summer chinook. Thus, the McNary Dam count shown in Figure 3 is not directly comparable with Figures 1 and 2 which include the limited in-river catches. The number of upriver fall chinook escaping to the spawning grounds has been substantially below the management goal in recent years.

Since 1933, the Columbia and Snake Rivers have been increasingly dammed for power and navigational purposes. Presently, there are about 20 major hydroelectric dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers that directly affect fish passage. The uncompensated loss of habitat and fish associated with these dams has severely curtailed the salmon and steelhead production of the Columbia River Basin.

Major losses of fish occur at all mainstem Columbia and Snake River dams during both juvenile downstream and adult upstream migrations. In recent years, low water flows have drastically compounded passage problems; mainstem dam-related mortalities of juvenile outmigrants in a low flow year can average as high as 40 percent per dam when passing a series of dams. Adult fish face an estimated average 15 percent mortality per dam when passing a series of dams in their upstream migration during high flow conditions.

As a result of the serious depletion that has taken place in the up-river stocks of Columbia River chinook salmon, a review is underway to determine whether they should be classified as threatened or endangered under the terms of the Endangered Species Act of 1973. The review is being made by the National Marine Fisheries Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, in close coordination with the State fishery agencies, and is scheduled to be completed in the summer of 1980. One of the several considerations in determining whether to propose listing a species (or stock) as threatened or endangered is the adequacy of harvest regulations. Obviously, listing as threatened or endangered could adversely impact all user groups since in

the first instance harvest might be severely limited to rebuild runs, and in the latter case the law would require that all fishing on such a stock be prohibited throughout its range.

The plight of the upper Columbia River chinook runs has resulted primarily from habitat degradation, particularly the construction and operation of hydroelectric projects. Nonetheless, to provide minimum spawning escapements during this period of severely depressed runs, carefully coordinated regulation of the catch in both the ocean and Columbia River fisheries is essential.

Contribution of the Columbia River to Offshore Fisheries

Historical evidence of the importance of Columbia River fall chinook in the ocean fisheries has been shown in virtually every ocean chinook tagging study conducted from Washington to Southeast Alaska. "Columbia River chinook, particularly lower river fall chinook, contribute heavily to ocean fisheries off Washington and British Columbia. These lower river chinook do not appear in substantial numbers in the troll catch off Alaska. Other Columbia River chinook stocks, such as the spring, summer and upper river fall runs, also contribute to the Washington ocean fishery and, to an even greater extent, to British Columbia and Southeastern Alaska catches."*

In-River Management

Commercial fisheries for salmon on the mainstem Columbia River are jointly regulated by Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Department of Fisheries through an interstate compact. Commercial fishing is allowed in an area extending from the mouth of the Columbia River to McNary Dam, a distance of 270 miles (see Figure 4). Within this geographical area are six statistical fishing zones. Zones 1 through 5 encompass waters from the mouth of the river to Bonneville Dam, while Zone 6 corresponds to waters between Bonneville Dam and McNary Dam. By agreement, the Indian treaty commercial fishery is restricted to Zone 6, with non-Indian commercial fishermen restricted to Zones 1 through 5. There are no commercial fisheries above McNary Dam. In addition there are treaty Indian subsistence fisheries above Zone 6, including the upper portion of the Salmon River watershed in Idaho.

The Pacific Fishery Management Council (PFMC) has restricted the ocean fisheries off the Washington and northern Oregon coast in recent years in order to provide for adequate chinook spawning escapements and to meet Indian treaty obligations. Restrictions initiated during the period 1976-79 include: (1) elimination of April and June troll fishing to protect upriver runs of adult chinook, (2) reductions in the late season troll fishery to protect immature chinook, (3) increases in minimum size limits for recreational and

*Quoted material from Preliminary Review Draft, Comprehensive Plan for the Management of the Commercial and Recreational Salmon Fisheries Off the Coasts of California, Oregon and Washington, PFMC, November 1, 1979.

troll fisheries, (4) required use of barbless hooks to reduce fishery-related mortalities, (5) reductions in duration of season for the recreational fishery, and (6) extension of the Columbia River stock management boundary southward to Cape Falcon to provide added protection for these stocks. Despite these efforts, escapement and in-river harvest goals for upriver stocks have not been met.

The salmon plan of the NPFMC purports to be a "status quo" plan, however, in the last two years the catches of chinook by the Alaska troll fishery has reached record levels. The North Pacific plan must recognize the Alaskan interception of Columbia River chinook stocks and take note of the need for a reduced harvest if the objectives of the Pacific Council's plan are to be realized. In the final analysis, those who share in the harvest of a stock must also share in the conservation of it. Significant gains cannot be made in these efforts without integrated management plans by the respective Councils having jurisdiction over Columbia River stocks.

Conclusions

Responsible management of the Columbia River chinook salmon resource requires an extensive program of habitat protection, artificial propagation, and fishery regulation on a stock by stock basis. The Columbia Council and its member agencies are involved in intensive programs of habitat protection, artificial propagation, and fishery regulation, and are currently preparing a comprehensive joint plan for management of the Columbia River salmon resources.

Habitat protection and artificial propagation activities can contribute to the welfare of all user groups only through effective regulation of both the in-river and ocean fisheries. It is essential that both the Pacific Fishery Management Council and the NPFMC respond to the needs of the Columbia River chinook salmon in developing their salmon management plans. Significant steps in this direction have already been made by the PFMC.

It is the intent of the Columbia Council to provide more specific recommendations to the NPFMC concerning in-river management needs as additional information becomes available. The Columbia Council will provide input on Columbia River stock status on a continuing basis to aid the NPFMC in the ongoing development of its chinook salmon management plan. It is requested that the NPFMC give special consideration to any regulatory action that can be taken to provide further protection to Columbia River stocks of chinook salmon in formulating the 1980 and future salmon management plans.

Figure 2. Upper Columbia River Summer Chinook Salmon Run - Number of fish entering river

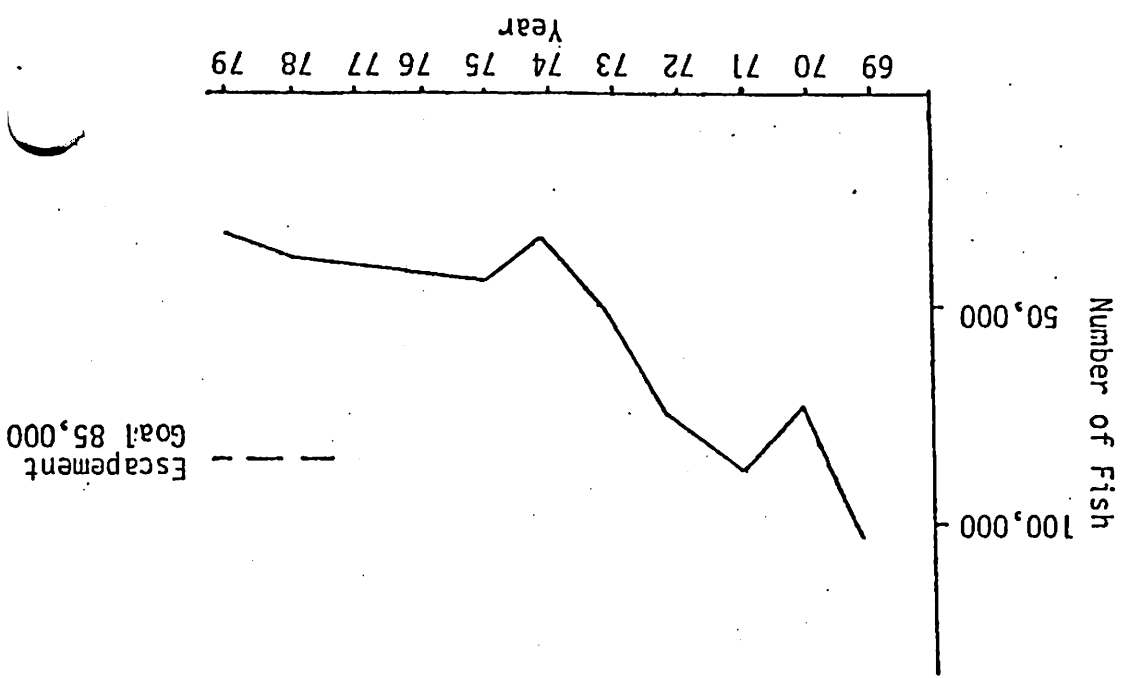


Figure 1. Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook Salmon Run - Number of Fish entering river

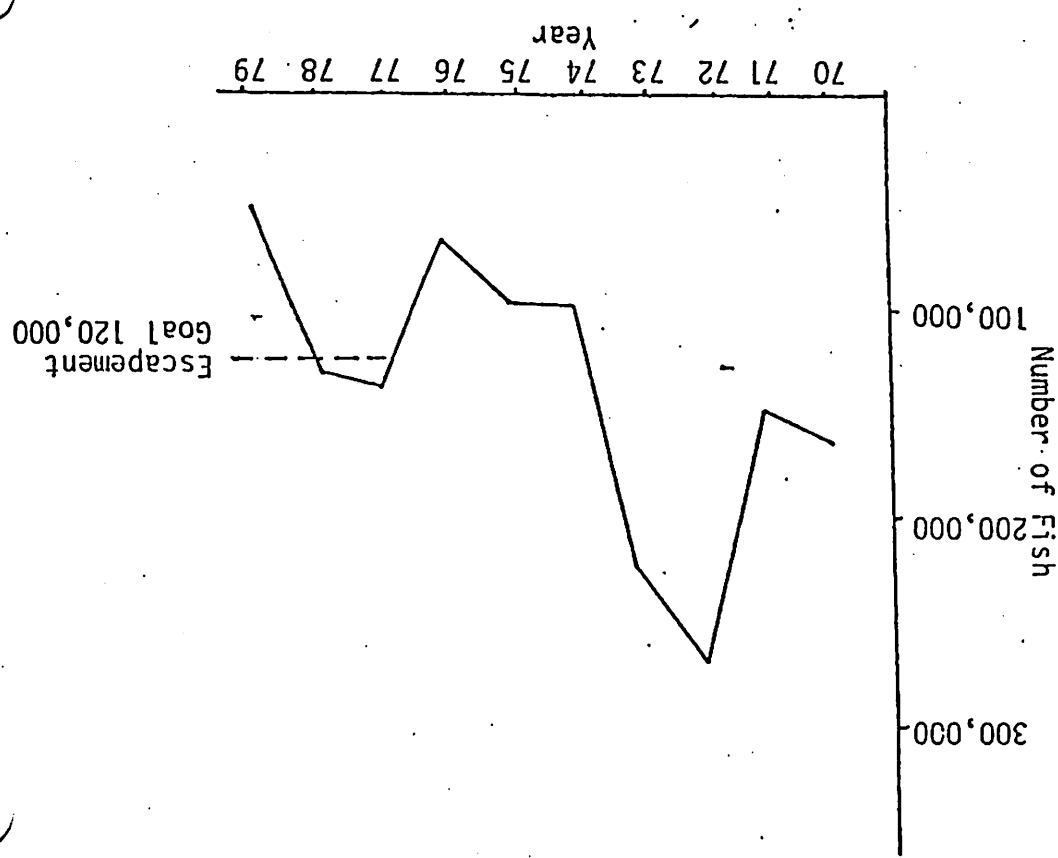
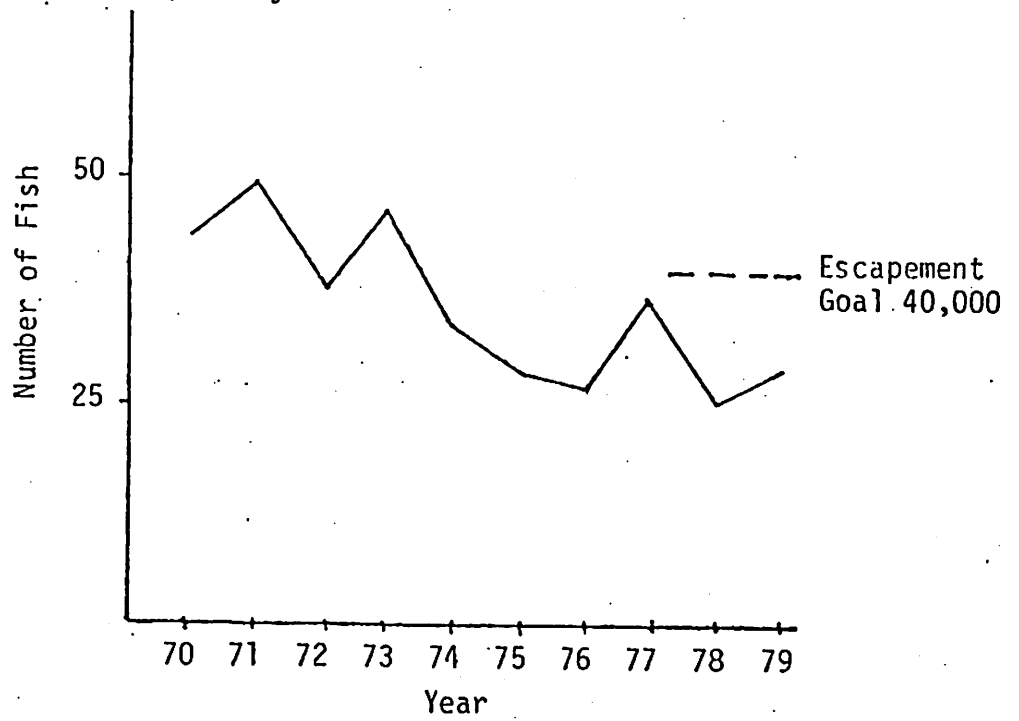


Figure 3. Upper Columbia River Fall Chinook Adult Escapement at McNary Dam



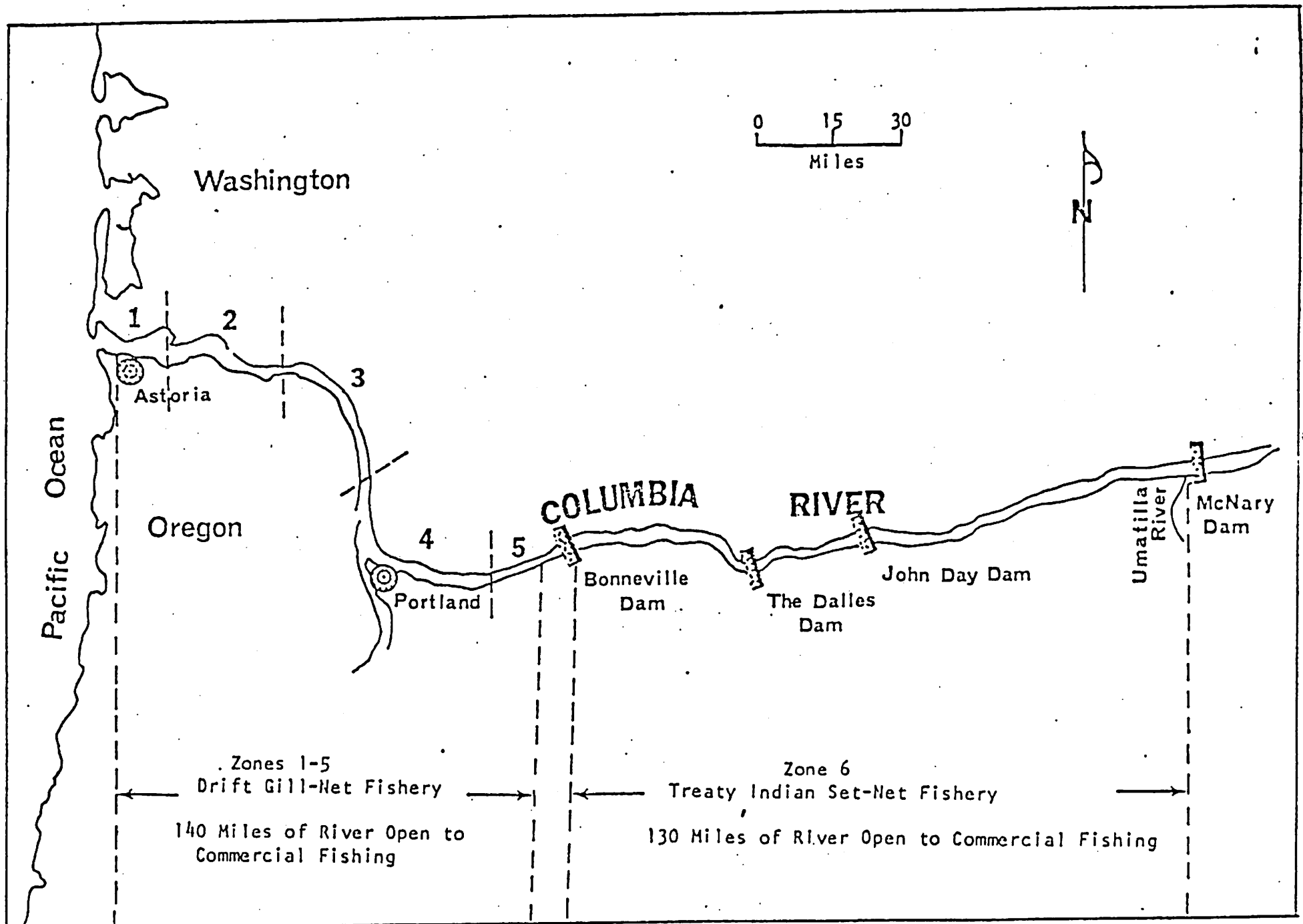
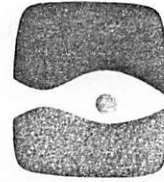


Figure 4

Map of the Columbia River below McNary Showing Areas Open to Commercial Fishing

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Sec. Asst.	

