Record Copy (RC) LOG

Board of Fisheries, Southeast and Yakutat Finfish, Sitka, Feb. 17-26, 2009

Log #	Date	Source	Description	Pgs.	Comments
RC1		ADF&G	Board Book		
RC2		ADF&G	Staff Comments		
RC3		ADF&G	Department Written Reports		
RC4		ADF&G	Department Oral Reports		
RC5	9-Feb	Larry Edfelt	Testimony	1	
RC6	9-Feb	Larry Edfelt	#224 concept Language		
RC7	9-Feb	Gary McCoy	Prop. 137, 138, 286-290, 293,294,296,301, 302, 307-313, 368, 293, 297-299, 303	1	
RC8	9-Feb	Dan Eames	General comment	1	
RC9	10-Feb	Norman Blank	Proposal 232, 233	1	
RC10	10-Feb	Darrell Kapp	Proposal 86 restructuring Form		
RC11	11-Feb	Mike Bethers	Clarification #298	2	
RC12	11-Feb	ADF&G Subsistence	Hering A.N.S. Report		
RC13	11-Feb	ADF&G Subsistence	Salmon C & T Report		
RC14	11-Feb	Silver Bay Seafoods/Reifenstuhl	Coment of Herring		
RC15	11-Feb	ADF&G Subsistence	Oral report for Prop. 236		
RC16	11-Feb	ADF&G Subsistence	Power point for Prop.234		
RC17	11-Feb	ADF&G Subsistence	Power point for Prop.237		
RC18	12-Feb	Dan Earnhart	Tsiu River Isue		
RC19	12-Feb	ADF&G Sportfish	Deliberation material for committies B,D,E,F		
RC20					
RC21	12-Feb	Kodiak, AC	Kodiak Herring	3	
RC22	12-Feb	SWAML	Brisol Bay Meeting Location		
RC23	12-Feb	Wayne Sanger	Prop. 341, 286, 288, 309		
RC24	12-Feb	Karl Jordan	Prop. 244, 245: Trolling	3	
RC25	13-Feb	SSRPT	Memo with recommendations from the fall 2008		
RC26	13-Feb	Klukwan AC	Comments		
RC27	13-Feb	AK Rainforest S.	Commets RE # 270		
RC28	13-Feb	CFEC	Memo RE # 328		
RC29	13-Feb	CFEC	Report on Troll Fisheries		

RC30	14-Feb	AK Federation Natives	Commet on # 235 Sitka, Herring	1	
RC31	15-Feb	Klukwan AC	Minutes	3	
RC32	15-Feb	Walter A Johnson	Comments	4	
RC33	17-Feb	Robert Hoff	Comments	1	
RC34	17-Feb	Jane Stump	Prop. 286, 288, 309		
RC35	17-Feb	Stephan Mountanus	Comments		
RC36	17-Feb	Cathy Munoz	Herring Coments		
RC37	17-Feb	Mike Stump	Comments		
RC38	17-Feb	Rod Campbell	Maps		
RC39	17-Feb	Kathy Hansen	Correction to Index of Comments	1	
RC40	17-Feb	Kathy Hansen	Prop. 296-298	1	
RC41	17-Feb	Donald Westlund	Prop. 226 &335		
RC42	17-Feb	Edna Bay AC	Minutes		
RC43	17-Feb	Mary Perris	Herring	1	
RC44	17-Feb	Evelyn Brown	Herring	10	
RC45	17-Feb	ADF&G	Crew Member Data Collection	16	
RC46	17-Feb	ADF&G	Crew Member Data Collection		
RC47	17-Feb	Curran	Substitue Language Prop. 137	2	
RC48	17-Feb	John Murray	Proposal 295	1	
RC49	17-Feb	Ralph Guthrie	Salisury Sound Herring	4	
RC50	17-Feb	Eric Jordan	Comments		
RC51	17-Feb	Public Testimony	Sign up - ADF&G		
RC52			No RC 52		
RC53	17-Feb	Vince Patrick	Pub. Test. Materials		
RC54	17-Feb	Greenpeace	Comments		
RC55	17-Feb	Patricia O'Connell	Sport & Groundfish Regs		
RC56	17-Feb	Kevin Kristovich	Prop. 199, 203, 204, 209, 234, 235	1	
RC57	17-Feb	ADF&G	Exec. Summary- SE AK King Management Plan		
RC58	17-Feb		No RC 58		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC59	17-Feb		No RC 59		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC60	17-Feb		No RC 60		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC61	17-Feb		No RC 61		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC62	17-Feb		No RC 62		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC63	17-Feb		No RC 63		Exceeded 10 Pages

RC64	17-Feb		No RC 64		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC65	17-Feb	Eric VanCise	Prop 286, 287, 288		
RC66	17-Feb	USFS/OSM	Prop. 290		
RC67	17-Feb	Yakutat AC	Minutes from 1/6/09 meeting		
RC68	17-Feb	Steve Reifenstuhl	Salmon Committee & Herring		
RC69	17-Feb	Steve Reifenstuhl	Prop. 267, 268, 271, 273, 274		
RC70	17-Feb	ADF&G Commfish	McDonald Lake Act. Plan Draft		
RC71	17-Feb	Rick Bierman	Juneau Charter Boat Operator Association-Prop 309-368		
RC72	17-Feb	Stan Malcom	Prop. 259	1	
RC73	17-Feb	Dave Otte	Prop. 325, 327		
RC74	18-Feb	Richard Riggs	Sitka Herring Sac Roe	3	
RC75	18-Feb	Dan Ernhart	Tsiu River	2	
RC76	18-Feb	SE AK Guides Org.	Allow use of Electric Rods	3	
RC77	18-Feb	Adam Schafer	Prop 341, 286, 288, 309	2	
RC78	18-Feb	James John Nielsen	Herring	5	
RC79	18-Feb	Michael Halley	Sportfish Regs	1	
RC80	18-Feb	Mike Bauer	Sportfish Regs		
RC81	18-Feb	Elfin Cove AC	AC Minutes & Comments		
RC82	18-Feb	Sarah Jordan	Trolling		
RC83	18-Feb	Eric Jordan	Trolling		
RC84	18-Feb	Linda Behnken	Ak Longline Fisherman Assoc		
RC85	18-Feb	Linda Behnken	Groundfish		
RC86	18-Feb	Peter Naoroz	Kootznoowoo Vilage Corp		
RC87	18-Feb	Floyd Kookesh	Comments		
RC88	18-Feb		No RC 88		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC89	18-Feb	Otto Florsdutz	Wrangell AC		
RC90	18-Feb		No RC 90		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC91	18-Feb	Bert Bergman	Charter Allocation Prop 244, 245		
RC92	18-Feb	Al Wilson	Prop 203		
RC93	18-Feb	Tom Ohaus	Prop 334		
RC94	18-Feb	Da Ernhart	Tsiu River		
RC95	18-Feb	Sitka Tribe AK	Resolution 09-05		
RC96	18-Feb	SEARCH	Herring Prop. 234, 235, 203		
RC97	18-Feb	ANB/ANS Grand Camp	Prop 234, 235, 203		
RC98	18-Feb	Jeff Farvour	Sportfishing Issues/DSR/Lingcod		
RC99	18-Feb	Stam Malcom	Prop 137		

RC100	18-Feb	Rep. Cathy Munoz	Herring	1	
RC101	18-Feb	William Martin	Herring Eggs	9	
RC102	18-Feb	Mathew Gruening	Prop. 255 & 256		
RC103	18-Feb	Steve Reifensthul	Addendum to RC 69	10	
RC104	18-Feb	John Littefield	Herring		
RC105	18-Feb	Gerry Hope	ANB Campl - Prop. 203, 204, 234, 200		
RC106	18-Feb	Richard Powers	Charter		
RC107	18-Feb	Nathan Gruening	Prop 255 & 256		
RC108	18-Feb	Julianne Cury	PVOA - Record Keeping & Reporting		
RC109	18-Feb	Paul Olson	Prop 310		
RC110	18-Feb	Brad Swanson	Prop 266		
RC111	18-Feb	SEAS	RPT Agreement		
RC112	18-Feb	STA	Annual Sitka Sound Post Season Sub. Harvest Survey 2009		
RC113	18-Feb		No RC 113		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC114	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC115	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC116	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC117	18-Feb	Sandle Johnson	Herring		
RC118	18-Feb	Mike Baines	Herring		
RC119	18-Feb	Curran	Comment		
RC120	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC121	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC122	18-Feb		No RC 122		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC123	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC124	18-Feb	Sterling Barlow-STA	Herring		
RC125	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC126	18-Feb	Carrie Best-STA	Herring		
RC127	18-Feb	Kendall Jackson-STA	Herring		
RC128	18-Feb	Lydia Johnson-STA	Herring		
RC129	18-Feb	Tonia Rioux-STA	Herring		
RC130	18-Feb	Poly Bass-STA	Herring		
RC131	18-Feb	Micheal Smith-STA	Herring		
RC132	18-Feb	Sarah Jones-STA	Herring		
RC133	18-Feb	Karen Upcraft-STA	Herring		

RC134	18-Feb	Chandler Kaduke-STA	Herring		
RC135	18-Feb	Harriet Beleal- STA	Herring		
RC136	18-Feb	Michelle Mahoney-STA	Herring		
RC137	18-Feb	Robbie Littlefield-STA	Herring		
RC138	18-Feb	Mike Miller-STA	Herring		
RC139	18-Feb	Roxanne Huston-STA	Herring		
RC140	18-Feb	Frea Johnson-STA	Herring		
RC141	18-Feb	Mia Merculiaf-STA	Herring		
RC142	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC143	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC144	18-Feb		No RC 144		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC145	18-Feb		No RC 145		Exceeded 10 Pages
RC146	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC147	18-Feb	STA	Herring		
RC148	18-Feb	Randy Gluth	Sportfish &Subsitance	1	
RC149	18-Feb	Seth Bone	DSR Allocation		
RC150	18-Feb	ADF&G	DOL Comments		
RC151	18-Feb	Sitka AC	1/27/09 minutes /comments		
RC152	19-Feb	ATA-AK Trollers	ATA finfish Positions	8	
RC153	19-Feb	Ken McGee	Support Prop. 227, 228, 230, 231	6	
RC154	19-Feb		District11 Chinook- Troll Areas		
RC155	19-Feb	Mike See	Icy Strait AC Meeting	3	
RC156	19-Feb	Richard Haris	Sea Alaska, Support 235	1	
RC157	19-Feb	Ak Federation of Natives	Support Prop. 235	1	
RC158	19-Feb	Johanna Dybdahl	Support 133, 164, 165, 203, 204	1	
RC159	19-Feb	Theresa Moses	Herring	1	
RC160	19-Feb	Jev Shelton	Prop. 245 & 244	5	
RC161	20-Feb	Walter Pasternak	Prop 220 - Withdraw	1	
RC162	20-Feb	ADF&G - Sportfish	Non. Res. Projected Harvest - 2008	2	
RC163	20-Feb	Matt Stroemer	Oppose Prop 224, 245	1	
RC164	20-Feb	ATA Micheal Roberts	Withdraw Prop 228	1	
RC165	20-Feb	Ed Manning	Oppose Prop 263	1	

RC166	20-Feb	Ed Manning	Oppose Prop 253, 245, 286	1	
RC167	20-Feb	Southeast Fisherman Alliance	Summary of Gunmar Knapp	4	
RC168	20-Feb	Walt Pasternak	Charter Halibut Participation	1	
RC169	20-Feb	Steve Reifunstuhul	Enhanced Salmon Data	10	
RC170	20-Feb	Ed Hansen	2007 Saltwater Log	1	
RC171	22-Feb	ADF&G	Committee A Report: Herring		
RC172	23-Feb	ADF&G	Committee B Report: King Salmon		
RC173	23-Feb	ADF&G	Committee C Report: Subsistence		
RC174	24-Feb	ADF&G	Committee D Report: Sport		
RC175	24-Feb	ADF&G	Committee E Report: Commercial Net Fisheries		
RC176	25-Feb	ADF&G	Committee F Report: Groundfish		
RC177	24-Feb	ADF&G	Committee G Report: Commercial Troll		
RC178	20-Feb	Mark Vinsel	Prop 305 Tech Report	2	
RC179	20-Feb	Mark Vinsel	Prop 305 Tech Report	6	
RC180	20-Feb	Mark Vinsel	Prop 305 Tech Report	1	
RC181	20-Feb	USFW	Subsistence Harv.		
RC182	21-Feb	Shelton	Amended 245	1	
RC183	21-Feb	Don Westlund	Withdraw Prop 225		
RC184	21-Feb	Fred Famette	Amendment RE #320	2	
RC185	21-Feb	Seth Bone	Data Re # 341	2	
RC186	21-Feb	Yakutat Spring Fishery	Letter: Lisa Murkowski		
RC187	21-Feb	Yakutat Spring Fishery	Chinook Salmon		
RC188	21-Feb	Yakutat Spring Fishery	King Salmon Quota	2	
RC189	21-Feb	Yakutat Spring Fishery	City of Yakutat: Resolution, Sign in list	9	
RC190	21-Feb	Fogle	Equal Split		
RC191	21-Feb	Ross	Equal Split		
RC192	21-Feb	Mark Kaelke	Withdrawn Support 292	1	
RC193	21-Feb	Casey Mapes	Yakutat AC		
RC194	22-Feb	ADF&G	Oral Resent. Prop 376		
RC195	22-Feb	Sitka Herring Group	Draft Equal Harvest Share Management Plan	3	
RC196	22-Feb	Don Westlund	Withdraw Prop. 328	1	

RC197	22-Feb		No RC 197		
RC198	22-Feb	Oliver Holm	Sub. Lang-Kodak Prop. 376		
RC199	22-Feb	ADFG	Staff Comm. - Prop 376		
RC200	22-Feb	Wrangell AC - Otto	Ammendment of Prop. 322	1	
RC201	22-Feb	SEAGO	Withdraw Prop. 351		
RC202	22-Feb	Jeff Franker	Withdraw Support RC 186-190	1	
RC203	22-Feb	Mike Reif	Prop 341	1	
RC204	22-Feb	ADF&G	Clarification on King Salmon Management Plan	1	
RC205	22-Feb	SEAGO	Compromise Prop 341	1	
RC206	22-Feb	PVOA-Petersburg Vessels	Support Proposal 209	1	
RC207	22-Feb	ADF&G-Ketchikan	Proposal 215-216	2	
RC208	22-Feb	USAG	Allocation Issues	2	
RC209	22-Feb	Alan Reeves	Prop 227 - Ammendment		
RC210	22-Feb	SEAGO	Ammend Language Prop 137	1	
RC211	22-Feb	ADF&G	Substitute Language for Prop 376	1	
RC212	23-Feb	SEAFA	Withdraw of Support of 345	1	
RC213	23-Feb	Ralph Guthrie	Comments of Herring	1	
RC214	23-Feb	Alaska Trollers Association	New Positions on 288, 320, 327, 329, withdraw 337	1	
RC215	23-Feb	ATA	Modify 227, 229, 230, 231, Withdraw 228, 322	2	
RC216	23-Feb	Yakutat AC J. Fraker	Ammend Prop 329	1	
RC217	23-Feb	Steve Demmert	Photos of Donated Roe	2	
RC218	23-Feb	Yakutat AC - J Fraker	Ammend Prop 314	1	
RC219	23-Feb	SEAGO	Compromise Prop. 296-298	1	
RC220	23-Feb	ADF&G - CF	Clarification on intent of Prop 323	1	
RC221	23-Feb	Beaver Nelson	Prop 209-210	1	
RC222	23-Feb	Tad Fujioka	Prop. 309		
RC223	23-Feb	Nels Otness	Support Prop. 210		
RC224	23-Feb	Southeast Fisherman Alliance	RE; Committee D	2	
RC225	23-Feb	STA	Prop 200, 203, 204, 217, 234, 235	8	
RC226	23-Feb	Linda Behnken	Prop 351 - ALFA	2	
RC227	23-Feb	Tori O'Connell	Self-Prop 137	2	
~~RC228~~	~~23-Feb~~	~~Tori O'Connell~~	~~Decomp. Rel. of Rockfish~~	~~10~~	

RC229	23-Feb	Tori O'Connell	DSR Allocation RC 341	4	
RC230	23-Feb	Joel Kawahaa	Prop 341	1	
RC231	23-Feb	Sitka Herring Group	Prop 209-210	10	
RC232	23-Feb	Sitka Herring Group	Prop 209-210	10	
RC233	23-Feb	Sitka Herring Group	Prop 209-210	7	
RC234	23-Feb	USAG	Prop 227	2	
RC235	23-Feb	ADF&G - Boards	List of Jensen Conflicts	2	
RC236	23-Feb	USAG	Prop 230	2	
RC237	23-Feb	John Littefield	Herring	3	
RC238	23-Feb	STA	Response: Committee A	6	
RC239	23-Feb	Richard Curran	Prop 137	1	
RC240	23-Feb	Yakutat AC	Admendment to 314		
RC241	23-Feb	SEAFA	Committee E & G	3	
RC242	23-Feb	Charles Skultka	Herring	5	
RC243	24-Feb	Sitka Herring Group	Update on Discussions	1	
RC244	24-Feb	Sitka Herring Group/STA	Prop 203, 209, 234, 235, 210	1	
RC245	24-Feb	Mike Miller	Prop 234/235	2	
RC246	24-Feb	ATA	TBR-Dist. 8 Fishery		
~~RC247~~	~~24-Feb~~	~~Jeff Molsean~~	~~Prop 208~~		
RC248	24-Feb	Andy Wright	Prop 250		
RC249	24-Feb	Various	Support Prop 241, Oppose 208	1	
RC250	24-Feb	ADFG	Oral Report - Herring Stock Assessment	17	
RC251	24-Feb	ADFG	SubLAng for Prop. 203 - Johnstone	1	
RC252	24-Feb	Larry Edfelt	Prop 303 - Withdraw Prop		
RC253	24-Feb	Robert Fellows	Herring - Equal Split	1	
RC254	24-Feb	Yakutat AC	Withdraw RC 218	1	
RC255	24-Feb	Yakutat AC	Amendment: Prop 314	1	
RC256	24-Feb	Sitka AC	Summary of AC Position Comm. B-E	10	
•RC257	24-Feb	Sitka AC	Summary of AC Position Comm. F-G	5	
RC258	24-Feb	SCOBA	Prop 299 - Withdraw Support	1	
RC259	24-Feb	Bill Lucey	Development of Yakutat LAMP	2	
RC260	24-Feb	Eliason Jr	Review SE AK Area Enchanced Salmon All. Management	1	
RC261	24-Feb	Jeff Farvour	SUB Lang - Prop. 296, 297, 298	1	
RC262	24-Feb	Eyak Tribal Council	Herring	4	

RC263	24-Feb	Ralph Guthrie	Prop 200	2	
RC264	25-Feb	ALFA - SEFA	Prop 137	2	
RC265	25-Feb	ADFG	Prop 203	3	
RC266	25-Feb	Yakutat AC	Prop 266 Amendment Recommendation	1	
RC267	25-Feb	ATA	Comm. D Report: Comments	2	
RC268	25-Feb	ATA	Comm. G Report: Comments	1	
RC269	25-Feb	Silver Bay Seafoods	Comm. E Report: Comments	1	
RC270	25-Feb	Kathy Hansen	SEAFA Prop 273	1	
RC271	25-Feb	Bill Lucey	CB Yakutat - LAMP petition		
RC272	25-Feb	Kerry Tonkin	Sub Lang Prop. 316	1	
RC273	25-Feb	Ralph Guthrie	Comment	2	
RC274	25-Feb	SEAGO	Ammend 274	1	
RC275	25-Feb	SE AK Seiners	Comm. E Report Comments	1	
RC276	25-Feb	STA	Ammend Prop 203	1	
RC277	25-Feb	Ryan Kapp	Comm. E Report - Prop. 86/253	1	
RC278	25-Feb	ADFG	Prop 203 - Quotas		
RC279	25-Feb	ADFG	Establish Age of 2008 mature/immature Roe	1	
RC280	25-Feb	Silver Bay Seafood	Oppose RC 203	1	
RC281	25-Feb	SHG/SHA	Oppose RC 265 - (Ammend to Prop 203)	2	
RC282	25-Feb	Ralph Guthrie	Herring Invalid vote	1	
RC283	25-Feb	Kerry Tonkin	Sub. Lang Prop 298	1	
RC284	25-Feb	Behula	Assessmen of Sablefish in AK	5	
RC285	25-Feb	Behula	Sablefish		
RC286	25-Feb	Al Cain	Sub Language for Prop 297		
RC287	25-Feb	ADFG	Staff Commits on Yakutat Troll Petiton	3	
RC288	25-Feb	Mel Morris	Groundfish		
RC289	25-Feb	Steve Daugherty	Sub Language for Prop 297	1	
RC290	26-Feb	Silver Bay Seafood	Oppose 203, Response to RC278	1	
RC291	26-Feb	Tad Fujioka	Ammend Language Prop 253	1	
RC292	26-Feb	SEAGO	Prop 341-New Info	1	
RC293	26-Feb	Tory O'Connell	Comments Prop 137, 296	1	
RC294	26-Feb	John Murray	Comments Prop 325	4	
RC295	26-Feb	Behnken-ALFA	Comments Prop 137, 296	1	
RC296	26-Feb	Jeff Farvour	Prop 137, 296		
RC297	26-Feb	John Jensen	Misc. Buisness	1	
RC298	26-Feb	PVOA	Blackcod Bag Limit Effect	1	

RC299	26-Feb	ADFG	Misc. Buisness	1	
RC300	26-Feb	SU-VAIEM AC	Peition RE:Alexander CR	1	
RC301	26-Feb	ADFG	Petition Response	2	

RC 5

TESTIMONY OF LARRY EDFELT FOR THE TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN

I'M LARRY EDFELT FROM JUNEAU.

