

Fisheries Management Law & Economics

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Fisheries Technology

Alaska State Laws & Fisheries

Lecture 4



Outline

Alaska History

Alaska Statehood – fisheries driven

Constitution and State Statutes

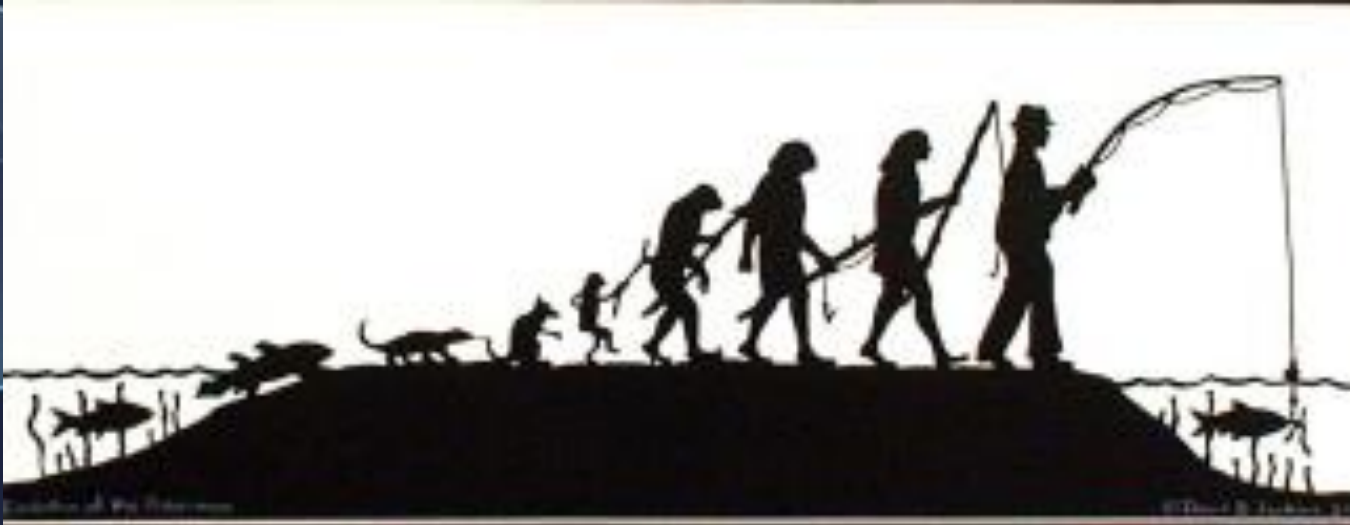
Board of Fish Process

US Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty

Exam Next Week!

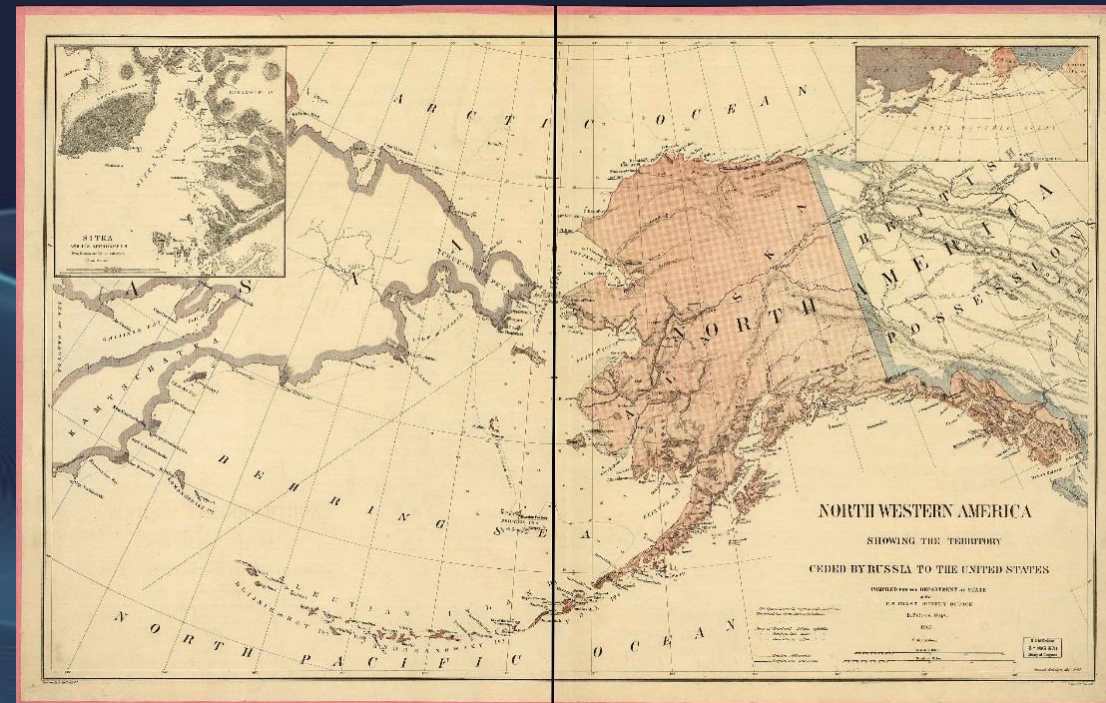
- Study guide?
- Exam Format
- Multiple choice, fill in blank, short essay
- Contact Student Services (Testing Support)
 - Sitka.testing@uas.alaska.edu
 - 907-747-7717
- If you are in a small community You need to set up a proctor

A little History Lesson



Russian Era

- Minor commercialization of salmon under Russians
- Salmon a subsistence item for European traders and explorers
- Some barter for salmon on Fraser and Columbia
- Beginning of export trade of salted salmon from Sitka and Kodiak before Alaska Purchase
- Unlike R AC approach to fur seals,
 - NO MANAGEMENT for salmon...

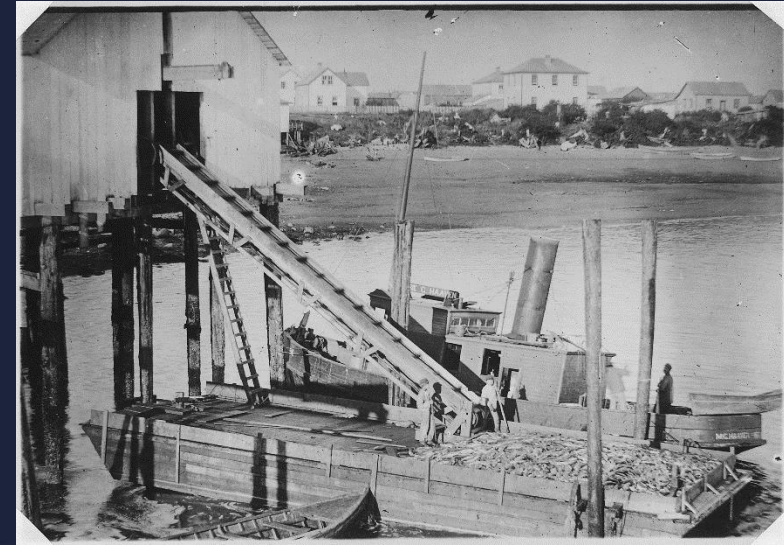


Territorial AK

- Discovery of gold in CA led to pop explosion
- Salmon becomes Important food source
- First cannery on Sacramento River in 1858
- Columbia River canneries follow