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AGENDA G-1
DEC. 1979

COLUMBIA RIVER INTER-TRIBAL FISH COMMISSION

November 21, 1979

Suite 1019, Lloyd Building
700 N.E. Multnomah
Portland, Oregon 97232
Telephone (503)
231-6652

Mr. Clement V. Tillion, Chairman
North Pacific Fishery Management Council
P.O. Box 3136 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Mr. Tillion:

The intent of this document is to express our concern regarding the harvest of Columbia River chinook in the Southeast Alaska fishery. We base our concerns on the following factors:

1. Escapement objectives for chinook returning to the Columbia River are not being met under the FCMA. Harvest and escapement objectives were established by Federal Court order in U.S. v. Oregon in 1977. The objectives set forth in that decree were intended to resolve inriver disputes, and achieve equitable allocation. These are presently being precluded by ocean interception (Attachment 1).

2. Historical evidence of the importance of Columbia River fish to the Southeast Alaska fisheries have been shown in virtually all coastwide tagging studies. Data indicate that immature upper Columbia River stocks in particular contribute to the offshore fishery off Southeast Alaska (Attachment 2).

3. Regulations previously adopted by both the North Pacific Council and the Pacific Fishery Management Council in 1977, 1978 and 1979, have not resulted in increased escapement from the ocean fisheries to inside treaty and non-treaty fisheries.

Since spawning escapements are not being met, treaty and non-treaty Columbia River spring chinook fisheries have been prohibited since 1977. The fall chinook inriver fishery has also been increasingly curtailed for conservation.

According to the NPFMC Salmon Plan, no harvest is justifiable in light of conservation problems associated with both non-local and Alaska chinook stocks. However, there is no indication in the record that the NPFMC will be decreasing the harvest of these chinook stocks under the 1980 amended plan. Indeed, it is likely that effort will increase on chinook in the

FCZ as a result of the proposed closures in adjacent waters north and south of Dangerous River. The NPFMC must recognize that important stocks of chinook are in jeopardy due to this continuing downward trend, and will need specific attention under the 1980 amended plan. We therefore request the NPFMC establish specific objectives for chinook in compliance with FCMA standards of conservation and allocation of the resource. These are mandatory before proper regulations can be formulated which address themselves to chinook management.

We provide the following objectives:

1. Allow no greater than 45%-50% fishing rate on chinook stocks in the FCZ. We believe that this is the maximum fishing rate that stocks of chinook can sustain.

2. Additional area/time closures intended to protect predominantly immature stocks are necessary. These can be identified as fisheries where the incidence of sub-legal fish in relation to legal sized fish is unacceptably high, or where increased escapements can be anticipated from the fishery.

3. Consideration of in-season closures as a management tool to control effort of the increasingly efficient troll fleet.

4. Readjustment of optimum yield/MSY to account for long-term depressed chinook stock status.

We believe that NPFMC has underestimated the efficiency of fleet capability, as evidenced by the 1978-79 catch. Due to this error, the status quo harvest objective was not maintained. In a comparable situation, regulations intended to control the fishing effort of the ocean troll fleet in the PFMC jurisdiction in 1979 met with failure. Similar results can be anticipated in the Alaska fishery as well. The ability of the fleet to take comparable amounts of fish during shorter fishing seasons indicate that higher fishing rates will occur to compensate for shortened seasons.

In summary, we believe that excessively high ocean fishing rates, especially with respect to non-local stocks will not be significantly affected by the proposed 1980 regulations. Thus, the primary responsibility of meeting conservation needs will fall upon Washington, Oregon and Columbia River fisheries.

Sincerely,



Harris Teo
Chairman

cc: James Branson, Director, NPFMC
NPFMC Members

DESCRIPTION OF COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHERIES

Treaty Indian fishing rights on the Columbia River were litigated in Sohappy v. Smith and United States v. Oregon and Washington, 302 F. Supp. 899 (D. OR. 1969), Sub. Opn. aff'd, 529 Fed. 2nd 570 (9th Cir. 1976). Judge Robert C. Belloni, in 1969, decreed in his final judgment that the Nez Perce Tribe of Idaho, Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Reservation, Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon, and the Confederated Tribes and Bands of the Yakima Nation have off-reservation fishing rights in the Columbia River. The decision also established that state agencies have the right to regulate the Indian fishery, when necessary to do so for conservation.

In separate actions the Idaho Supreme Court, State of Idaho v. Tinno, 497 P. 2d 1386 (Ida. 1972) affirmed that the Shoshone-Bannock Tribes have treaty fishing rights in the headwater areas of the Salmon River system; also, some salmon do reach the Colville Indian Reservation fishery.

Prior to 1957 commercial gillnet fishing occurred in the Columbia River from its mouth upstream to the mouth of the Deschutes River a distance of 204 miles. Both Indians and non-Indians fished commercially above Bonneville Dam, but Indian fishermen caught the majority of fish landed. When The Dalles pool was filled in 1957 the non-Indian commercial gillnet fishery was limited to the area below Bonneville Dam (Zones 1-5). Celilo Falls was inundated, essentially ending the Indian dipnet fishery. The Indian commercial set-net fishery developed above Bonneville Dam (Zone 6) in the 1960's. Following the U.S. Supreme Court's "Puyallup" decision in 1968, the States of Washington and Oregon began to jointly regulate this fishery.

Gillnets and sport gear are permitted in the non-treaty Indian fishing below Bonneville Dam. Indians use set nets and dipnets in their fishery above Bonneville Dam.

Commercial Fisheries Management

On February 28 in 1977, the four Treaty Tribes, the States of Oregon and Washington, and the United States Government signed a five-year agreement, "A Plan for Managing Fisheries on Stocks Originating from the Columbia River and its Tributaries Above Bonneville Dam." The plan was subsequently adopted by the Oregon District Court as a decree of the Court. The plan established management goals directed at providing viable fisheries in the Columbia River, and established sharing formulas for treaty Indian and non-Indian fisheries.

Spring Chinook

The management goal is to provide and maintain a minimum average run of 250,000 upriver spring chinook to the Columbia River.

Three separate formulas based upon predicted run also have been developed for allocating the spring chinook, with treaty ceremonial and subsistence catch having first priority. On run sizes of more than 150,000, harvestable fish in excess of established treaty ceremonial and subsistence allocations, are to be shared 40 percent for treaty fishermen, and 60 percent for non-treaty fishermen. There were no commercial harvests during 1975, 1976, 1978, or 1979 due to low run sizes returning to the river (Figure 1).

Summer Chinook

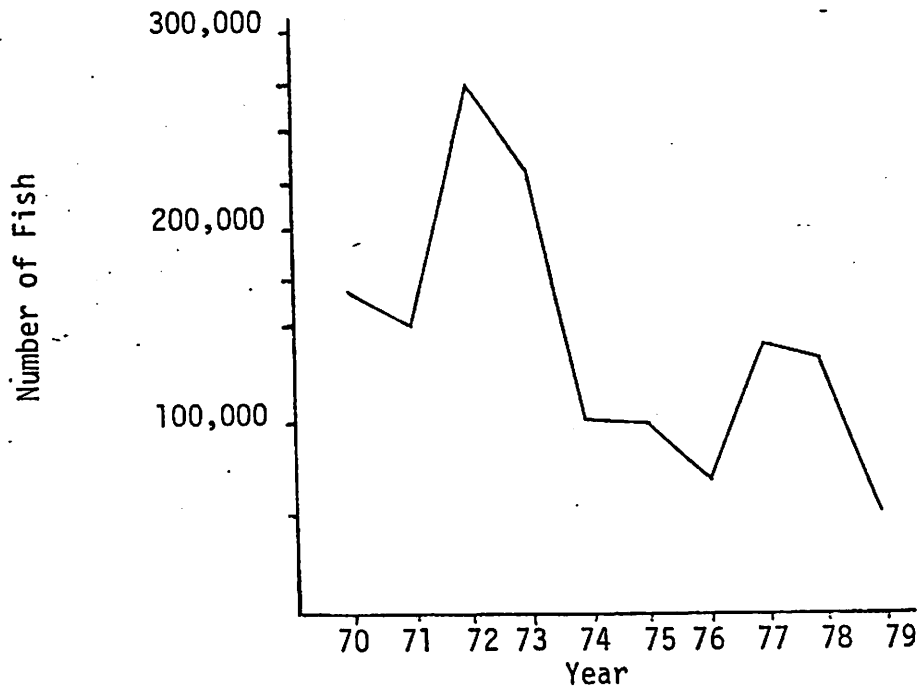
Summer chinook runs have been precariously low, and have not been a target species for a commercial inriver harvest since 1964. The only fishery contemplated in the immediate future on this race of chinook is for treaty subsistence and ceremonial purposes and an incidental catch not to exceed 2,000 fish. Figure 2 illustrates recent run trends.

Fall chinook

The management goal for fall chinook is to provide and maintain a run with minimum harvestable surplus of 200,000 upriver fall chinook to the Columbia River. The plan establishes that fish available for harvest (in excess of escapement needs) will be shared 60 percent by treaty fishermen and 40 percent by non-treaty fishermen. Recent inriver fisheries have been increasingly restricted due to low abundance of fish escaping ocean fisheries. These fish have been shown to contribute significantly to the troll salmon catch of Washington, Canada and Alaska. Recent run size trends are shown in Figure 3.

FIGURE 1

Upper Columbia River Spring Chinook
Salmon Run, Number of Fish Entering
the River 1970-1979



Combined catch of Upper Columbia River
Spring Chinook Salmon, 1970-1979

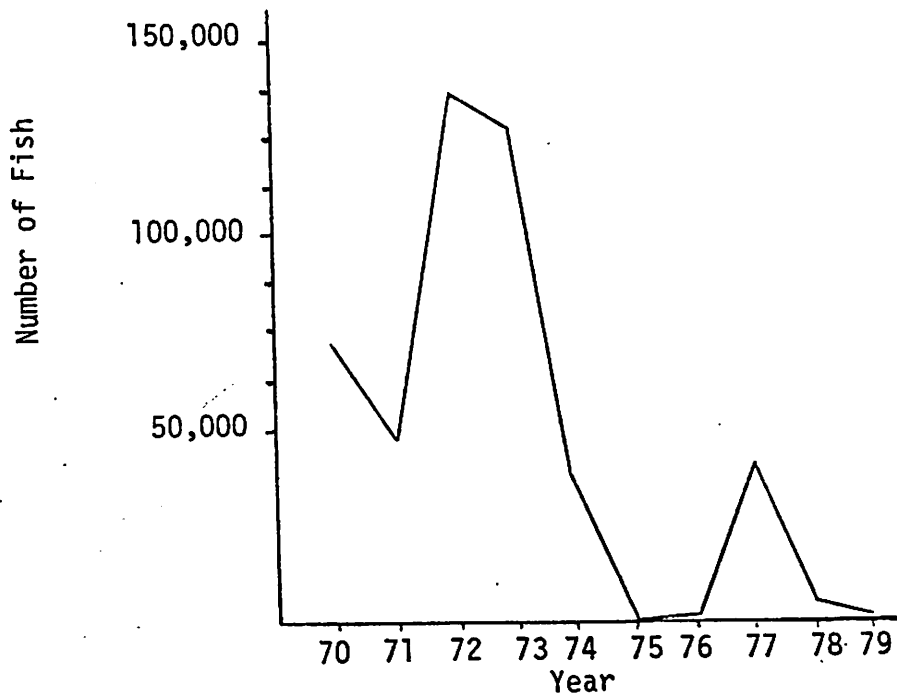
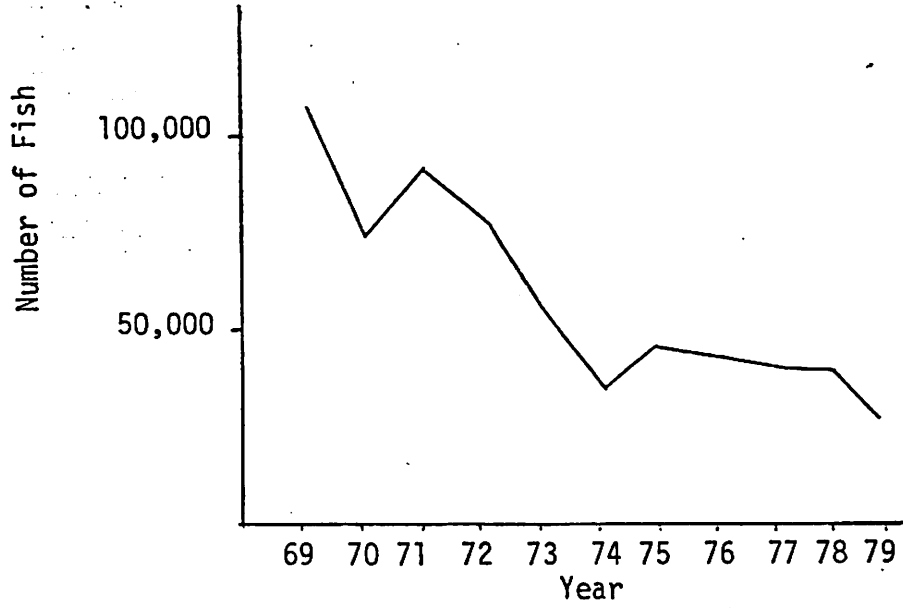
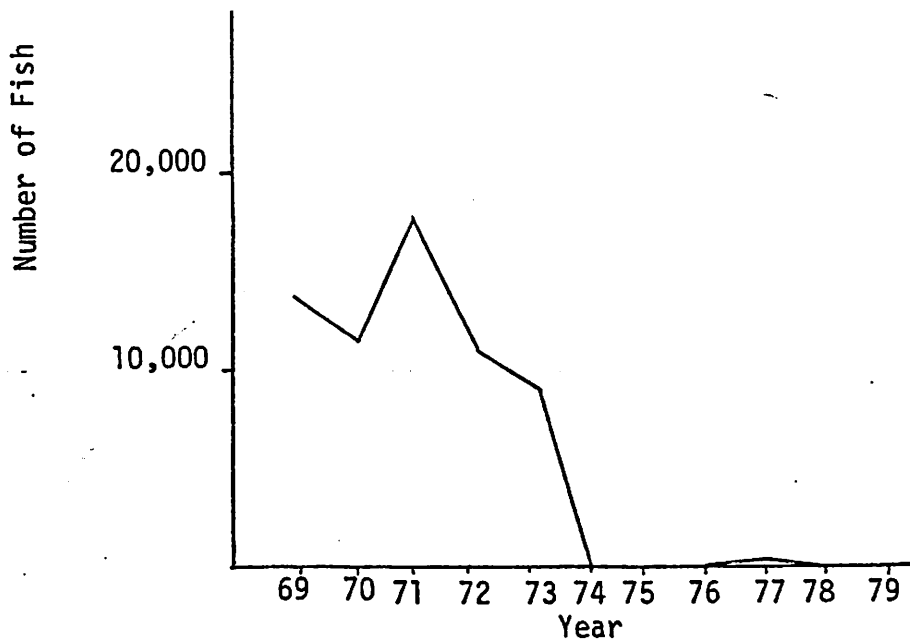


FIGURE 2

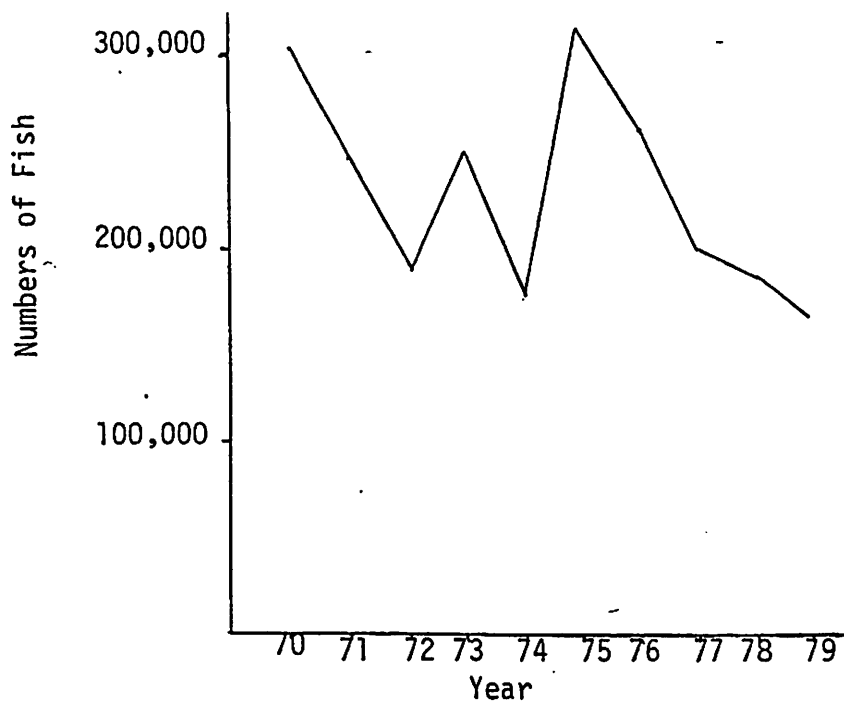
Upper Columbia River Summer Chinook
Salmon Run-Number of Fish Entering
the River 1969-1979



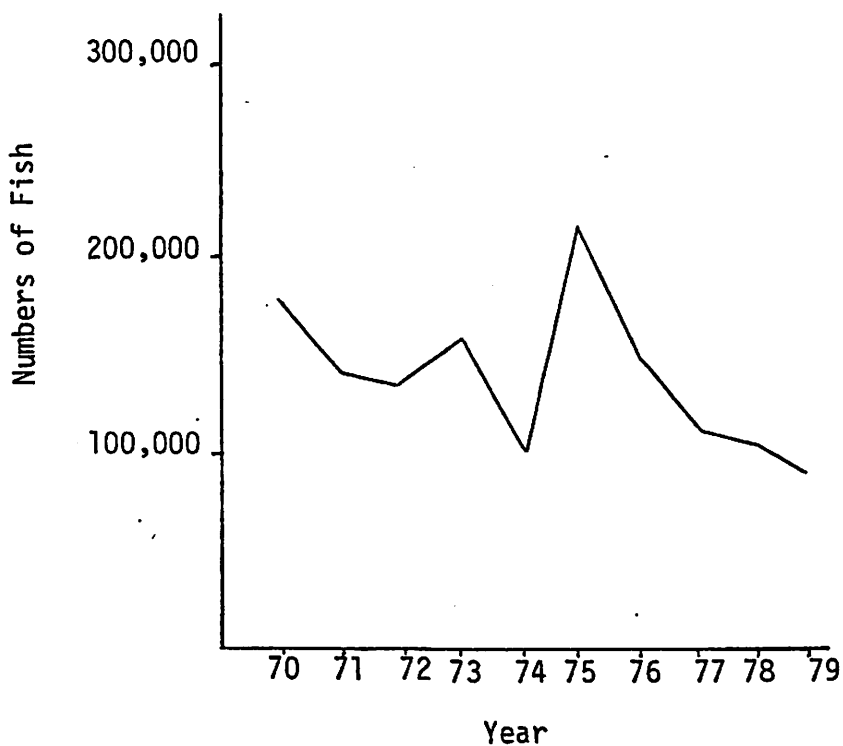
Combined Catch of Upper Columbia River
Summer Chinook Salmon, 1969-1979



Upper Columbia River Fall
Chinook Salmon Run-Number of Fish
Entering the River 1970-1979



Combined Catch of Upper Columbia
River Fall Chinook Salmon,
1970-1979



DISCUSSION OF UPPER COLUMBIA RIVER CHINOOKStatus of Stocks

Prior to the construction of dams, the Columbia and Snake River systems produced an estimated 2.4 million juvenile spring, summer and fall chinook annually above Bonneville Dam. At the present time, under 613,000 chinook are produced naturally, but production will drop to less than 374,000 fish if present trends continue. The present total escapement of naturally spawning spring, summer and fall chinook salmon into tributaries above Bonneville Dam is estimated to be less than 130,000 adult fish annually. An excess of 220,000 fish are needed to fully utilize present habitat (PFMC; 1979).