I'M REPRESENTING THE TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN, A JUNEAU CONSERVATION ORGANIZATION WITH ABOUT 1700 MEMBERS.

I WANT TO PROPOSE A SLIGHT CHANGE IN THE SOUTHEAST KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN WHICH WILL BETTER ACCOMMODATE THE BOARD'S OBJECTIVE OF PROTECTING THE RESIDENT FISHERY.

THE MARINE SPORT KING SALMON FISHERY IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA IS A FOOD FISHERY. UNLIKE OTHER AREAS OF THE STATE, THERE ARE NO SUBSISTENCE KING SALMON FISHERIES, AND NO PERSONAL USE KING SALMON FISHERIES. UNLIKE OTHER AREAS, ALL FRESH WATERS ARE CLOSED TO KING SALMON FISHING. THE ONLY ACCESS RESIDENTS HAVE TO TAKING KING SALMON FOR FOOD IS THE MARINE SPORT FISHERY.

BECAUSE OF THIS, PAST BOARDS HAVE MEMORIALIZED THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS

RC 5

FISHERY BY STATING IN REGULATION THE OBJECTIVES OF ALLOWING UNINTERRUPTED SPORT FISHING IN SALT WATER, AND MINIMIZING RESTRICTIONS ON RESIDENT ANGLERS.

DURING LAST YEAR'S LOW ABUNDANCE SEASON, THE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED A PLAN IN JUNE TO IMPLEMENT THE 48-INCH MINIMUM SIZE LIMIT FOR ALL ANGLERS ON AUGUST 1 TO KEEP THE SPORT FISHERY AT ITS 20% QUOTA. THE 48-INCH SIZE LIMIT IS ESSENTIALLY A FULL CLOSURE.

THE REGULATION WAS DEEMED NECESSARY BECAUSE THE EVER GROWING NON-RESIDENT CATCH ON THE OUTSIDE COAST WAS FINALLY BIG ENOUGH TO CAUSE A CLOSURE OF THE WHOLE REGION FOR EVERYONE.

THE SOUTHEAST KING SALMON SPORT FISHERY HAD NEVER BEEN CLOSED. WHEN THE DEPARTMENT BROUGHT THE INFORMATION TO THE BOARD, THE BOARD BY EMERGENCY REGULATION RECTIFIED THE MATTER BY CLOSING THE NONRESIDENT FISHERY ONE WEEK EARLIER. THIS FREED UP ENOUGH FISH TO ALLOW THE RESIDENT FISHERY TO CONTINUE FISHING FOR TWO MONTHS.

RC 5

BECAUSE THESE CHANGES OCCURRED MORE THAN TWO MONTHS AFTER THE PROPOSAL DEADLINE FOR THIS MEETING, WE OFFER OUR PROPOSAL # 224 AS A VEHICLE TO AMEND THE KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN BY SUBSTITUTING CONCEPT LANGUAGE FROM RC 6.

OUR NEW LANGUAGE REQUESTS THAT BELOW AN ABUNDANCE INDEX OF 1.2, WHEN THE RESIDENT BAG LIMIT DROPS FROM TWO FISH TO ONE FISH, THAT THIS BE THE BOTTOM OR LAST TRIGGER POINT FOR RESTRICTING RESIDENTS, AND THAT AT LOWER ABUNDANCE INDICES THE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS OCCUR ON NON-RESIDENT ANGLERS, THE GROUP THAT TAKES 60% OF THE SPORT CATCH.

I ASK YOU TO KEEP IN MIND THERE ARE NO DIRECT CONSERVATION CONCERNS HERE. CONSERVATION OF TREATY KING SALMON IS TAKEN CARE OF BY THE PRE-SEASON QUOTA ANNOUNCED IN APRIL. THE MANAGEMENT PLAN MERELY STRIVES TO KEEP THE SPORT FISHERY AT ITS 20 % ALLOCATION.

WHAT I HAVE PROPOSED HERE WILL ACCOMPLISH THIS PURPOSE WHILE MEETING THE BOARD'S OVERRIDING OBJECTIVE TO

RC 5

MINIMIZE RESTRICTIONS ON RESIDENT ANGLERS.

THE TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN ARE ALSO OPPOSED TO PROPOSALS 230 AND 231.

THAT CONCLUDES MY TESTIMONY ON BEHALF OF THE TERRITORIAL SPORTSMEN.

I ALSO ENCOURAGE YOU TO ADOPT PROPOSAL #303. THAT IS MY PROPOSAL TO ALLOW RESIDENT FISHERMEN TO USE AN EXTRA ROD TO JIG HERRING WHILE SALMON TROLLING, AS IS ALREADY EXPLICITLY ALLOWED FOR CHARTER BOATS. IT IS A HOUSEKEEPING PROPOSAL TO LEGALIZE WHAT IS A STANDARD PRACTICE .

THANK YOU.

SUBSTITUTE CONCEPT LANGUAGE FOR PROPOSAL # 224

Amend 5AAC47.055 (g) and (h) so that when the king salmon abundance index is less than or equal to 1.2, the resident bag limit drops to one king salmon, and that is the final restriction in the resident fishery. All further restrictions at lower abundance indices will occur in the non-resident fishery.

JUSTIFICATION: This action will protect the resident fishery consistent with the Board's objectives of minimizing restrictions on resident anglers and allowing uninterrupted sport fishing in salt water.

If the board does not choose to adopt this proposed amendment, we propose that the minimum size limit be increased sequentially through 28 inches, 32 inches, 36 inches and finally 48 inches, as the fishery approaches its quota. This action will prolong the fishery and not be as drastic as going from 28 inches directly to 48 inches.

PROPOSED BY: Territorial Sportsmen, Juneau

RECEIVED
FEB 09 2009
BOARDS

RC7.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Dear BOF:

I have fished Alaska since 1964 and have held a guide license and Merchant Marine license for nearly 35 years. It appears to me that many of the proposals to be considered at your meeting in Sitka are not based on the biology of the resource, but rather on an effort to unfairly target the non-resident guided anglers. This segment pumps millions of bucks annually into the the local and statewide economy.

I am against proposals 137,138,286, 287, 288, 289. 290, 293, 294, 296,301, 302, 307, 308,309, 310, 311, 312, 313, ans 368. I favor proposals 293, 297, 298, 299 and 303.

I think the non-resident guided segment of the Alaska fisheries deserves fair and equal treatment along with all segments of the commercial segment.

Sincerely,

Capt. Gary L. McCoy

RC8

Prince William Sound Charter Boat Association
PO Box 2850Valdez, AK 99686

February 2, 2009

RECEIVED
FEB - 9 2009
BOARDS
ANCHORAGE

Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Attn: Shannon
Public Comments
BOF - Sitka

Attn: BOF Comments

Dear Board of Fisheries Members,

The Prince William Sound Charter Boat Association, obviously based in Prince William Sound, serves many of the charter fishing businesses in Valdez, Whittier and Cordova. We represent over 25 member and associate members. Our mission is "to preserve and protect those fishing rights and resources necessary for the Alaska charter fleet to best serve the recreational fishery."

The extent of public involvement allowed in the current Board of Fisheries Proposal based system is ostly an excellent system. We understand the current proposals before you are for Southeast Alaska d will likely not directly affect our members or clients immediately. We also know that regulations are sometimes expanded to other areas or become Statewide regulation.

We fill it is appropriate to comment on the proposals in general because of the apparent maliciousness of some of the proposals submitted this cycle by commercial fishing interests that unnecessarily restrict charter businesses. We know this is not new, but the number and gravity of some of the proposals thi cycle could be extremely detrimental to charter businesses. Together the proposals restricting fish limits, possession limits and restrictions specific to charters would strangle the lodge and multi-day charters. Individually proposals make changes to a 50 year tradition of bag and possession limits, removes common use guarantees and needlessly restrict charter operators from participating in personal use fisheries.

We ask the Board weigh extra carefully the purpose of these proposals, continue to make decisions based on science and conservation and consider the negative economic affects these proposals could have on charter businesses and Alaskan communities.

Sincerely,

Filling VP for Dan Eames

Dan Eames
President/PWSCBA

RC9

RECEIVED
FEB 10 2009
BOARDS

2 / 05 / 09

ATTN : BOF Comments
Boards Support Section
Alaska Dept. of Fish and Game.
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau,AK 99811- 5526

Dear Board Members.

I am writing in protest of Proposals # 232 and # 233 that were submitted by the Haines Sportsman and the Upper Lynn Canal Advisory Committee. These proposals are asking for area restrictions on the Haines Subsistence Fishers when at the same time the Haines Sportsman are planning on conducting a Salmon Derby in May. It is my understanding that Alaska State law mandates that Subsistence takes precedence over Commercial fishing and Sport Fishing. This area restriction also creates a safety issue for the Subsistence people by forcing people with smaller boats (many being river boats with low bows) to put themselves into rougher waters.I respectfully request that the board reject these two proposals.

Thank you for your consideration of this matter.
Norman H. Blank

Norman H Blank

PO Box 112
Haines, Alaska 99827

RC 10

Darrell Kapp
338 Bayside Rd. Bellingham, WA 98225
(360)733-5455 (360)961-5706 Kapp_D@msn.com

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries
Mr. Mel Morris, Chair
Mr. Jim Marcotte, Executive Director
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

RECEIVED
SEP 2 9 2008
BOARDS

Re: Support Documentation for Restructuring Proposal
Restructuring Proposal 86 – 5AAC39.117 Vessel Length

Dear Mr. Chairman, Director, and Board Members,

The following information is supporting proposal 86 which seeks to repeal the 58 foot salmon seine vessel length limit.

Included is a completed restructuring proposal form along with a document outlining the history of the regulation and examining the current need for it.

If you need any further information or clarification of this proposal please feel free to contact me.

Regards,

Darrell Kapp

Darrell Kapp

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Restructuring Proposal 86 – 5AAC39.117 Vessel Length

Proposal #86 seeks to repeal the 58 foot limit for salmon seine vessels in Alaska. This regulation has been in effect for a long time and a debate should be promoted to determine if it still necessary today.

- What was the intention when this regulation was enacted?
- Did the regulation accomplish the intended purpose?
- Is the rule still serving the needs of the salmon seine fishery in Alaska?
- If the rule no longer serves a purpose, why is it still part of Alaska's regulation?

In order to answer these questions the history of the law was examined and yielded some very interesting things.

The History of Alaska's "58 foot law"

Alaska fisheries, before statehood, were controlled and regulated by the federal government through the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Office. The regulations were promulgated from Washington DC, released in brief form, and issued in March or May for that year's fishery. Reviewing the years from 1923 through 1960, a year after Statehood, several references to limiting salmon fishing vessels to length were located.

The Department of Interior established a length limit of 50 feet for salmon seine boats in Alaska. This may have began in 1939 because older generation fishermen remember boats were cut down in length (10ft off the bow or stern and/or rudders slanted forward) in 1939.

The following paragraph was taken from the regulations of March 9, 1959, Department of The Interior, Office of the Secretary:

"The regulations retain the "status quo" in regard to several issues debated at length by the various segments of the industry. No change is provided in the 50-foot limit on salmon purse seine vessels long in effect in most areas of Alaska."

The regulation was a 50 ft length limit because a standard measurement was needed. Federal measurement of vessels was not overall length. The 50 feet was measured by the distance on the tonnage deck, from the forward part of the rudder post, intersecting with the deck tonnage line to the rabbit line of the planking at the stem.

Before statehood salmon fish traps were prevalent in most areas of Alaska (traps were not north of the Alaska Peninsula). These traps, although said to be owned individually at first, were controlled by "lower 48" companies. Two companies, Alaska Packers Association (APA) and Pacific American Fisheries (PAF), were the largest trap owners. These companies were a major influence to the fishery regulations proposed each year in Washington DC and used regulation to protect their trap operations. Washington State had two very powerful Senators, Warren G. Magnusson and Henry M. Jackson, who looked out for their constituents.

Salmon seiners produced fish during this time but were not as efficient as traps. In reality the companies did not want seine boats to be successful and diminish the production of the fish traps they controlled. Keeping a length limit on the seine vessel kept the traps importance.

Alaska, upon statehood in 1959, adopted the 50 foot measurement from the Department of Interior, Fish and Wildlife Office. Alaska later added 58 foot overall measurement and then clarified that description excluding the anchor roller extension. These regulations were legislative as will as Board regulations. The State Legislators in 2003 said the Board of Fisheries can regulate the length of vessels in fisheries and abolished the State laws controlling the length limits. The Board of Fisheries in 2008, made length limits below the water line not part of the measurement of a Salmon seine vessel.

The original purpose of the regulation was to keep the power of salmon production in the hands of the "outside" Companies who had control of the traps in Alaska. Did the rule serve the intended purpose and does the rule today serve an intended purpose? The answer is yes it served its intended purpose but the purpose faded through time and ended when salmon traps were abolished at Statehood in 1959.

Is the 58 foot law relevant today?

Understanding the history of the Alaska 58 foot law is necessary when evaluating if the 58 foot law is helpful in the present day salmon seine fishery. Today it is known "outside" fish Companies no longer control traps and influence Interior Department Regulations. The real question: Is this restriction on the length of a salmon seine vessel needed 50 years after statehood? Are the tools of present day management sufficient to deal with salmon harvest by seine boats of a length over 58 feet if there were no restriction on the length of salmon seine boats?

The present day 58ft. regulation is the out-growth and leftovers of past regulation. It was never a limitation of fishery capacity. If it were, the regulation would have applied to the width and depth of the vessel. Over time the salmon seine vessel length has been held to 58 feet but vessels grew considerably in both width and depth. Today's vessels are being constructed with widths of 25-29ft and depths of 11-13ft. This is a far cry from the vessels of fifty years ago. Even if this was unforeseen at the time it is good there were no restrictions placed on width and depth because it still allowed for some growth in the fishery. It could have possibly been unforeseen as well; the restriction on length in the salmon seine fishery also influenced regulation in other fisheries and caused other problems.

Some outgrowth regulation and other problems

Alaska's sablefish and halibut fisheries

An outgrowth of the 58 foot restriction is the Federal 35, 60, and 125foot rules. (Vessel categories) National Marine Fisheries Service wanted a way to determine when observers needed to be aboard in Federal fisheries and to forestall a full scale reorganization of the fleet which might result from NMFS actions of rationalizing the sablefish and halibut fisheries. The 58 foot limit influenced this and thus a 60 and 125 foot limit for regulation of observer coverage came about. Again, this is not a capacity issue because if it were there would be restrictions on width and depth of the vessel. It's an observer issue. But observer coverage is changing to electronic. With electronic observer coverage there is no need of a physical observer to be on board. With electronic coverage, coverage is 24-7 and if the hydraulics go on the cameras are on. The choice of having all observed when fishing is coming and the expense will be one time with monthly fees for the designated service provider. It's cheaper and it gives 24-7 full time coverage. Once electronic observer coverage is instated the 60ft regulation is no longer needed.

Fuel conservation and costs

Hull efficiency is an important thing today. Fuel prices are soaring and a boat 58ft x 26ft, even with a bulbous bow is not efficient. The following are facts of design from the Navy concerning hull efficiencies and length to width ratios.

2.1 Displacement Ships

2.1.1 Hydrostatic Displacement: Ships

2.1.1.1 Historical Origin

It is impossible and unnecessary to present here a history of the development of the displacement hull form. Let it suffice to point out that this hull concept dates to prehistoric times.

2.1.1.2 Dominant Physics

The lift/drag performance of displacement ships at high speeds is dominated by wave making drag. A displacement form moving through the water pushes the water aside as it moves. This disturbance of the water requires energy, specifically propulsive energy from the ship.

Two major parameters affect the wavemaking resistance of the ship: Speed and Slenderness.

Ship wavemaking drag increases rapidly with increasing speed. It is not possible to state a specific law

for this increase - a law that holds true for all ships - but it is common to refer to a cubic increase in drag

with speed. Specifically, it is commonly understood that ship propulsive power will increase as the cube

of ship speed. Thus a doubling of ship speed will require an octupling ($8=2_3$) of installed power.

1 Transport Factor is a measure of merit developed by Dr. Colen G. Kennell of the David Taylor Model basin. Dr. Kennell's paper "Design Trends in High Speed Transport" was distributed to workshop attendees. Transport Factor is defined as:

TF = 1.6878 / 550 * 2240 * (Full Load Displ. in Long Tons) * (Speed in knots) / (Total Installed SHP)

This cubic relationship is close to true for "normal" speeds. But at very high displacement speeds the curve becomes even more steep. It is common for naval architects to limit their investigation of displacement ships to a speed length ratio of about 1.30. (Speed length ratio is the ratio of ship

speed in knots divided by the square root of the ship's length in feet. This is also known as the Taylor quotient Tq, after ADM David W. Taylor.) Above a speed-length ratio of 1.3 the increase in drag with increasing speed becomes greater-than-cubic.
Speeds greater than 1.3 are present in some displacement hull designs. The dominant question is "how important is wavemaking?" for the particular design. If one can make the wavemaking problem of lesser importance overall, then one may more readily consider speeds higher than Tq=1.3. The tool (or "one tool") for this is ship slenderness. A slender ship disturbs the water less, and thus has less wavemaking drag. It also has more surface area and thus more frictional drag, but this does not suffer the same steep growth with speed as does the wavemaking drag. Slenderness is measured as the Length over Displacement ratio ($L/\nabla^{1/3}$).

Present regulation contributes to inefficient boats and increases the fuel needed to push the vessel through the water.

At Sea processing of Alaska Salmon on an Alaska seine boat

Processing aboard a salmon seiner is almost impossible today because of the physical area needed and the footprint of the equipment for a safe and efficient operation. Innovative ideas are hard to do because small does not lend itself to the space needs of at sea processing. The State of Alaska Department of Commerce Office of Fisheries Development website says fishermen processing fish is the fastest growing segment of the processing sector. The website goes on to say that processing is limited on an Alaska salmon seiner because of the 58 foot restriction.

Conclusion

Alaska inherited from the Department of Interior a length limit on salmon seine vessels. This regulation is no longer needed. It does not assist in conservation of the resource; it promotes inefficiency in hull design, and stifles innovation in the market place. The length limit was instigated in the 1930's and 80 years later Alaska still has it. Why is this restriction still here? Sig Jeager saw this coming years ago when he said, "When you start to limit vessels by size, you distort what is usually a natural process and you create a resistance to further change when later on it becomes necessary."

The Alaska Board of Fisheries has the ability to repeal the 58 foot limit on salmon seine vessels and should do so now.

Alaska Board of Fisheries
Restructuring Proposal 86 – 5AAC39.117 Vessel Length

Alaska Board of Fisheries – Restructuring Proposal Form

1) **What regulatory area, fishery, and gear type does this restructuring proposal affect?**

This restructuring proposal affects salmon seine fisheries in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska.

2) **Thorough proposal explanation:**

a. Will this proposal require initial harvester qualifications? If so, how are they determined?

There are no initial qualifications associated with this proposal. The proposal simply allows participants to use larger boats in the fishery.

b. Are there new harvesting allocations?

This proposal does not create new harvesting allocations. This proposal is in no way allocative in nature.

c. What means, methods, and permitted fishing gear are proposed?

There are no new means, methods, or permitted fishing gear proposed. Every methodology of the fishery would remain the same. Time, area, and gear restrictions currently in use would still be necessary. The proposal is only about the ability to use a larger boat to participate in the fishery.

d. Is a change in vessel length proposed?

Yes, this proposal seeks to repeal the current 58 foot limit on salmon seine vessels in Prince William Sound and Southeast Alaska. This proposal does not establish a new length limit nor does it set a minimum limit to participate in the fisheries. This proposal simply eliminates the 58 foot length limit.

e. Are the transferability of permits or harvest privileges affected? If so, explain.

This proposal does not have anything to do with transferability of permits or harvest privileges.

f. Is there a defined role for processors? If so, please describe.

Alaska processors may be affected if at sea processing is developed. Alaska at sea processors will demand regulation to protect their quality products from mishandling effects. Capitol investment in properly equipping seine vessels to at sea processing will demand regulation to keep "Alaska Processing At Sea Salmon Seiners" producing top quality products. Shore side processors could feel threatened by this proposal. A seiner processing at sea could be seen as a fisherman going into the processing business. The processors natural thought would be that the fisherman should be selling his fish to the shore side for processing. In reality the seine boat processing fish will need the shore side and will need to make arrangements to work closely with the shore side. Many logistical problems associated with the processing of salmon will need the shore side. For example, some days the catch will exceed the processing capacity of the vessel. Pumping off to the shore side processor is needed for extra capacity the vessel could not process on its own. The relation between the shore side and the at sea seine processor will likely be a stronger tie then most think. There may be enough margins in the products produced to allow existing processors to sell the new "frozen at sea" product through their existing market channels.

g. Will this proposal be a permanent change to regulation? If not, for how long?