Alaska Purchased from Russia 1867

- \$7.6 million (terrible investment)
- SE AK Canneries 1877 & 1878
- Cook Inlet & Kodiak 4 years later

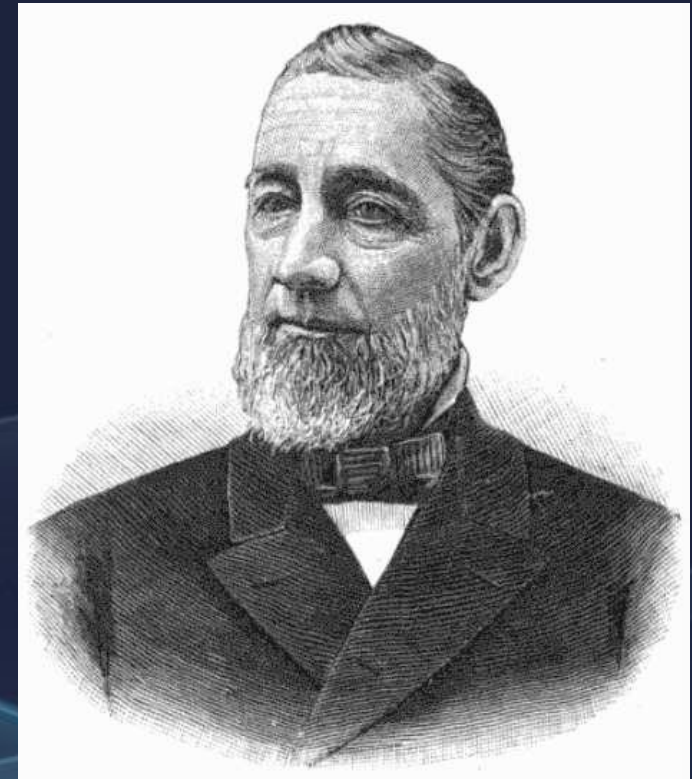


Territorial AK

- American federalism gives power to regulate fisheries to feds
- AK largely ignored for years

1st Organic Act of AK in 1884

- Limited self governance
- Territorial governor appointed
- US Fisheries Commission to conduct studies on AK fisheries
- Commission noted unregulated fisheries – dams and barriers
- Collapse of fisheries predicted



John Henry Kinkead
1st Alaskan Territorial Governor

Territorial AK

AK Salmon Fisheries Act 1889

- Prohibited use of obstructions / dams in rivers for salmon harvest
- 1896 amendment banned fishing in rivers less than 500' across
- Established closed weekends
- Required cannery reporting of harvests
- Established hatcheries to supplement runs
- Fishing below high tide still unregulated



Kake Salmon Hatchery

Territorial AK

2nd AK Salmon Fisheries Act 1906

- Tax on AK salmon harvests
- Rebates for canneries operating hatcheries

Canneries continued to grow and gained influence over feds

- 42 bills to regulate AK commercial salmon industry before Congress
 - 1906–1924
- Most failed due to powerful canning industry lobby



Fidalgo Island Packing Company Cannery, Ketchikan

Territorial AK

2nd Organic Act of AK 1912

- Established territorial legislature
- Prohibited the passage of laws that would “alter, amend, modify or repeal any federal laws relating to the fisheries of AK.”
- AK first US territory given zero autonomy over fisheries management – other territories had rights

Territorial AK

White Act of 1924

- Reduce fish traps in Alaska;
- Set “Escapement Levels” allow salmon to spawn.
- Allowed for the development of management strategies that sought to decrease fishing efficiency
 - Time closures
 - Gear restrictions (stake nets, sail only in Bristol Bay)

Overcapitalization in AK salmon fishery

- Industry develops technology to combat efforts to decrease efficiency



Territorial AK

Increasing salmon harvests by WWI

- 1920–1929 average annual salmon harvest = 70M
- 160 canneries in AK 1920
- Fish traps expand from 60 in 1906 to 799 in 1927
- Bureau reduces # of traps to 425
- Extremely unpopular with resident white and Native American fishermen
- Extremely popular with cannery operators

ALASKAN SALMON CANNERIES

IN 1879 TWO SAN FRANCISCO BASED COMPANIES ESTABLISHED ALASKA'S FIRST SALMON CANNERIES AT OLD UTAHA AND KALADOK. EARLIER RUSSIAN-AMERICAN COMPANY SALTERIES HAD HARBORED SALTED SALMON TO CALIFORNIA AND THE SANDWICH ISLANDS. BY 1889 THE NUMBER OF CANNERIES JUMPED TO 37, LEADING TO OVER-EXPANSION AND BANKRUPTCY, FORCING MANY PRIVATE OWNERS TO CONSOLIDATE. DURING WORLD WAR I, THE GOVERNMENT ASSIGNED CONTROL OF MANY CANNERIES AND CONFISCATED OVER ONE-HALF OF THE CANNED SALMON QUOTA FOR THE WAR EFFORT. FROM 1911 TO 1920 THE SALMON CANNERY INDUSTRY WAS AT ITS PEAK WITH ANNUAL HARVESTS EXCEEDING 9 MILLION CASES. IN 1994 THE INDUSTRY CAUGHT AN ESTIMATED 80 MILLION SALMON, AND DURING THE 1936 SEASON, WHICH SAW THE LARGEST SALMON PACK, ALASKA CANNERIES PROCESSED NEARLY 100 MILLION FISH. DICTATED BY ERRATIC FISH RUNS, BOOM AND BUST CANNERY VENTURES, BANKRUPTCY, ISOLATION, SHIP WRECKS, FISH CONSERVATION LEGISLATION, RAPIDLY RISING AND INTERNATIONAL LABOR DISPUTES, ALASKA SALMON CANNERIES SUFFERED TO MASSIVE SET BACKS. BY 1920 LESS THAN ONE-THIRD OF THE APPROXIMATELY 340 CANNERIES BUILT IN ALASKA REMAINED.

CANNERIES WERE LOCATED AT THE MOUTHS OF FRESH WATER RIVERS AND CREEKS WHERE PACIFIC SALMON RETURNED FROM THE OCEAN TO SPAWN AND WHERE ATLANTIC SALMON, TO DIE BY LAND, SALMON WERE CAUGHT IN RIFLES AND BAYS. THREE GEOGRAPHICALLY DISTINCT FISHING REGIONS DEVELOPED IN ALASKA: 1) SOUTHEAST - MAJOR SALMON RUNS IN THE ALEXANDER ARCHIPELAGO, 2) CENTRAL - PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND, COOK INLET AND KODIAK, AND 3) WESTERN - ALASKA PENINSULA AND BRISTOL BAY. THE MULTITUDE OF FISH ATTRACTED FISHERMEN AND ENTREPRENEUR ALIKE. OPTIM INVESTORS RECOVERED THE COST OF CANNERY CONSTRUCTION IN JUST ONE MONTH - AN AVERAGE SEASON. THE ALASKA STEAMSHIP LINE LINKED CANNERIES TO AN IMMIGRANT LABOR FORCE AND WORLDWIDE DISTRIBUTORS IN SEATTLE AND SAN FRANCISCO.

BERING SEA, PACIFIC OCEAN, CANADA, WESTERN FISHING REGION, CENTRAL FISHING REGION, SOUTHEAST FISHING REGION.