Problems related to environmental degradation are further compounded by the adverse effects of the offshore fisheries, which by their nature, are not suited to the selective harvest of stocks of salmon.

Offshore fisheries have had the effect of harvesting these stocks of fish at rates comparable to those which healthy stocks satisfactorily withstand. The effect has been the disproportionate harvest of depressed upper Columbia River stocks in fisheries off Alaska, Canada, Washington and Oregon. Although much of the habitat has been reduced or degraded, substantial spawning areas are available, but underutilized due to lack of returning fish.

Annual ocean migration patterns of upper Columbia River chinook have been established based upon composites of high seas and coded-wire tagging studies. These fish exhibit a predominantly northward movement at sea while maturing, with concentrations found off the coast of Washington, British Columbia and Southeast Alaska (Parker & Kirkness, 1965, Milne, 1957, Godfrey, 1968, Van Hying 1968).

Typically, immature chinook arrive at an early age and are harvested in the vicinity of Cape Fairweather and Southeast Alaska until heading south to spawn. The recovery of tags by locality suggest that the Columbia River stocks the Alaska fisheries intercept are primarily of upriver (above Bonneville Dam) origin, and of these, the 2-3 year old classes are the largest component. At specific times during the ocean troll season, shaker mortality of sub-legal fish is unacceptably high (ADFG, 1979).

The interception of Columbia River tagged fish coastwide in recent years shows that greatly increased ocean fishing rates have reduced the number of fish surviving to freshwater. This sustained overharvest has had the effect of accelerating the decline in production.

The catch to escapement ratios for hatchery spring and fall chinook are 2:1 and 6:1 respectively (NMFS personal communication). The overall contribution of hatchery stocks alone of Columbia River fall chinook to the ocean fishery exceeds 15 percent coastwide. However, data indicate the contribution of naturally produced upriver stocks to the Southeast Alaska fishery were historically higher (Van Hying 1968). As such, these fish provide an important yet underestimated contribution to the fishery.

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Pennoyer
ADFG 12-13-79

December 12, 1979

TROLL SALMON

The Alaska Board of Fisheries during its Fall 1979 meeting considered proposed changes in the regulations affecting the salmon troll fishery. The following actions were taken by the Board:

1. Adoption of a chinook and coho management plan (see Attachment 1) which
 - a. establishes a hand troll - power troll provisional allocation policy;
 - b. specifies regulations designed to limit the efficiency of both hand troll and power troll vessels; and
 - c. adopts fishing seasons which provide for seasons and areas for various gear types.
2. Adoption of a Resolution which provisionally allocates 80% of the coho catch to the power troll fishery and 20% to the hand troll fishery (see Attachment #2).
3. Adoption of a regulation which prohibits the mutilation of chinook salmon.

Proposal #301 5 AAC 30.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. (regulation page 106). Prohibit mutilation of chinook salmon that might prevent the size (length) from being determined.

The proposed regulation would read as follows:

5 AAC 30.392 Size Limit and Landing of King Salmon. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip of snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the mid-point of the

clethral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all fin clipped king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. Undersized fish which are taken must be returned to the water without injury. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gillnet and purse seine fishing. No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size set forth in this paragraph.

4. Adoption of regulations to prohibit the removal of heads from all chinook and coho salmon.

Proposal #343 5AAC 33.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. Require all troll caught fish to be kept with heads on to improve coded wire tag recovery rates.

The proposed regulation reads as follows:

5AAC 33.392. SIZE LIMIT AND LANDING OF KING SALMON. King salmon taken must measure at least 28 inches from tip to snout to tip of tail (in its natural open position) or 23 inches from the midpoint of the clethral arch to the tip of the tail. The heads of all (FIN CLIPPED) king salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. The size limit restrictions in this section do not apply to gill net and purse seine fishing.

Proposal #345. 5AAC 33.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. Require all troll caught fish to be kept with heads on to improve coded wire tag recovery rate.

The proposed regulation reads as follows:

5AAC 33.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all (FIN CLIPPED) coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold.

5. Adoption of a regulation which prohibits the possession of a species of fish for which the season has closed.

Proposal #394. 5AAC 39.197. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FISH. (b) New subsection. (Regulation page 139). Clarify that it is unlawful to possess a species of fish for which the season is closed.

The proposed regulation reads as follows:

5AAC 39.197. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF FISH.

(b) No person may possess on board a vessel within the waters of Alaska any species of fish for which the taking of it is prohibited.

6. Adoption of a Resolution which recommends the North Pacific Fishery Management Council recommend that the Secretary adopt regulations to prohibit the use of more than six troll lines in the FCZ north of the latitude of Cape Spencer and east of the longitude of Cape Suckling and to prohibit the use of more than four troll lines in the remainder of the FCZ south of the latitude of Cape Spencer. (See Attachment 3).
7. Adoption of a regulation which changes the fishing district boundaries of Districts 13 through 16.

Proposal 307-A

5AAC 33.200 FISHING DISTRICTS AND SECTIONS.

(m) District 13: All waters north of a line projecting southwest from the southernmost tip of Cape Ommany, south of a line projecting west from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer, west of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island, south of a line from the northernmost tip of Soapstone Point to the westernmost tip of Column Point and west of a line from the southern most tip of Point Hayes to the northernmost point of Point Thatcher.

(n) District 14: All waters of Icy Strait west of a line from the southernmost tip of Point Couverden to the Point Augusta Light, east of a line from the southernmost tip of Cape Spencer through Yakobi Rock to Yakobi Island and north of a line from the northern most point of Soapstone Point to the westernmost point of Column Point.

(o) District 16: All waters north of a line projecting west from the southern most tip of Cape Spencer and south of a line projecting southwest from the westernmost tip of Cape Fairweather.

Attachment # 1

MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE YAKUTAT AND SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA CHINOOK AND COHO TROLL FISHERIES

The management of Yakutat and Southeastern Alaska troll fisheries is complex due to the existence of mixed stocks and fishing pressure from multiple user groups. The Board is concerned that certain user groups, particularly those involved in inshore, terminal fisheries, may be receiving reduced opportunities to harvest coho due to the increased fishing effort on mixed stocks in coastal and offshore waters by the power troll fishery. There is also concern that increases in fishing pressure or mixed stocks may result in overharvest of individual stocks or aggregations of stocks.

Due to those concerns, the Board has:

1. Established a hand troll - power troll provisional allocation policy;
2. Adopted regulations designed to limit the efficiency of both hand and power troll vessels; and
3. Adopted fishing season and areas for various gear types.

Within this framework of regulation it is recognized that changes in run size, run timing, or fleet effort distribution may require in-season adjustment of time and area closures to achieve escapements and distribution of harvest to inshore terminal areas of Southeastern Alaska.

The Board approves the following management plan for the Southeastern troll fisheries. Seasonal adjustments to fishing seasons and areas will be carried out by the Department of Fish and Game in the following manner:

1. Maintain the regulatory status quo in the inshore, coastal and offshore areas during the early chinook season.
2. Maintain the regulatory status quo in the inshore, coastal and offshore areas during the coho season prior to the July 10-15 time period.
3. On or about July 10 the Department will evaluate the general magnitude and distribution of the coho salmon run and will institute a 10-day closure of the entire Southeastern Alaska troll fishery UNLESS the run appears to be well above average in magnitude and movement of coho to inshore waters appears to be good.

This closure will assist in stabilizing or reducing coastal and offshore effort on coho salmon unless strong runs justify increased harvest. It will also assist in obtaining catch and escapement in inshore waters from stocks with earlier run timing instead of obtaining the majority of these requirements from late runs only. The closure will apply to all trolling since early in the season the mortality on small coho shakers would be quite high.

4. Following any July closure, coastal and offshore trolling will reopen to hand and power trolling in areas normally opened to each respective gear type for 7-day-per-week fishing unless later closed by emergency order.

5. For inshore waters following any July closure, the normal regulations, including the 8-day-on 6-day-off fishing period for certain inshore waters will remain in effect except as modified by specific area regulations adopted by the Board or by emergency order.

It must be understood that additional later season closures may be required for inshore, coastal, and offshore troll fisheries if inshore run strength indicators are poor.

Attachment #2

Resolution of the Alaska Board of Fisheries

1. WHEREAS the Board of Fisheries believes it desirable to avoid economic and social disruption of existing fisheries;
2. WHEREAS reallocation of harvests between user groups in an unplanned fashion may cause such disruptions;
3. WHEREAS the unlimited hand troll fishery in Southeast Alaska has been taking an increasing proportion of the total coho harvest at the expense of subsistence fisheries, recreational fisheries, and other commercial fisheries already limited.
4. WHEREAS the Board in the public hearing process has determined that the hand troll fleet should not continue to increase its proportion of the power troll-hand troll coho catch;
5. WHEREAS the catch proportion in recent years between the hand troll gear and power troll gear has been determined to be approximately 80% for power troll gear and 20% for hand troll gear;
6. WHEREAS this relative catch has in the past allowed fisheries to occur without socially and economically disruptive reallocation;
7. WHEREAS this relative catch in past years has been demonstrated to promote biological protection of the resource;

NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that it shall be the Board's provisional policy to design a regulatory coho harvest allocation in Southeast Alaska which will result in approximately 80% of the coho troll catch for power troll gear and 20% of the coho troll catch for hand troll gear.

Attachment # 3

Resolution 79 of the Alaska Board of Fisheries

1. WHEREAS the Alaska Board of Fisheries limits to four lines in all state waters the number of troll lines that may be fished from a salmon power troll vessel;
2. WHEREAS the Board desires consistent regulatory regimes for salmon with regulations that apply in the waters of Alaska and that also apply in the Fisheries Conservation Zone;
3. WHEREAS the Board wishes to stabilize the overall fishing effort currently exerted by the salmon troll fleet;
4. WHEREAS in the portion of the Seaward Biological Influence Zone north of the latitude of Cape Spencer and east of the longitude of Cape Suckling salmon power troll vessels may need to operate with greater efficiency than those vessels fishing south of the latitude of Cape Spencer because of the greater costs incurred and inability to fish for longer periods of time due to distances from harbors and often adverse weather conditions;
5. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Board of Fisheries requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to recommend that the U.S. Secretary of Commerce adopt regulations that prohibit the use of more than six troll lines in that portion of the FCZ north of the latitude of Cape Spencer and east of the longitude of Cape Suckling and the operation of more than four troll lines in the remainder of the FCZ south of the latitude of Cape Spencer.

HAND TROLL PRESENTATION TO THE BOARD OF FISHERIES

The Commission appreciates the opportunity to be here today. Our purpose is to discuss with you the complex problem of managing the hand troll fishery. This particular fishery highlights the necessity of the Commission, the Board, and the Department coordinating management policies. We appreciate the recommendations received from the Board in the past regarding limitation of this fishery and other fisheries; and hope that our recommendations to the Board will be accepted in the same vein.

To summarize quickly, when the majority of the salmon fisheries were brought under entry limitation, the hand troll fishery was specifically segregated from power troll and left open to entry. From 1975 to 1978, the number of active hand trollers increased annually -- 1,094 in 1975, 1,237 in 1976, 1,849 in 1977, and 2,604 in 1978. Through those same years, the hand troll share of the troll fishery harvest has increased from 13% to 28%, measured by poundage. The preliminary data for 1979 shows that approximately 25% of the total troll harvest was taken by hand trollers.

During the spring of 1978, the Commission held several joint hearings with the Board in Southeastern communities regarding the hand troll fishery. Public comment at that time was generally opposed to limitation. In the 1978 season, the Board began a series of management measures to try to ensure a historical allocation of the troll catch, beginning with closing all outside waters to hand trolling. Despite the closure, the hand troll portion of the troll catch increased sharply. Consequently, for 1979, the Board further restricted hand troll effort by adding a series of closures in inside waters in an attempt to implement a tacit policy of an 80/20 split of the coho troll catch.

At the December, 1978 Board meeting, the Commission announced that it intended to propose limitation of the fishery in 1979. On September 14, after receiving management recommendations from the Department of Fish and Game, the Commission proposed limitation of the hand troll fishery, beginning in 1980, with a maximum number of 1,100. That proposal was advanced on September 21, 1979. Eight public hearings were held by the Commission with the public comment period closing on November 9, 1979.

At the time the Commission advanced the proposed regulation, we had received recommendations from the Board and the Department of Fish and Game. The Board recommended a maximum number of no greater than 600, by which you indicated to us a desire to significantly decrease the size of the fleet, so that the professional hand trollers that remained could be subject to the same management policies as applied to power trollers, and still not harvest more than 20% of the troll catch. The Department stated that the maximum number should not exceed 1,000 to avoid the necessity of excessive regulation to maintain historical harvest balances. The Department referenced expected efficiency gains in the fleet after limitation, a concern also raised by you in your recommendation.

The Commission proposed maximum number of 1,100 was chosen based upon the input from the Board and Department, plus the Commission's own research. Our intent was to use the fishing seasons from 1975 forward as the predominate indicators of hardship when the hand troll fishery was limited. As a practical matter, the Commission cannot use maximum numbers outside the boundaries of participation established during the most recent years. Thus, we chose the smallest effort level in recent years as our proposal.

Attached to your copies of this presentation is a summary of the public input received by the Commission during the public comment period. It seems quite apparent to us that the news release issued by the Board shortly before the first Commission public hearing greatly influenced the testimony. Prior to the news release, many viewed entry limitation as a mechanism for removing some of the restrictions imposed in the recent past. After the news release, many people testified that if limitation of the fishery would not ease management restrictions, they would prefer that it be left open to entry. Most comments we received favored removal of the restrictions plus an increase in the proposed maximum number, which would exacerbate the management problems you face today.

The Commission has now evaluated all comments and data available at this time. It is very apparent that no simple answer exists which will satisfy the management concerns of the Board, the Department, and ourselves; and at

the same time satisfy the wishes and desires of the Southeastern hand trollers. The very best that can be accomplished in the near future is to prevent the situation from becoming more complicated. We want everyone to understand that the Commission does not have a solution that will be all things for all people. It is our wish, though, to undertake a beginning in what will by necessity be an involved system of slowly working toward a fair and practical management framework. A reasonable result can only be achieved with full agreement between the Board and the Commission, close coordination of our respective regulatory powers, and with the understanding of hand trollers, power trollers, gillnetters, and seiners.

With that prelude, we come before you today to ask for your cooperation in the implementation of a management strategy for the hand troll fishery. After evaluating the management problems and hearing the desires of the fishermen, we cannot agree that your management plan to drastically reduce the size of the fleet and allow full development of highly efficient hand troll operations is the best solution. Instead, it is our proposal to work toward a different goal - that is, to maintain the historical character of the hand troll fishery while at the same time providing for a professional fishery. Hand trolling has been a small scale, low investment, low return fishery generally attracting participants who either utilize the fishery to sustain a particular lifestyle, or as a fishing outlet for young and older residents of Southeast and others who depend upon the bulk of their income from land-based occupations.

The fishery has generally been referred to as an entry level fishery. The distinguishing characteristic of this fishery is the prohibition of mechanical assistance other than hand power to place and retrieve gear. The definition of such a fishery suggests a special circumstance, particularly in the present environment of highly automated commercial fishing operations. We believe the special circumstance to be very indicative of the essence of this fishery. It is in fact a fishery purposefully defined as a low-cost, relatively low-return fishery tailored to social desires of those people who have historically partaken of the opportunities it presents. We must assume that those who have developed hand troll operations nearly as efficient as

power trollers have done so because of power troll limitation, or through reinvestment of hard-earned income from hand trolling in the past for the purpose of maximizing the benefits to be accrued in the future. Without some efforts at this time to prevent further efficiency increases, history tells us that limitation of the fishery will almost force those permits that remain to maximize their efficiency within the regulatory framework that dictates their operation. This would in fact seem to be contrary to the Board's statements to the Commission of maximizing the number of permits to be held by residents of rural communities. Rural residents have limited access to wellpaying jobs and mortgageable property. Hence, even if the Commission were to succeed in initially issuing a high percentage of permits to rural residents, those permits would through time tend to migrate to residents of urban communities IF large amounts of capital investment are necessary to remain competitive.

Preliminary analysis does suggest that profits earned in limited fisheries are being reinvested into more efficient operations. That same trend of efficiency increase can be demonstrated in the hand troll fleet. Since 1975, the numbers of permits fished has steadily increased along with the average number of weeks fished and the number of fish caught per week by each active permit holder. Much of this can be attributed to the widespread conversion to hand gurdies, and some must be attributed to the recent entry of more of the larger scale, more aggressive and versatile hand troll operations.