Yes, this proposal is expected to be a permanent change to existing regulations.

h. If adopted, will your proposal require a change in monitoring and oversight by ADF&G?

ADF&G now regulates salmon fisheries with the tools of area, gear and time. This proposal does not change any of these management tools. Some change in oversight by ADF&G may occur if the ability to process at sea is developed. These changes would be reporting requirements from the "At Sea Processor". Regulation is now in place for floating processing new regulation surely will be brought forth when needed.

i. Will vertical integration (e.g. harvesting and/or processing) or consolidation occur? Will limits be imposed?

Consolidation is not a foreseen outcome from this proposal. However, vertical integration could occur in a limited basis in that with bigger vessels the harvester will have the ability to freeze and process on board a vessel with more space. This may or may not be seen as vertical integration. In this case the permit holder would still be required, per CFEC regulation, to be aboard the vessel while harvesting is taking place.

j. How do you propose to monitor and evaluate the restructured fishery?

This proposal does not restructure the fishery in such a manner to necessitate continued monitoring and evaluation. There should be no change in the manner by which the fishery takes place, the amount of fish that are harvested, or the manner by which those fish are harvested.

k. Is there a conservation motivation behind the proposal? If so, please explain.

There is no additional conservation motivation behind the proposal unless it is taken into account that longer vessels are more fuel efficient than shorter/wider vessels.

l. What practical challenges need to be overcome to implementing your proposal, and how do you propose overcoming them?

There are some challenges to this proposal but none of them can be viewed as practical. This proposal represents change and change scares people who are unwilling to embrace it. Repealing the 58 foot rule is something that is long overdue. There are many arguments for keeping it in place but as time has passed most of the arguments are no longer applicable and other arguments are just plain unfounded.

"My boat will lose value allowing boats longer then 58ft into the fishery" This is the most common opposition argument. It is false and it needs to be examined.

Today others are building boats that are 58ft with a width of 26-28ft and a depth of 11-12ft. Most of these people are doing this because they want to replace their existing vessel and they participate in the sablefish or halibut fishery in addition to salmon seine fisheries. The costs of these vessels are 1.5 million to over 3 million dollars. The fishermen have salmon limited entry permits and before long line rationalization, salmon was probably their most important fishery. With long line rationalization their business model changed and now sablefish or halibut fisheries are the driving capital contributors to their business. The vessels conform to the present vessel length restrictions in both fisheries because today's standard of measurement, between the Federal regulation of 60 feet in the rationalized fisheries and State regulation of 58 feet, is insignificant.

A vessel 58x 26x12 has the same capacity as a vessel 72x23x10.5. If it were the case that allowing longer vessels into the salmon seine fishery would drive down values on the 58 foot and less boats, it would already have happened with the current sponsoning and construction of vessels today. Larger boats, longer or wider and deeper, are all the same. The Alaska salmon seine fishery needs these boats because others are building them. The length restriction just causes others to build "bad" boats.

The restriction on vessel length does not determine value. Other criteria are much more significant. Construction material, general arrangement, engine size and condition, electronics packages, and level of maintenance and upkeep required are the value determining components.
Having the ability to use vessels over 58 feet does not mean vessels over 58 feet will be "better" then status quo. Many Alaska salmon seine fishermen use vessels shorter then 58 feet. Each fisherman uses a vessel which suits the area he intends to fish and the fishermen's idea of the tool he believes works.
Repealing the 58 foot restriction allows some to try new ideas and explore areas of marketing that are not possible with the current length limit. Why continue to build wider and deeper when efficiencies could be achieved with a longer length?
Believe it or not there is in fact a limit on the size of boat that can be efficiently used for seining. Seiners have to be very maneuverable to get close to shore so the skiff and seine can get to the beach. Also, seining does require some finesse in how the net is retrieved. Some say that a bigger boat is better to fish in rougher weather and this is somewhat true. What is overlooked is how much more wind the bigger vessel would catch as it is trying to retrieve the net making fishing in windy weather very difficult compared to a smaller more agile vessel.
The explanation of this proposal contained here and examination of the history of the rule should overcome the challenges to repealing this regulation.

3) What are the objectives of the proposal?

The objective of this proposal is to allow larger vessels to participate in the salmon seine fisheries in Prince William Sound and Southeastern Alaska. Elimination of the 58 foot rule allows fishermen to have a bigger, safer, more efficient, and economical vessel.

4) How will this proposal meet the objectives in question #3?

Repealing the 58 foot rule allows larger boats to participate in the fishery.

5) Please identify the potential allocative impacts of your proposal. Is there an allocation or management plan that will be affected by this proposal?

There are no potential allocation impacts foreseen from this proposal. This proposal will not affect current fishery management plans.

6) If the total value of the resource is expected to increase, who will benefit?

This proposal will potentially increase the value of the resource through giving the vessel owner a platform to better create value added products. Larger boats would possibly have the ability to freeze and package on board creating a more valuable product. Anyone involved in the fishery would benefit from the ability to produce

higher valued products. Value added creates a higher fishery value which benefits fishermen, processors, and local communities. Permit values could also potentially increase benefiting every fisherman involved.

7) **What will happen if your fishery is not restructured as your proposal recommends, and how is this proposal an improvement over current practices?**

Please see the accompanying document outlining the history of the 58 foot rule. This regulation is outdated and unnecessary. The salmon seine fishery has so much more potential than to be limited in this manner. The business is already increasingly difficult. With the current market environment almost entirely predicated on quality why not allow a platform that will have the potential to increase quality. This elimination of the 58 foot rule would allow those that choose the ability to enhance the profitability of their salmon seine businesses.

8) **Considering the history of the commercial fishery, what are the potential short- and long-term positive and negative impacts on:**

a. **The fishery resource:** The fishery resource will see no change short or long term as this proposal does not change the fishery management plan. The pressure on the fishery resource is dictated by regulating time, area, and gear.

b. **Harvesters:** There will be no short or long term impacts on harvesters. Those that choose to will get a bigger boat and those that do not choose to will not. It will not change anything about how the fish are harvested. The lines at the hook offs will remain unchanged.

c. **The sector, species, and regional interdependence relationships:** There will be no impacts at all in this area.

d. **Safety:** Safety will be enhanced by the addition of larger boats. It is widely considered that larger boats are inherently safer than smaller ones. Vessel safety is largely interdependent on the captain and crew to achieve it.

e. **The market:** There will be a positive impact to the market for salmon in both the short and especially the long term. The ability of using a larger boat to utilize freezing at sea would increase the market value of the product and thus increase the average market value of the fishery.

f. **Processors:** The relationship between processors and fisherman will remain unchanged. There will always be salmon processors buying fish from seiners in Alaska no matter what size of boat they operate. Bigger vessels will not take away from the market share of the processors in the short term and in the long term there could be marketing agreements between the fishermen and

processors to market the value added products through existing channels so everyone benefits.

g. **Local communities:** Local communities would benefit from increased value in the local fishery. Larger vessels that chose to process on board would likely need increased shoreside support for shipping logistics, inventory and supply storage, and possibly local workers to assist in packaging the product.

9) **What is your understanding of the level of support for your proposal among harvesters, processors and local communities?**

There should be support from fishermen and processors who are concerned about long term solutions to increasing product quality and value in Alaska's salmon seine fisheries. The opposition to this change, just like any other change, are those who fear their current equipment or operation will become obsolete or lose value. Additionally, some would be in opposition because they cannot currently afford to invest to upgrade their existing equipment to take advantage of producing better quality product so they would wish to hold others to their level.

10) **What are the potential short and long-term impacts on conservation and resource habitat?**

There are absolutely no short or long term impacts on conservation or resource habitat. The fishery controls that are currently employed are more than sufficient. The repeal of the 58 foot rule would not change any of this.

11) **What are the potential legal, fishery management, and enforcement implications if this proposal is adopted? What other governmental actions may need to be taken into account?**

Again, ADF&G now regulates salmon fisheries with the tools of area, gear and time. This proposal does not change any of these management tools. Some change in oversight by ADF&G may occur if the ability to process at sea is developed. These changes would be reporting requirements from the "At Sea Processor". Regulation is now in place for floating processing and we are sure new regulation can be brought forth when needed.

Respectfully Submitted,
Darrell Kapp
338 Bayside Rd.
Bellingham, WA 98225

11/11

Culture Subsistence
Native Justice Education

Curyung Tribal Council
PO Box 216 • 531 D Street
Dillingham, Alaska 99576
Phone: (907) 842-2384
Fax: (907) 842-4510

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BOARDS

September 23, 2008

Alaska Department of Fish & Game
Board Support Section
Board of Fisheries
P. O. Box 115525
Juneau, Alaska 99811-5526

(RE PROPOSAL # 369)

RE: Curyung Tribal's Resolution 2008-20

Dear Board of Fisheries Council Members,

Please refer to the attached resolution. Curyung Tribal Council recently passed at its September monthly meeting the attached resolution; Resolution 2008-20; a resolution to stop all trawling in the waters of Bristol Bay to trawling for Yellow Fin Sole.

Curyung Tribal respectfully requests your consideration, assistance and support in closing all state and federal waters within Bristol Bay to trawling.

If you have any questions or concerns, please feel free to contact us.

Sincerely,

Tom Tilden, Chief

CC: Bristol Bay Economic Development Corporation
US Senator Ted Stevens
US Senator Lisa Murkowski
US Representative Don Young
Governor Sarah Palin
Senator Lyman Hoffman
Representative Bryce Edgmon
North Pacific Fisheries Management Council
Commissioner of Alaska Department of Fish & Game

RC 11

Mike Bethers
P.O Box 210003
Auke Bay, AK 99821
Feb 10, 2009

Jim Marcotte, Executive Director
Board Support Section
ADF&G
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

SUBJECT: Error in proposal 298 and notification of Board of Fisheries

Please make sure that each of the Board members receive a copy of this comment for use at the upcoming BOF meeting in Sitka, Feb 17-26,2009.

I drafted and submitted proposals 297 and 298 to identify legal gear and to continue the legality of the use of electric reels in the sport fisheries. However, in proposal 298 Boards staff typed into the first line that this proposal is to disallow the use of electric reels for sport fishing. This is 100% opposite of what the draft I submitted asked for (see attached copy).

Please understand that proposal 298 asks for continuation of the use of electric reels in the sport fishery and DOES NOT PROPOSE TO DISALLOW THEIR USE.

Respectively,

Mike Bethers

Mike Bethers

2 pages total

(1)

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES AND ALASKA BOARD OF GAME
REGULATION PROPOSAL FORM
PO BOX 115526, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811-5526

BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATIONS

- ☐ Fishing Area
- ☐ Subsistence ☐ Personal Use
- ☑ Sport ☐ Commercial

JOINT BOARD REGULATIONS

- ☐ Advisory Committee ☐ Regional Council ☐ Rural

BOARD OF GAME REGULATIONS

Game Management Unit (GMU) _____

- ☐ Hunting ☐ Trapping
- ☐ Subsistence ☐ Other _____
- ☐ Resident
- ☐ Nonresident

Please answer all questions to the best of your ability. All answers will be printed in the proposal packets along with the proposer's name (address and phone numbers will not be published). Use separate forms for each proposal.

1. Alaska Administrative Code Number 5 AAC 47.030 **Regulation Book Page No.** _____

2. What is the problem you would like the Board to address?
Electric reels are legal sport fishing gear, but this legality has been questioned by enforcement and commercial user groups. We would like to amend the Alaska Administrative Code to specifically include the use of electric fishing reels in the sport fishery.

3. What will happen if this problem is not solved?
If this problem is not solved, there will be continued confusion as to whether electric reels are legal gear for sport fishing. This uncertainty will pose problems for both sport anglers and enforcement agencies.

4. What solution do you prefer? In other words, if the Board adopted your solution, what would the new regulation say?
Sport fishing may only be conducted by the use of a single line held in the hand, or by hook and line with the line attached to a pole or rod, which may have mounted a hand operated or electric reel, having attached to it not more than one plug, spoon, spinner, or series of spines, or two flies, or two hooks. The line must be closely attended.

5. Does your proposal address improving the quality of the resource harvested or products produced? If so, how?
N/A

6. Solutions to difficult problems benefit some people and hurt others:

A. Who is likely to benefit if your solution is adopted?
Sport anglers presently using electric reels or those needing to use an electric reel in the future.

B. Who is likely to suffer if your solution is adopted?
No one.

7. List any other solutions you considered and why you rejected them.
There is not a similar solution or alternative.

DO NOT WRITE HERE

Submitted By:
Name / Signature Mike Bethers
Individual or Group

PO Box 21000 Anchor Bay AK 99821
Address **City, State** **ZIP Code**

907-321-1186 bigfish@gci.net
Home Phone **Work Phone** **Email**

(2)
p 2

Proposal 234: Increase the Amount Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence (ANS Finding), Herring Spawn

by

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence for the

February 2009 Board of Fisheries Meeting

February 2009

Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the reports by the Division of Subsistence. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols

alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

all commonly-accepted abbreviations e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	
all commonly-accepted professional titles e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	
Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures):	first three letters (Jan,...,Dec)
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye-to-fork	MEF
mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations	
alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

Proposal 234 would revise current findings regarding the amount reasonably necessary (ANS) for subsistence uses of herring spawn in sections 13A and 13B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape (5 AAC 01.716(b)).

Current ANS finding: 105,000 to 158,000 pounds (5 AAC 01.716 (b))

- Adopted by the Board of Fisheries in 2002.
- Based on estimated harvests by Sitka residents of 80,000 to 120,000 pounds in 1989 (Schroeder and Kookesh 1990:50-51) and 127,174 pounds (rounded to 64 tons) in 1996 (Community Profile Database[1])

Table 1.–List of studies providing data on the use of herring spawn in Sitka.

Year	Organizations conducting surveys	Reference
1983	ADF&G Division of Subsistence	Gmelch and Gmelch 1985
1987	ADF&G Division of Subsistence, UAA	CSIS*
1989	ADF&G Division of Subsistence	Schroeder and Kookesh 1990
1996	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	CSIS
2002	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2003	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2004	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Brock and Turek 2007
2005	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Brock and Turek 2007
2006	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2007	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Turek in prep
2008	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Turek in prep

* ADF&G Division of Subsistence Community Subsistence Information System (CSIS): http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/CSIS.

[1] ADF&G Division of Subsistence Community Profile Database (CPDB): http://www.subsistence.adfg.state.ak.us/geninfo/publctns/cpdb.cfm

Table 2.–Information on sample size for research projects that collected information on the subsistence harvest and uses of herring spawn in Sitka.

Year	Population of Sitka	Sample Size[a]	Number of hh surveyed	Percent of identified households	Interview success rate
1983	7,803	139	139[b]	6%	100%
1987	8,060	296	296[b]	10%	100%
1996	8,535	193	150[c]	5%	78%
2002	8,793	108	86	4%	80%
2003	8,890	163	118	6%	72%
2004	8,824	197	144	7%	73%
2005	8,944	182	159	12%	87%
2006	8,989	160	127	6%	79%
2007	8,640	168	126	5%	75%
2008	8,640[d]	131	128	4%	98%

Sources: ADF&G Division of Subsistence Community System Information System (CSIS):http://www.subsistence.state.ak.us/CSIS; Brock and Turek 2007

[a] In 1983, 1987, and 1996 these were random samples drawn from the entire community of Sitka. The 1987 survey was conducted by telephone, the 1996 surveys were conducted in person. For 2002 through 2008 the sample size consisted only of households identified by the Sitka Tribe as potential harvesters of herring spawn.

[b] Random sample

[c] Stratified sample composed of 92 households from general population and 58 from list of Sitka Tribe households.

[d] This is the 2007 population, there are no revised data for 2008.

Estimated harvests and levels of participation in the subsistence herring spawn fishery

Table 3.–Herring spawn harvests by substrate, Sitka, 2002-2008.

Resource	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Herring spawn - on hemlock branches	139,756	269,905	356,693	72,039	212,952	84,093	68,409
Herring spawn - on kelp	4,270	4,555	11,494	3,176	4,372	3,117	1,409
Herring spawn - on seaweed	7,642	4,339	13,039	3,848	2,031	N/A**	2,118
Totals	151,717*	278,799	381,226	79,063	219,355	87,210	71,936

*Number includes amount from unknown subtrate

**Data not available

Table 4.–Percentages of estimated harvest of herring spawn in Sitka, 1987-2008.

Year	Percentage of households attempting to harvest	Estimated number of households attempting to harvest	Percentage of households harvesting	Estimated number of households harvesting	Percentage of households giving away herring spawn	Estimated harvest, all substrates, pounds	95% CI (+/-%)	Range: Low	Range: High
For the following 3 years, the data pertain to the entire population of Sitka, based on a random sample:									
1983	NA	NA	24%	586	NA	42,000[a]	NA	NA	NA
1987	NA	NA	9%	261	NA	20,494[a]	91%	1,755	39,235
1996	16%	476	15%	464	20%	127,174	72%	35,131	219,217
For the following 7 years, the data pertain to only those Sitka households identified as potential participants in the subsistence herring roe fishery:									
2002	NA	NA	71%	77	40%	151,717	23%	116,701	186,734
2003	NA	NA	71%	116	72%	278,799	19%	225,704	331,895
2004	61%	120	60%	118	60%	381,226	18%	312,224	450,228
2005	61%	111	52%	95	36%	79,064	9%	72,272	85,856
2006	NA	NA	55%	88	61%	219,356	20%	176,484	262,228
2007	55%	92	48%	81	63%	87,211	22%	67,702	106,720
2008	45%	59	41%	54	40%	71,936	6%	67,764	76,108

[a] Harvest estimates for 1983 and 1987 are likely low due to the small size of the random sample, which might have failed to include high harvesting households that specialize in harvesting herring roe.

Sources: ADF&G Division of Subsistence Community System Information System (CSIS):http://www.subsistence.state.ak.us/CSIS; Brock and Turek 2007; Sitka Tribe of Alaska household surveys, as summarized in ADF&G n.d.; Gmelch and Gmelch 1985

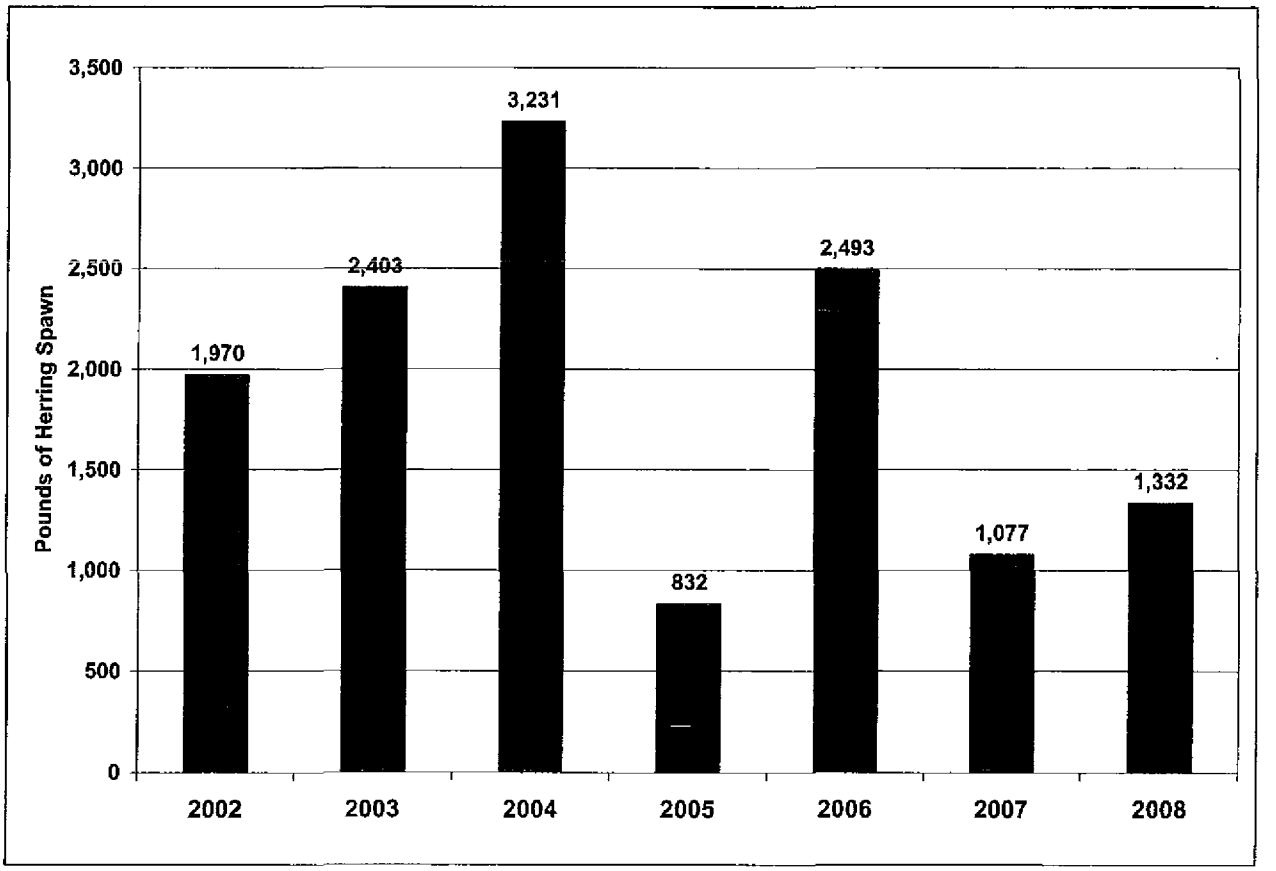

Figure 1.–Mean harvests of subsistence herring spawn by harvesting households, Sitka, 2002-2008.