SOCKEYE
ONCORHYNCHUS NEKA
WEIGHT: 6-8 LBS. LENGTH: 24"
COMMON NAME: RED
THIS PREMIUM QUALITY FISH HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE MAINSTAY OF THE ALASKAN CANNING INDUSTRY. IT HAS FIRM RED FLESH, RICH IN OIL, WITH EXCELLENT FLAVOR. THE BRISTOL BAY FISHING REGION HAS THE LARGEST RED SALMON RUN IN THE WORLD.

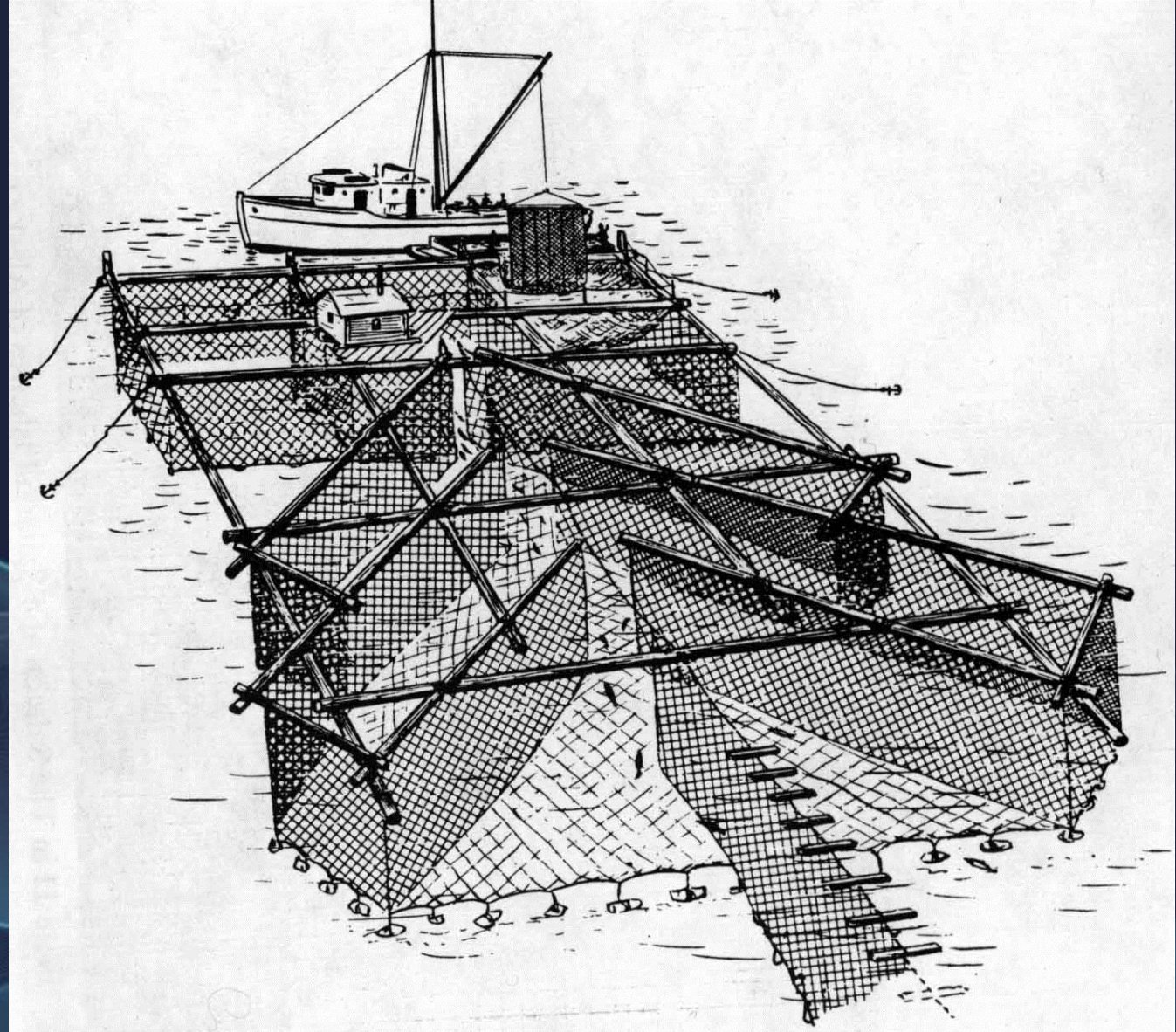
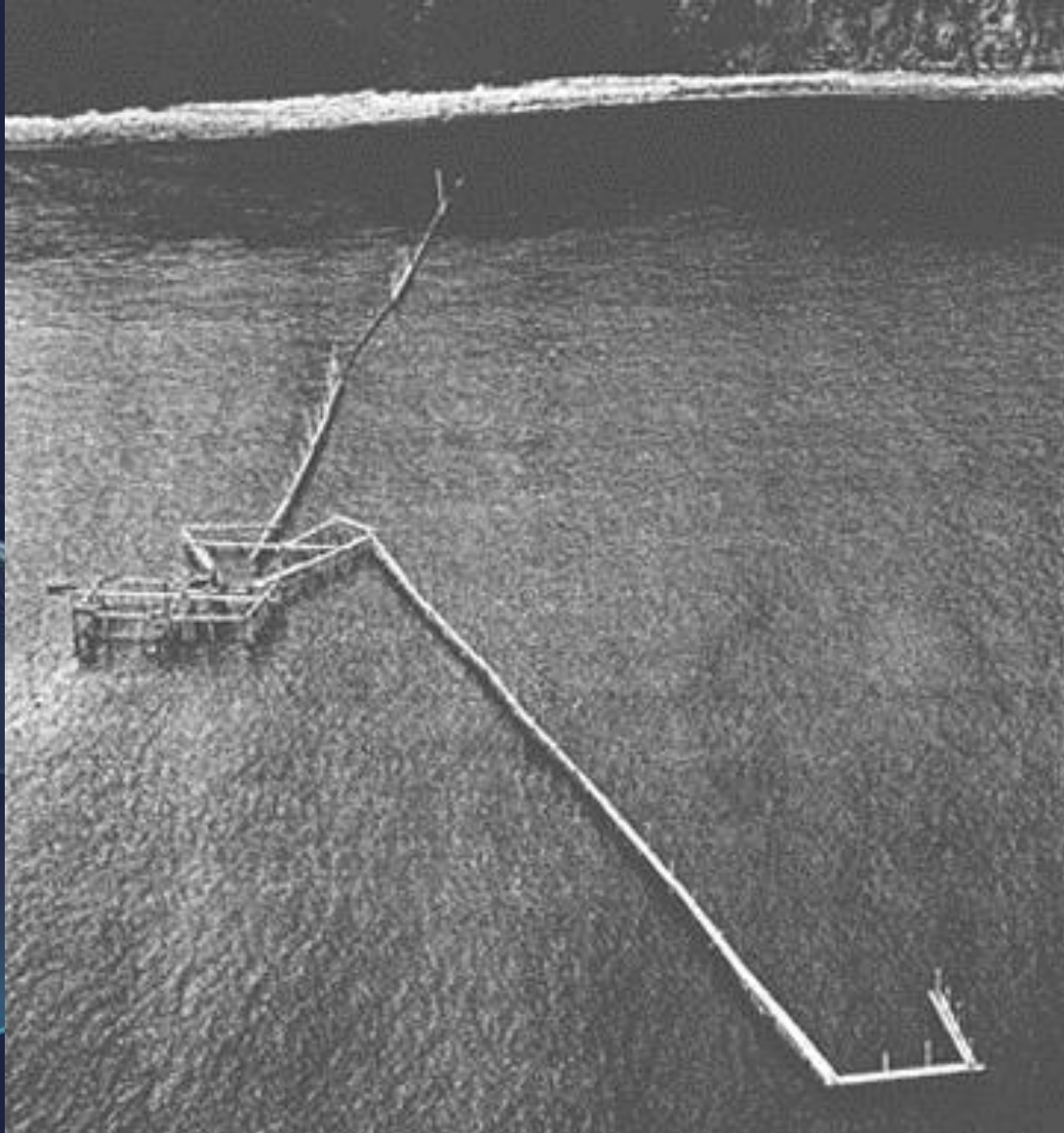
PINK
ONCORHYNCHUS GORBUSCHA
WEIGHT: 4 LBS. LENGTH: 19"
COMMON NAME: HUMPBACK OR HUMPY
PINKS ARE THE SMALLEST OF THE PACIFIC SALMON, CONSTITUTE THE LARGEST PACK, AND HAVE THE SHORTEST LIFE SPAN, RETURNING TO SPAWN AFTER ONLY TWO YEARS. IN SOME AREAS PINKS RUN ONLY IN ALTERNATE YEARS. PINKS ARE VERY PLENTIFUL IN THE SOUTHEAST AND CENTRAL ALASKAN FISHING REGIONS.