Our proposal is the antithesis of your present management policies. Rather than use regulatory powers to limit the vessel or gear efficiency of the hand troll fleet, time and area closures have been utilized almost exclusively to date. Our suggestion is to combine our respective regulatory powers to limit the efficiency of hand troll operations, through such means as entry limitation, gear restrictions, vessel restrictions, and tying permits to geographic areas; and to use closures as a mechanism for in-season adjustments. Considering the dearth of management data available, it is impossible at this time to identify any particular combination of these restrictions to accomplish a specific goal. Nonetheless, we must begin now to implement some combination of these management restrictions if a profitable, entry level

hand troll fishery is to be maintained and made available to a reasonable number of users.

If you agree to work with us in the development of this management policy, the Board should develop a formal policy, including not only the desired structure of the fishery, but also including a statement of the relationship to the power troll fishery. If you wish to allocate the troll harvest between these two fleets, we need to know what that allocation will be so that we can develop an optimum number analysis. Such a policy will also be a determinant in the establishment of an initial maximum number.

In 1973, the Legislature turned down a proposal by then Governor Egan to limit fisheries by initially establishing a maximum number which would have been synonymous with the present law definition of optimum number. That amendment to the Egan administration bill must be interpreted as a desire by the Legislature to buy fishermen out of a fishery, rather than to ruthlessly eliminate them without compensation. As if to reiterate that point, they specifically identified three salmon fisheries that were distressed and specified that the initial maximum number was to be equivalent to the largest number of participants in any of the four most recent years prior to enactment of the law. Although they allowed the Commission broad authority in the establishment of maximum numbers in other fisheries, we feel compelled to follow the basic example established at that time.

In the attachments which you have to this presentation, you will find in Table 17 a breakdown of participation since 1975. Considering the particular patterns of participation in this fishery, we believe that a maximum number in the range of 2,000 to 2,400 will allow all hand trollers with present dependence on this fishery ample opportunity to qualify for a permanent permit if the fishery were limited in 1980. Should we resolve to mutually develop a management program including entry limitation for hand trolling, we would propose that range of participants should be considered for management purposes until a reduction can be accomplished either through buy-back or attrition.

This proposal recognizes the necessity of diminishing the original number of permanent permits to an optimum level to minimize the necessity of time and area closures and thus ensure an opportunity to realize reasonable earnings. We do not believe that closures can be eliminated in the near future even if this management proposal is implemented. While we realize that time/area closures are anathema to most of the hand troll fleet, we foresee no mechanism at this time for their elimination -- with the exceptions of Draconian reductions in the number of gear units or removal of allocation guidelines. Without entry limitation, the severity of management restrictions will by necessity be greater.

Reduction from the initial maximum number can be accomplished by two mechanisms. The first is as provided for in present law by using assessments against hand troll gross earnings to purchase permits on the open market. The second would involve some combination of non-transferability and attrition and would require legislative amendment. Such a bill was introduced last year at the request of the Southeast Hand Trollers Association, and has also, been suggested by Governor Hammond as a modification of the Entry Commission's enabling legislation. Limitation of the hand troll fishery in 1980 would not preclude legislative review of this issue because of the timing that would by necessity be followed. The Commission does not yet have access to completed 1978 and '79 participation data. Also, it is not like that a massive fish ticket editing process presently being conducted by Commission staff for the years 1975-78 will be completed before March. Consequently, permanent, transferable permits could not be made available until late in 1980 at the earliest. This would allow the Legislature the entirety of the upcoming session to review the pros and cons of the two distinctly different procedures.

In summary, we are proposing a joint use of Board and Commission regulatory powers to shape the future of the hand troll fishery. Those who would be most adversely impacted by these proposed changes are persons who have invested in relatively large scale operations, capable of high seas fishing and possessing great mobility. It is definitely not our intention to purposefully single out those individuals as the culprits of the hand troll fleet. We would hope that through discussions among the Board, the Commission, and

other interested parties that a mechanism might be developed to "grandfather" those operations that have established themselves as models of the efficient hand troller.

The Commission has met with representatives from the Department of Fish and Game on a number of occasions to discuss the possibilities of implementing a management plan along the lines suggested to you today. While we have mutually agreed in principle to this approach, time constraints precluded us from working on a detailed management proposal to present to you today. It is our hope that you will be able to agree to this approach and to develop an appropriate management regime to accomplish our mutual objective.

Thank you.

Respectfully submitted,

Commercial Fisheries
Entry Commission

December 6, 1979

MEMORANDUM

Agenda G-1

SUBJ: Council Briefing

December, 1979

TROLL SALMON PROPOSALS

The Alaska Board of Fisheries was presented with a range of public and staff proposals for the conduct of the Southeastern Alaska troll fishery. At their meeting of Monday, Dec. 10, the Board acted on those proposals and accepted the following:

PROPOSAL #

SUBJECT

301 & 342

Both proposals address the mutilation of salmon; #301 addresses the mutilation of chinook in the Yakutat region, #342 addresses the mutilation of chinook in the Southeast region. The effect of both is to prohibit the dressing of a chinook in such a manner as to make it impossible to determine the length of the fish when caught. The language of the proposed amendment is:

"NO KING SALMON MAY BE MUTILATED OR OTHERWISE DISFIGURED IN ANY MANNER WHICH PREVENTS DETERMINING THE MINIMUM SIZE."

343 & 345

Both proposals address troll caught salmon being kept with heads on until sold. #343 addresses chinook, #345 addresses coho. The language of the proposed amendment is:

"ALL TROLL CAUGHT FISH MUST BE KEPT WITH HEADS ON UNTIL SOLD."

346

The proposal addresses the possession of coho in an area closed to coho fishing. The language of the proposed amendment is:

"NO TROLL VESSEL MAY BE USED TO TAKE COHO SALMON WHEN COHO SALMON ARE ABOARD IN AN AREA CLOSED TO THE TAKING OF COHO BY TROLL GEAR."

410

The proposal addresses the retention and sale of halibut caught while trolling during the open season for halibut. The proposal reads:

"HALIBUT CAUGHT WHILE TROLLING FOR SALMON MAY BE KEPT AND SOLD ONLY DURING THE HALIBUT OPEN SEASON."

Additionally, the Board of Fisheries adopted several motions relating to troll fishing.

Motion #1 - HAND TROLL FISHING IS LIMITED TO TWO LINES.

Motion #2 - THE PERCENTAGE OF CATCH ALLOCATION FOR HAND TROLL IS 20%.

Motion #3 - POWER TROLLERS ARE LIMITED TO FOUR LINES SOUTH OF CAPE SPENCER.
POWER TROLLERS ARE LIMITED TO SIX LINES NORTH OF CAPE SPENCER.
POWER TROLLERS ARE LIMITED TO SIX GURDIES ABOARD IN OPERATIONAL
CONDITION.

The Board of Fisheries did not adopt any area closures. In lieu of discussions concerning closures #1 and #2 which the Council has discussed, the Board adopted a philosophy of management for the troll fishery. The "Management Plan for the Yakutat and Southeastern Alaska Chinook and Coho Troll Fishery" provides that the Board will:

1. Maintain the regulatory status quo in the inshore, coastal and offshore areas during the early chinook season;
2. Maintain the regulatory status quo in the inshore, coastal and offshore areas during the coho season prior to the July 10-15 period;
3. On or about July 10 evaluate the size and distribution of the coho run and invoke a 10-day closure UNLESS the run is well above average in size and the distribution of coho to inshore areas is good;
- 4 & 5. Reopen following any July closure under normal regulations with modifications as necessary.

The "Plan" constitutes a system of in-season management on a season-by-season basis which makes unnecessary time and area closures on any permanent basis.

The Board rejected proposals to extend hand trolling outside the surfline.

AP SUMMARY REPORT

(Troll Salmon)

The Advisory Panel met Tuesday, December 11 and considered issues relating to the Salmon Troll Fishery Management Plan. A briefing was presented on actions by the Board of Fisheries on proposals accepted by the Board which are applicable to the offshore troll fishery.

The Advisory Panel passed the following motions:

Motion #1 - The motion was to accept the proposals, by number, which were accepted by the Board of Fisheries for the conduct of the Southeast Alaska Troll Fishery. The proposals accepted were:

- #301 & #342 - No king salmon may be mutilated or otherwise disfigured in any manner which prevents determining the minimum size.
- #343 & #345 - All troll caught fish must be kept with heads on until sold.
- #346 - No troll vessel may be used to take coho salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho by troll gear.
- #410 - Halibut caught while trolling for salmon may be kept and sold only during the halibut open season.

Motion #2 - Accept as a statement of philosophy the Management Plan for the Yakutat and Southeast Alaska Chinook and Coho Troll Fisheries which was adopted by the Board of Fisheries.

Motion #3 - Accept the three Council proposals:

1. Ban hand trolling in the FCZ;
2. Continue power troll limited entry for 1980;
and
3. Extend FMP for 1980.

Motion #4 - Convey to the Columbia River Inter-Tribal Fish Commission and the Columbia River Fisheries Council that the Advisory Panel has received, acknowledged and read with care and a sense of shared responsibility the letters forwarded from both agencies to the North Pacific Fishery Management Council concerning the status of salmon stocks which originate from the Columbia River and contribute to the Southeast Alaska troll fishery.

The position of the Advisory Panel at this time is that it lacks sufficient information on which to base any decisions which might be made concerning the conduct of the Southeast Alaska troll fishery.

Motion #5 - Prohibit hand trolling in the FCZ.

SSC SUMMARY REPORT

GENERAL STATEMENT OF PHILOSOPHY CONCERNING THE TROLL FISHERY

" The position of the SSC is that the stocks of chinook and coho salmon distributed in offshore waters of Southeast Alaska are apparently fully utilized. The data base available for management of these stocks is poor and unlikely to dramatically improve in the near future, thus posing a further risk to the welfare of those stocks and fisheries.

Increases in harvest rates offshore thus could be detrimental to stocks and reduce allocations available to inshore fisheries, British Columbia and Pacific Coast States.

Therefore, as a policy, the SSC recommends that regulations should be framed to prevent undue increase in fishing effort. "

POSITION ON PROPOSALS

Handtrolling in the FCZ - The SSC reiterates its statement of the October 27, 1978 meeting in which they stated:

"The SSC endorsed the need to prevent further expansion of effort by new fleets or gear types onto already fully utilized outside stocks as expressed by the extension to the FCZ of the State ban on handtrolling from 0-3 miles. Due to possible legal problems, the SSC recommended that the Council consider taking up this problem at the December Fisheries Board Meeting."

Mutilation of Salmon - The SSC concurs that salmon should not be processed at sea in such a way to render species recognition and size determination unfeasible.

Retention of Prohibited Species - The SSC agreed that an important management/enforcement tool would be the prohibition of possession on board of coho or chinook in a closed area or season.

Resolution 79 of the Alaska Board of Fisheries

1. WHEREAS the Alaska Board of Fisheries limits to four lines in all state waters the number of troll lines that may be fished from a salmon power troll vessel;
2. WHEREAS the Board desires consistent regulatory regimes for salmon with regulations that apply in the waters of Alaska and that also apply in the Fisheries Conservation Zone;
3. WHEREAS the Board wishes to stabilize the overall fishing effort currently exerted by the salmon troll fleet;
4. WHEREAS in the portion of the Seaward Biological Influence Zone north of the latitude of Cape Spencer and east of the longitude of Cape Suckling salmon power troll vessels may need to operate with greater efficiency than those vessels fishing south of the latitude of Cape Spencer because of the greater costs incurred and inability to fish for longer periods of time due to distances from harbors and often adverse weather conditions;
5. NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Board of Fisheries requests the North Pacific Fishery Management Council to recommend that the U.S. Secretary of Commerce adopt regulations that prohibit the use of more than six troll lines in that portion of the FCZ north of the latitude of Cape Spencer and east of the longitude of Cape Suckling and the operation of more than four troll lines in the remainder of the FCZ south of the latitude of Cape Spencer.

G-1
12-1979

SALMON HAND TROLL DISCUSSION PAPER

Efforts to reverse the Assistant Administrator's position on the ban on hand trolling in the FCZ, to the extent they have a chance of success, must focus on three principle arguments. These are:

- (1) that hand trolling and power trolling are distinguishable fisheries, in terms of gear type, traditional fishing practices and regulatory treatment, and therefore may be accorded different treatment without violating National Standard No. 4;
- (2) that the alternative to the ban suggested by the Assistant Administrator for Fisheries -- limiting entry into the FCZ to hand trollers who can demonstrated having fished there -- is impracticable due to the lack of reliable data upon which a limited entry system could be based, and due to the lack of an administrative entity to implement such a system; and
- (3) that the condition of salmon stocks in the FCZ, particularly chinook, together with the existence of successive, competing fisheries for those stocks, probably require a reduction, but at the very least no further increases, in the offshore catch off Southeast Alaska.

These arguments will be discussed in more detail separately.

1. Hand Troll vs Power Troll

Numerous points of distinction between the two gear types were presented to the Assistant Administrator in the FMP approved by the Council, as well as in submissions of commenters on the proposed plan. Nevertheless, the Assistant Administrator determined "that no valid conservation purpose was served by the distinctions that were drawn between the two types of gear." 44 FR 29080 (May 18, 1979).

At the outset, it must be noted that the Assistant Administrator does in fact consider hand troll gear and power troll gear to be separate gear types, as shown by the statement quoted above, by the separate definitions in the regulations (50 CFR § 674.2), and by the reference to both in the regulation addressing permissible gear (§ 674.24(a)(2)). Given this position, the question then becomes whether the two gear types are sufficiently distinct to justify dissimilar treatment.

The basic difference between the gear types is the method used to retrieve the lines. Hand trollers must hand crank their lines, either with hand gurdies or with a rod and reel much like sportsfishermen, while power trollers use electric, hydraulic or other mechanisms for retrieval. The difference is reflected in potential fishing depth and retrieval speed, with power troll gear capable of being used both deeper and faster. Further, hand troll vessels, many of which are converted pleasure craft, generally are smaller in size, have less range and less, if any, freezing capability than power troll vessels. There are, of course, some hand trollers who use vessels essentially identical to power trollers, but this is a relatively recent trend due primarily to the fact that power trolling has come under limited entry in Alaska, thus making the costs of entering that fishery high.

The two gear types are also distinguishable in traditional fishing practices. Power trollers have long been "professional" fishermen, many of whom earn their major income from that fishery. Hand trolling, on the other hand, has been mostly a subsistence, supplemental income or sports/commercial fishery (excluding the earliest time when all trollers were hand trollers). Again, however, some hand trollers do not fit this norm and could be considered full-time fishermen like power trollers, but similarly, this phenomenon is relatively recent and due to foreclosure of easy access to the power troll fishery. Moreover, hand trollers, even those who recently have evolved into "professional" harvesters, have not traditionally fished offshore, whereas power trollers have. Although the data is inconclusive, the number of hand trollers who have

fished in offshore areas of the FCZ (i.e., the Fairweather grounds) is apparently very small, perhaps as low as five or six, which represents much less than one percent of the entire hand troll fleet. The only appreciable hand troll effort in the FCZ in recent years has occurred in relatively nearshore areas where the vessels periodically would range across the three-mile line. But this fishery essentially was foreclosed in 1978 when the Alaska Board of Fisheries closed the territorial sea to hand trolling, and then extended such closure beyond three miles in 1979.

Finally, State of Alaska fishing regulations, at least since 1974, have treated the two gear types differently. The most obvious is that power trollers have been brought under limited entry, with the number of permits limited to 950, whereas hand trollers have not been subject to limited entry. The result has been that the number of hand troll permits has risen from roughly 2,100 in 1975 to around 5,400 in 1979. Thus, the one fishery is stable in numbers while the other is experiencing phenomenal growth. The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission is beginning to consider limited entry for hand trollers, but it will be some time before such entry limitations will be implemented. Other State management regulations, including time and area restrictions, also have applied differently to the two gear types. This entire scheme of separate regulatory treatment reinforces the distinction between the gear types, and probably has created an expectation of separate management-by-gear-type within the industry.

2. Impracticability of Limited Entry

The Assistant Administrator, in communicating his disapproval of the ban on hand trolling, recognized that the measure was intended to reduce the potential for overfishing in the FCZ. He suggested as an alternative that the Council consider applying limited entry to hand trollers in order to control effort. There are at least two reasons, however, why this alternative is impracticable.

The first hindrance to establishing limited entry for hand trollers in the FCZ is the lack of an adequate data base upon which such a system would be built. Prior to 1977, State of Alaska statistical areas used for reporting of fish catches did not distinguish between the territorial sea and what is now the FCZ. It would be impossible to tell from fish tickets submitted through that year whether a hand troller had in fact fished beyond three miles. In 1978, the distinction between the areas was made, but there is evidence that fishermen did not fully understand the new regime. The Council encountered this same problem when it proposed a separate FCZ limited entry scheme for power trollers. They nearly unanimously testified that the distinctions between the statistical areas in the territorial sea and FCZ were not well known, and that they had not been particularly careful about assuring that the correct area of catch had been recorded on their fish tickets. Finally, in 1979 the State purported to ban hand trolling in the FCZ (termed the Seaward Biological Influence Zone by State regulations), despite the Assistant Administrator's disapproval of such a provision Federally, and it is unlikely that any hand trollers who dared to fish out there would have risked State prosecution by stating so on their fish tickets. There is thus a real lack of empirical data that could be used to establish limited entry for hand trollers.

Perhaps an even greater problem, however, is the absence of any administrative entity to implement a limited entry system for hand trollers. Although available fish tickets show that few hand trollers have fished in the FCZ, it would have to be assumed that a large number of hand trollers would apply for any limited entry permits to be issued. Estimates by management personnel and others involved in limited entry in Alaska suggest that as many as two or three hundred, perhaps more, fishermen, or virtually the entire coastal hand troll fleet, would seek access. This would require significant expenditure of time, effort and resources to process these applications, issue permits and implement the system. Also, since there likely would be many denials of permits, hearing officers frequently would be required to conduct hearings for appeals of such denials. The Alaska Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission has a

number of full-time hearing examiners, and is still conducting hearings on applications made in 1975. It is unlikely that adequate administrative machinery to handle a hand troll limited entry system could be established any time soon.