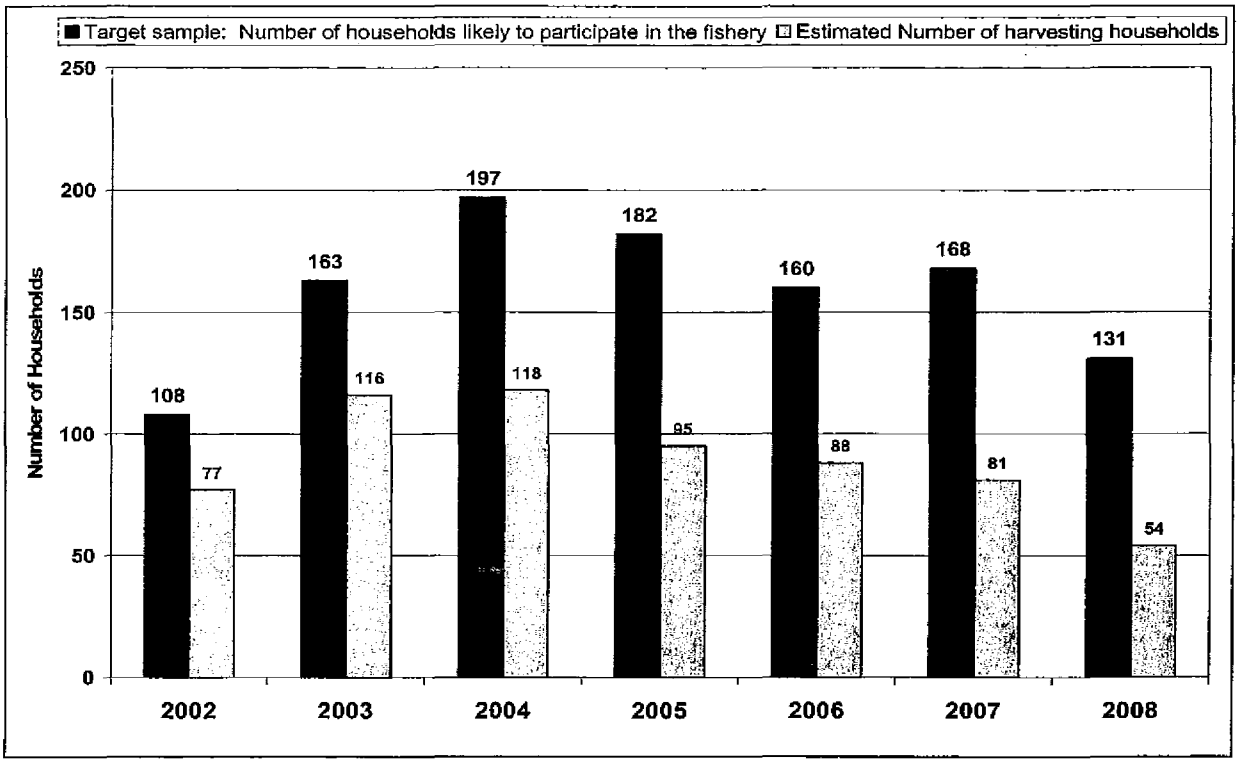

Figure 2.–Number of households likely to participate in subsistence herring spawn fishery (target sample) and estimated number of harvesting households, Sitka, 2002-2008.

Demonstrate levels of specialization in the herring spawn fishery

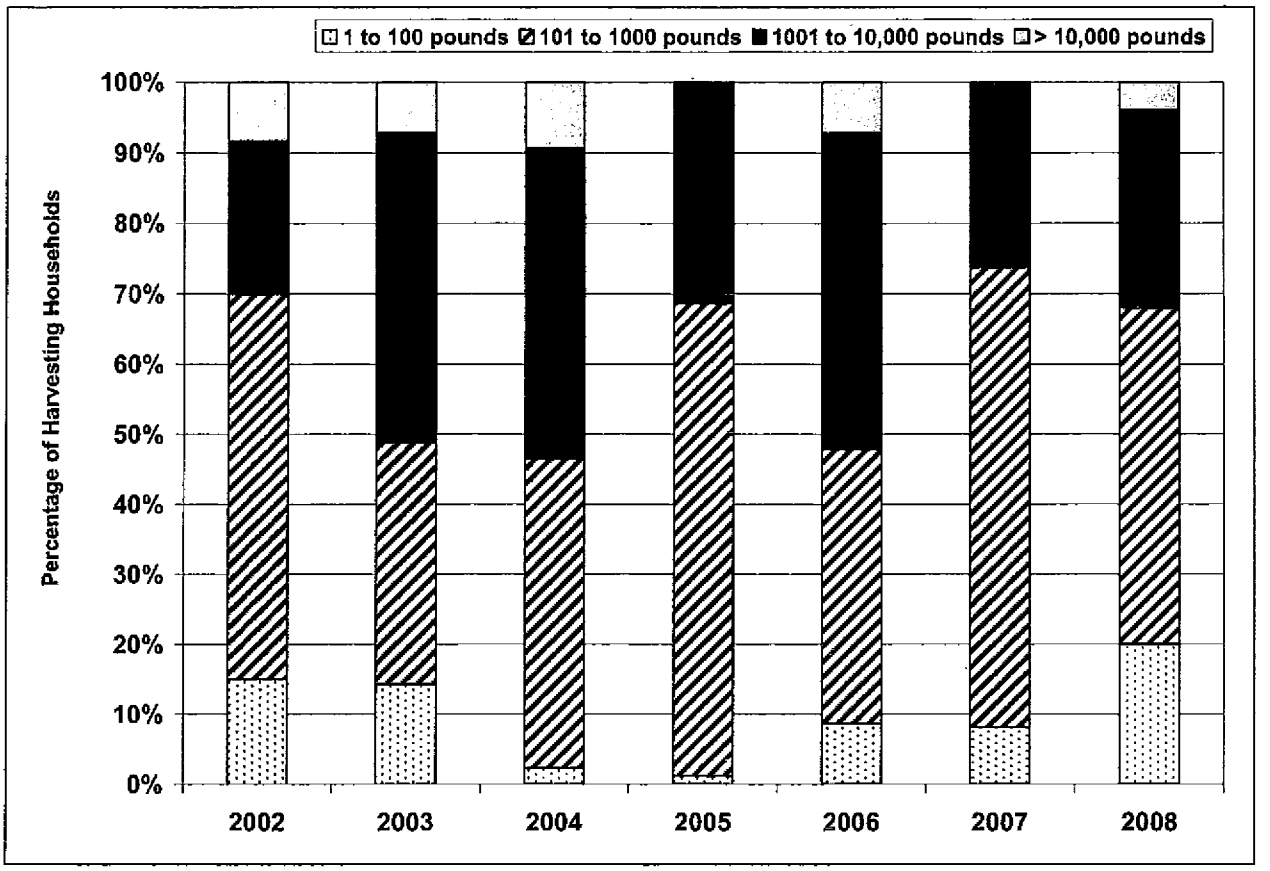

Figure 3.–Percentage of herring spawn harvesters by harvester category, Sitka, 2002-2008.

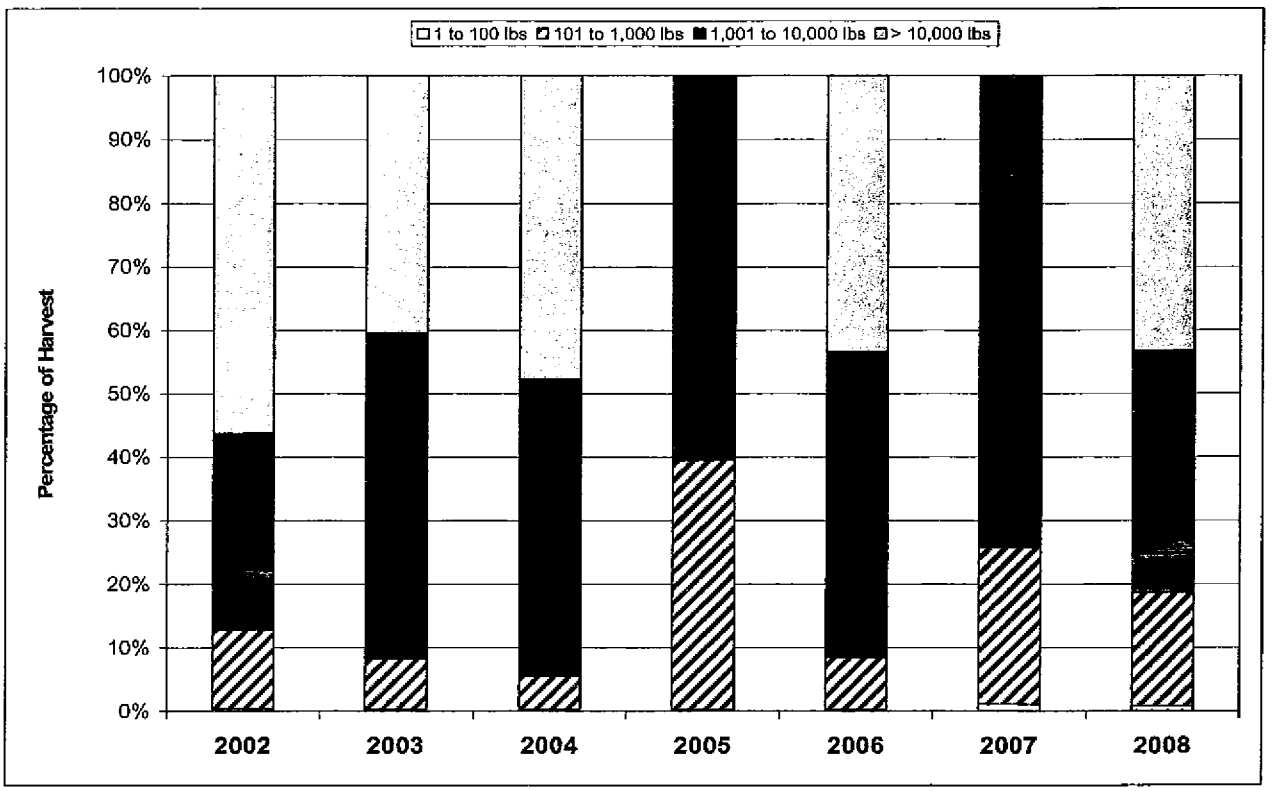

Figure 4.–Percentage of herring spawn subsistence harvest by harvester category, Sitka, 2002-2008.

Research indicates that the ANS for herring spawn in Sitka has not been met in 3 out of 7 years

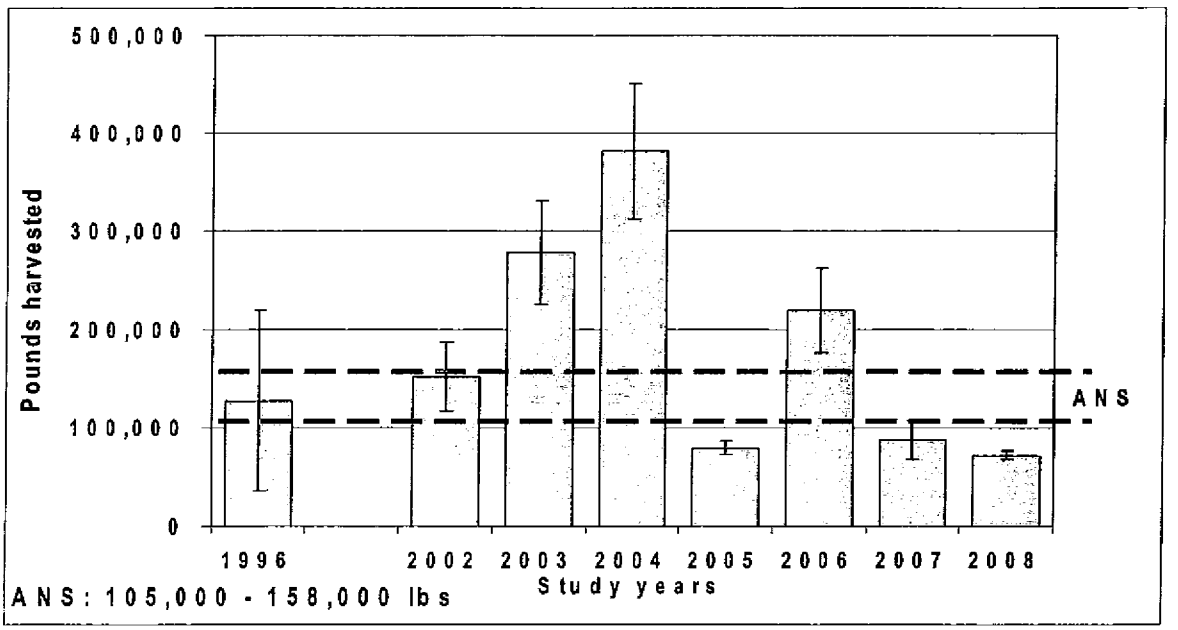

Figure 5.–Achievement of ANS, herring spawn, Sitka, 1996 and 2002-2008.

ANS OPTIONS

Option A: No action; leave 2002 finding of **105,000 to 158,000 pounds** in place.

Option B: Adopt range as proposed in Proposal 234 of **265,000 to 325,000 pounds**.

Option C: Adopt a range based on mean estimated harvests from 2002 through 2008 of **136,000 to 227,000** pounds (see Table 5, below).

Option D: Adopt a range based on mean estimated harvests in 2002, 2003, 2004, and 2006, the years in which the estimated harvests exceeded the low end of the current ANS range (105,000 pounds), of **193,000 to 322,000 pounds** (this range could be rounded to 200,000 to 325,000 pounds).

Option E: Adopt a range based on the lowest and highest estimated harvests from 2002 through 2008 of **72,000 (2008) to 381,000 (2004)** pounds.

Option F: Adopt a range based on the lowest and highest estimated harvests from 2002 through 2008, excluding the years in which the estimated harvests were below the low end of the current ANS range (2005, 2007, 2008) of **152,000 (2002) to 381,000 (2004) pounds**.

Option G: Adopt a range based on the range of estimated harvests from 2002 through 2008, excluding the lowest and highest harvests during that time period, of **79,000 to 279,000 pounds**.

Table 5.–Data on ANS options C, D, E, F, and G.

	Estimated Harvest, Pounds
2002	151,717
2003	278,799
2004	381,226
2005*	79,064
2006	219,356
2007*	87,211
2008*	71,936
Mean, all years	181,330
Mean, years in which ANS met	257,775

* Below ANS range

	ANS Range		ANS Range:
	Low	High	Rounded to nearest 1000 pounds
Option C: Base ANS on Mean of All Years (+/- 25%)	135,997	226,662	**136,000 to 227,000**
Option D: Base ANS on mean of Years in which ANS Met (+/-25%)	193,331	322,218	**193,000 to 322,000**

REFRENCES CITED

Brock, M. and M. F. Turek. 2007. Sitka Sound subsistence herring roe fishery, 2002, 2003, and 2006. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 327, Juneau.

Gmelch, G, and S.B. Gmelch. 1985. Resource use in a Small Alaskan City – Sitka. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 90, Juneau.

Schroeder, R. F. and M. Kookesh. 1990. The subsistence harvest of herring eggs in Sitka Sound, 1989. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 173, Juneau.

Turek, M. *In prep.* The subsistence harvest of herring spawn in Sitka, Alaska, 2002-2008. Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence Technical Paper No. 343, Juneau.

Special Publication No. BOF 2009-04

RC 13

Customary and Traditional Use Worksheet: Salmon and Eulachon in Section 15A, Southeast Alaska

Prepared by

Michael F. Turek

for the February 2009 Sitka Board of Fisheries meeting

February 2009

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Division of Subsistence

Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the reports by the Division of Subsistence. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

Weights and measures (metric)

centimeter	cm
deciliter	dL
gram	g
hectare	ha
kilogram	kg
kilometer	km
liter	L
meter	m
milliliter	mL
millimeter	mm

Weights and measures (English)

cubic feet per second	ft^3/s
foot	ft
gallon	gal
inch	in
mile	mi
nautical mile	nmi
ounce	oz
pound	lb
quart	qt
yard	yd

Time and temperature

day	d
degrees Celsius	°C
degrees Fahrenheit	°F
degrees kelvin	K
hour	h
minute	min
second	s

Physics and chemistry

all atomic symbols

alternating current	AC
ampere	A
calorie	cal
direct current	DC
hertz	Hz
horsepower	hp
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH
parts per million	ppm
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰
volts	V
watts	W

General

all commonly-accepted abbreviations e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	
all commonly-accepted professional titles e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	
Alaska Administrative Code	AAC
at	@
compass directions:	
east	E
north	N
south	S
west	W
copyright	©
corporate suffixes:	
Company	Co.
Corporation	Corp.
Incorporated	Inc.
Limited	Ltd.
District of Columbia	D.C.
et alii (and others)	et al.
et cetera (and so forth)	etc.
exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.
Federal Information Code	FIC
id est (that is)	i.e.
latitude or longitude	lat. or long.
monetary symbols (U.S.)	$, ¢
months (tables and figures):	first three letters (Jan,...,Dec)
registered trademark	®
trademark	™
United States (adjective)	U.S.
United States of America (noun)	USA
U.S.C.	United States Code
U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)

Measures (fisheries)

fork length	FL
mideye-to-fork	MEF
mideye-to-tail-fork	METF
standard length	SL
total length	TL

Mathematics, statistics

all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations

alternate hypothesis	H_A
base of natural logarithm	e
catch per unit effort	CPUE
coefficient of variation	CV
common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2, etc.)
confidence interval	CI
correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
correlation coefficient (simple)	r
covariance	cov
degree (angular)	°
degrees of freedom	df
expected value	E
greater than	>
greater than or equal to	≥
harvest per unit effort	HPUE
less than	<
less than or equal to	≤
logarithm (natural)	ln
logarithm (base 10)	log
logarithm (specify base)	$\log_2$, etc.
minute (angular)	'
not significant	NS
null hypothesis	H_O
percent	%
probability	P
probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
second (angular)	"
standard deviation	SD
standard error	SE
variance	
population	Var
sample	var

SPECIAL PUBLICATION NO. BOF 2009-04

CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USE WORKSHEET: SALMON AND EULACHON IN SECTION 15A, SOUTHEAST ALASKA

by

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February 2009

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INTRODUCTION

This worksheet provides background information on the uses of Pacific salmon *Oncorhynchus* and eulachon (eulachon) *Thaleichthys pacificus* in waters of Section 15A, Southeast Alaska. These species are not currently included in the prior (1989) Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) customary and traditional use (C&T) findings in waters of Section 15A (5 AAC 01.716 (1)) (Figure 1). Under the Alaska subsistence law (AS 16.05.258 (a)), the Board of Fisheries is required to identify the fish stocks or portions of stocks that are customarily and traditionally taken or used for subsistence (a "C&T finding"). The information is organized according to the 8 criteria for identifying customary and traditional uses as defined in the Joint Board of Fisheries and Game Subsistence Procedures (5 AAC 99.010).

Salmon is defined in regulation as any or all of the following species: Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*, sockeye salmon *O. nerka*, coho salmon *O. kisutch*, chum salmon *O. keta*, and pink salmon *O. gorbuscha* (5 AAC 75.995).

A salmon and eulachon C&T finding in waters of Section 15A would be necessary in order to adopt Proposal 237, submitted to the Alaska Board of Fisheries for their consideration during their February 2009 meeting in Sitka, Alaska. The Board of Fisheries requires this information in order to determine whether there are customary and traditional uses of salmon and eulachon in this area. It is intended that the information in this worksheet be supplemented by written and oral public testimony, if any, delivered during Board of Fisheries February 2009 meeting.

The quantitative harvest data presented in this report are estimations based on the results of Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Division of Subsistence surveys administered to randomly-sampled households in Haines and Klukwan in 1996. The 1996 harvest data presented here have been expanded from the sampled households to generate per capita estimates for all individuals in each community. In 1996, the survey instrument included questions about all resources brought into the house, including salmon and eulachon. The ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries subsistence/personal use harvest permit data from their 1996-2006 Integrated Fisheries Database are also included in the subsistence salmon harvest data presented in this report.