CHINOOK
ONCORHYNCHUS Tshawytscha
WEIGHT: 28-50 LBS. LENGTH: 40"
COMMON NAMES: KING, SPRING, TIEE
THE KING IS THE LARGEST OF THE SALMON IN ALASKAN WATERS AND CAN WEIGH AS MUCH AS 100 LBS. THE FIRST TYPE OF SALMON TO BE CANNED, THE FLESH IS RED OR WHITE AND HEAVILY PRIZED FOR TEXTURE AND FLAVOR. PRINCIPAL KING RUNS OCCUR DURING SPRING AND SUMMER, BUT IN SOME AREAS IT CAN BE CAUGHT YEAR-ROUND.

CHUM
ONCORHYNCHUS KETA
WEIGHT: 9 LBS. LENGTH: 30"
COMMON NAME: DOG OR KETA
MATURE CHUM ARE POWERFUL SWIMMERS AND CAN EASILY DIVE BELOW NETS TO AVOID CAPTURE. THEY ARE CAUGHT MOST OFTEN IN THE BRISTOL BAY AND SOUTHEAST FISHING REGIONS AND RUNS CONTINUE FROM EARLY SUMMER TO LATE FALL. PALE FLESH COLOR AND LOW OIL CONTENT MAKE IT THE LOWEST PRICED OF ALL VARIETIES OF CANNED SALMON.

COHO
ONCORHYNCHUS KISUTEN
WEIGHT: 6-12 LBS. LENGTH: 25"
COMMON NAME: SILVER OR MEDIUM RED
SOMETIMES MISTAKEN FOR IMMATURE KING, COHOS ARE SILVERY, WITH A FEW FAINT BLACK SPOTS ON THE BACK AND FLECS OF SILVER IN THE TAIL. IN MARKET VALUE WHEN CANNED IT IS CLASSED SLIGHTLY BELOW RED-FLESHED KING. THE PRINCIPAL RUN IS FROM JULY TO NOVEMBER IN THE CENTRAL REGION.

Fish Traps

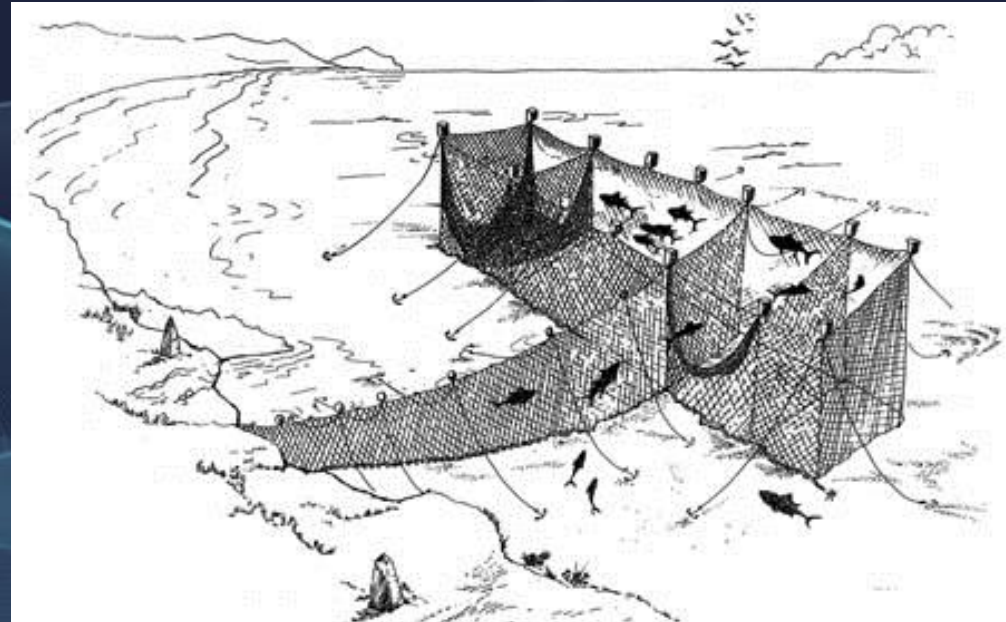


Fish Traps



Fish Traps

- Early placement in productive locations
- Extremely efficient
- Minimal labor required
- Canneries own fishing rights area surrounding traps
- Minimal handling results in superior product
- Primary fishing tool of cannery owners



Territorial AK

White Act

- prohibited stake net fishing on Copper River delta
- Impacted 75 white and 160 Native fishermen
- Stake net fishing inexpensive and safe alternative to drift net
- Fish traps still allowed
- Issue pitted local fishermen against cannery (and fish trap) operators

Bar Crossing Copper River



©2014 Bob Martinson
PHOTOGRAPHY

Bob Martinson Photography

Territorial AK

- Fish traps known to catch halibut and cod
- Native Americans note declines in halibut and cod
- Copper River sockeye fishing more difficult without stake nets
- Much of PWS off limits to pink and chum salmon fishing due to traps

Territorial AK

- Fish traps abolished in Canada in 1933
- 1939 Bureau of Fisheries moved into conservation oriented Interior Department (old DOC)
- Bureau becomes Fish and Wildlife Service
- Fish and Wildlife Service reduces Fish traps heavily 1941
 - Still only 9% AK owned