3. Conservation Necessity

The plan clearly intends that the stocks of salmon in the FCZ should not be subject to expansion of fishing effort. The reasons are the depleted condition of chinooks, both those native to Alaska and those from Washington and Oregon; the need to control interception of these weakened chinook runs as well as other runs that could help alleviate problems being experienced in the salmon fisheries in Washington and Oregon; and the evidence of overharvest of certain coho runs. Moreover, it is becoming apparent that the salmon plan in the future cannot realistically retain its goal of maintaining present levels of effort, but must actually start providing for some reduction in the offshore catch. This imperative is suggested by both the ongoing U.S./Canada salmon interception talks and the recent affirmation of the Boldt Decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. The Pacific Fisheries Management Council has already begun altering its salmon plan to accommodate this latter factor. Thus, neither the Council nor the Assistant Administrator can afford to permit the significant expansion of effort that likely would occur if the ban on hand trolling is not approved, particularly since the one option to this measure, a limited entry system, is at the time infeasible.

MANAGEMENT HISTORY

Until the salmon power troll fishery came under entry limitation in 1975, hand and power troll were managed as one fishery. Entry limitation on the power troll fleet stabilized effort at a maximum of approximately 950 units of gear. Although the hand troll fishery was not limited, both fisheries continued to be managed as a unit.

During the 1975 and 1976 season, both gear types operated with few time or area restrictions. However, the unchecked growth of the hand troll fleet and the continued decline of Southeastern's king and coho salmon stocks led the Board of Fisheries to adopt ADF&G proposals to increase the minimum fork length for king salmon from 26 to 28 inches, and to create special troll management zones to facilitate protection of weakened stocks.

The continued growth of the hand troll fleet and catch in 1977 (Tables 1-3) was again a prime concern of ADF&G staff. The troll fish tickets were expedited in the data entry system so that the data could be presented at the Board of Fisheries finfish meeting. CFEC compiled licensing and participation data (Table 4) and both groups were called upon to discuss entry limitation during the meeting. Hand trollers were generally opposed to limitation and preferred to accept further restriction. As a result the Board adopted a proposal to close all "outside" waters to hand trollers (Appendix A). This marked the first time that hand trollers were prevented from fishing in an area open to power trollers.

In spite of the closure, the number of hand trollers and the size of the hand troll catch increased again in the 1978 season (Tables 1-4). The expedited fish ticket data presented at the 1978 Board of Fisheries meeting clearly showed a continued trend of greater participation accompanied by an increase in catch per unit of effort. The catch reports also showed that the hand trollers were harvesting an increasing percentage of the total troll catch, and that they had begun to harvest pink and chum salmon in greater quantities than at any time in the past (Tables 2&5). These species are not traditionally targeted on by trollers, but as the price for all types of salmon continues to climb (Table 6), the incentive for hand trollers to target on them increases.

The Board adopted a plan to reduce fishing time for the 1979 season to an 8-on/6-off formula and formally requested that CFEC adopt a limited entry plan for this fishery in order to stabilize the hand troll effort and relieve its growing impact on other, limited, gear types and the stocks of salmon upon which it targets (Appendix B). At this time opposition to limited entry by the hand trollers decreased largely due to a desire to avoid further time and area restrictions.

ECONOMIC CONSIDERATIONS

The economic rationale for limitation of entry into the hand troll fishery is not immediately obvious, for the average gross earnings of the hand troll fleet have shown consistent increases for the past several years. Average salmon gross earnings for the fleet as a whole were \$517 in 1975, \$1,203 in 1976, \$1,773 in 1977, and \$2,094 in 1978* (Table 7). The rising income trend indicated by these data implies that the economic conditions of the hand troll fishery is improving. However, the hand troll fishery cannot be considered in isolation, because the increased incomes of hand trollers have been partially at the expense of other gear types, namely power troll and drift gillnet. In addition, the biological condition of the fishery resource and the rapid growth of the hand troll fleet make the prospects for further improvements in hand troll earnings appear very slim if open access to the fishery is continued.

The rising earnings of the hand troll fleet are a result of several factors, including higher fish prices, more consistent participation by hand troll vessels, and increased harvesting efficiency. King and coho prices more than doubled between 1975 and 1977 in most areas of Southeast (Table 7). Preliminary 1978 price information indicates that price increases have slackened considerably, but high fish prices have both attracted new entrants to the fishery and induced other hand trollers to fish for longer periods and upgrade their fishing gear.

Commission records on hand troll participation show that the average number of separate weeks fished by each permit holder increased by 21% between 1975 and 1978 (Table 8). During the same period the number of hand trollers who fished 15 separate weeks or longer increased sevenfold (Table 9), demonstrating a tremendous growth in serious fishing effort. The significance of this increase in effort is evidenced by the fact that the hand troll salmon catch also increased by seven times between 1975 and 1978; however, it should be noted that the power troll catch increased almost by a factor of 3, and drift gill net by a factor of 2.

Improvements in harvesting efficiency have also been instrumental in increasing hand troll earnings and catch. Although reliable data on efficiency changes is limited, there is a general awareness that a number of hand trollers have converted from rod and reel gear to hand gurdies, which greatly increase the harvesting capability of the vessels.

A rough measure of the efficiency of the hand troll fleet can be derived by using the total number of weeks fished as an approximate indicator of fishing effort and dividing the total yearly catch by this figure to arrive at catch per unit of effort (CPUE). Based on this methodology, the CPUE for the hand troll fleet increased by nearly 90% over the four-year period, from 139 pounds/week in 1975 to 263 pounds/week in 1978. A portion of this increase is probably a result of increased fishing time per week, but the analysis does suggest a substantial growth in fishing power per vessel.

Additional information on the hand troll fishery is found in Tables 10-17.

TABLE 1

COMPARISON BETWEEN CATCH AND EFFORT
1975-1978

	Permits Fished	% of Total Troll	Vessels Fished	% of Total Troll	No. of Landings	% of Total Troll	Catch in Nos. of fish *	% of Total Troll	Catch In lbs.	% of Total Troll	Gross Earnings	% of Total Troll
<u>1975</u>												
Power Troll	764	41%	821	41%	10,244	59%	483,607	83%	4,647,938	87%	\$ 4,012,791	87%
Hand Troll	1094	59%	1159	59%	7,220	51%	98,645	17%	720,561	13%	581,303	13%
Total	1858	100%	1980	100%	17,464	100%	582,252	100%	5,368,499	100%	4,594,094	100%
<u>1976</u>												
Power Troll	742	38%	785	38%	12,680	53%	793,522	83%	6,217,984	84%	\$ 8,442,360	85%
Hand Troll	1239	62%	1275	62%	11,079	47%	161,659	17%	1,172,559	16%	1,513,514	15%
Total	1981	100%	2060	100%	23,759	100%	955,181	100%	7,390,543	100%	9,955,874	100%
<u>1977</u>												
Power Troll	750	29%	872	31%	14,319	40%	765,660	71%	7,164,245	76%	\$12,128,600	78%
Hand Troll	1849	71%	1936	69%	21,654	60%	311,698	29%	2,304,095	24%	3,424,188	22%
Total	2599	100%	2808	100%	35,973	100%	1,077,308	100%	9,468,340	100%	15,552,788	100%
<u>1978 *</u>												
Power Troll	805	24%	860	37%	15,433	32%	1,341,134	66%	10,228,902	72%	\$16,458,834	75%
Hand Troll	2604	76%	2323	73%	32,649	68%	689,314	34%	3,953,066	28%	\$ 5,420,239	25%
Total	3409	100%	3183	100%	48,082	100%	2,030,448	100%	14,181,968	100%	\$21,879,073	100%

Note:

1. There are slight discrepancies in pounds and numbers of fish between Tables 1 and 2. this table was derived from a different fish ticket file. Permits fished is slightly higher than in the other tables shown because this table reflects anything landed on a S05B permit.
2. Data on pounds should be considered more accurate than data on numbers of fish.
3. 1978 data is preliminary.
4. Hand troll catch includes salmon derby catches: 1975-15,592 lbs.; 1976-13,969 lbs.; 1977-19,871 lbs.; 1978-27,431 lbs.

Derby boats are not counted in vessels fished.

TABLE 2
COMPARISON BETWEEN HANDTROLL AND POWER TROLL
BY SPECIFIC SALMON SPECIES FOR 1975-1978.

- POWER AND HAND TROLL CATCH -- IN POUNDS OF FISH

	KINGS		REDS		COHOS		PINKS		CHUMS		TOTALS	
	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch	Pounds	% of Total Troll Catch
<u>Power troll</u>												
1975	3,410,437	90%	8,797	94%	1,052,190	81%	157,566	63%	18,382	81%	4,647,372	87%
1976	2,613,034	88%	4,971	66%	3,020,192	82%	561,758	78%	18,029	48%	6,217,984	84%
1977	3,497,789	88%	25,881	69%	2,865,638	69%	711,870	60%	66,063	66%	7,164,245	76%
1978	4,843,167	86%	9,388	56%	4,333,691	65%	916,509	56%	126,147	62%	10,228,922	72%
<u>Hand troll</u>												
1975	381,696	10%	558	6%	242,608	19%	91,893	37%	4,376	19%	721,127	13%
1976	341,012	12%	2,613	34%	650,784	18%	158,269	22%	19,881	52%	1,172,559	16%
1977	481,916	12%	11,531	31%	1,293,195	31%	483,292	40%	34,161	34%	2,304,695	24%
1978	815,901	14%	7,477	44%	2,333,984	35%	718,121	44%	77,583	38%	3,953,666	28%

POWER AND HAND TROLL CATCH -- IN NUMBERS OF FISH

	KINGS		REDS		COHOS		PINKS		CHUMS		TOTALS	
	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch	No. of Fish	% of Total Troll Catch
<u>Power troll</u>												
1975	259,136	90%	1,002	91%	173,146	81%	48,024	62%	2,243	81%	483,551	83%
1976	204,893	89%	750	59%	435,988	83%	149,701	77%	2,190	52%	793,522	83%
1977	238,601	88%	3,961	69%	351,114	69%	164,510	58%	7,474	65%	765,650	71%
1978	318,946	86%	1,457	54%	704,688	65%	299,667	55%	16,376	53%	1,314,134	66%
<u>Hand troll</u>												
1975	28,201	10%	96	9%	41,014	19%	28,849	36%	541	19%	98,721	17%
1976	26,295	11%	516	41%	88,733	17%	44,054	23%	2,061	48%	161,659	17%
1977	33,176	12%	1,740	31%	155,813	31%	116,776	42%	4,143	35%	311,648	29%
1978	53,293	14%	1,259	46%	378,265	35%	241,794	45%	14,703	47%	689,314	34%

Note:

1. There are slight discrepancies in pounds and numbers of fish between these two tables and Table 1. Table 1 was derived from a different fish ticket file.
2. Data on pounds should be considered more accurate than data on numbers of fish.
3. 1978 data is preliminary.
4. Hand troll catch includes salmon derby catches: 1975-15,522 lbs.; 1976-13,969 lbs.; 1977-19,871 lbs.; 1978-27,411 lbs.

TABLE 3

This table shows the changes between years in the number of permits and vessels that actually fished and numbers of kings, cohos, and all salmon caught by both hand and power trollers.

Percent of Change Between--	CHANGE IN PERCENTAGE OF--						
	Permits Fished	Vessels Fished	No. of Landings	No. of king salmon caught	No. of coho salmon caught	Total No. of salmon caught	Total Pounds salmon caught
1975 to 1978*							
Power Troll	+ 5%	+ 5%	+ 51%	+ 23%	+307%	+177%	+120%
Hand Troll	+138%	+100%	+352%	+ 89%	+822%	+599%	+449%
1976 to 1978*							
Power Troll	+ 9%	+ 9%	+ 22%	+ 56%	+ 62%	+ 69%	+ 65%
Hand Troll	+110%	+ 82%	+195%	+102%	+326%	+326%	+237%
1977 to 1978*							
Power Troll	+ 7%	- 1%	+ 8%	+ 34%	+101%	+ 75%	+ 43%
Hand Troll	+ 41%	+ 20%	+ 51%	+ 61%	+143%	+121%	+ 72%

*ALL FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY PENDING FISH TICKET CORRECTION.

This data was prepared by CFEC research staff for the December 1978 Board of Fisheries Meeting

This table was prepared for December 1978 Board of Fisheries Meeting

TABLE 4

PARTICIPATION BY AREA OF THE HANDTROLL FLEET

This table shows the number of permits fished and issued from 1975 to 1978. The number of permits issued by town is based on the mailing address supplied by the permit holder on his renewal form. We realize that some people have their permits mailed to the area they will be fishing in and not to their homes. Likewise, the number of permits fished by town is based on the mailing address not the area where the person actually fished. ALL FIGURES ARE PRELIMINARY PENDING FISH TICKET CORRECTION.

Area	Year	Number Permits Issued	Number Permits Fished	Number of permits landing--				
				1-499 pounds	500-999 lb	1000-4999 lb	5000-9999 lb	10,000 & over
All Alaska	1975	2010	1042	743	136	154	8	1
	1976	2001	1193	720	185	259	24	5
	1977	2833	1777	1057	329	328	54	9
	1978	3718	2484	1246	382	694	133	29
Out-of-State	1975	80	44	21	8	15	0	0
	1976	83	44	18	4	19	3	0
	1977	117	72	33	18	15	6	0
	1978	192	120	36	15	44	18	7
TOTAL	1975	2090	1086	764	144	169	8	1
	1976	2084	1237	738	189	278	27	5
	1977	2950	1849	1090	347	343	60	9
	1978	3910	2604	1282	397	738	151	36

Town	Year	Number Permits Issued	Number Permits Fished	Town	Year	Number Permits Issued	Number Permits Fished
<u>SOUTHEASTERN:</u>							
Angoon	1975	40	26	Elfin Cove	1975	11	10
	1976	49	39		1976	8	7
	1977	60	50		1977	22	20
	1978	89	80		1978	23	19
Cape Pole	1976	1	0	Excursion Inlet	1977	3	3
	1977	1	1				
	1978	2	2		Funter Bay	1975	2
			1976	2		0	
			1977	1		1	
			1978	2		2	
Chatham	1978	1	0				
Craig	1975	31	20	Gustavus	1975	8	2
	1976	42	21		1976	7	3
	1977	47	28		1977	15	10
	1978	59	40		1978	25	18

NOTE: Permits fished is slightly higher than shown in the other tables since this table reflects anything landed on an S05B permit.

Source: CFEC 12/13/78

TABLE 4

Town	Year	Number Permits Issued	Number Permits Fished	Town	Year	Number Permits Issued	Number Permits Fished
Haines	1975	17	3	Meyers Chuck	1975	17	10
	1976	21	4		1976	14	8
	1977	43	8		1977	17	13
	1978	60	26		1978	16	14
Hoonah	1975	116	70	Pelican	1975	16	6
	1976	112	84		1976	8	7
	1977	135	116		1977	21	18
	1978	155	135		1978	35	24
Hydaburg	1975	26	19	Petersburg	1975	177	98
	1976	39	29		1976	184	102
	1977	41	33		1977	260	143
	1978	54	40		1978	317	201
Hyder	1977	1	0	Point Baker	1975	57	48
	1978	5	0		1976	48	37
Juneau/Douglas/ Auke Bay	1975	483	205		1977	49	34
	1976	428	276		1978	58	49
	1977	735	523	Port Alexander	1975	9	4
	1978	1083	784		1976	10	10
Kake	1975	49	32		1977	25	21
	1976	72	55		1978	30	20
	1977	84	60	Sitka/Mt Edgecumbe	1975	201	81
	1978	94	71		1976	227	137
Kassan	1975	2	2		1977	339	201
	1976	3	0		1978	422	267
	1977	2	0	Skagway	1975	7	1
	1978	2	0		1976	7	0
Ketchikan/Ward Cove/Annette	1975	457	258		1977	6	0
	1976	443	239		1978	11	2
	1977	533	278	Tenakee	1975	4	1
	1978	630	356		1976	7	3
Klawock	1975	16	9		1977	21	13
	1976	11	4		1978	22	17
	1977	20	13	Thorne Bay	1975	6	1
	1978	19	15		1976	4	1
Metlakatla	1975	55	35		1977	8	5
	1976	66	41		1978	18	11
	1977	73	41				
	1978	83	52				

TABLE 4

Town	Year	Number		Town	Year	Number	
		Permits Issued	Permits Fished			Permits Issued	Permits Fished
Token	1975	1	1	Yakutat	1975	9	5
	1976	2	2		1976	20	4
	1977	2	1		1977	44	17
	1978	1	1	1978	107	74	
Wrangell	1975	175	88	Yes Bay	1975	1	1
	1976	141	75		1976	1	10
	1977	190	114		1977	1	0
	1978	214	140	1978	1	0	
ALL OTHER TOWNS IN ALASKA	1975	17	5	ALL OTHER TOWNS OUTSIDE ALASKA	1975	80	44
	1976	24	5		1976	83	44
	1977	34	12		1977	117	72
	1978	80	24	1978	192	120	

TABLE 5

SALMON SPECIES CATCH IN NUMBER OF FISH BY GEAR TYPE
FOR 1975-1978*(1978 is preliminary)

Year & Species	Purse Seine	Drift Gill Net	Set Gill-Net	Hand Troll	Power Troll	SPECIES TOTAL
1975--King Salmon	2,056	9,087	2,224	28,150	259,187	300,704
1975--Red Salmon	61,878	108,334	73,260	98	1,002	244,572
1975--Coho Salmon	70,201	102,331	37,403	41,007	173,151	424,093
1975--Pink Salmon	3,410,938	350,449	80,043	23,847	48,024	3,913,303
1975--Chum Salmon	381,307	277,655	3,761	541	2,243	663,507
1975 GEAR TOTAL	3,926,380	867,866	176,691	98,647	483,607	5,573,181
1976--King Salmon	1,426	7,222	1,830	26,293	204,874	241,645
1976--Red Salmon	135,823	322,976	130,176	514	758	590,247
1976--Coho Salmon	87,584	156,223	51,182	88,732	436,224	819,915
1976--Pink Salmon	4,287,228	384,003	28,492	44,052	149,701	4,893,476
1976--Chum Salmon	512,857	111,504	7,746	2,061	2,574	636,742
1976 GEAR TOTAL	5,024,918	981,928	219,596	161,654	794,151	7,182,047
1977--King Salmon	5,243	5,600	2,549	33,176	238,601	285,169
1977--Red Salmon	329,396	550,360	185,377	1,740	3,961	1,070,834
1977--Coho Salmon	160,519	183,702	92,228	155,813	351,114	943,376
1977--Pink Salmon	11,492,890	1,500,378	75,504	116,776	164,510	13,550,058
1977--Chum Salmon	343,322	373,516	8,631	4,143	7,474	736,106
1977 GEAR TOTAL	12,530,370	2,613,556	364,309	511,648	765,660	16,585,543
1978*--King Salmon	5,500	7,542	2,848	53,293	318,946	387,129
1978*--Red Salmon	104,287	342,750	127,629	1,259	1,457	477,382
1978*--Coho Salmon	137,053	206,798	129,751	378,265	704,686	1,556,553
1978*--Pink Salmon	17,686,933	746,993	30,258	241,794	299,627	19,005,645
1978*--Chum Salmon	283,427	273,997	6,080	14,103	16,376	594,583
1978* GEAR TOTAL	18,297,200	1,578,080	296,566	689,314	1,341,132	22,202,292

327,006

Note: Number of fish may differ slightly from Table 1 and 2 due to fish ticket corrections.