The communities of Haines and Klukwan show a history of using salmon and eulachon in this area.

PROPOSAL NUMBER: 237

FISHING DISTRICTS: Section 15A

SPECIES/STOCK: Salmon and eulachon.

MAIN COMMUNITIES USING THE SPECIES Haines and Klukwan

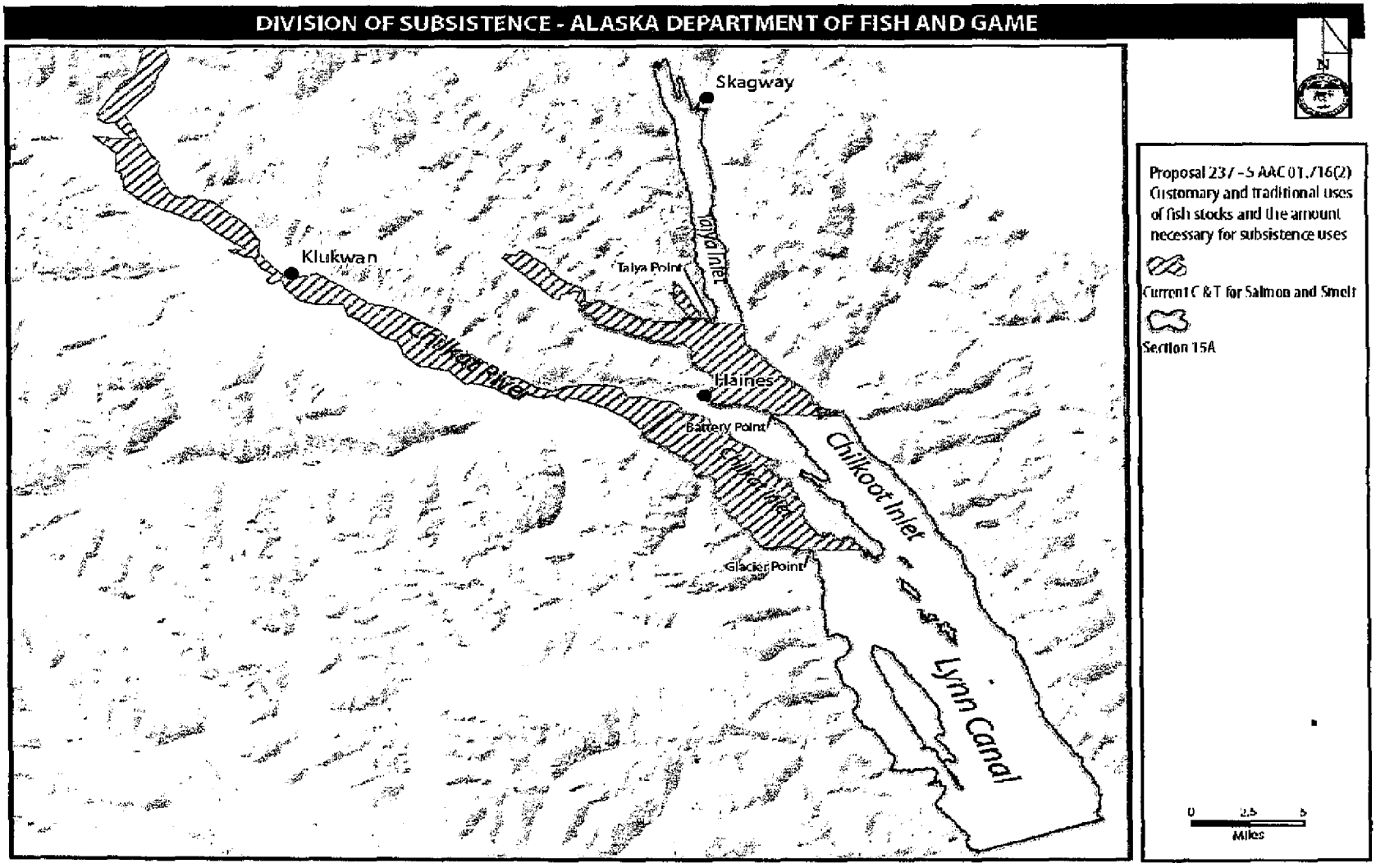

Figure 1.–Customary and traditional use finding, salmon and eulachon.

THE EIGHT CRITERIA

CRITERION 1: LENGTH AND CONSISTENCY OF USE

A long-term consistent pattern of noncommercial taking, use, and reliance on the fish stock or game population that has been established over a reasonable period of time of not less than one generation, excluding interruption by circumstances beyond the user's control, such as unavailability of the fish or game caused by migratory patterns.

The use of salmon in Southeast Alaska began with the region's earliest inhabitants and continues to the present day. Archaeological excavations have found the bones of salmon in prehistoric village sites (De Laguna 1960:92) and early reports describing Native life in Southeast Alaska frequently discuss the harvest and use of salmon species by the area's residents (De Laguna 1960:116; Krause 1956:60, 120-124; Niblack 1890). Specialized gear, harvest methods, and preparation were developed by the Tlingit, Haida, and Tsimshian for harvesting and preserving salmon (see below) (Stewart 1977). Many of the specialized harvest methods, gear, and preparation techniques developed by the original Native inhabitants are used today by both Natives and non-Natives.

The territories of the Chilkat (Klukwan) Tlingits and Chilkoot (Haines) Tlingits included most of the northern Lynn Canal region to just north of Berner's Bay, the western shores of Sullivan Island, the Chilkat River, Chilkoot lake and river, Lutak Inlet, Taiyasanka Harbor, and the area around Dyea (Figure 2). There were historical settlements at Tanani Point (nearly wiped out by an epidemic), at Deishú (the present-day site of Haines), as well as mixed seasonal and year-round settlements at Pyramid Point. Residents of these communities fished the entire river drainage, processing salmon at camps and in the villages. The Chilkoot Tlingit fished both the lower reaches of the Chilkat River and the Chilkoot river and lake, harvesting from large seasonal fish camps along Lutak Inlet and the Chilkoot River, as well as from permanent settlements on Chilkoot Lake. Camps and settlements on the upper reaches of the Chilkat River were historically used by the Chilkat Tlingit. Those downriver and in estuarine and salt waters historically belonged to the Chilkoot, although nearly all harvest areas were shared by the mid-1940s (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:28). The residents of these villages, unlike those of many other Southeast Alaska villages, conducted a largely in-river fish harvest. Harvesting in or closer to the village, rather than at distant fish camps, also enabled them to process a portion of their catch in the village and its smokehouses. There were fish camps located along the Chilkat River at productive fishing locations, including camps at 4-Mile, 6-Mile, 7-Mile, 9-Mile, and 19-Mile; around Klukwan; on Chilkat Lake; on Mosquito Lake; at the confluence of the Klehini and Chilkat rivers; and at 2 known locations above Mosquito Lake, which are known as *Yeilhéeni*, where Bear Creek comes into the Chilkat, and *Tsekhéeni* (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:99, 102).

Residents of Klukwan have been the main subsistence fishers on the Chilkat River above 7-Mile, although many residents of Haines have also used these traditional upriver harvest sites. Likewise, the lower river has been traditionally used by members of both communities (Oberg 1973).

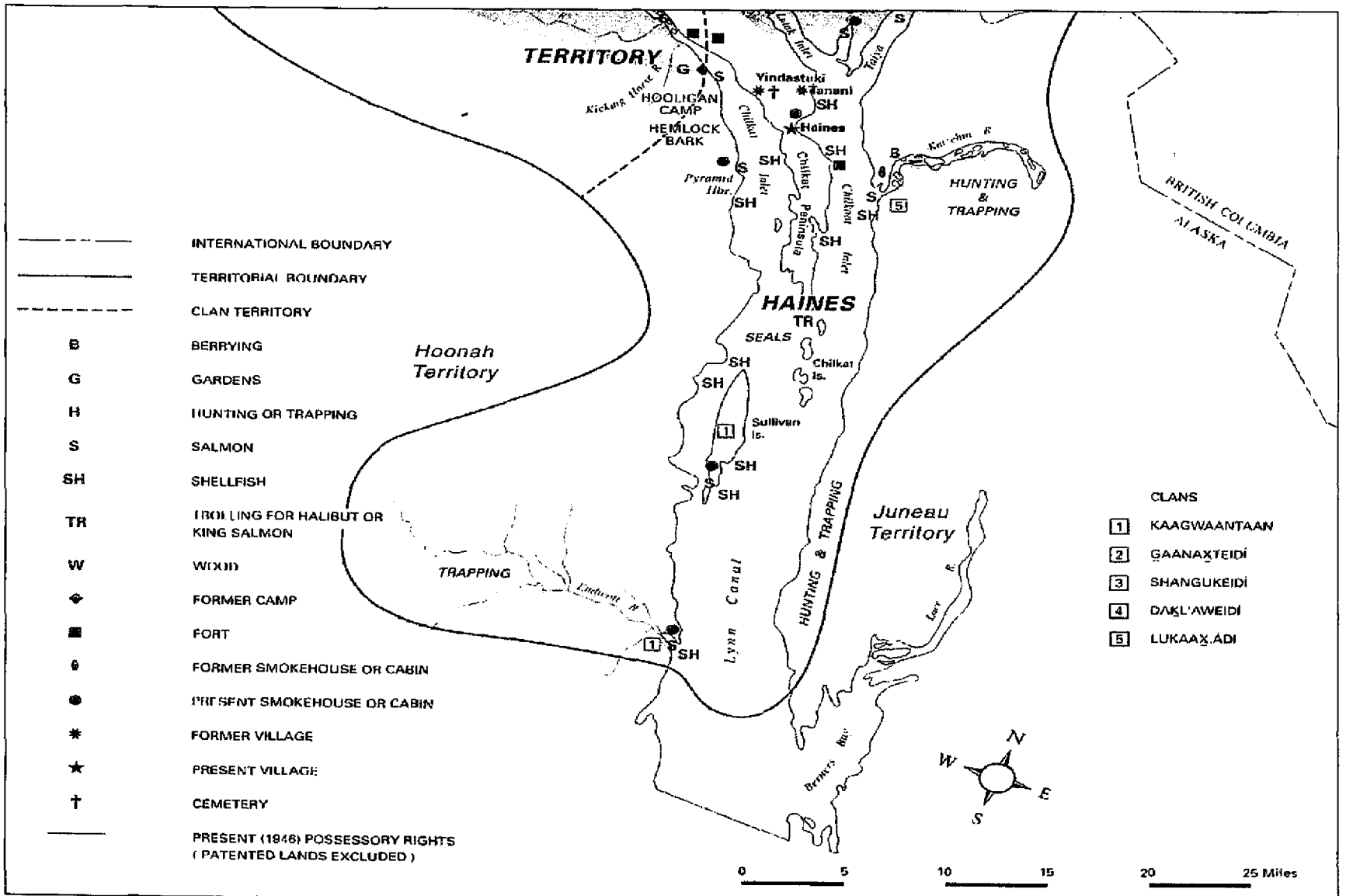

Figure 2.–Chilkoot (Haines) Tlingit territory.
Source Goldschmidt and Haas 1998.

Harvest of salmon for home use continues in Haines and Klukwan (Table 1). Salmon and eulachon are harvested in large quantities in both communities (Tables 2 and 3).

In 1996, based on household surveys, an estimated 89% of Haines households reported using salmon, 61% harvested salmon, and 40% of these households shared some of their catch with other households (Table 2). The total salmon harvest for Haines households in 1996 was 22,937 salmon with a mean household harvest of 29 salmon. Sockeye salmon were the highest reported species harvested with a total of 13,548 fish, followed by 3,754 coho, 2,957 chum, 1,398 Chinook and 1,279 pink salmon (Table 2). In 1996, based on household surveys, an estimated 100% of Klukwan households reported using salmon, 71% harvested salmon, and 68% of these households shared some of their catch with other households (Table 3). The total salmon harvest for Klukwan households in 1996 was 5,460 salmon with a mean household harvest of 152 salmon. Sockeye salmon were the highest reported species harvested with a total of 3,579 fish, followed by 1,008 chum, 690 coho, 154 Chinook and 29 pink salmon (Table 3).

Table 1.–Salmon subsistence/personal use harvest, Haines Management Area, 1996-2006.

	Number of permits				Estimated harvest[a] (number of fish)					
Year	Issued	Returned	Fished returned	Fished estimated[a]	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1996	505	487	313	325	71	8,774	213	406	934	10,398
1997	567	532	304	324	31	6,237	146	946	952	8,312
1998	337	277	212	258	58	6,388	217	708	807	8,178
1999	349	311	229	257	57	6,033	129	744	1,085	8,048
2000	326	296	221	243	53	5,372	243	453	1,056	7,178
2001	360	325	252	279	84	6,570	143	570	762	8,129
2002	376	341	270	298	98	6,328	641	850	571	8,488
2003	380	360	264	279	111	7,041	539	1,140	702	9,533
2004	375	358	289	303	191	6,595	477	1,501	744	9,507
2005	378	365	270	280	97	4,981	353	1,595	655	7,681
2006	379	354	273	292	135	6,216	409	1,454	611	8,825
Average 1996-2000	417	381	256	281	54	6,561	190	652	967	8,423
SD 1996-2000	111	119	49	40	14	1,296	49	223	111	1,190
Average 2001-2006	375	351	270	288	119	6,288	427	1,185	674	8,694
SD 2001-2006	7	15	12	11	39	701	172	408	75	744
Average 1996-2006	394	364	263	285	90	6,412	319	943	807	8,571
SD 1996-2006	74	78	33	26	45	968	176	425	176	929

Source Permit data from the Integrated Fisheries Database (IFDB), ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries Region I.

a. Expansion from reported numbers based on the number of permits issued, returned, and non-returned.

SD = Standard deviation.

Table 2.–Estimated harvest and use of salmon and eulachon, Haines, 1996.

	Percentage of households					Pounds harvested			Amount harvested		95% confidence limit
Resource	Use	Att	Harv	Recd	Give	Total	Mean HH	Per capita	Total	Mean HH	(+/-) harvest
Salmon											
Chum salmon	29.0	20.4	19.4	15.1	11.8	20,463.26	25.97	9.51	2,957.12	3.75	67.38%
Coho salmon	54.8	38.7	38.7	20.4	14.0	20,419.54	25.91	9.49	3,753.59	4.76	61.32%
Chinook salmon	50.5	33.3	31.2	30.1	14.0	17,727.46	22.50	8.24	1,398.06	1.77	74.34%
Pink salmon	21.5	17.2	17.2	6.5	3.2	2,789.18	3.54	1.30	1,279.44	1.62	67.36%
Sockeye salmon	80.6	47.3	47.3	53.8	28.0	64,219.97	81.50	29.84	13,548.52	17.19	31.49%
Unknown salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal, all salmon	89.2	61.3	61.3	67.7	39.8	125,619.40	159.42	58.37	22,936.73	29.11	36.30%
Forage fishes											
Capelin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00%
Eulachon	39.8	29.0	29.0	14.0	16.1	107,371.35	136.26	49.89	11,930.15[a]	15.14	133.75%
Subtotal, all forage fishes	39.8	29.0	29.0	14.0	16.1	107,371.35	136.26	49.89			133.75%
Subtotal, all fishes	95.7	69.9	69.9	84.9	53.8	299,566.59		139.19			60.45%
Total, all resources	97.8	92.5	91.4	96.8	72.0	421,429.65		195.81			46.09%

Source Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence CSIS, 2008

a. In this cell, amount harvested is in gallons, not pounds.

Table 3.–Estimated harvest and use of salmon and eulachon, Klukwan, 1996.

	Percentage of households					Pounds harvested			Amount harvested		95% confidence limit
Resource	Use	Att	Harv	Recd	Give	Total	Mean HH	Per capita	Total	Mean HH	(+/-) harvest
Salmon											
Chum salmon	41.9	32.3	32.3	19.4	19.4	6,975.36	193.76	62.57	1,008.00	28.00	46.61%
Coho salmon	77.4	51.6	51.6	45.2	45.2	3,752.55	104.24	33.66	689.81	19.16	19.07%
Chinook salmon	83.9	54.8	48.4	54.8	32.3	1,958.45	54.40	17.57	154.45	4.29	22.86%
Pink salmon	9.7	9.7	9.7	6.5	6.5	63.29	1.76	0.57	29.03	0.81	44.29%
Sockeye salmon	100.0	54.8	54.8	77.4	58.1	16,964.92	471.25	152.17	3,579.10	99.42	24.70%
Unknown salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal, salmon	100.0	74.2	71.0	80.6	67.7	29,714.56	825.40	266.54	5,460.39	151.68	21.94%
Forage fishes											
Capelin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00%
Eulachon	80.6	71.0	61.3	58.1	58.1	26,390.32	733.06	236.72	2,932.26[a]	81.45	20.84%
Subtotal, forage fishes	80.6	71.0	61.3	58.1	58.1	26,390.32	733.06	236.72			20.84%
Subtotal, all fishes	100.0	87.1	80.6	100.0	80.6	57,809.66	1,605.82	518.55			19.33%
Total, all resources	100.0	93.5	93.5	100.0	90.3	67,745.94	1,881.83	608.27			17.87%

Source Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence CSIS, 2008.

a. In this cell, amount harvested is in gallons, not pounds.

CRITERION 2: SEASONALITY

A pattern of taking or use recurring in specific seasons of each year.

Historically, salmon were harvested according to seasonal availability and need (Stewart 1977; Oberg 1973). Permanent seasonal camps established on rivers and streams were inhabited at various months of the year according to the arrival of the various species. The size and nature of the camps was directly influenced by the quantity and movements of salmon. The Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers provide spawning beds for 5 species of salmon. The timing of the salmon runs provide residents with a supply of fresh salmon almost year-round (Mills et al. 1984; Oberg 1973).

Today, salmon are typically harvested according to seasonal availability and regulatory constraints. Chinook salmon are taken in the marine waters year-round with hook and line tackle and in May, following the eulachon harvest, in the Chilkat River with set gillnets. Sockeye salmon fishing begins in the Chilkat River in late May or early June and continues through the summer months, usually peaking in mid-July or early August (Mills et al. 1984). Chum salmon fishing peaks in late summer and pink salmon are harvested in July, August, and September (Mills et al. 1984). Due to warm water in the Chilkat River, chum and coho salmon fishing continues into early winter. Fresh salmon can be harvested from the Chilkat River as late as December (Mills et al. 1984).

Permits have generally allowed salmon harvest June 15-September 30. The combination of area, species, timing, and gear regulations on the Chilkat and Chilkoot systems have effectively confined the in-river set gillnet subsistence fisheries to the harvest of sockeye, pink, and chum salmon on the mainstem Chilkat River below Wells Bridge. Drift gillnets may be used anywhere on the river or in Lutak or Chilkat inlets. The retention of incidentally-harvested Chinook and coho salmon is allowed.

Eulachon are harvested in May when they return to the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers to spawn. Because these fish spawn close to tidally-influenced waters, most of them are harvested at several locations: along the lower Chilkat River, at Jones Point, approximately 1 mile below the airport, and at the 6-, 7-, and 9-mile markers. They are also harvested at Lutak Inlet near the mouth of the Chilkoot River (Mills et al. 1984; Betts 1994).

CRITERION 3: MEANS AND METHODS OF HARVEST

A pattern of taking or use consisting of methods and means of harvest that are characterized by efficiency and economy of effort and cost.

The gear historically used for harvesting salmon in Southeast Alaska includes spears, harpoons, gaffs, nets, traps, weirs, hook and line, gigs, and fish wheels (Krause 1956; Oberg 1973; De Laguna 1972; Stewart 1977). These gear types were recorded as being used for fishing in the Chilkat River, although there was a particular emphasis on spears, harpoons, gaffs, and, in later years, nets. Several types of spears and harpoons were used in the Chilkat River system, especially when harvesting Chinook salmon (Oberg 1973). Weirs and basket traps were also used to harvest both sockeye and Chinook salmon, although these gear types were later replaced by nets.

Today, salmon are harvested using set gillnets on the mainstem Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers; drift gillnets are used in Lutak and Chilkat inlets. Although gaffs were common in the past, since the 1980s, hook and line (rod and reel) tackle has replaced gaffs.

Eulachon were traditionally harvested with dip nets, basket traps and fish hooks. Fishing by dip net was done both from shore and from canoes. Dip nets continue to be used in the contemporary harvest of eulachon (Betts 1994).

CRITERION 4: GEOGRAPHIC AREAS

The area in which the noncommercial, long-term, and consistent pattern of taking, use, and reliance upon the fish stock and game population has been established.

Residents of Haines and Klukwan have traditionally fished for salmon and eulachon along the Chilkoot and Chilkat rivers and they traditionally processed fish at camps and in the riverside villages. The Chilkoot Tlingit fished both the lower reaches of the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers and Chilkoot Lake. They harvested from large seasonal fish camps along the Lutak Inlet and Chilkoot River, as well as from permanent settlements on Chilkoot Lake. The camps and settlements located on the upper reaches of the Chilkat River were historically used by the Chilkat Tlingit. The camps located downriver and in estuarine and salt waters historically belonged to the Chilkoot, although nearly all harvest areas were shared by the mid-1940s (Goldschmidt and Haas 1998:28).