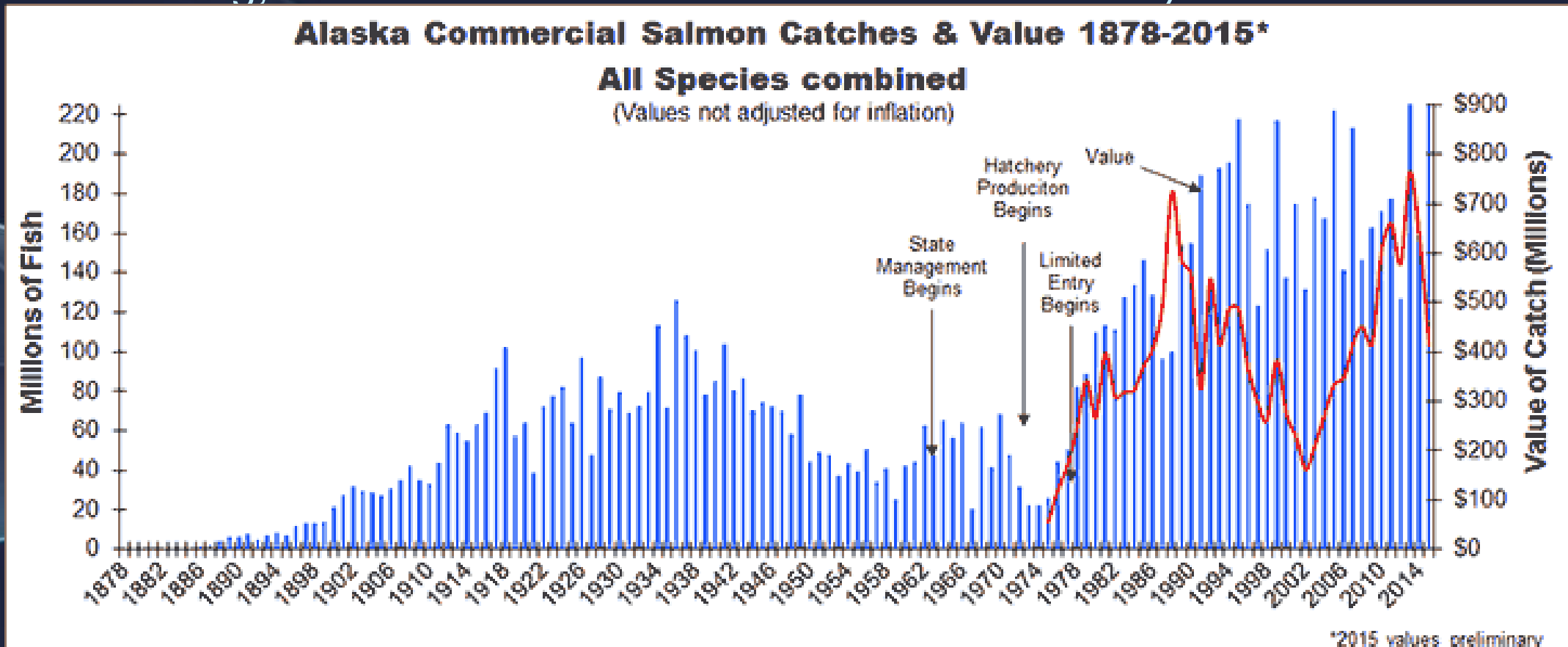
AK public enemy #1

Territorial AK

- 90M salmon caught each year in AK 1930–1939
- Harvest peaked in 1936 at 125M
- Fishery liberalized during WWII
- 1940–1949 harvests declined to 75M per year
- Declines continued – federal disaster declarations in 1950s
- 25M salmon harvested 1959
- Today?

Alaska Salmon Harvest

- 255.3 Million – 2014
- 263.5 Million – 2015
 - 0.5 King, 15.2 Chum 3.6 Coho 190.5 Pink 54 Sockeye



Territorial AK

- Salmon, herring and halibut declines pre-Statehood
- Only 38 of 434 salmon traps in AK in 1948 owned by Alaskans
- Lack of self rule in Alaskan fisheries management
- Influence of major Lower 48 canning companies on Federal salmon management
- Primary forces in push for Alaskan statehood

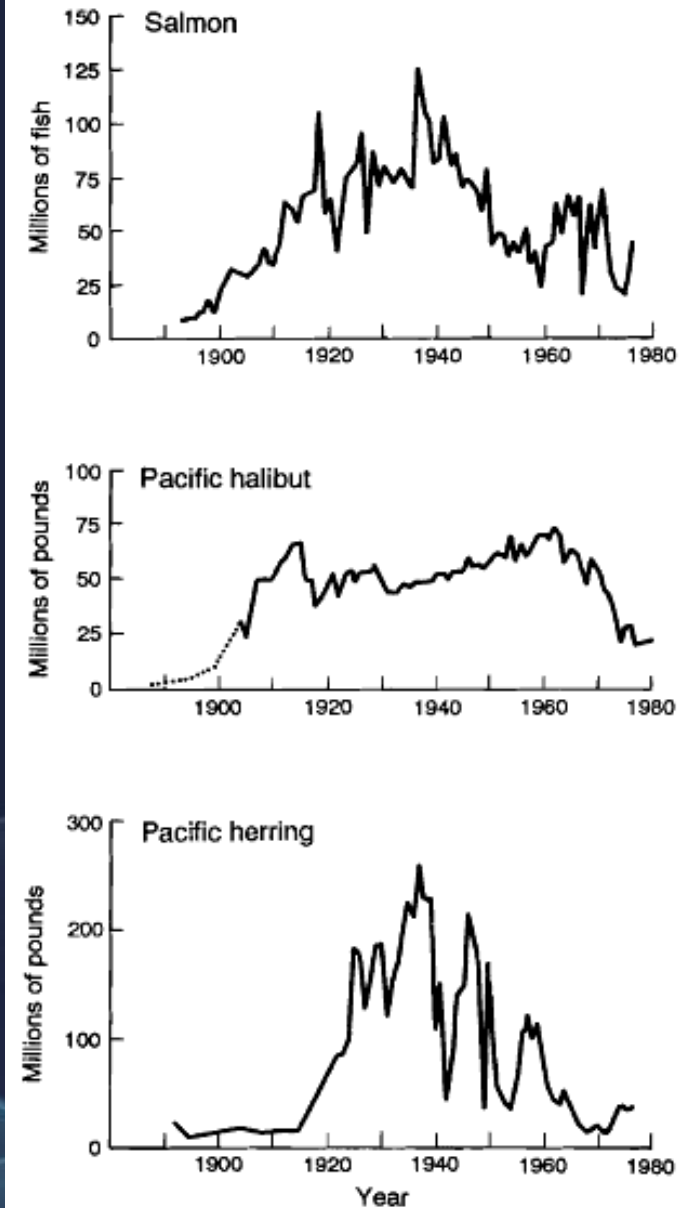


Figure 1.—Annual catch of salmon (Alaska only), Pacific halibut (United States and Canada), and Pacific herring.

Self Check

- Alaskans general dislike of fishtraps was one of the primary reasons that they pursued statehood
 - True
 - False
- Historical salmon harvests levels were _____ when compared to recent years salmon harvests
 - Smaller
 - Larger
 - Way larger
 - About the same

The Beginnings of a State

- Congress had withheld power to incur debt and to manage fish, game, timber, and minerals from Territorial government
- US departments of Interior and Agriculture had been in control of Alaska's natural resources
- Development of a constitution prior to statehood was thought of as a way to convince lawmakers in Washington DC that AK was ready for statehood



Alaska State Constitution

- Developed by 55 delegates during Constitutional Convention 1955-1956
- Ratified by voters in 1956
- Became law in 1959 with statehood



WE'RE IN

- Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the Alaska Statehood Act 1958
 - Paved way for Alaska's admission into Union on January 3, 1959.
 - Juneau capital
 - William A. Egan 1st governor.



William A. Egan – 1st Legislature

“On January 1 of this year, Alaska’s Department of Fish and Game was handed the depleted remnants of what was once a rich and prolific fishery. From a peak of three-quarters of a billion pounds in 1936, [salmon] production dropped in 1959 to its lowest in 60 years.