TROLL PRICES
1973-1977

	<u>Ketchikan</u>	<u>Petersburg/ Wrangell</u>	<u>Sitka</u>	<u>Juneau</u>	<u>Yakutat</u>
<u>KINGS</u>					
1972	.670	.670	.670	.670	.640
1973	\$1.120	\$1.120	\$1.120	\$1.120	\$1.090
1974	.967	.967	.967	.967	.967
1975	.880	.910	.960	.910	.880
1976	1.360	1.470	1.680	1.470	1.680
1977	1.980	1.768	2.010	1.900	1.909
<u>REDS</u>					
1972	.410	.410	.410	.410	.440
1973	.710	.710	.710	.710	.720
1974	.690	.690	.690	.690	.690
1975	.680	.710	.520	.580	.520
1976	.860	.900	.760	.900	.760
1977	1.090	1.020	.910	.900	.865
<u>COHOS</u>					
1972	.540	.540	.540	.540	.590
1973	.970	.970	.970	.970	1.030
1974	.823	.823	.823	.823	.823
1975	.770	.800	.740	.800	.740
1976	1.170	1.370	1.550	1.350	1.550
1977	1.590	1.544	1.645	1.687	1.501
<u>PINKS</u>					
1972	.260	.260	.260	.260	.270
1973	.390	.390	.390	.390	.410
1974	.380	.380	.380	.380	.380
1975	.440	.510	.510	.420	.420
1976	.600	.540	.550	.560	.550
1977	.510	.520	.511	.483	.476
<u>CHUMS</u>					
1972	.350	.350	.350	.350	.300
1973	.470	.470	.470	.470	.380
1974	.380	.380	.380	.380	.380
1975	.550	.560	.410	.480	.410
1976	.640	.700	.620	.720	.620
1977	.705	.868	.720	.800	.684

Requested by: B. Simon

Done by: JCB

Date: 3/20/79

Source: CFEC Price Deck for the specified years.

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TABLE 7

Average Salmon Gross Earnings From
Salmon Handtroll Permits
1975-1977

<u>City and Year</u>	<u>Total No. of Salmon Handtrollers</u>	<u>Average Salmon Gross Earnings</u>
Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay		
1975	206	\$ 234
1976	276	883
1977	523	1,312
Ketchikan/Ward Cove/ Annette Is.		
1975	257	\$ 607
1976	239	774
1977	277	1,175
Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe		
1975	80	\$ 451
1976	136	1,664
1977	201	1,763
Petersburg/Warngell		
1975	186	\$ 424
1976	173	930
1977	255	1,302
Rural Southeast Alaska		
1975	307	\$ 649
1976	359	1,611
1977	506	2,599
Non-Rural Southeast Alaska and Out-of-State Handtrollers		
1975	49	\$ 874
1976	48	1,808
1977	84	3,090
TOTAL HANDTROLLERS		
1975	1,085	\$ 517
1976	1,231	1,203
1977	1,846	1,773
1978*	2,589	2,094

*Preliminary data

Source: R01-03B-TAB5, dated 12/10/78
Done by: JCB, 9/5/79

TABLE 8
 NUMBER OF SALMON HANDTROLLERS
 WHO HAD RECORDED SALMON LANDINGS
 WITH THEIR SALMON HANDTROLL PERMIT
 AND THEIR WEEKS OF PARTICIPATION
 FOR 1975 - 1978

Total Number of Salmon Handtrollers	NUMBER OF SEPARATE WEEKS																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20+	
	<u>1975</u>																				
Petersburg/Krangell	185	57	37	21	16	7	8	7	7	9	6	1	3	2		2	1	1			
Ketchikan/Annette Is./ Hard Cove	257	59	38	39	22	23	18	9	15	11	5	5	4	1	5	2				1	
Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe	81	27	18	11	7	5	4	3	1	1	3				1						
Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay	206	60	42	36	22	15	11	5	7	4		1			2	1					
Rural Southeast Alaska	308	76	45	35	28	19	18	18	16	13	10	5	7	3	3	3	3	1	2	1	2
Outside Southeast	49	9	6	6	5	6	2		4	1	3	2	1	1	1		1			1	
TOTAL:	1,086	283	186	148	100	75	61	42	50	39	27	14	15	7	11	9	5	2	2	2	3
	<u>1976</u>																				
Petersburg/Krangell	173	44	28	16	18	12	12	4	7	6	6	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	1		1
Ketchikan/Annette Is./ Hard Cove	239	47	42	26	21	27	16	15	8	10	7	4	5	2	7	1		1			
Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe	136	20	20	19	18	10	8	11	5	7	4	4	2	5	3						
Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay	276	56	39	47	33	20	23	15	9	8	9	4	6		1	4	1		1		
Southeast Alaska	360	65	49	32	29	29	25	16	19	17	14	11	11	8	7	5	3	2	2	5	11
Southeast	48	7	7	3	5	7	4	1	3	3	2			1	1	2	1			1	
TOTAL:	1,232	239	185	143	124	105	88	62	51	51	42	26	27	19	22	15	6	5	4	6	12
	<u>1977</u>																				
Petersburg/Krangell	255	77	36	39	19	15	6	13	8	11	2	5	1	4	6	4	5		1	1	2
Ketchikan/Annette Is./ Hard Cove	277	75	47	29	35	12	14	15	6	16	8	2	4	2	2	2	1		2	1	4
Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe	201	33	30	18	20	14	16	12	8	7	7	5	3	9	3	9	1	2	2		2
Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay	522	87	78	55	54	33	35	26	37	25	21	14	22	7	9	4	4	2	2	1	6
Rural Southeast Alaska	505	68	71	43	33	38	32	28	28	20	14	18	11	16	16	13	11	8	9	6	22
Outside Southeast	83	18	7	7	5	3	8	4	4	1	2	5	2	5	2	4			2	1	3
TOTAL:	1,843	353	269	191	166	115	111	98	91	80	54	49	43	43	38	36	22	12	18	10	39
	<u>1978*</u>																				
Petersburg/Krangell	338	93	58	33	30	18	14	9	19	14	7	11	6	4	6	3	4	1	2	2	4
Ketchikan/Annette Is./ Hard Cove	355	72	51	35	46	23	19	20	15	12	15	10	10	8	4	2	4	2	3	4	
Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe	264	42	37	26	25	13	15	22	8	14	11	8	8	9	2	6	4	7	3	1	3
Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay	778	134	96	79	90	68	66	37	39	43	23	31	19	15	10	8	1	2	5	3	9
Rural Southeast Alaska	710	134	64	53	50	53	52	49	40	43	32	27	19	19	12	13	12	10	6	9	13
Outside Southeast	144	22	17	11	12	11	10	11	5	9	2	2	2	8	6	3	3	1	3	2	4
TOTAL:	2,589	497	323	237	253	186	176	148	126	135	90	89	64	63	40	35	28	23	22	21	33

* Preliminary Data

HANDTROLLERS WEEKS OF PARTICIPATION

Average Number of Separate Weeks on which Handtrollers Made Salmon Landings with the Salmon Handtroll Permit.

Year, Age, Pounds	Petersburg/Wrangell	Ketchikan/Ward Cove/Annette Is.	Sitka/Mt. Edgecumbe	Juneau/Douglas/Auke Bay	Rural Southeast Alaska	Total Southeast Alaska	Non-Southeast Alaska and Out-of-State Handtrollers	Grand Total of all Handtrollers Making Landings in Alaska Waters
<u>1975</u>	3.91	4.41	3.12	3.22	4.85	4.12	5.47	4.78
Total 1-19,								
61+ yrs.	2.88	4.32	4.17	3.12	3.88	3.59	6.29	3.71
1-499	2.33	2.92	3.00	2.66	2.08	2.50	4.00	2.52
500+	6.60	7.37	10.00	5.75	6.82	6.92	7.20	6.95
Total 20-60	4.19	4.43	3.08	3.23	5.00	4.21	5.33	4.25
1-499	2.52	2.38	2.00	2.60	2.63	2.49	2.39	2.48
500+	8.19	7.44	6.27	7.73	8.54	7.92	8.90	7.97
<u>1976</u>	4.84	4.66	5.02	4.38	6.18	5.12	5.81	5.15
Total 1-19,								
61+ yrs.	5.14	4.91	5.82	4.32	4.97	4.91	7.40	4.97
1-499	3.12	3.08	2.50	2.28	2.98	2.87	2.00	2.85
500+	11.23	8.20	7.72	8.23	7.81	8.40	11.00	8.51
Total 20-60	4.76	4.61	4.95	4.39	6.43	5.16	5.63	5.18
1-499	2.49	2.74	2.61	2.75	2.81	2.70	2.41	2.69
500+	8.47	7.40	7.56	7.46	9.80	8.43	7.73	8.39
<u>1977</u>	4.51	4.46	5.90	5.55	7.26	5.75	6.92	5.01
Total 1-19,								
61+ yrs.	4.55	4.47	5.42	5.29	6.17	5.25	5.47	5.26
1-499	2.86	2.12	3.00	2.71	2.49	2.59	1.13	2.51
500+	7.84	8.44	8.80	8.59	8.44	8.39	9.33	8.46
Total 20-60	4.49	4.46	5.93	5.58	7.43	5.83	7.29	5.90
1-499	2.30	2.22	3.02	2.72	2.57	2.57	2.00	2.55
500+	8.83	7.92	9.56	8.90	10.21	9.34	10.09	9.38
<u>1978</u>	4.82	5.24	6.24	5.48	6.53	5.74	6.86	5.80
Total 1-19,								
61+ yrs.	5.04	4.80	4.46	4.95	6.16	5.24	6.22	5.30
1-499	2.58	2.70	3.34	2.97	2.78	2.84	2.17	2.82
500+	8.73	7.54	9.50	7.37	8.07	7.89	8.25	7.91
Total 20-60	4.78	5.34	6.40	5.57	6.59	5.82	6.95	5.89
1-499	2.15	2.48	3.02	2.90	2.34	2.62	2.19	2.60
500+	8.64	8.41	9.85	8.93	8.53	8.78	8.92	8.79

TABLE 10

SOUTHEASTERN HAND AND POWER TROLL CATCH IN NUMBERS OF KING SALMON, 1975-1979.
(1978 and 1979 data is preliminary)

District	HAND TROLL					POWER TROLL				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
101 ^{1/2}	5,992	5,271	2,533	4,669	3,538	24,232	19,512	9,186	10,251	9,203
102	554	363	696	2,153	6,650	3,131	4,553	2,940	2,533	3,532
103	3,165	2,183	1,037	5,878	9,063	24,629	36,151	2,739	7,611	4,949
104 ^{2/}	1,067	97	1,125	514	644	47,842	12,540	23,889	32,716	31,168
105	238	315	59	481	711	6,425	4,935	1,491	1,043	1,722
106	1,575	1,547	1,495	1,160	2,247	8,065	7,639	2,797	1,434	3,500
107	1,063	1,021	862	1,706	1,593	4,321	2,686	1,557	2,020	2,555
108	523	236	327	300	201	1,021	367	206	114	61
109	876	2,111	1,652	3,669	4,400	3,122	3,703	3,839	7,366	5,213
110	1,369	859	1,009	1,410	2,541	6,569	4,727	3,247	2,073	3,411
111 ^{1/3}	973	497	965	1,133	604	3,140	295	485	285	245
112 ^{1/}	491	1,600	3,425	2,903	3,490	738	1,509	2,654	1,517	1,135
113	4,268	4,270	8,252	14,021	14,263	62,166	51,704	99,574	148,077	72,090
114 ^{1/}	5,200	5,158	7,510	9,099	6,817	13,665	13,179	14,323	10,055	2,291
115 ^{1/}	39	64	379	143	176	710	545	1,242	111	116
116 ^{1/}	214	191	701	264	5	4,136	7,380	13,391	10,635	11,287
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	0	0	50
152 ^{4/}	0	0	0	1	0	120	43	0	146	26,055
154 ^{4/}	0	0	0	1,474	289	98	586	166	31,911	64,239
157	220	5	3	0	0	39,969	28,488	20,217	13,378	14,303
181 ^{4/}	0	0	63	794	101	417	2,439	3,357	19,634	6,850
183	374	507	525	1,457	613	2,620	1,498	1,819	404	338
186	0	0	0	42	154	0	80	218	54	80
189	0	0	405	6	0	0	55	29,254	14,683	11,390
TOTAL	28,201	26,295	33,157	53,277	58,100	259,136	204,893	238,601	318,051	277,783

- ^{1/} These districts were subject to the 8-on/6-off closures during the 1979 season.
- ^{2/} During the 1979 season this district was open to trolling only during drift gill net openings.
- ^{3/} The hand troll catch in this district includes derby catch.
- ^{4/} Hand troll catch shown for 1978 and 1979 is probably in error since the outside coastline fishery has been closed to hand trolling.

SOURCE: ADF&G (1979 figures rec on 11/20/79)

TABLE 11

SOUTHEASTERN HAND AND POWER TROLL CATCH IN NUMBERS OF COHO SALMON, 1975-1979.
(1978 and 1979 data is preliminary)

District	HAND TROLL					POWER TROLL				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
101 ^{1/3/}	18,153	12,247	11,840	49,121	10,537	52,222	39,967	54,313	88,479	37,944
102	1,591	1,059	4,818	11,785	19,519	9,305	7,944	10,588	13,554	18,653
103	6,510	11,341	14,118	33,473	53,184	23,129	52,491	22,320	20,107	26,207
104 ^{2/}	530	192	1,197	424	2,330	29,283	14,020	17,854	50,943	63,951
105	526	1,853	52	9,702	9,583	8,502	6,853	1,512	6,163	5,279
106	2,735	4,568	3,773	12,552	5,932	4,944	7,402	3,965	5,874	3,155
107	379	530	598	3,991	383	557	1,501	1,880	1,559	233
108	0	202	142	1,774	94	0	57	447	180	21
109	2,081	7,398	16,288	21,116	62,492	7,007	22,069	23,691	21,068	38,325
110	259	1,042	2,001	1,523	3,272	2,004	4,225	5,930	7,287	3,210
111 ^{1/3/}	3,679	7,092	11,271	14,089	1,275	2,548	1,478	2,987	1,396	775
112 ^{1/}	50	3,737	16,317	33,408	9,385	43	2,347	4,839	4,917	1,963
113	1,293	13,326	13,086	37,753	33,945	12,677	120,136	64,322	233,495	102,749
114 ^{1/}	2,709	19,970	45,975	119,985	18,459	10,932	52,297	50,360	67,530	5,286
115 ^{1/}	0	213	3,888	3,097	407	0	1,598	6,318	1,296	152
116 ^{1/}	454	3,633	7,563	3,844	21	2,583	47,931	68,269	50,358	67,990
150	0	0	0	0	0	0	859	0	0	321
152 ^{4/}	0	0	0	9	2	16	32	0	695	83,228
154 ^{4/}	0	0	0	5,547	528	0	4,454	231	66,923	177,710
157	55	291	100	12	0	7,134	47,857	6,013	12,538	23,348
181 ^{4/}	0	0	1,999	14,628	4,927	120	117	1,811	26,929	2,849
183	10	39	668	3,995	4,823	140	193	554	1,455	318
186	0	0	0	602	3,918	0	0	0	163	44
189	0	0	0	100	0	0	160	2,778	21,748	9,510
TOTAL	41,014	88,733	155,694	382,530	245,016	173,146	435,988	351,114	704,657	673,211

- ^{1/} These districts were subject to the 8-on/6-off closures during the 1979 season.
- ^{2/} During the 1979 season this district was open to trolling only during drift gill net openings.
- ^{3/} The hand troll catch in this district includes derby catch.
- ^{4/} Hand troll catch shown for 1978 and 1979 is probably in error since the outside coastline fishery has been closed to hand trolling.

SOURCE: ADF&G (1979 figures run on 11/20/79)

TABLE 12

Southeastern hand and power troll catch by species in pounds and numbers of fish. This data is preliminary 1979 data taken from an ADF&G printout dated 11/20/79.