Information on contemporary harvest locations for residents of Haines is limited. Based on the most recent subsistence harvest location data (1987), the highest intensity of use by Haines households (15% to 25% and 10% to 15% of households) was shown to have occurred in Chilkat Inlet between Letnikof Cove and approximately Kochu Island, and in the Chilkoot River below the lake outlet. Fewer households (5% to 10%) used a broader expanse of Chilkat Inlet, from its entrance to its head, as well as portions of Lutak Inlet and the Chilkat River. The remainder of Lutak Inlet, as well as the lower Chilkat River and portions of the Chilkat River, the Kelsall River, the outlet of Chilkat Lake, and a location near the northern end of Sullivan Island, were used by 1% to 5% of households. The lowest level of use (less than 1%) was shown to occur in portions of the Chilkat River, Chilkoot Lake, Chilkoot River above the lake, Chilkoot Inlet, and upper Lynn Canal (Betts et al. *In prep*).

CRITERION 5: MEANS OF HANDLING, PREPARING, PRESERVING, AND STORING

A means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing fish or game that has been traditionally used by past generations, but not excluding recent technological advances where appropriate.

Historically, salmon were hung in wooden smokehouses or left to dry on racks and then stored in baskets and bentwood boxes. Late fall runs of salmon were left to freeze in log cabins or caches (Stewart 1977). Salmon were roasted, boiled, steamed, and baked. Wooden boxes, waterproof baskets, heated rocks, earth pits, rock ovens, hot ashes, and roasting tongs and sticks were the means used to prepare salmon. Fish, once dried, could be toasted over the fire until hot and crisp, or soaked overnight and then boiled. Freshly-caught fish were roasted. Salmon heads were fermented by burying them so that they were not exposed to air for up to a week. Niblack (1890) and Krause (1956) describe a method of converting salmon into oil. The fish were allowed to age

and then boiled in wooden boxes into which hot stones were dropped. The grease or oil was skimmed from the surface and stored in boxes or in the hollow stalks of specially-prepared giant kelp. Salmon oil, as well as oil made from other fishes, or from seals, was used as a sauce for a variety of foods.

Salmon roe was collected from captured fish and eaten fresh, fermented, or dried so that it was preserved for winter use. Salmon roe was buried in boxes below high tide and left to age and ferment. According to Niblack (1890), dried roe was prepared for eating in 2 ways. It was pounded between 2 stones, diluted with water, and then beaten with wooden spoons into a creamy consistency, or it was boiled with dried berries and molded in wooden frames into cakes about 12 in square and 1 in thick.

Today, salmon are cut and scored for efficient drying in ways similar to the past. The fish are smoked in wooden smokehouses or in metal smokers, or they are dried, canned, frozen, refrigerated, or cooked freshly-caught. A combination of preservation methods is also used, such as half-smoking (light smoking) and then canning. Although the use of fermented salmon heads and roe ("stink heads" and "stink eggs") is not as common as it once was, salmon heads and roe are still aged and fermented in some communities, often by the traditional method of burying the roe or heads in jars on the beach below high tide.

Eulachon are eaten fresh, or are often smoked, dried, salted, or made into grease. Eulachon were cured for winter use, but only in limited quantities: their importance as oil producers was paramount, and only the surplus was preserved for winter food (Betts 1994).

Today, eulachon are prepared in ways similar to the past; the oil continues to be rendered following traditional methods. After the eulachon are caught, they are allowed to decompose in chests or pits for 1 to 2 weeks. The fish are then placed in hot water and heated for half an hour, after which the entire mixture is stirred and the fish "bounced" on large forks to release their oil. The oil is skimmed off, strained, cooled, and heated again until it turns clear. The oil is then ready for storage. Historically, the grease was often stored in containers made from bull kelp or in 25 gal wooden boxes (Betts 1994).

CRITERION 6: INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, VALUES, AND LORE

A pattern of taking or use that includes the handing down of knowledge of fishing or hunting skills, values, and lore from generation to generation.

Generations of Tlingits have lived in the Klukwan and the Haines areas for centuries. American settlers with interests in the commercial fishing, logging, and mining industries arrived in the late 19th century. The learning of skills associated with salmon and eulachon harvest and preparation generally derives from observation and participation with elder relatives or community residents, as well as by listening to stories describing fishing lore and skills. In traditional Tlingit culture, young boys learn virtually all lore and economic skills from their mother's brothers (Oberg 1973:32). Today, fishing skills and locations continue to be learned from uncles, as well as other relatives and elders. Family fish camps were common salmon and eulachon processing sites where fish were cut and smoked. The acquisition of salmon and eulachon harvest and preservation skills took place in fish camp.

CRITERION 7: DISTRIBUTION AND EXCHANGE

A pattern of taking, use, and reliance where the harvest effort or products of that harvest are distributed or shared, including customary trade, barter, and gift-giving.

Historically, salmon were shared and consumed among large extended family groups who traced common ancestry as lineages and clans and who resided within large plank-built clan houses. Large quantities of food also were prepared and given away by the headmen of the extended families during elaborate feasts and ceremonies to publicly demonstrate and validate rank, status, and prestige within the social group (Oswalt 1966:305).

Since eulachon were available in the quantity necessary for oil production in a limited number of rivers, the oil rendered from these fish was a highly-valued trade item. Prior to European contact, the Tlingit traded extensively with coastal and interior peoples. Items such as dried fish, dried mountain goat meat, and eulachon oil were traded for furs, caribou skins, leather armor, lichen dye, sharks' teeth and mother-of-pearl (Magdanz 1988:6). The Tlingit exchange of eulachon oil was so significant that their trade routes into the interior of Alaska and Canada became known as "grease trails" (De Laguna 1972:350; Stewart 1977:150). Today, eulachon and their oil remain highly prized and widely shared through giving, bartering[1], and cash sale. The value of eulachon oil remains high due to its relative scarcity and desirability (Betts 1994). Tables 2 and 3 present data on harvesting, receiving, and giving (sharing) of species in Haines and Klukwan.

CRITERION 8: DIVERSITY OF RESOURCES IN AN AREA; ECONOMIC, CULTURAL, SOCIAL, AND NUTRITIONAL ELEMENTS

A pattern that includes taking, use, and reliance for subsistence purposes upon a wide variety of fish and game resources and that provides substantial economic, cultural, social, and nutritional elements of the subsistence way of life.

Salmon and eulachon continue to be part of a wide range of resources used in Haines and Klukwan, including other finfishes, deer, moose, harbor seals, and shellfish. Table 4 lists the 10 most commonly used species reported by Haines households in 1996. Some Haines households reported using as many as 47 animal or plant species, while other households used none. The average number of wild resources used by households was 15 out of a possible 196 species listed on the survey (Paige 2002).

Table 5 lists the 10 most commonly used species reported by Klukwan households in 1996 (Paige 2002). Some Klukwan households used as many as 55 animal or plant species. The average number of wild resources used by households was 21 out of a possible 196 species listed on the survey (Paige 2002).

1 Bartering involves exchange for other resources as well as for services.

Table 4.–Top 10 species used by the most households in Haines, 1996.

Rank	Species	Percentage of HH
1.	Sockeye salmon	80.6%
2.	Halibut	69.9%
3.	Moose	66.7%
4.	Dungeness crab	65.6%
5.	Coho salmon	54.8%
6.	Chinook salmon	50.5%
7.	Shrimp	49.5%
8.	Deer	48.4%
9.	Dolly Varden	47.3%
10.	Eulachon	39.8%

Source Paige 2002.

Table 5.–Top 10 species used by the most households in Klukwan, 1996.

Rank	Species	Percentage of HH
1.	Sockeye salmon	100.0%
2.	Herring spawn on hemlock branches	96.8%
3.	Black seaweed	87.1%
4.	Chinook salmon	83.9%
5.	Eulachon	80.6%
6.	Coho salmon	77.4%
7.	Deer	77.4%
8.	Halibut	74.2%
9.	Sea ribbons	74.2%
10.	Harbor seal	71.0%

Source Paige 2002.

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RC 14

SILVER BAY SEAFOODS, LLC

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John Jensen, Chairman
Board of Fisheries
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811

February 11, 2009

Re: Support for ADF&G management of Sitka Sound Herring Fishery & Health of Stock

Dear John:

Attached is a letter from Ms. Brix ADF&G's commissioner's office to NMFS regarding the health of herring stocks in southeastern Alaska in general and Sitka Sound in particular. The most pertinent narrative is on pages 3 and 4 which delineates the four factors critical to healthy stocks: habitat, management of stocks, disease and predation, and habitat protection mechanisms.

Board of Fish proposals 199, 200,203, 204, 208, & 234 ask to limit the Sitka Sound sac roe fishery in some fashion based on incorrect statements about the health of the herring resource. These suppositions are soundly refuted by ADF&G's Ms. Brix on page 4, section C :

"Herring in SE Alaska are not threatened by disease or predation. While increasing salmon returns, growth in Southeast Alaska Steller sea lion populations, and increasing humpback and kill whale populations in Southeast Alaska all prey on SE Alaska herring stocks, there is no evidence that this threatens the viability of SE Alaska herring stocks. There is also no information to indicate that disease has or will threaten the viability of SE Alaska herring in the foreseeable future."

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has an excellent track record managing Sitka Sound herring. The total herring run has been increasing since the 1970's when it was ~7,000 tons to recent years where it has been 85,000 tons.

I am opposed to proposals 199,200,203, 204, 208, & 234. I support ADF&G's proposal 217 and proposal 235 requiring permits for subsistence harvest.

Thank you very much for your time and consideration.

Best regards,

Steve Reifenstuhl

Steve Reifenstuhl
Silver Bay Seafoods Fleet Manager & Scientist

Attached are more detailed comments that substantiate our position. If you have any questions regarding these materials, please fell free to contact me.

Sincerely,

Doug Vincent-Lang, ESA Coordinator
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
(907) 267-2339
douglas.vincent-lang@alaska.gov

cc: Denby Lloyd, ADF&G – Juneau/HQ
Tina Cunning, ADF&G - Anchorage
John Hilsinger, ADF&G - Anchorage
Brad Meyen, ADOL - Anchorage
John Katz, Governor's Office – Washington D.C.
Cora Crome, Governor's Office - Juneau
Gary Mendivil, ADEC - Juneau
Ed Fogels, ADNR – Anchorage

Additionally, sufficient regulatory mechanisms are in place to assure that such developments do not significantly impact herring or their spawning habitats. A description of these regulatory mechanisms is summarized in subsection D below.

B. *Overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes is not a significant factor.*

Herring in SE Alaska are not threatened by overutilization for commercial, recreational, scientific, or educational purposes. State fisheries are managed under a constitutional sustained yield mandate and adequate regulatory measures are in place to prevent commercial or recreational overharvest. To conduct scientific or educational activities on state-managed species, a permit is required from ADF&G. We know of no scientific or educational uses that threaten the viability of SE Alaska herring.

C. *Disease or Predation is not a significant factor.*

Herring in SE Alaska are not threatened by disease or predation. While increasing salmon returns, growth in Southeast Alaska Steller sea lion populations, and increasing humpback and killer whale populations in Southeast Alaska all prey on SE Alaska herring stocks, there is no evidence that this threatens the viability of SE Alaska herring stocks. There is also no information to indicate that disease has or will threaten the viability of SE Alaska herring in the foreseeable future.

D. *Existing Regulatory Mechanisms to Protect Herring and Habitats Used by Herring in SE Alaska are adequate.*

The Department provides the following information as requested by the proposed rule, consistent with the Service's March 28, 2003, Policy for Evaluating Conservation Efforts (PECE) (68 FR 15100). The proposed rule described the policy by which the Service must consider efforts by the State, political subdivisions of the State, Native American tribes and organizations, local governments, and private organizations to protect species when considering an ESA listing:

> *The PECE provides guidance on evaluating current protective efforts identified in conservation agreements, conservation plans, management plans, or similar documents (developed by Federal agencies, state and local governments, tribal governments, businesses, organizations, and individuals) that have not yet been implemented or have been implemented but have not yet demonstrated effectiveness. The PECE establishes two basic criteria for evaluating current conservation efforts: (1) the certainty that the conservation efforts will be implemented, and (2) the certainty that the efforts will be effective. The PECE provides specific factors under these two basic criteria that direct the analysis of adequacy and efficacy of existing conservation efforts.*

aforementioned management plan to close herring fisheries if their long-term sustainability is threatened.

Based on this, there is no evidence to indicate that herring in SE Alaska are in current or possible future danger of extinction.

Protected Lands

Lands managed by the federal and state governments in SE Alaska help to preserve good herring habitat. These protected lands comprise State game refuges and critical habitats, Tongass National Forest lands, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, and state park lands. All of these protected areas have special management legislation limiting land and water use activities, and most have detailed management plans that are effective in protecting habitat.

Agency	Managed Lands (M Sq. Miles)
U.S. Forest Service	422.2
National Park Service	184.2
State of Alaska	38.9
Bureau of Land Management	23.3

Other Existing Regulatory Mechanisms

In addition to land management plans, the State comprehensively regulates activities that occur within SE Alaska watersheds that potentially affect land use, water quality and quantity. Below are detailed examples of some of these management guidelines, regulations, and permit stipulations which are implemented by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, and Alaska Department of Natural Resources as part of the State's role in habitat protection measures.

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME'S ROLE IN HABITAT PROTECTION

Alaska Statute 16.05.841 (Fishway Act) requires that an individual or government agency notify and obtain authorization from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Habitat for activities within or across a stream used by fish if Habitat determines that such uses or activities could represent an impediment to the efficient passage of fish. For example, culvert installation; water withdrawals; stream realignment or diversion; dams; low-water crossings; and construction, placement, deposition, or removal of any material or structure below ordinary high water require approval from Habitat.

Alaska Statute 16.05.871 (Anadromous Fish Act) requires that an individual or government agency provide prior notification and obtain permit approval from the

format as described in 18 AAC 75, Article 4 which is located at the following link: http://www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/statutes_regs.htm#regs75

In addition to industry contingency plans, ADEC and other agencies, including ADF&G, formalized regional plans to ensure consistency. Southeast Alaska has its own regional plan entitled 'The Southeast Alaska Subarea Contingency Plan for oil and hazardous substance spills and releases'. This regional plan is located at : www.dec.state.ak.us/spar/perp/plans/scp_se.htm. The industry contingency plans are a way that ADEC can ensure that the company is prepared and thinking in advance before they travel in Alaska waters. ADF&G reviews relevant industry plans with a focus on the protection of fish and wildlife.

Following is the "Unified Plan and Subarea Contingency Plan Description" of the regional plans.

The Southeast Alaska Subarea Contingency Plan is a supplement to the *Alaska Federal/State Preparedness Plan for Response to Oil & Hazardous Substance Discharges/Releases* (commonly referred to as the Unified Plan). The Unified and the Subarea Contingency Plans represent a coordinated and cooperative effort by government agencies and were written jointly by the U.S. Coast Guard, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation. The Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA 90) requires the USCG and the USEPA to prepare oil spill response plans for the State of Alaska, which is designated as an entire planning region under federal guidelines. Alaska statute requires the ADEC to prepare a state-wide master plan addressing oil and hazardous substance discharges. The Unified Plan meets these federal (National Contingency Plan and OPA 90) requirements for regional and area planning, as well as State planning requirements.

OPA 90 requires the development of Area Contingency Plans for the inland and coastal zones of each federal region. For the Alaska region, there are three Coast Guard Captain of the Port zones and one inland zone. The three Captain of the Port zones are: 1) Southeast, which covers all of Southeast Alaska; 2) Prince William Sound, which covers the Prince William Sound area; and 3) Western Alaska, which includes the rest of coastal Alaska from Cook Inlet out the Aleutians and north to the Beaufort Sea and the Canadian border. The inland zone is subdivided into two sectors: 1) the North Slope oil production area and the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System (TAPS) and 2) all other areas inland from the coastal zones.

Alaska statute divides the state into ten regions for oil and hazardous substance spill planning and preparedness. The USCG and the USEPA joined with the ADEC to use these ten regions for area planning instead of the federal planning divisions since this would facilitate unified planning for the State of Alaska and prove more practical as well (for example, the huge COTP Western Alaska planning area is replaced by seven more manageable divisions). Because the State of Alaska is called a planning "region" under

Customary and Traditional Uses and Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Findings for Salmon, Southeastern and Yakutat areas: Background for Proposal 236

Prepared for

Alaska Board of Fisheries

February 2009

RC 15

Proposal 236

- This proposal would revise current findings regarding the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence uses of salmon (ANS) in the Southeastern Area (5 AAC 01.716(c)).

Department Recommendation:
neutral

Key Features of Proposal 236

- Recommends more precise ANS finding at the level of particular streams and species within the streams.
- Recommends using subsistence permit data to establish ANS ranges unless the permit data do not accurately reflect total harvests.
- Focuses on ANS as a tool to evaluate achievement of provisions of AS 16.05.258 to provide subsistence fishing opportunities.

State Subsistence Procedures

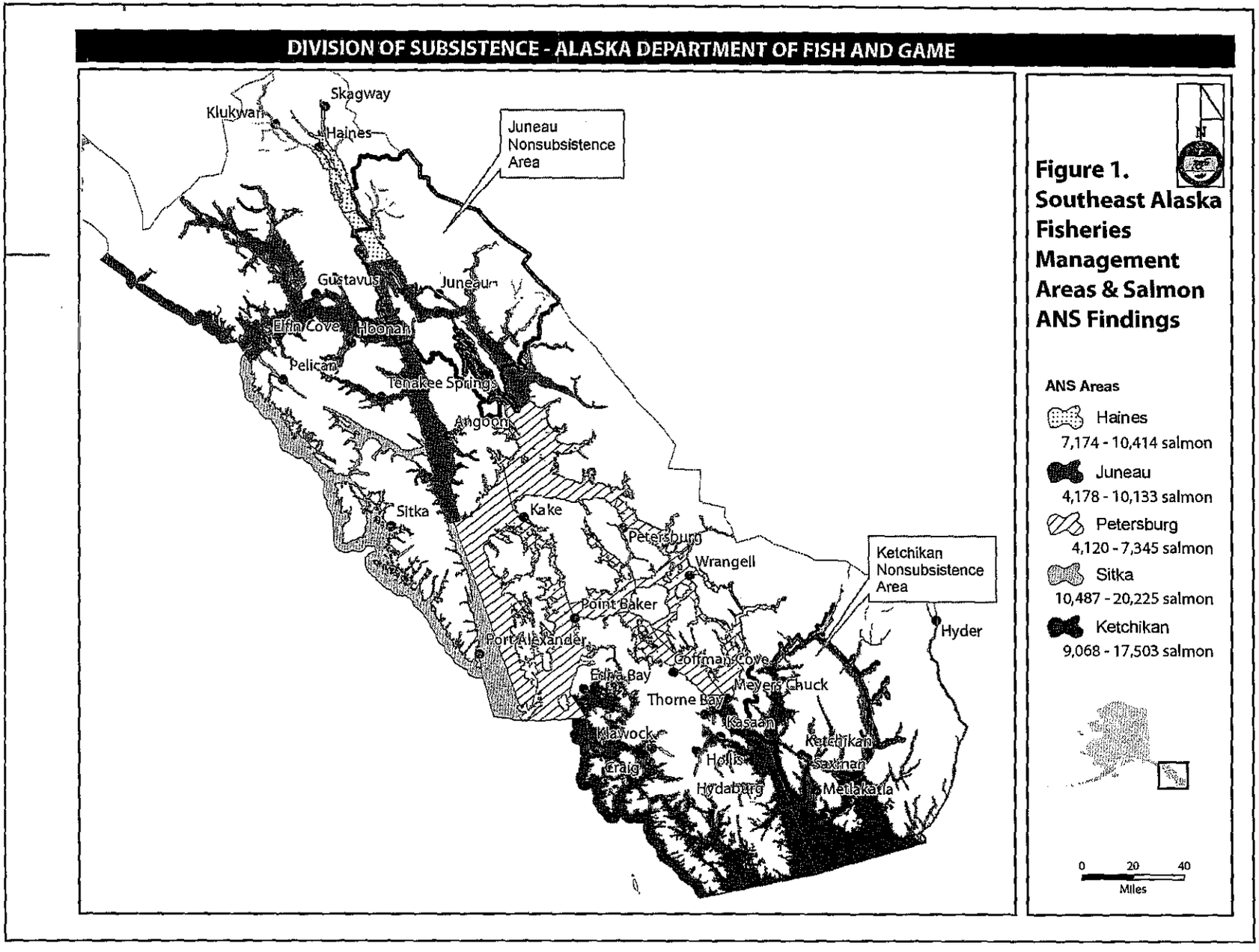
Board Findings on Salmon in the Southeastern and Yakutat areas:

- Is there customary and traditional use of salmon?
  - Yes, in waters outside the Juneau and Ketchikan nonsubsistence areas.
- Is there a harvestable surplus of salmon?
  - Yes.
- What is the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence?
  - Established in 5 AAC 01.716(c) and 5 AAC 01.666(b) (see next slide).
- Does the harvestable surplus allow for all or only some uses?
  - This is a board determination.