On these ruins of a once-great resource, the department must rebuild. Our gain is that we can profit by studying the destructive practices, mistakes and omissions of the past.

The revival of the commercial fisheries is an absolute imperative. The livelihood of thousands of fishermen and the very existence of many communities scattered along thousands of miles of continental and island coastline depends upon improvement of the fisheries. To this end we will give our best efforts. “

Alaska State Constitution

- Impetus for statehood was belief that a successful future for Alaska required resource development
- Development would need to be based on long-term benefits from managing resources as a public trust
- “Resources” included **FISH** and minerals
- The challenge was to manage for conservation and to satisfy the needs of various user groups without creating special privileges and exclusive rights
- With widespread use of fish traps and control of salmon by companies in Seattle and San Francisco
 - distant federal resource managers were too heavily influenced by private economic interests, and consistently overharvesting

Fish Traps Abolished at Statehood

Ordinance No. 3 - Abolition of Fish Traps

Section 1. Ballot

- Each elector who offers to vote upon the ratification of the constitution may, upon the same ballot, vote on a third proposition, which shall be as follows:
- "Shall Ordinance Number Three of the Alaska Constitutional Convention, prohibiting the use of fish traps for the taking of salmon for commercial purposes in the coastal waters of the State, be adopted?"
- Yes [] No []
- Abolition of fish traps, and replacement by a system sustainable salmon management are among the primary reasons Alaska became a state.
- The only place fish traps are now legal gear is within the Annette Island Reserve, although they have not been used there for years.



Fish Trap Vote



Article VIII - Natural Resources

- Parts of the constitution that deal with resource management, fisheries management in particular, are unique to Alaska (no where else)
- The state constitution (1959) predates similar provisions in Federal fisheries management (1976) and International Law (1982)
- The state's industries were limited and the future depended on successful resource management



Article VIII - Natural Resources

1. Statement of Policy

- It is the policy of the State to encourage the settlement of its land and the development of its resources by making them available for maximum use consistent with the public interest.
 - *(Fish trap absentee owners had exclusive rights but were depleting the salmon resource for short term profit)*

2.

General Authority

- The legislature shall provide for the utilization, development, and conservation of all natural resources belonging to the State, including land and waters, for the maximum benefit of its people.
 - *(The constitution was short and simple and authority was conferred to the legislature to develop appropriate legislation.)*

Article VIII - Natural Resources

3. Common Use

- Wherever occurring in their natural state, fish, wildlife, and waters are reserved to the people for common use.
 - *(Sections 3, 15, and 17 are together considered the “equal access clauses.” Tension exists between access and restrictions necessary for conservation.)*

4. Sustained Yield

- Fish, forests, wildlife, grasslands, and all other replenish able resources belonging to the State shall be utilized, developed, and maintained on the sustained yield principle, subject to preferences among beneficial uses.
 - *(Sustained yield is required! This Section recognizes that not all demands can be satisfied and there is also a need to prioritize among competing uses. Such prioritization is known as “allocation”).*

Article VIII - Natural Resources

15. No Exclusive Right of Fishery

- No exclusive right or special privilege of fishery shall be created or authorized in the natural waters of the State. This section does not restrict the power of the State to limit entry into any fishery for purposes of resource conservation, to prevent economic distress among fishermen and those dependent upon them for a livelihood and to promote the efficient development of aquaculture in the State. [Amended 1972]

17. Uniform Application

- Laws and regulations governing the use or disposal of natural resources shall apply equally to all persons similarly situated with reference to the subject matter and purpose to be served by the law or regulation.

Self Check

- A vote to abolish fish traps was used to get people to turn out and vote for statehood
 - True
 - False
- Alaska's constitution could be said to be _____ for its time
 - Unique and progressive
 - Modeled after other states
 - Restrictive and overbearing
 - Focusing on social and economic issues

Alaska Statutes

- Fish and Game Authority Title 16 (AS 16)
- The “Commissioner” is the principle executive officer of ADF&G
- Nominated by the governor, confirmed by the legislature, serves at the pleasure of the governor



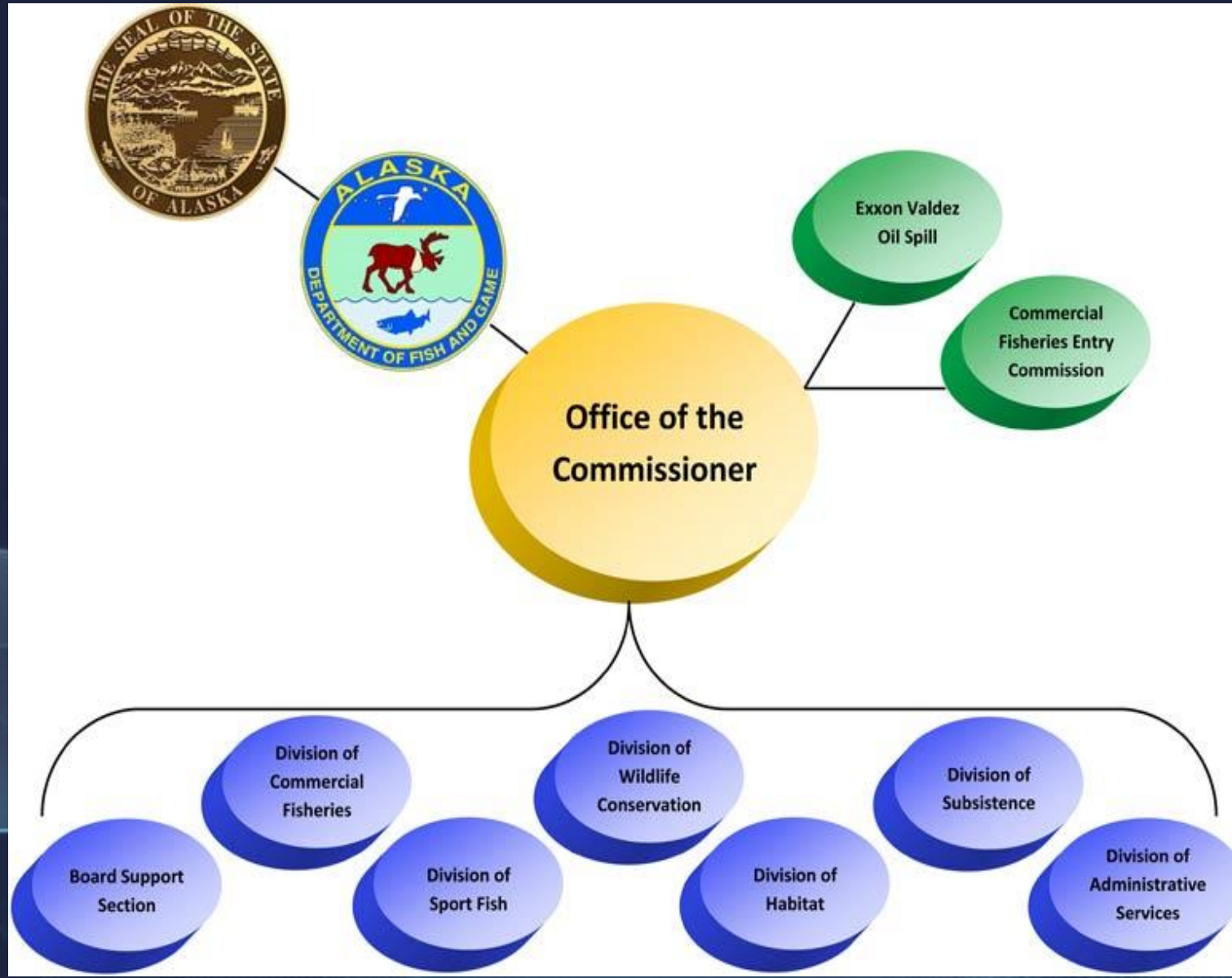
ADF&G

ADF&G

- Manages 750 active fisheries
- 26 game management units
- 32 special areas
- Budget is over \$200 million annually
- 7 divisions – Admin, Commercial, Habitat, Sportfish, Subsistence, Wildlife, Boards Support



ADF&G



ADF&G Commissioner



Sam Cotten



ADF&G Commissioner

The department shall develop and maintain a comprehensive, coordinated state plan for the orderly present and long-range rehabilitation, enhancement, and development of all aspects of the state's fisheries for the perpetual use, benefit, and enjoyment of all citizens ...