GEAR	King Salmon	Red Salmon	Coho Salmon	Pink Salmon	Chum Salmon	Total
Pounds of Salmon						
Hand Troll	820,680	11,637	1,567,118	982,622	60,744	3,442,801
Power Troll	4,281,534	30,844	4,474,521	1,298,897	130,053	10,215,849
Number of Salmon						
Hand Troll	58,100	1,940	245,016	282,451	7,945	595,452
Power Troll	277,783	5,092	673,211	348,524	16,826	1,321,436

Percent of total troll catch (in pounds & numbers of fish) taken by hand & power trollers. This data is preliminary 1979 data taken from an ADF&G printout dated 11/20/79.

GEAR	King Salmon	Red Salmon	Coho Salmon	Pink Salmon	Chum Salmon	Total
Pounds of Salmon						
Hand Troll	16.08%	27.39%	25.94%	43.07%	31.84%	25.21%
Power Troll	83.92%	72.61%	74.06%	56.93%	68.16%	74.79%
Number of Salmon						
Hand Troll	17.30%	27.59%	26.68%	44.76%	32.07%	31.06%
Power Troll	82.70%	72.41%	73.32%	55.24%	67.93%	68.94%

TABLE 13

Number of Hand Troll Permits Per Vessel - 1978

1 permit per vessel	3028
2 permits per vessel	337
3 permits per vessel	39
4 permits per vessel	6
5 permits per vessel	1

NOTE:

There were 67 permits for which no vessel was specified.
The sale of a vessel during the year can cause two permit applications to specify the same vessel.

TABLE 1A
 NUMBER OF DRIFT GILLNET, PURSE SEINE, AND POWER TROLL
 VESSELS SHOWING RECORDED SALMON HANDTROLL LANDINGS AND
 SALMON HANDTROLL POUNDS FOR 1975

<u>Total Number of Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>	<u>ADF&G Errors</u>	<u>New Total</u>	<u>Total Salmon Handtroll Pounds</u>	<u>Possible Crewmembers? Having only a S05B Permit</u>	<u>S05B Pounds</u>
40	5	35	<u>Drift Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u> 23,631	7	555
<u>Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
37	4	33	41,832	16	13,679
<u>Southeast Purse Seine Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
5	0	5	137	2	58
<u>Southeast Drift Gillnet/Power troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
5	0	5	403	0	0
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
87	9	78	66,003*	25	14,292

*this is 9.1% of the total handtroll pounds and 1.2% of the total troll pounds.

Done by: Marla Berg 11/7/79

TABLE 15
 NUMBER OF DRIFT GILLNET, PURSE SEINE, AND POWER TROLL
 VESSELS SHOWING RECORD OF SALMON HANDTROLL LANDINGS AND
 SALMON HANDTROLL POUNDS FOR 1976

Total Number of Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings	ADF&G Errors	New Total	Total Salmon Handtroll Pounds	Possible Crewmembers?	S05B Pounds
				Having only a S05B Permit	
<u>Drift Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
43	1*	42	30,024	5	1,382
<u>Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
34	4	30	40,050	17	24,250
<u>Southeast Purse Seine Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
6	1	5	2,043	0	0
<u>Southeast Drift Gillnet/Power troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
2	0	2	704	0	0
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
0	0	0	0	0	0
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
85	6	79	72,821**	22	25,632

*No S05B permit

**This is 6.2% of the total handtroll pounds and 1.0% of the total troll pounds.

Done by: Marla Berg 11/7/79

TABLE 10

NUMBER OF DRIFT GILLNET, PURSE SEINE, AND POWER TROLL
VESSELS SHOWING RECORDED SALMON HANDTROLL LANDINGS AND
SALMON HANDTROLL POUNDS FOR 1977

<u>Total Number of Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>	<u>ADF&G Errors</u>	<u>New Total</u>	<u>Total Salmon Handtroll Pounds</u>	<u>Possible Crewmembers? Having only a S05B Permit</u>	<u>S05B Pounds</u>
51	9	42	<u>Drift Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u> 39,933	8	19,117
<u>Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
61	23	38	45,729	12	15,002
<u>Southeast Purse Seine Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
9	2	7	2,787	2	1,057
<u>Southeast Drift Gillnet/Power troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
4	1	3	1,394	1	109
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Power Troll Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
1	0	1	563	0	0
<u>Southeast Purse Seine/Gillnet Vessels Showing Salmon Handtroll Landings</u>					
1	0	1	27	0	0
<u>127</u>	<u>35</u>	<u>92</u>	<u>90,433*</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>35,285</u>

*this is 3.9% of the total handtroll pounds and
1.0% of the total troll pounds.

Done by: June Baker 11/7/79

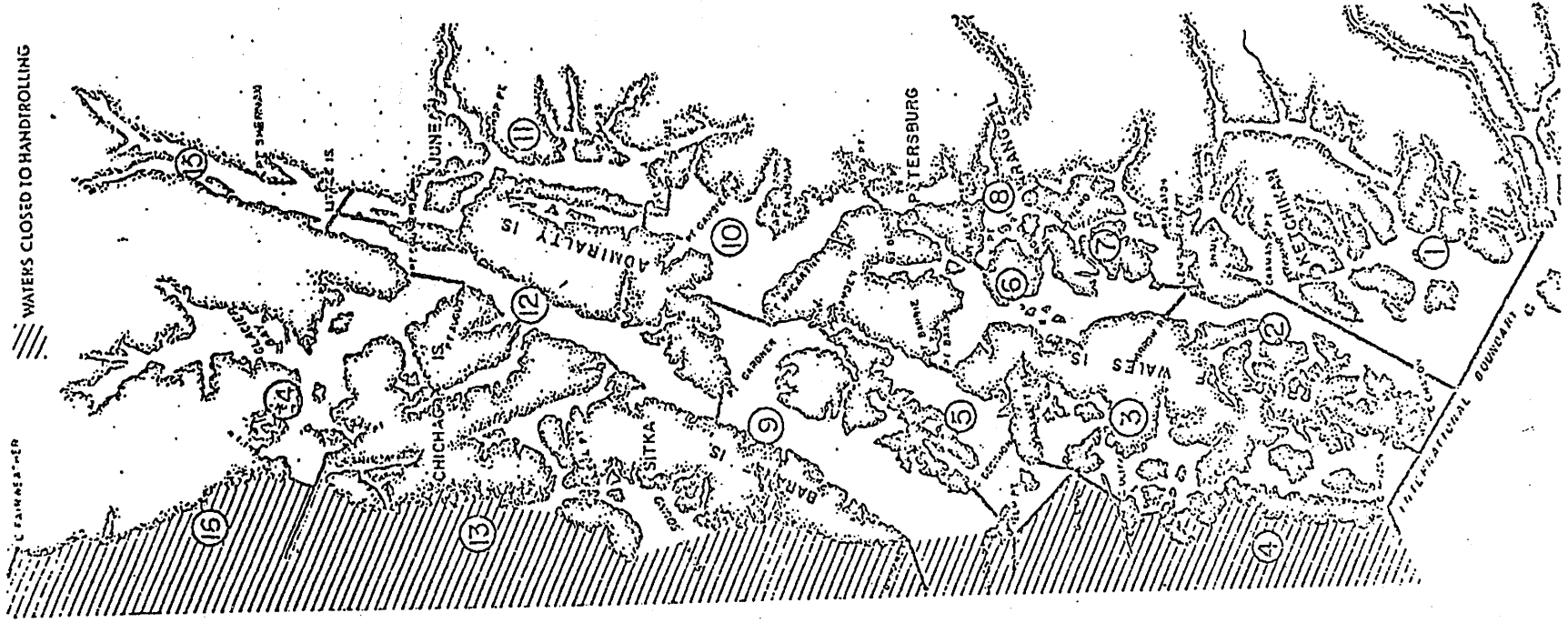
ATTENTION IN THE HANDS OF THE HAN...
 1975-1979

The preliminary process of the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission permits the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission to be completed in 1979 are very preliminary. The computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission permits the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission to be completed in 1979 are very preliminary. The computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission permits the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission to be completed in 1979 are very preliminary.

Grand Total	1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		Grand Totals:
	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
652	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
647	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
349	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
158	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
284	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
2090	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
512	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
41	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
9	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
14	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
226	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
34	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
28	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
84	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
24	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
112	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
1084	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
627	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
14%	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
7%	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
325	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
288	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
4414	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
66	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
1	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
107	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
171	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
2857	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414
1203	181	473	120	78	167	195	386	173	306	167	414

1975-1979 are very preliminary. The computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission permits the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission to be completed in 1979 are very preliminary. The computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission permits the computer editing process of the Southeastern Salmon Commission to be completed in 1979 are very preliminary.

-22-
APPENDIX A



STATE OF ALASKA

JAY S. HAMMOND, GOVERNOR

BOARD OF FISHERIES
C/O DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
SUBPORT BUILDING, JUNEAU 99801

RECEIVED
JAN 25 1979

January 23, 1979

COMMERCIAL FISHERIES
ENTRY COMMISSION

Mr. Robert J. Simon, Commissioner
Mr. John Garner, Commissioner
Mr. Derrill Johnson, Executive Director
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Pouch KB
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Gentlemen:

The Board of Fisheries, meeting in Juneau January 12-16, 1979, adopted a series of regulations affecting trolling in Southeastern Alaska. The action was taken out of concern for the protection of certain endangered stocks of cohos and kings.

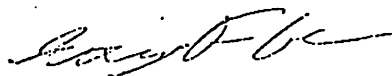
The Board recognizes that the newly enacted regulatory framework for trolling is only an interim measure which will be changed when the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission develops a program of limited entry for hand trollers. The Board respectfully wishes to express to the Commission its interest in the development of a program that would consider the following elements:

1. Preference for rural over urban hand trollers, and
2. Allocation of hand troll permits in a number that will result in an overall ratio of the troll catch of 80% power troll, and 20% hand troll.

It is the Board's goal to achieve uniform regulation in the troll fishery. To enable the Board of Fisheries to enact regulations which treat hand troller and power trollers equally, it was deemed crucial by the members of the Board to achieve the proportional distribution of the troll fleet's catch stated above. The Board of Fisheries wishes to emphasize that the troll fleet can be regulated as a single entity only if the number of permits allocated to hand trollers results in hand trollers taking approximately 20% of the total troll fleet catch.

Protection of Alaska's salmon resources is a matter of utmost concern to all Alaskans. The Board wishes to thank the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission for its serious attention to the matters referred to in this letter.

Sincerely,



Greg Cook
Executive Director

cc: Don Collinsworth
Guy Thornburgh

The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission published a notice of proposed regulatory changes to limit entry into the salmon hand troll fishery on 9/24/79. Hearings were held in the following locations:

Sitka, October 20, 1979
Ketchikan, October 23, 1979
Wrangell, October 24, 1979
Petersburg, October 25, 1979
Angoon, October 23, 1979
Hoonah, October 24, 1979
Juneau, October 27, 1979
Kake, November 6, 1979

A summary of testimony both oral and written from these communities and others follows:

Angoon - Thirteen people offered oral testimony. At least 7 of them were handtrollers. The consensus of opinion was that villagers are afraid they will lose a traditional way of life. They didn't think they had caused the problem, because they still fish small boats around Angoon. They felt hand troll was the only source of income they could count on, and expressed concern for the plight of youngsters and old people.

Craig - There was no hearing held in Craig, but one man submitted written testimony. He felt that 1100 permits was too low, and that at that level he would be cut from the fishery. He is a retired trucker and now depends solely on handtroll.

Elfin Cove - No hearing was held in Elfin Cove, but we received two letters and a petition signed by 14 residents asking for a hearing. Both people who submitted testimony favored a maximum number below 1100. One is a "full-time professional handtroller" and wants fewer restrictions; the other felt 1100 would allow too many non-residents to have access to the fishery.

Haines - No hearing was held in Haines, but the Commission received written comments from two Haines residents and the Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee. In general, this group supports limited entry, but wants to be sure the permits go to the "little guy".

Hoonah - About 27 people testified at the Hoonah hearing and one person from Hoonah wrote to Fish and Game. Opinion was fairly evenly divided between those favoring limited entry and those opposed. Of those who favored some type of limited entry, only one person felt 1100 permits was adequate. The majority wanted a much higher number, somewhere between 1,700-2,200. Everyone agreed that Hoonah was a fishing-dependent community and that handtrolling should be preserved as an entry-level fishery.

Hydaburg - No hearing was held in Hydaburg, but one person from Hydaburg testified at the Ketchikan hearing, and two people from Hydaburg submitted written comments to CFEC. All three felt their community had a high level of dependency on handtrolling. They felt that the rights of traditional users of this resource were most important. Two favored limited entry if it could address this need. The other was philosophically opposed to limited entry.

Juneau - Approximately 17 individuals testified or submitted written comments during the Juneau hearing. Sealaska Corporation, which is based in Juneau, also submitted a position paper. While the majority seemed to favor some type of entry limitation, there was no consensus on an approach. Major areas of concern included a higher number of permits and new entrance. The Yakutat Advisory Committee asked if Yakutat could be administered as a separate area. Of those who opposed entry limitation, most were concerned about the rights of young people and retirees.

Kake - Approximately 16 individuals testified or submitted written comments during the Kake hearings. The Kake Tribal Corporation will only support limited entry if it will help preserve a fisheries dependent lifestyle. Those who supported limited entry felt that 1700 permits was a bare minimum. One person indicated that area registration would be preferable to limited entry.

Ketchikan - Approximately 18 people either testified or submitted comments during the Ketchikan hearing. Four people from Edna Bay and Cape Pole are included in this count. Although the most outspoken people during the public testimony were opposed to entry limitation, analysis of the written testimony shows that the feeling was not unified. The most vehement opposition came from a non-fisherman. People from the rural areas near Ketchikan were afraid they would be excluded in favor of outsiders and urban fishermen. Many people were concerned about maintaining the fishery as an entry level fishery for the young and a social security supplement for the old. Most felt the type of limited entry that exists in the other salmon fisheries would preclude these things.

Petersburg - Approximately 50 people attended the public hearing with 33 people testifying. Seven people sent in written testimony. Of the seven people who sent in written testimony, only one person favored limited entry and he, along with others, opposed the idea of giving any points for economic dependence. Three people said 1100 was too low; they thought everyone who had fished in the past two years should get a permit. One type of permit per fisherman was also advocated by two people (i.e., if you have a handtroll license you can't have a power troll or gill net license). Of the 33 people who gave oral testimony, 11 said they opposed and 5 said they were in favor of limited entry. Six people thought a maximum number of 1100 was satisfactory and five people thought it was too low. The "use it or lose it" philosophy was recommended by a couple of people as well as one permit per fisherman. Four people supported free transferability although one suggested a ceiling on it. Five persons were in favor of using economic dependence as a criteria in the point system and one person was opposed to this idea. One man suggested limiting gear and another

suggested issuing a limited number of permits (1100) for the May through September 30 fishing season, leaving the rest of the year open to all. Concern was expressed about the ability of their children to someday be fishermen. People also complained of purse seine and gill net caught salmon being sold as handtroll caught salmon. Two fishermen from Pt. Baker also testified.

Point Baker - There was no public hearing in Point Baker but we received two letters of public testimony. One letter was from a young handtroller who was concerned about the ability of rural people to maintain their lifestyle. The other was from the Point Baker Hand Trollers Association and they support limited entry. The Hand Trollers Association makes the following recommendation:

1. Regarding the number of permits: Make the number of permits large enough so that those people economically dependent on handtrolling are able to fish, and at the same time, make the number small enough so that there are no further restrictions on the fishery;
2. Regarding the point system: Allow first-time fishermen in 1979 to apply for a permit. Develop a system whereby new fishermen can enter this fishery by either buying a permit or by some other means. Make available, on a lottery basis, a certain number of interim-use permits to senior citizens, students, those eligible for public assistance and urban sportsmen.

Port Alexander - No public hearing was held in Port Alexander but we received testimony from one person who handtrolled for the first time in 1979. He believes that people involved in this fishery for the first time in 1979 should be allowed to apply for a permit.

Sitka - Approximately 27 people testified or submitted written comments during the Sitka hearing. The mayor of Port Alexander also testified at this meeting. Although many people felt the Board's press release made the meeting meaningless, all who testified were opposed to 1100 as a maximum number. Some were opposed to limited entry in general; most felt the number should be higher.

Skagway - No public hearing was held in Skagway, but we received written testimony from one person. She suggests that points should be given to only those who sold at least 1,000 pounds of fish for each year of participation. Special consideration should be given to rural residents and economic dependence on this fishery. She also believes that first-time fishermen in 1979 should be allowed to apply for permits.

Wrangell - There were approximately 50 people who attended the public hearing in Wrangell. Three people gave oral testimony and we received written testimony from one person. One of the parties giving oral testimony represented the Point Baker and Port Protection Hand Trollers Association and said the same thing as we received in their written testimony (see Point Baker). Both of the other two giving oral testimony thought that 1100 as the maximum number was too low; one of them

suggested that 2000 permits should be issued. The "use it or lose it" philosophy was recommended by one person. The person who sent in written testimony opposed limited entry because he felt it was unfair to the "small" fisherman.

Non-Southeast, but Alaska - There were no public hearings outside of Southeast Alaska, but five people sent in written testimony. All five of these people were basically opposed to limited entry. One man felt that 1100 was an arbitrary maximum number. He thought that if limited entry was imposed, the important issues should be the number of days fished and the value of the catch. He believes permits should be area specific and there should be free transferability of these permits. He also advocates a "use it or lose it" philosophy. The others seemed to feel that limiting entry to the handtroll fishery would be contrary to the basic concept of the free enterprise system. Everyone who wants a permit should be allowed to fish and if there is too much stress on the resource, make use of time and area restrictions. One man felt that the percentage of fish taken by any gear type should favor the types most fair to the fish. Consequently, he thinks that hand trollers should be allowed to take as many fish as they can get. There was criticism of the week-end fisherman and also of fish that were sold as hand troll caught fish when they were caught by other means.

Out-of-State - No hearings were held outside the state but we received written testimony from four people. One man was in favor of limited entry and thought that everyone who had a permit before should be allowed a permit now. This number of permits should be reduced by attrition only and the permits should not be transferable until the number was reduced to the desired level. They all felt that first-time fishermen in 1979 should be allowed to apply for a permit. Two people were opposed to limited entry. They felt that this fishery was the last opportunity for people who want to fish but lack the capital needed for a boat and permit in the already limited fisheries. Gear restrictions were encouraged and, if needed, more time and area closures. They felt that limited entry would encourage a more professional fleet of fishermen; consequently increasing effort on the salmon stock. Objections were also raised about the lack of 1979 data as well as lack of data on the effects of closing outside waters to handtrollers.