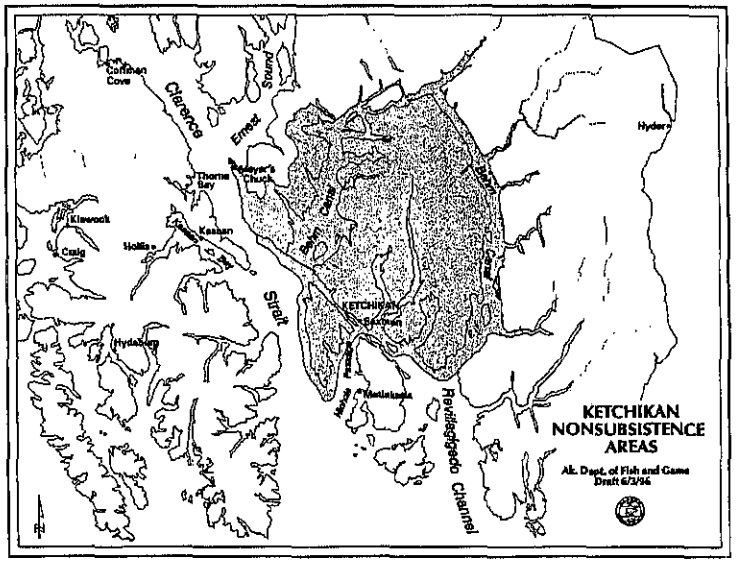
Current C&T and ANS Findings

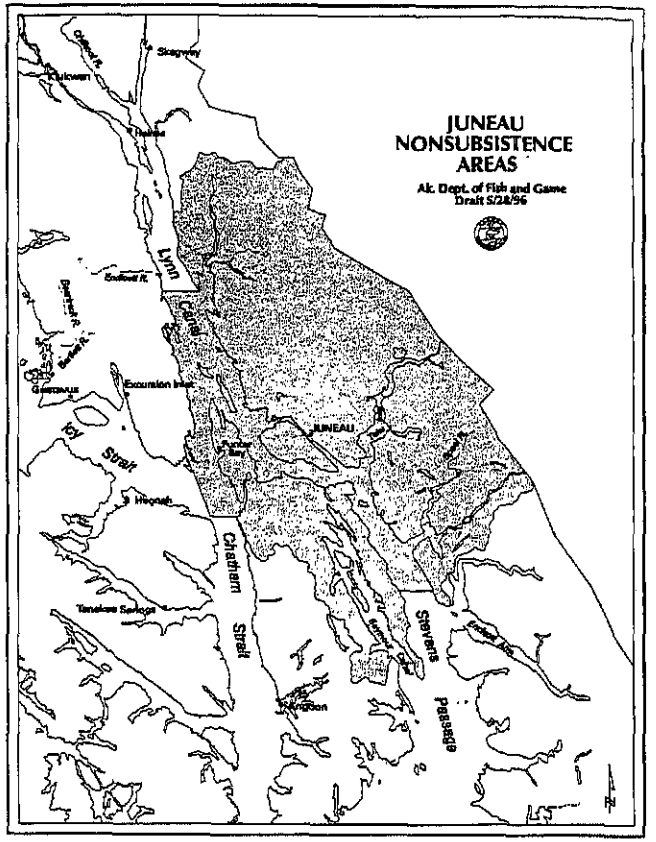
Table 1. Customary and Traditional Use and Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Findings for Salmon, Southeastern and Yakutat Management Areas

Management Area	Permit Area	Stock with Positive Customary and Traditional Use (C&T) Finding	Amount Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence (ANS) Finding	Regulation
Southeastern Alaska Area	Ketchikan	Salmon, Districts 1 - 4	9,068 - 17,503 salmon	5 AAC 01.716(c)(1)
	Petersburg	Salmon, Districts 5 -8, District 10, and Section 9-B	4,120 - 7,345 salmon	5 AAC 01.716(c)(2)
	Sitka	Salmon: Section 9-A and District 13	10,487 - 20,225 salmon	5 AAC 01.716(c)(3)
	Juneau	Salmon: Districts 11, 12, 14, and 16	4,178 - 10,133 salmon	5 AAC 01.716(c)(4)
	Haines	Salmon: District 15	7,174 - 10,414 salmon	5 AAC 01.716(c)(5)
Yakutat Area		Salmon	5,800 - 7,832 salmon	5 AAC 01.666(b)


DIVISION OF SUBSISTENCE - ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Skagway
Klukwan
Haines
Juneau Nonsubsistence Area
Gustavus
Juneau
Elfin Cove
Hoonah
Pelican
Tenakee Springs
Angoon
Sitka
Kake
Petersburg
Wrangell
Ketchikan Nonsubsistence Area
Point Baker
Port Alexander
Hyder
Coffman Cove
Edna Bay
Meyers Chuck
Thorne Bay
Kasaan
Klawock
Ketchikan
Craig
Hollis
Saxman
Hydaburg
Metlakatla
N
Figure 1. Southeast Alaska Fisheries Management Areas & Salmon ANS Findings
ANS Areas
Haines
7,174 - 10,414 salmon
Juneau
4,178 - 10,133 salmon
Petersburg
4,120 - 7,345 salmon
Sitka
10,487 - 20,225 salmon
Ketchikan
9,068 - 17,503 salmon
0 20 40
Miles

Non-Subsistence Areas





Southeastern Area: Subsistence and Personal Use Salmon Regulations

- Depending on the area, fishing for salmon occurs under subsistence or personal use regulations.
- Permit required; limit one per household; harvest recorded on permit.
- Permits are issued from area offices.
- On permit, manager may stipulate conditions for open periods, gear, location, species, and bag and possession limits.
- Challenges in Southeast Alaska: small salmon systems; consequently, low harvest limits often needed for resource conservation.

Background on Present ANS

- Established by the BOF in 2006.
- Replaced administrative finding from 1993 that set one ANS range for entire area.
- Change in 2006 intended to provide better tool for assessing subsistence opportunities.
- Range defined by lowest and highest estimated annual harvest in permit area during 1996 to 2003; earlier finding based on reported harvests (see Appendix Table 1 in staff report).
- All salmon species combined in a single ANS range for each of 6 permit areas (including Yakutat).

Harvest and Use Patterns for Salmon

- For indigenous Tlingit and Haida communities, salmon were and are a key subsistence resource.
- Traditional (pre-Euroamerican contact) gear included traps, spears, harpoons, and gaffs.
- Clan ownership of particular fishing sites was recognized.
- For Tlingit, territorial units called *kwaans* included areas used by residents of winter villages; approximately 18 *kwaans.*

Figure 2. Estimated Number of Salmon Harvested in Subsistence and Personal Use Fisheries by Species, Southeastern and Yakutat Areas, 1996 - 2006

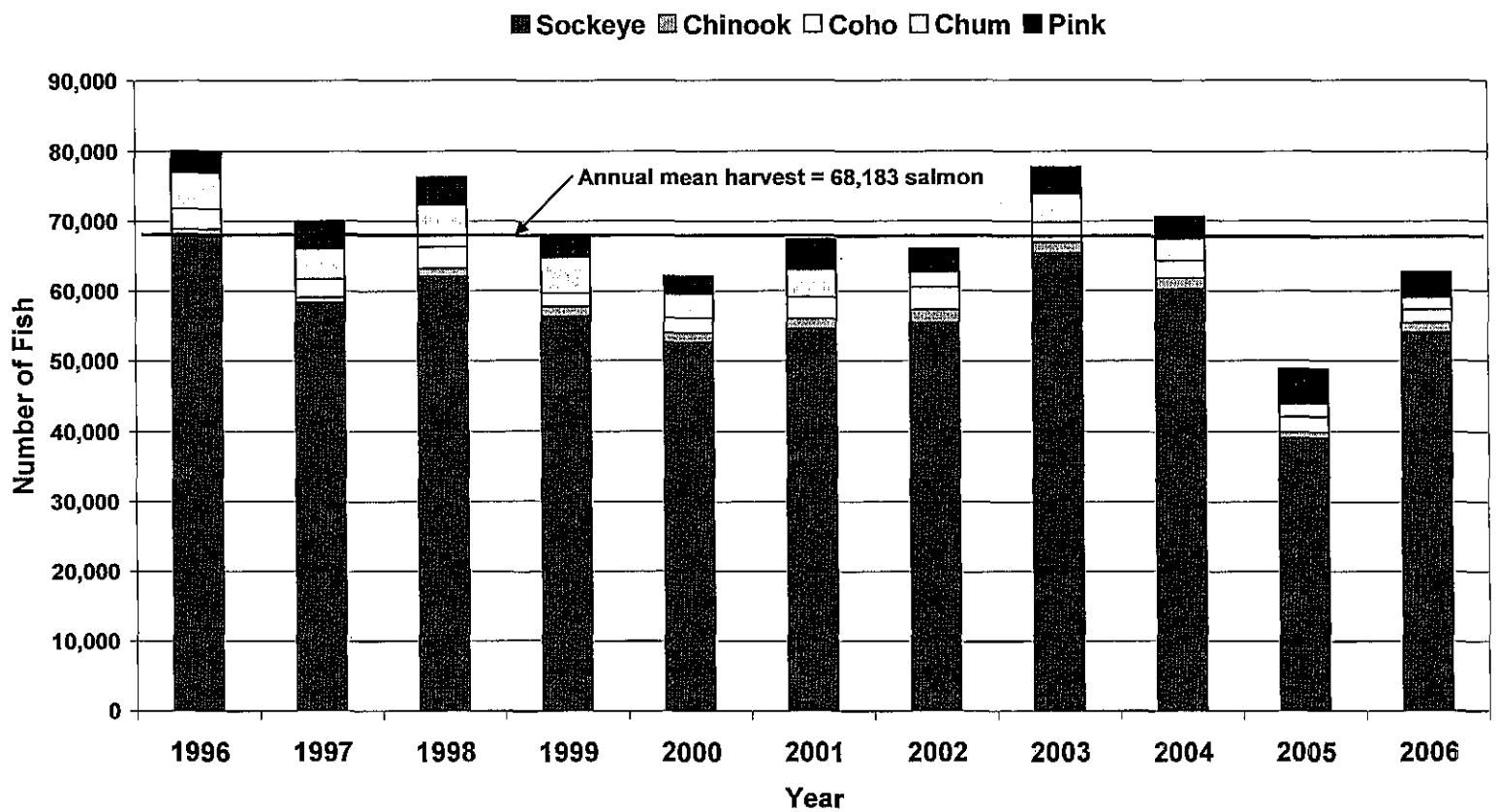
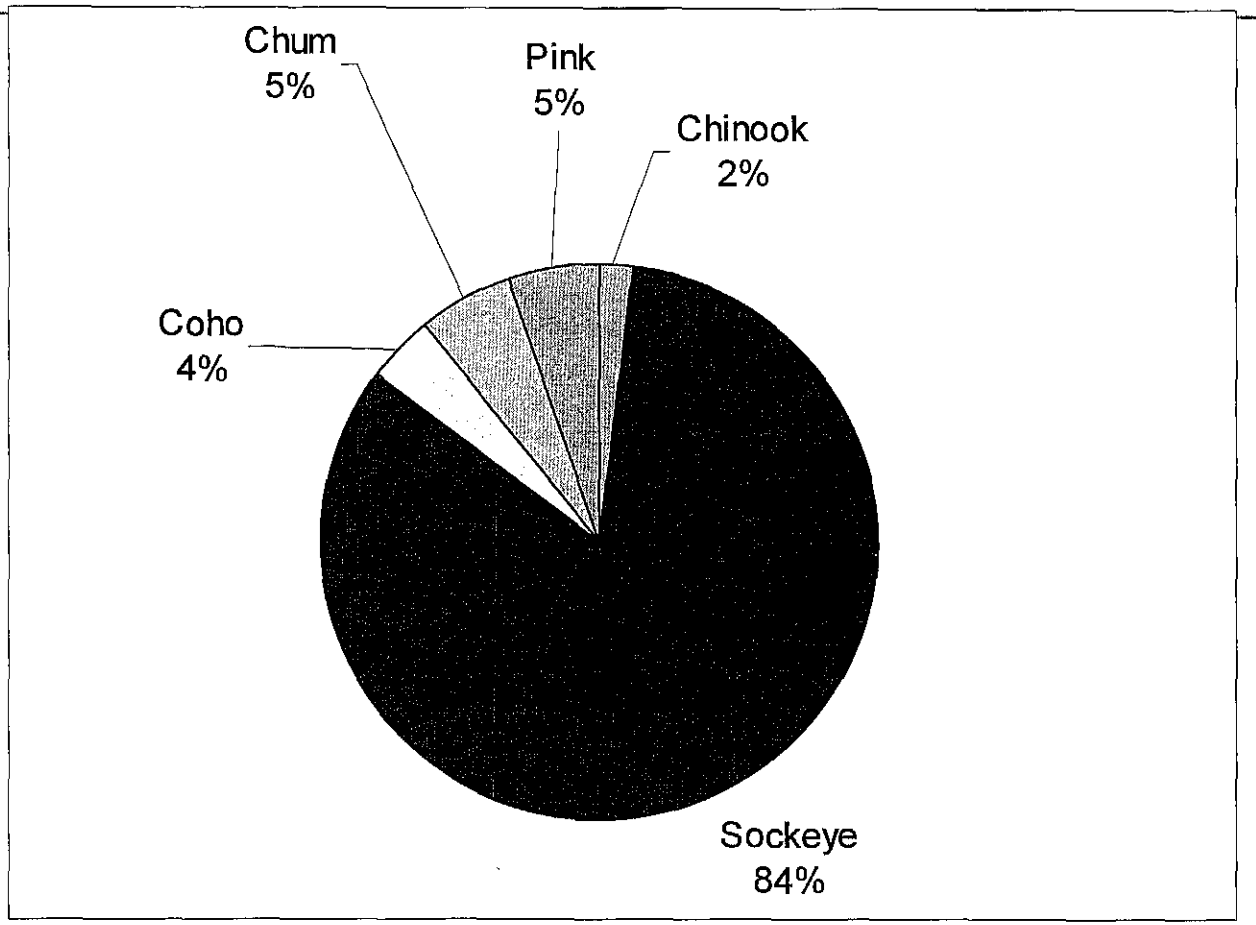


Figure 3. Composition of subsistence/personal use salmon harvest by species, Southeastern/Yakutat Region, 1996 – 2006.



12

Comparisons of Permit and Survey Data

- Permit data are a minimum estimate of harvests for home use.
- There is underreporting and incomplete participation in the permit system.
- Other sources of salmon for home use include rod and reel and removal from commercial harvests.

Figure 7. Subsistence Salmon Harvest Estimates based on Permit Returns as a Percentage of Estimates Based on Household Surveys

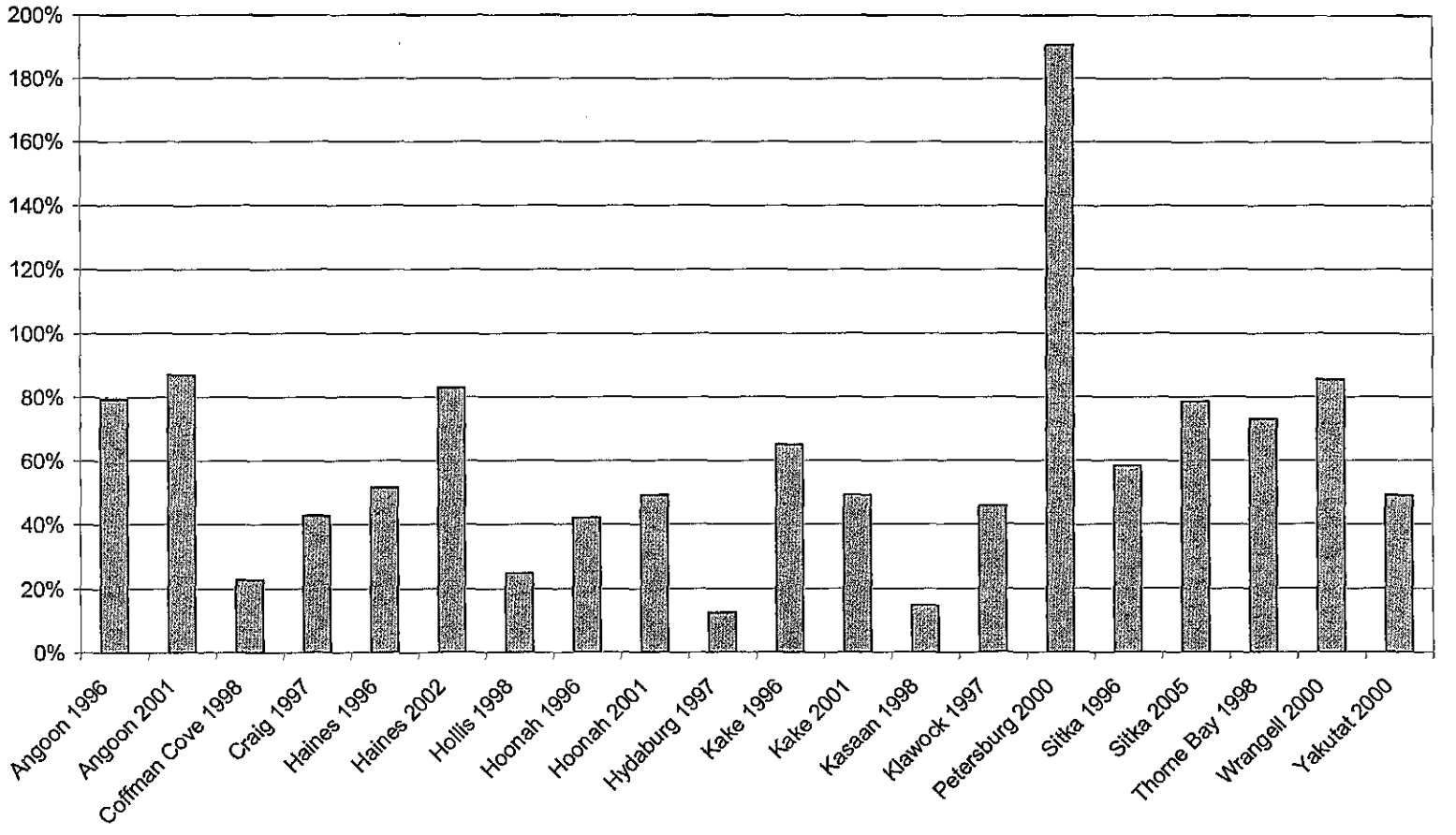
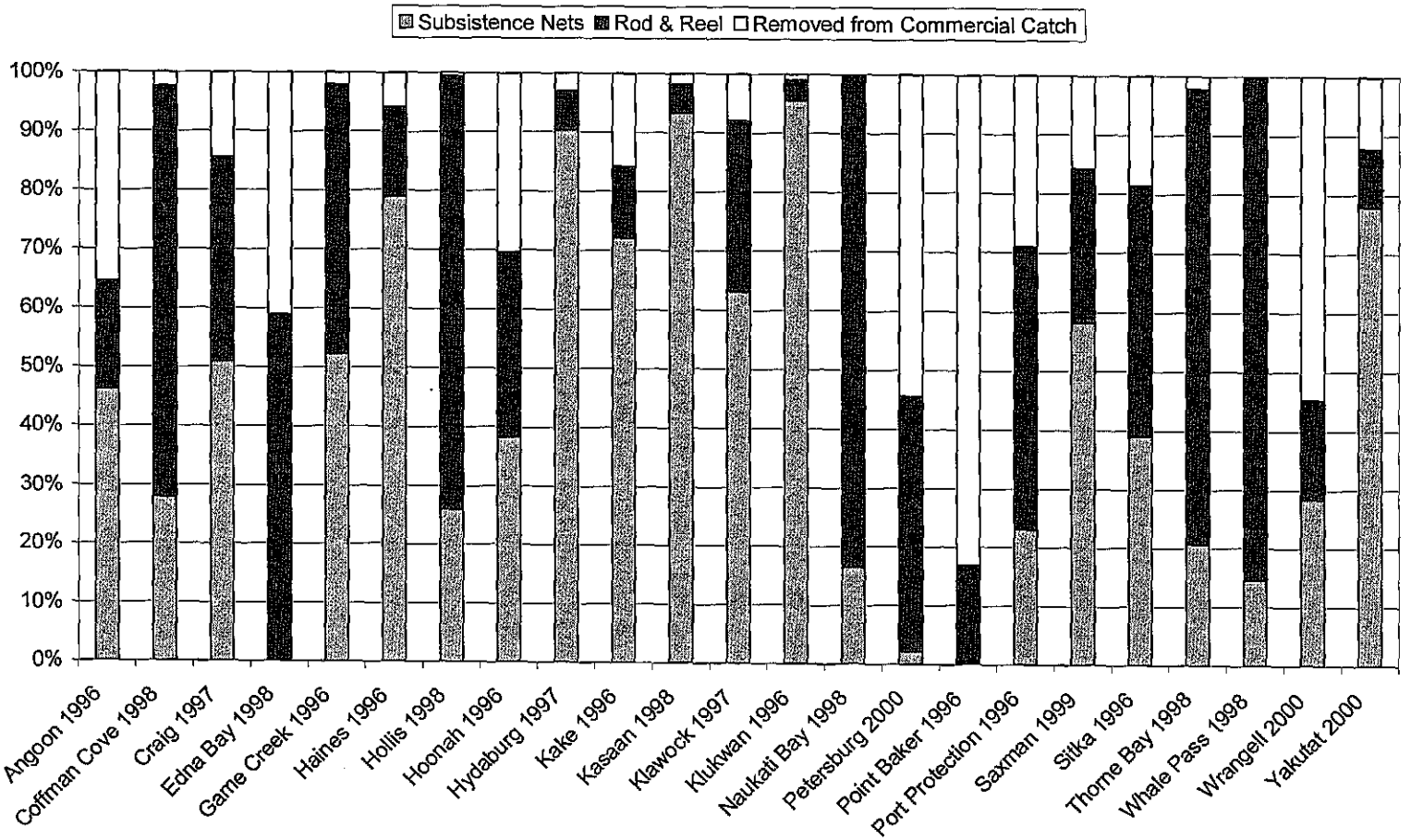


Figure 8. Percentage of Salmon Harvest for Home Use by Gear Type, Southeast Alaska Communities



Limitations of Permit and Survey Data

- Proposal 236 requests consideration of differences between "reported" and "actual" harvests when establishing ANS findings.
- Advantages of using permit data for ANS: ongoing program, relatively inexpensive, time series, regulatory requirement.
- Disadvantages of permit data: may underestimate home use harvests due to nonreporting and nonparticipation; does not include harvests for home use with rod and reel and commercial fisheries removals.