Powers and duties of the commissioner:

- Acquire land
- Construct hatcheries, other beneficial projects...
- Disseminate data, statistics
- Enter cooperative agreements
- Administrative, budgetary powers
- Construct, operate vessels
- Conduct research

ADF&G Commissioner

- Catch and sell fish in test fisheries
- Implement on-board observer programs
- Permit and regulate aquatic farming
- Petition CFEC to establish moratorium on new entrants to a fishery
- Charge fees for services equal to cost
- Operates housing for employees

Emergency Orders

- The department's authority to take fishery management actions in season is provided to the commissioner who may further delegate the authority to identified department staff
- “This chapter does not limit the power of the commissioner or his authorized designee, when circumstances require, to summarily open or close seasons or areas or to change weekly closed periods on fish or game by means of emergency orders.”
- “An emergency order has the force and effect of law after field announcement...” & “is not subject to the AS 44.62 (Administrative Procedure Act).”
- In **Actual Practice** this authority is delegated to local area management biologists. Management decisions are made at the local level by people familiar with the resources and the fisheries.

Enforcement Authority

- Originally part of ADF&G
- Since 1971 enforcement is within the Department of Public Safety, Alaska State Troopers, Alaska Wildlife Troopers
- Enforcement is also authorized to employees of the department (peace officers)
- Police officers listed in F&G statute
- Other persons authorized by the commissioner
- In practice Alaska Wildlife Troopers do most of the enforcement, but ADF&G employees have some training and can provide AWT with evidence for use in prosecution of cases

Enforcement

- Peace officers may execute a warrant by court
- May search without a warrant (may board and search vessels)
- May seize guns, traps, nets, fishing tackle, boats, aircraft, vehicles or other paraphernalia used in or in aid of violation



Self Check

- The Alaska department of fish and game primarily manages fisheries by
 - Making regulations
 - Using emergency orders
 - Cooperating with federal organizations
 - None of the above
- Much of the department of fish and game commissioner's responsibilities are delegated to local area biologists who have a better on the ground feeling for management
 - True
 - False

Who makes fisheries laws?



Board of Fish (BOF)

- Statehood to 1975 joint; Board of Fish and Game, Now Separate BOF & BOG
- Board of Fisheries is 7 members appointed by the governor, confirmed by majority of the legislature in joint session -- Robert Ruffner
- 84 Advisory Committees
- Staggered terms of three years
- Regulation making powers, not administrative
- Regulations adopted in accordance with Administrative Procedures Act
 - Sessions are **PUBLIC**, records of rationale for decisions, public involvement, orderly meetings, regular meetings

Alaska Board of Fish (BOF)



Board of Fish (BOF)

- Establish fish reserves
- Set seasons and areas open/closed
- Quota, harvest level, bag limits
- Methods and means of capture, transport
- Marking requirements for methods and means
- Classify fish as commercial, sport, guided sport, personal use, subsistence, predators
- Habitat improvement, use, conservation

Board of Fish (BOF)

- Determine, control measures for disease, predation, competition
- Regulate live capture, transport, release of native or exotic fish
- Aquatic plant harvests
- When license, permits, and registrations issued and transferred allowed
- Regulate various fisheries for conservation, development, utilization

Board of Fish (BOF)

- May require, coordinate on board observers
- Registration areas, non/exclusive/super exclusive
- Regulate resident/non-resident sport fishermen
- Regulate reporting by non-registered vessels transiting the state
- Promote fishing and the heritage of fishing
- Regulations must be consistent with sustained yield and subsistence regulations and provide a fair and reasonable opportunity for taking of resources

Who gets what fish?

Allocation

- To set apart for a special purpose; designate:
- To distribute according to a plan; allot:

BOF Allocation

- BOF may allocate among personal use, sport, guided sport and commercial fisheries
- BOF only charged with allocation; ADF&G with in-season fishery management
- Adopt criteria for allocation such as:
 - Fishery history
 - Numbers who have participated
 - Importance to family consumption
 - Availability of alternate resources
 - Importance to economy of state
 - Importance to economy of region and local area
 - Importance providing recreational opportunities

Board Process – Pre Meeting

- Three year proposal cycle, regional meetings
- **Any** individual or group can submit a proposal
- Proposals due by April 10 of regulatory cycle
- Proposals compiled and published
- Department staff analyze all proposals, take positions on non-allocative proposals
- Department staff publish written reports summarizing fisheries, special topics
- Advisory Committees meet through fall, discuss proposals, make comments, recommendations
- Public submits written comments, comments provided to the board for the meeting

Board Process - Meetings

- Board meeting convenes in determined location, usually 7-10 days for major meetings
- Board member introductions and conflict determinations
- Public testimony, 3 minute limit, AC testimony
- Department oral reports—introduces board and public to fishery, issues considered
- Proposals assigned to Committees by Chairman in advance of meeting
- Committees chaired by board members organized and convened to discuss proposals
 - Often public & User groups

Board Process - Proposals

- Department staff introduces proposals, public comment concerning each proposal,
- Committee summary prepared by department staff
- 7-member Board re-convenes to deliberate on proposals,
- Committee board member provides a report based on committee discussion
- Department staff introduces proposals, answers questions
- Board discussion on the record, review of criteria, policy consideration

Board Process

- Input from:
 - Law, AG office, Enforcement, AWT rep, Federal liaison
 - Senior department staff, Commercial, sport, subsistence divisions
 - Regulations specialist
 - Board
 - Department
 - To develop concise regulatory language
- Board votes language up or down
- For proposals adopted, after 90–day review, signature by Lt. governor, proposal goes into effect

Advisory Committees (AC)

local "grass roots" groups that meet to discuss fishing issues and provide recommendations to the board

- Develop regulatory proposals for submission to the appropriate board
- Evaluate regulatory proposals submitted to it and make recommendations to the appropriate board
- Provide a local forum for fish and wildlife conservation and use, including any matter related to fish and wildlife habitat
- Advise the appropriate regional councils regarding the conservation, development, and use of fish and wildlife resources
- Work with the appropriate regional council to develop subsistence management plans and harvest strategy proposals

BOF Regulations

- Detailed regulations instruct individuals, fishermen, the industry, the department, the board and provide for orderly and sustainable fisheries
- Some examples of statewide regulations
 - Types of gear are defined
 - System of salmon net area registrations for a year
 - Reports required (Detail of what is required on a fish ticket)
 - Annual survey of processing capacity (helps commissioner determine if foreign processing permits are appropriate)
 - Driving of salmon from closed waters is prohibited
 - Closed waters: commercial fishing is prohibited at all times within the streams and rivers of Alaska and within 500 yards of any stream...or as specified...