ADFG
12-12-79

Done
20 Copies
for Council
12-12-79

ALASKA COMMERCIAL SALMON HARVEST

1979 SEASON REVIEW

The 1979 Alaska Commercial salmon harvest has surpassed projections made by the Department of Fish and Game in January by more than 20%, with a catch of 87 million salmon by the end of September. It was the largest salmon harvest since 1941, when 104 million salmon were taken. Alaska's salmon catches have steadily increased since the 1974 harvest of 22 million fish.

In northern Southeastern Alaska, pink salmon catches were generally consistent with expectations. Early run systems were strong, significantly improved over recent years. The northern Southeastern catch of 3.3 million pink salmon was the largest since 1970 and estimated escapements of over 4.4 million pink salmon were the best since statehood. In southern Southeastern Alaska, however, the harvest of 6.2 million pink salmon fell below expectations when the early run component did not materialize. Even so pink salmon escapements were near average levels; slightly over 4.0 million fish. While pink salmon escapements were good in most areas, a regionwide seine closure was announced in late August because of low water and high water temperatures caused by the extreme drought conditions prevalent throughout August. Additional escapement was needed to compensate for high spawner mortality. Weak coho salmon returns to Southeastern Alaska led to several troll closures to protect coho stocks. Although Yakutat coho salmon catches were extremely low, the pink salmon harvest for this area was the largest since 1936.

The Bristol Bay salmon season was exceptionally rewarding this year. Sockeye salmon returns to the Bay totaled 40.4 million fish, some 17.7 million above the forecast return. The 22.8 million sockeye harvest was the largest since 1965 when 24.3 million fish were taken. Sockeye escapement goals were quickly reached this year and all major systems received escapements well above the minimum escapement goals. Even before the sockeye fishery began, Bristol Bay commercial fishermen were enjoying the best chinook salmon harvest in history with over 200 000 fish taken. There was also an exceptionally strong coho salmon run, which supported a record catch of more than 270 000 fish, the largest since 1916.

Despite a disappointing beginning with the weak Copper River sockeye salmon run providing only a limited harvest, commercial fishermen in the Cordova area

harvested nearly 16 million salmon. A catch of 15.4 million pink salmon established a new record for Prince William Sound, breaking the previous 11.6 million pink salmon catch record set in 1945. Pink salmon escapements exceeded those obtained during the parent year in nearly all systems. Copper River sockeye escapement fell just below the escapement goal, but up-river escapements were weak. Even with the early Copper River closures to protect the weak sockeye run, the Copper River chinook salmon catch of 17 000 is considered good. The 1979 Bering River sockeye catch of 139 000 was the largest since 1923, and the chum salmon harvest of 23 000 fish set a new record.

The harvest of 3 million pink salmon in lower Cook Inlet exceeded the upper forecast limit and broke the old record set in 1962. Upper Cook Inlet harvests proceeded as projected with 1.6 million salmon taken. Escapement goals for the important Kenai and Kasilof rivers were met, with 320 000 and 135 000 sockeye salmon estimated in these rivers, respectively. The 1979 total Cook Inlet pink salmon catch of 3.1 million fish was the best since 1964. About 420 000 of the lower Inlet's 3 million fish pink catch was attributed to the State hatchery at Tutka Lagoon, the largest hatchery catch yet in the state.

In the Kodiak Island area, the pink salmon harvest of 11.8 million fish was close to the forecast harvest, and was the largest odd-numbered year catch since 1969. Except for the Dakovak, Kukak, and Sikalidak sections, pink salmon escapements were excellent. This year's Kodiak sockeye harvest of 560 000 fish was slightly above recent levels. Sockeye escapement goals for the early run component were met for most Kodiak sockeye streams.

The Chignik River sockeye run, projected to produce a harvest between 1.2 million and 1.6 million fish, fell short of that with a catch of just over 1 million sockeye. Despite the weaker-than-expected early and late sockeye runs, minimum escapement goals for both run components were reached. On the other hand, the 1979 pink salmon catch of 2 million fish equaled the Department's pre-season projection and set a new record for the Chignik area.

Again this year South Peninsula pink salmon runs greatly exceeded recent levels. This season's 6.3 million pink salmon catch was the largest since 1942. The sockeye harvest of 1 million fish was well above the recent 10-year average of 700 000 fish. North Peninsula sockeye runs were exceptionally heavy this year with catches totaling 1.9 million salmon. This harvest was exceeded only slightly by 1915 and 1916 catches of 2 million sockeye.

Commercial fisheries in the Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim Region took another record chinook harvest of 193 000 fish, breaking the previous record set last year when 170 000 chinook salmon were harvested. Although the region's chum salmon harvest of 1.7 million was above the most recent 5 year average, escapements were judged only average or below. This year's Yukon River chum catch of 1.2 million was only exceeded by the 1978 harvest of 1.3 million fish. Lower Yukon River fall chum catches were good with closures occurring in the lower districts after guideline harvest levels had been reached.

1979 CUMULATIVE ALASKA COMMERCIAL SALMON CATCH, BY SPECIES AND MANAGEMENT AREA
PRELIMINARY DATA
Thousands of Fish

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Support Bldg., Juneau, AK 99801
Compiled 30-Oct-79 (907)453-4210

MANAGEMENT AREA	THROUGH	CHINOOK	SOCKEYE	SPECIES CCHD	PINK	CHUM	ALL
SOUTHEASTERN REGION							
Southern Southeast							
Portland Canal gill net	30-Oct	3.3	91.5	6.0	69.3	59.8	229.9
Prince of Wales Island gill net	30-Oct	2.7	66.1	31.2	647.4	34.2	781.6
Stikine River gill net	30-Oct	.1	2.2	.2	13.5	1.1	17.1
Southern districts seine	30-Oct	5.4	283.5	104.6	5 196.8	159.6	5 749.9
Annette Island trap	30-Oct	-----	33.1	-----	237.4	10.2	285.9
Southern Southeast total		11.9	476.4	146.8	6 164.4	264.9	7 064.4
Northern Southeast							
Taku-Snettishaw gill net	30-Oct	3.8	123.9	15.5	147.5	59.5	350.2
Lynn Canal gill net	30-Oct	3.1	194.2	26.2	28.4	231.1	493.0
Yakutat gill net	30-Oct	4.2	166.4	95.4	152.0	7.3	425.3
Northern districts seine	30-Oct	-----	34.1	-----	3 212.0	221.2	3 485.9
Northern Southeast total		11.9	518.6	154.9	3 539.9	519.1	4 744.4
Southeastern Region troll	30-Oct	350.0	1.0	800.0	600.0	2.0	1 753.0
Southeastern Region total		373.8	996.0	1 101.7	10 304.3	786.0	13 561.8
CENTRAL REGION							
Bristol Bay							
Haknek and Kvichak districts	30-Oct	3.6	15 061.8	.5	.1	112.1	15 178.1
Mushagak District	30-Oct	155.4	3 282.2	140.9	.5	547.2	4 126.2
Egegik District	30-Oct	2.6	2 214.3	7.4	0.0	29.5	2 253.8
Ugashik District	30-Oct	8.3	391.6	.7		17.4	418.0
Tagiak District	30-Oct	30.6	429.4	123.9	1.8	222.2	857.9
Bristol Bay total		200.5	21 429.3	273.4	2.4	928.4	22 834.0
Cook Inlet area							
Upper Cook Inlet							
Northern District	30-Oct	1.5	103.9	48.3	25.5	10.1	189.3
Central District	30-Oct	11.6	809.9	202.7	48.8	637.6	1 712.6
Upper Cook Inlet total		13.1	913.8	251.0	74.3	649.7	1 901.9
Lower Cook Inlet							
Southern District	30-Oct	1.2	39.2	5.2	959.5	11.6	1 016.7
Kanishak District	30-Oct	0.0	1.8	1.9	59.2	34.4	97.3
Outer District	30-Oct	.1	25.9	.8	1 978.8	178.1	2 183.7
Eastern District	30-Oct	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Lower Cook Inlet total		1.3	66.9	7.9	2 977.5	224.1	3 297.7
Cook Inlet area total		14.4	980.7	258.9	3 071.8	873.8	5 199.6
Cordova area							
Copper River	30-Oct	17.3	89.7	195.6	1.2	.1	294.9
Bering River	30-Oct	.4	139.0	114.1	6.9	23.2	283.6
Prince William Sound	30-Oct	2.0	146.5	6.8	15 322.8	333.5	15 836.6
Cordova area total		19.7	366.2	316.5	15 385.9	346.8	16 435.1
Central Region total		234.6	22 776.2	848.8	18 460.1	2 149.0	44 469.7
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION							
Kuskokwim River	30-Oct	53.3	39.3	309.6	.6	297.2	699.0
Yukon River							
Lower Yukon River	30-Oct	122.7	-----	14.2	-----	831.8	968.7
Upper Yukon River	30-Oct	6.3	-----	2.2	-----	334.1	343.3
Yukon River total		129.0	-----	17.1	-----	1 165.9	1 312.0
Horton Sound	30-Oct	10.7	.1	31.4	167.4	140.8	350.4
Kotzebue area	30-Oct	0.0	-----	-----	1.0	141.6	142.6
Arctic-Yukon-Kuskokwim total		193.0	39.4	357.1	169.0	1 745.5	2 504.0
WESTWARD REGION							
Kodiak Island	30-Oct	2.8	555.0	97.5	11 753.1	347.0	12 755.4
Chignik	30-Oct	1.3	1 026.6	65.6	2 017.2	131.2	3 261.9
South Peninsula	30-Oct	2.6	1 052.9	353.4	6 263.5	514.4	8 186.8
North Peninsula	30-Oct	16.1	1 901.3	110.6	2.5	63.9	2 094.4
Aleutian Islands	30-Oct	-----	13.0	-----	545.7	.2	558.9
Westward Region total		22.8	4 548.8	627.1	20 582.0	1 076.7	26 857.4
ALASKA TOTAL		824.2	28 360.4	2 934.7	49 515.4	5 757.2	87 391.9

IMPORTANT NOTE

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has supplied the public with inseason salmon catch and production information on a weekly basis for the past several years. The catch data is used by the Department for inseason management of the fisheries; accordingly, it has a high priority for timeliness and accuracy. Production data, however, is not used by the Department during the salmon season; this data has been collected by special effort of the Department for users of the report. It has been our experience that production data obtained inseason is of questionable accuracy and often incomplete.

Currently weekly production information is gathered by direct contact with processors, by telephone, or by radio. Special problems arise when dealing with remote processors, particularly the expanding floating processing fleet. In many areas, but especially in Bristol Bay, Kodiak, and the Alaskan Peninsula, it is virtually impossible to make contact with all operating processors. Other factors contributing to inaccuracy of production reporting include:

1. Salmon exported from one area to another for further processing can be counted twice, once in each area--or they could be counted twice in the same area if they are frozen, and later canned.
2. Salmon are frozen both "dressed" and in the round, but are reported together only as frozen.

These factors, in combination with the lack of complete reporting, and the time pressure on all parties involved, have resulted in a substantial reporting error. As a consequence the reported production has fallen well below the actual production. Considering the inaccuracies and the time demand on both the Department and the industry, the Department is inclined to drop or modify production reporting inseason. Possibly a single end-of-season production report, would be more suitable to everyone's needs. Your comments on this matter will be appreciated.

1979 CUMULATIVE ALASKA COMMERCIAL CANNED SALMON PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES AND PROCESSING AREA
PRELIMINARY DATA
Number of Standard Cases 1/

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Division of Commercial Fisheries
Subport Building; Juneau, AK 99801
Compiled 30-Oct-79 (907)465-4210

PROCESSING AREA	THROUGH	CHINOOK	SOCKEYE	SPECIES COHO	PINK	CHUM	ALL
SOUTHEASTERN REGION							
Ketchikan area	30-Oct	36	1 030	3 706	192 293	3 061	200 126
Petersburg and Wrangell	30-Oct	351	8 205	1 192	192 252	2 578	204 578
Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat	30-Oct	-----	-----	-----	58 142	-----	58 142
Southeastern Region total		387	9 235	4 898	440 687	5 639	460 845
CENTRAL REGION							
Prince William Sound	30-Oct	158	3 669	3 970	464 084	24 347	496 228
Cook Inlet	30-Oct	171	84 427	2 036	223 646	18 095	328 375
Bristol Bay	30-Oct	4 000	689 000	1 000	-----	32 000	726 000
Central Region total		4 329	777 096	7 006	687 730	74 442	1 550 603
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION							
	30-Oct	6 277		25		7 850	14 152
WESTWARD REGION							
Kodiak area	30-Oct	27	59 662	3 177	519 327	20 256	602 449
Chignik	30-Oct		1 873	2 071	39 573	4 128	47 645
Alaska Peninsula	30-Oct	74	128 930	14 426	174 784	30 764	329 128
Westward Region total		101	240 465	19 674	733 684	55 348	1 049 292
ALASKA TOTAL		11 094	1 026 816	31 603	1 862 101	143 279	3 074 893

1979 CUMULATIVE ALASKA COMMERCIAL FRESH, FROZEN, AND CURED SALMON PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES AND PROCESSING AREA
PRELIMINARY DATA
Thousands of Pounds

PROCESSING AREA	THROUGH	CHINOOK	SOCKEYE	SPECIES COHO	PINK	CHUM	ALL
SOUTHEASTERN REGION							
Ketchikan area	30-Oct	1 349.9	1 010.2	2 034.2	2 904.1	1 008.1	8 306.5
Petersburg and Wrangell	30-Oct	1 066.0	1 462.1	920.9	1 930.0	1 282.0	6 691.0
Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat	30-Oct	3 247.3	3 597.8	3 168.3	3 762.9	1 421.2	13 297.5
Southeastern Region total		5 663.2	6 070.1	6 123.4	8 616.6	3 782.0	30 255.3
CENTRAL REGION							
Prince William Sound	30-Oct	302.3	1 466.9	1 782.3	1 769.2	305.3	5 624.0
Cook Inlet	30-Oct	411.0	9 227.8	1 136.4	940.7	3 663.2	15 379.1
Bristol Bay	30-Oct	3 700.0	51 800.0	800.0	4.0	2 000.0	58 304.0
Central Region total		4 413.3	62 494.7	3 718.7	2 713.9	5 968.5	79 397.1
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION							
	30-Oct	998.0	265.0	2 036.0	2.2	2 033.5	5 374.7
WESTWARD REGION							
Kodiak area	30-Oct	9.2	3 763.1	199.2	3 908.4	991.9	8 871.8
Chignik	30-Oct	5.0	4 000.0	100.0	800.0	200.0	5 105.0
Alaska Peninsula	30-Oct	3	2 920.0	1 795.0	8 400.0	2 140.0	20 292.0
Westward Region total		14.5	15 733.1	2 084.2	13 108.4	3 331.9	34 272.1
ALASKA TOTAL		11 089.0	84 562.9	13 982.3	24 441.1	15 135.9	149 211.2

1979 CUMULATIVE TOTAL ALASKA COMMERCIAL SALMON PRODUCTION, BY SPECIES AND PROCESSING AREA 2/
PRELIMINARY DATA
Thousands of Pounds

PROCESSING AREA	THROUGH	CHINOOK	SOCKEYE	SPECIES COHO	PINK	CHUM	ALL
SOUTHEASTERN REGION							
Ketchikan area	30-Oct	1 352.5	1 082.3	2 315.9	17 510.4	1 246.9	23 516.0
Petersburg and Wrangell	30-Oct	1 091.6	2 036.5	1 011.5	16 561.2	1 483.1	22 183.9
Juneau, Sitka, and Yakutat	30-Oct	3 247.3	3 597.8	3 168.3	8 029.3	1 421.2	17 574.9
Southeastern Region total		5 691.4	6 716.6	6 495.7	42 108.9	4 221.9	65 234.5
CENTRAL REGION							
Prince William Sound	30-Oct	313.8	1 723.7	2 084.0	37 039.6	2 204.4	43 385.5
Cook Inlet	30-Oct	423.5	15 137.7	1 291.1	17 937.8	5 074.6	39 864.7
Bristol Bay	30-Oct	3 992.0	100 030.0	826.0	4.0	4 496.0	109 399.0
Central Region total		4 729.3	116 891.4	4 251.1	54 981.4	11 775.0	192 629.2
ARCTIC-YUKON-KUSKOKWIM REGION							
	30-Oct	1 456.2	265.0	2 037.9	2.2	2 665.8	6 447.1
WESTWARD REGION							
Kodiak area	30-Oct	11.2	7 939.4	440.7	43 377.3	2 571.9	54 340.5
Chignik	30-Oct	5.0	4 131.1	257.4	3 807.5	522.0	8 723.0
Alaska Peninsula	30-Oct	5.2	20 496.5	2 881.6	21 693.6	4 352.2	49 627.5
Westward Region total		21.9	32 567.0	3 579.5	68 868.4	7 649.1	112 685.9
ALASKA TOTAL		11 898.8	156 440.0	16 384.2	165 960.9	26 311.8	376 995.7

1 There are 48 one-pound cans in a standard case.
2 Total salmon production is calculated by adding fresh, frozen, and cured production, in pounds, to the number of standard cases produced multiplied by standard species equivalents (pounds per case). The equivalents used are: chinook, 73; sockeye, 70; coho, 76; pink, 76; and chum, 78.

346. 5 AAC 33.393 LANDING OF COHO SALMON. (Regulation p. 127) Provides for a time limit for the landing of coho salmon after the season.

The proposed regulation would read as follows:

5 AAC 33.393. LANDING OF COHO SALMON. The heads of all fin clipped coho salmon must remain attached to the fish until sold. No troll vessel may be used to take salmon when coho salmon are aboard in an area closed to the taking of coho by troll gear.