BOF Take Home

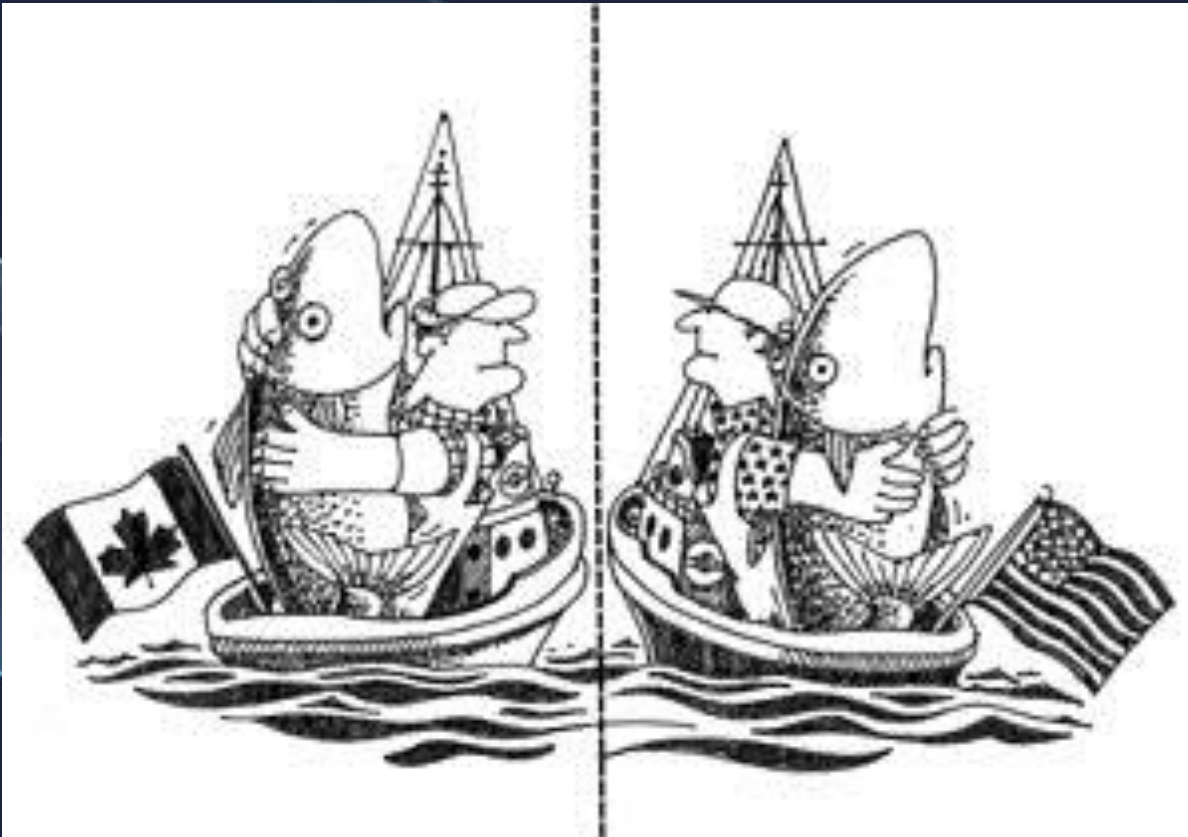
- **Public Process**
 - Anyone can submit a proposal
- Uses ADF&G personelle, AC, experts, public, etc
- ADF&G provides reports each year, determine status of fisheries
 - Management Plans are reviewed
 - Department may also submit proposals
- Public comment / testimony
- Decisions are made, policy, regulation, law is enacted

Self Check

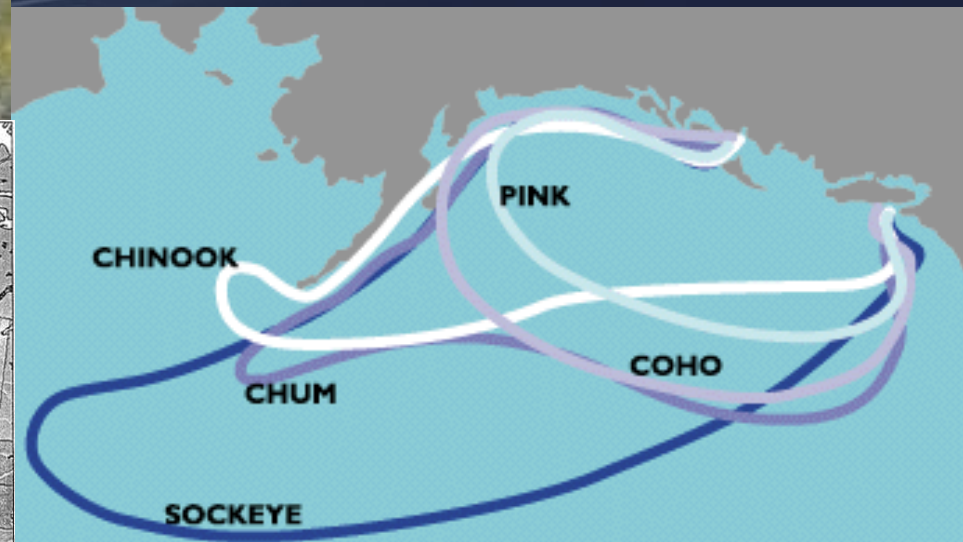
- The Board of Fish is responsible for all in-season management of Alaska's fisheries
 - True
 - **False**
- Advisory committees are local groups that advise the board of fish on local fish and game issues and provide context for how issues will impact local communities
 - **True**
 - False

Pacific Salmon Treaty 1985

- US & Canada agreed to:
- “Cooperate in the management, research and enhancement of Pacific salmon stocks of mutual concern”



Pacific Salmon Treaty



Pacific Salmon Treaty

- Prevent over-fishing and provide for optimum production
- Ensure that both countries receive benefits equal to the production of salmon originating in their waters.

In fulfilling these obligations, both countries agreed to take into account:

- the desirability in most cases of reducing interceptions
- the desirability in most cases of avoiding undue disruption of existing fisheries, and annual variations in abundance of the stocks.

Pacific Salmon Treaty

- Perception of Significant interception of Canadian salmon by Alaska and Washington
- Treaty between Canada and US
- US parties are AK, WA, OR, ID, 24 US Treaty Tribes
- Provisions for Coordinated Management and Harvest Sharing
- Alaska Yukon, SE Transboundary Rivers, Northern Boundary, SE troll fishery
- Re – Negotiated in 1999 & 2009 with emphasis on “abundance based management regimes”
 - Next negotiation will be heated, AK vs Everyone
- Treaty provisions incorporated into routine in-season management and coordinated management with Canada

Pacific Salmon Treaty

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Self Check

- The Pacific salmon treaty is between Alaska and Canada
 - True
 - False
- What is the primary focus of the Pacific Salmon Treaty
 - Reduce interceptions
 - Avoid disruption of existing fisheries
 - Avoid variations in abundance
 - All of the above

Review

Alaska History

Alaska Statehood – fisheries driven

Constitution and State Statutes

Board of Fish Process

US Canada Pacific Salmon Treaty