Limitations of Permit and Survey Data, Continued

- Advantages of survey data for ANS finding: confidential so may be more complete; includes all gear types.
- Disadvantages of survey data: based on recall so may lack detail; relatively expensive to collect.
- Report recommends continuing to use permit data for ANS findings, understanding the need to work with communities and fishers to enhance participation in system to improve accuracy of harvest estimates.

Location of Subsistence Salmon Harvests

Range of water bodies fished and concentration of harvest

Permit Area	Range of Number of Water Bodies Fished Annually	Annual Average Number of Water Bodies Fished Annually	Concentration of Harvest (number of streams which in total provide 80% of harvest)
Haines	4 to 7	5.7	2 to 3 water bodies
Juneau	13 to 29	19.5	3 to 6 water bodies
Ketchikan	15 to 22	18.5	3 to 5 water bodies
Sitka	13 to 18	15.9	2 to 4 water bodies
Petersburg	12 to 18	14.7	3 to 6 water bodies
Wrangell	3 to 9	5.7	2 to 3 water bodies
Yakutat	7 to 13	10.2	2 to 4 water bodies

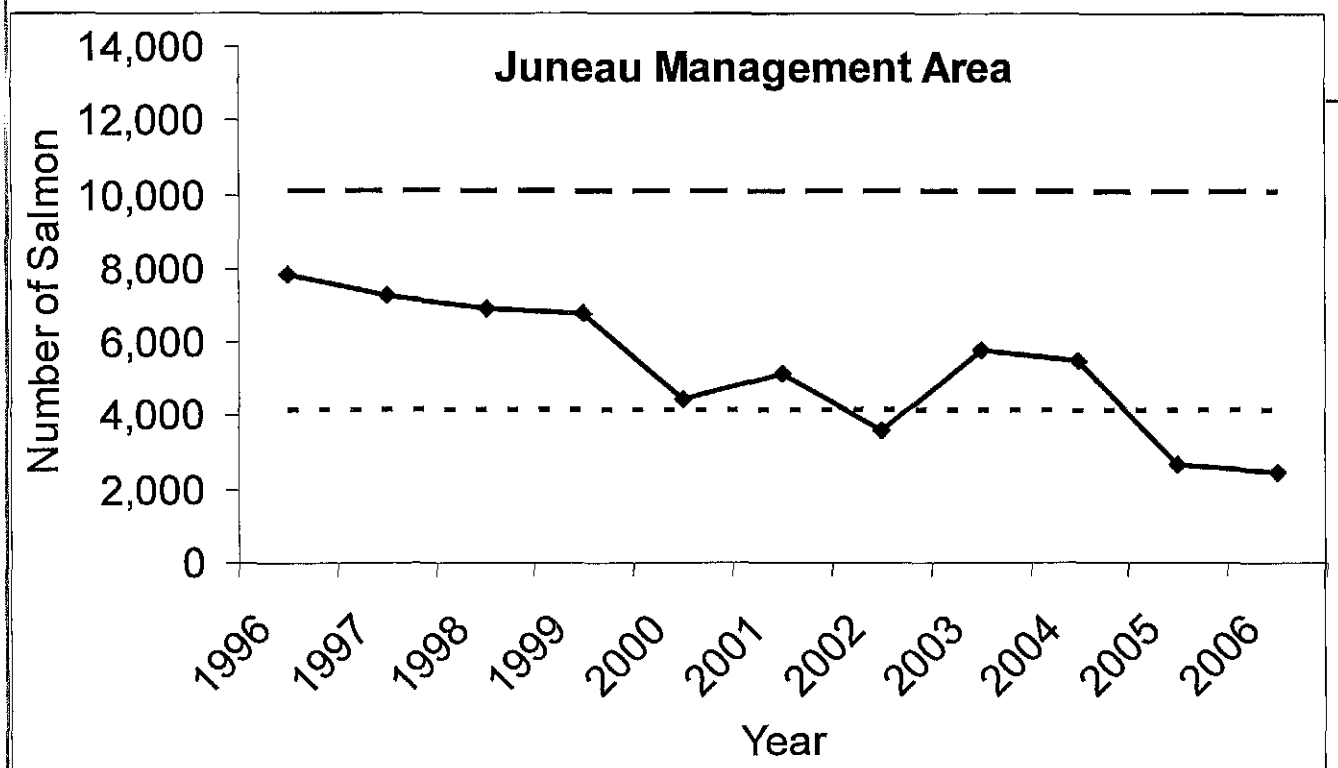
Table 6. Salmon ANS Acheivement by Management Area, 1996-2006.

	Haines	Juneau	Ketchikan	Petersburg-Wrangell	Sitka	Yakutat
	(District 15)	(Districts 11, 12, 14, 16)	(Districts 1-4)	(Districts 5-8, 10, Section 9B)	(Section 9A, District 13)	
ANS Range	7,174 -10,414	4,178-10,133	9,058-17,503	4,120-7,345	10,487-20,225	5,800-7,832
Year	Estimated Subsistence Harvests in Number of Salmon					
1996	10,398	7,836	14,220	5,574	20,351	6,506
1997	8,312	7,294	12,562	4,514	10,843	5,834
1998	8,178	6,937	10,409	5,469	17,169	6,686
1999	8,048	6,817	10,121	5,292	16,137	6,109
2000	7,178	4,476	9,121	4,139	13,402	6,955
2001	8,129	5,180	**8,943**	4,746	15,617	7,791
2002	8,488	**3,639**	**7,608**	5,693	19,739	7,828
2003	9,533	5,784	**8,740**	7,269	22,218	6,869
2004	9,507	5,485	**7,427**	8,403	19,663	7,521
2005	7,681	**2,715**	**4,637**	**3,861**	12,398	**4,668**
2006	8,825	**2,502**	**7,583**	**4,107**	20,976	**5,751**

ANS from 5 AAC 01.716(c) for Southeast Area; 5 AAC 01.666 (b) for the Yakutat Area

Bold underline = estimated harvest **below** the ANS range.

Note: harvests in streams within nonsubsistence areas (Personal Use harvests) excluded.


Juneau Management Area
Number of Salmon
14,000
12,000
10,000
8,000
6,000
4,000
2,000
0
1996
1997
1998
1999
2000
2001
2002
2003
2004
2005
2006
Year

Reasons for Not Achieving ANS

1. Changes in stock abundance, caused by natural short-term fluctuations, harvests by other fisheries, or long-term trends caused by environmental factors.
2. Changes in demand for resource brought on by demographic, economic, or cultural changes.
3. Availability of alternative subsistence resources.
4. Reduction in participation in harvesting monitoring program or underreporting of harvests.

Additionally, scale of ANS finding (area-level) may limit the usefulness of the ANS range for discerning problems in achieving desired levels of subsistence salmon harvests at the community level.

Angoon Case Study

- Located on Admiralty Island; primarily Tlingit community; *Xutsnoowu Kwaan*; population 478 in 2007.
- Traditional salmon harvest areas are within two management areas (Juneau and Sitka) and therefore covered by two ANS ranges.
- From 1996 – 2006, average of 107 subsistence permits issued (range of 90 – 134 permits).
- From 1996 – 2006, average subsistence harvest of 2,019 salmon (range 455 - 2,894 salmon).
- Household survey for 1996 estimated home use harvest of 7,894 salmon (subsistence 46%, rod and reel 18%, commercial removal 35%).
- Household survey for 2001 estimated home use harvest of 2,457 salmon (subsistence 94%, rod and reel 6%; data not available on amount removed from commercial catches).

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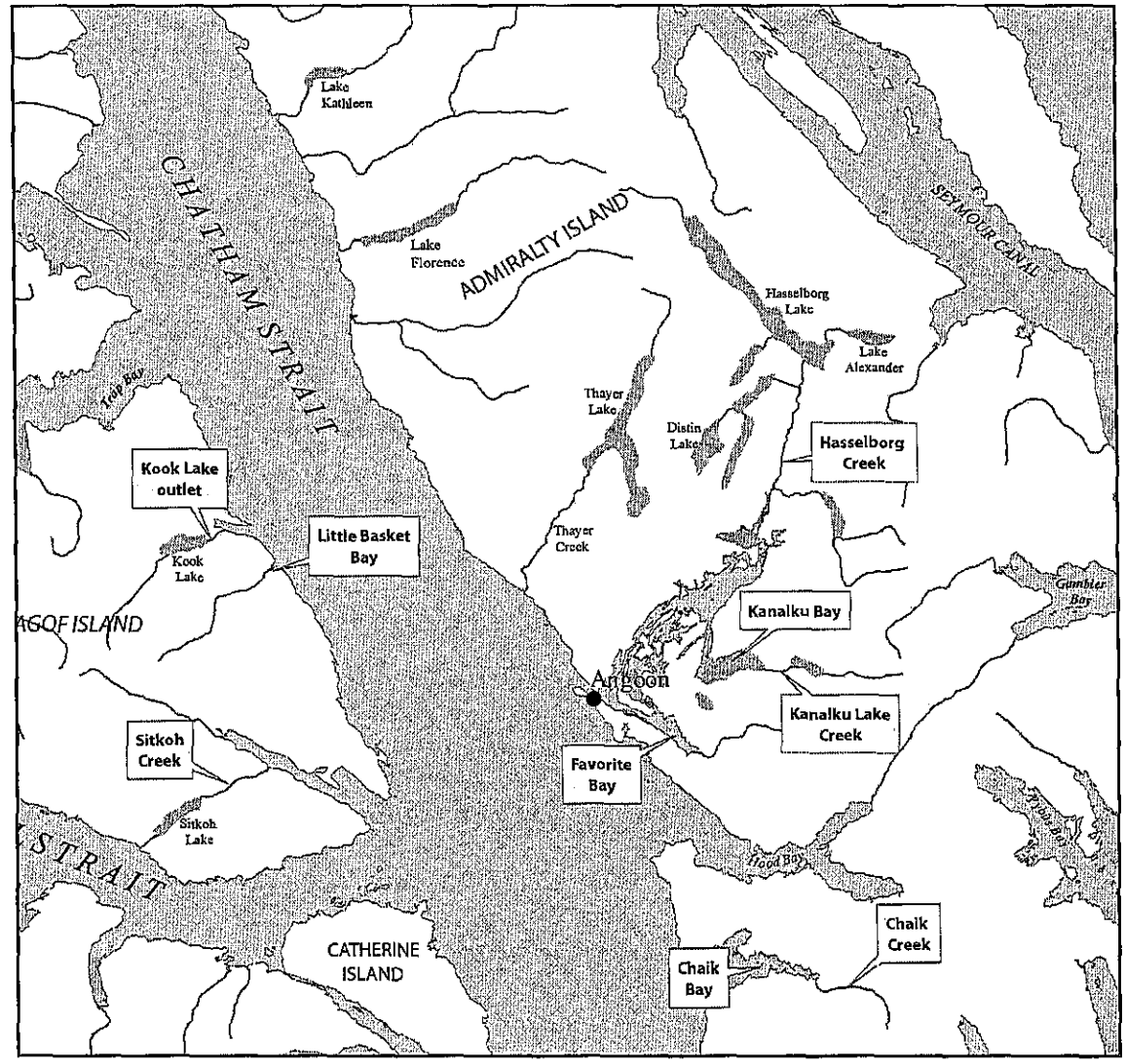


Figure 18.
Primary Angoon Subsistence Salmon Fishing Locations 1996 - 2006

Locations derived from permit information. For more details, please refer to tables in accompanying report. This map is for general representation purposes; features and locations are based on the most current data available.

5 2.5 0 5
Miles

Figure 18. Percentage of Subsistence Salmon Harvest by Water Body, Angoon, 1996 - 2006

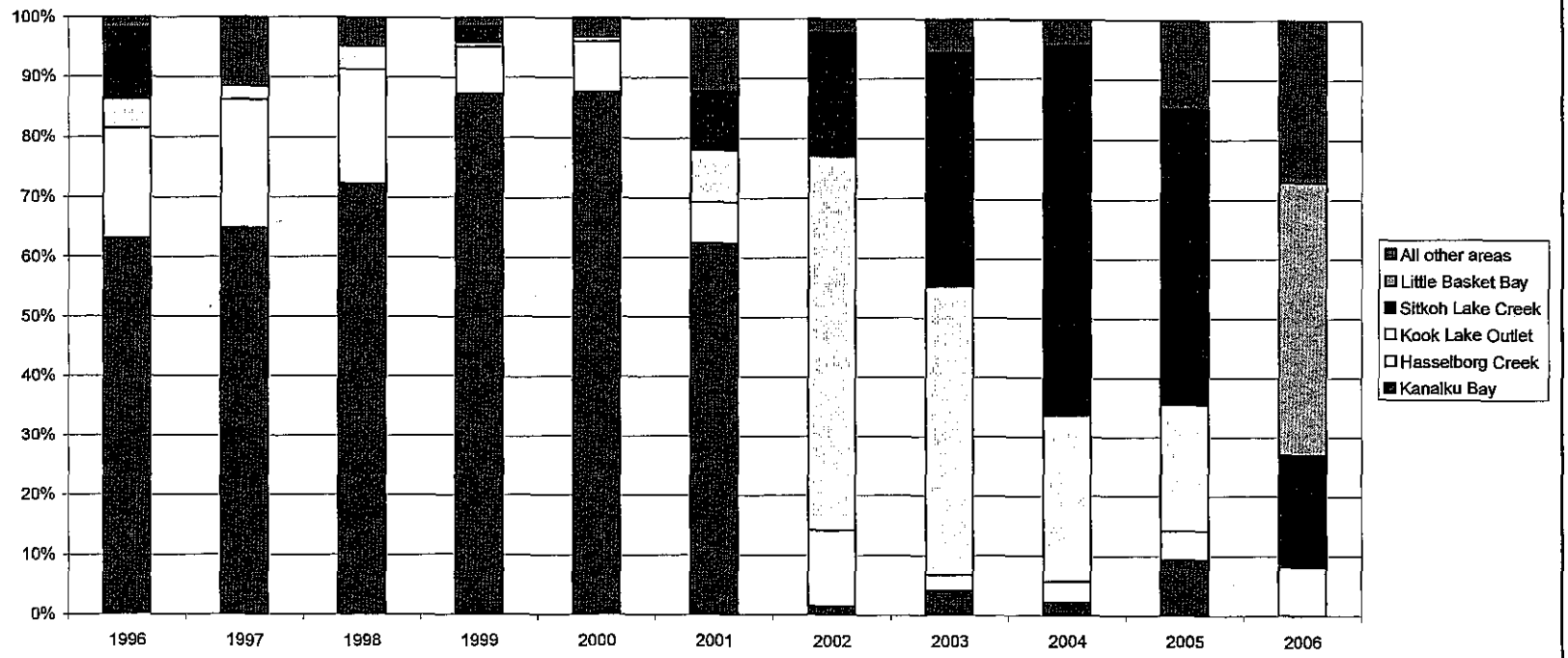
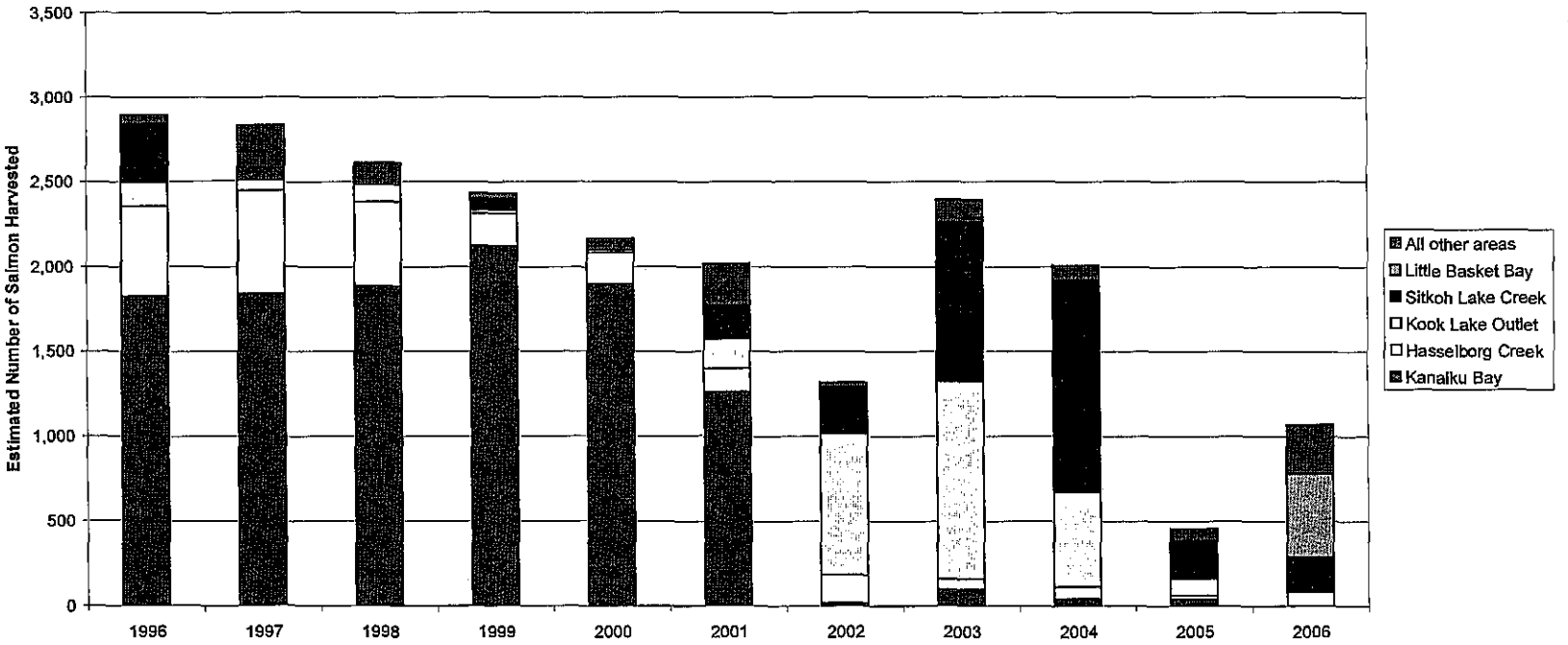


Figure 17. Estimated Subsistence Harvest of Salmon by Water Body, Angoon, 1996 - 2006



Angoon Case: Summary

- Estimated subsistence salmon harvests based on permit returned declined 1996 – 2006.
- Each year, 2 or 3 locations provided most of harvest.
- Primary harvest locations changed over the 11-year period.
- Angoon residents harvest salmon within two areas with separate ANS ranges (Juneau and Sitka management areas).

Kake Case Study

- Located on Kupreanof Island; primarily Tlingit community; *Keex' Kwaan*; population 535 in 2007.
- Traditional salmon harvest areas are within the Petersburg Management Area.
- From 1996 – 2006, average of 177 subsistence salmon permits (range 133 – 214 permits).
- From 1996 – 2006, average subsistence harvest of 2,729 salmon (range 2,007 – 3,672).
- Household survey for 1996 estimated home use harvest of 6,331 salmon (72% subsistence, 12% rod and reel, 16% removed from commercial catch).
- Household survey for 2001 estimated home use of 5,302 salmon (88% subsistence, 12% rod and reel; data not available on amount removed from commercial catches).

Figure 20. Percentage of Subsistence Salmon Harvest by Water Body, Kake, 1996 - 2006

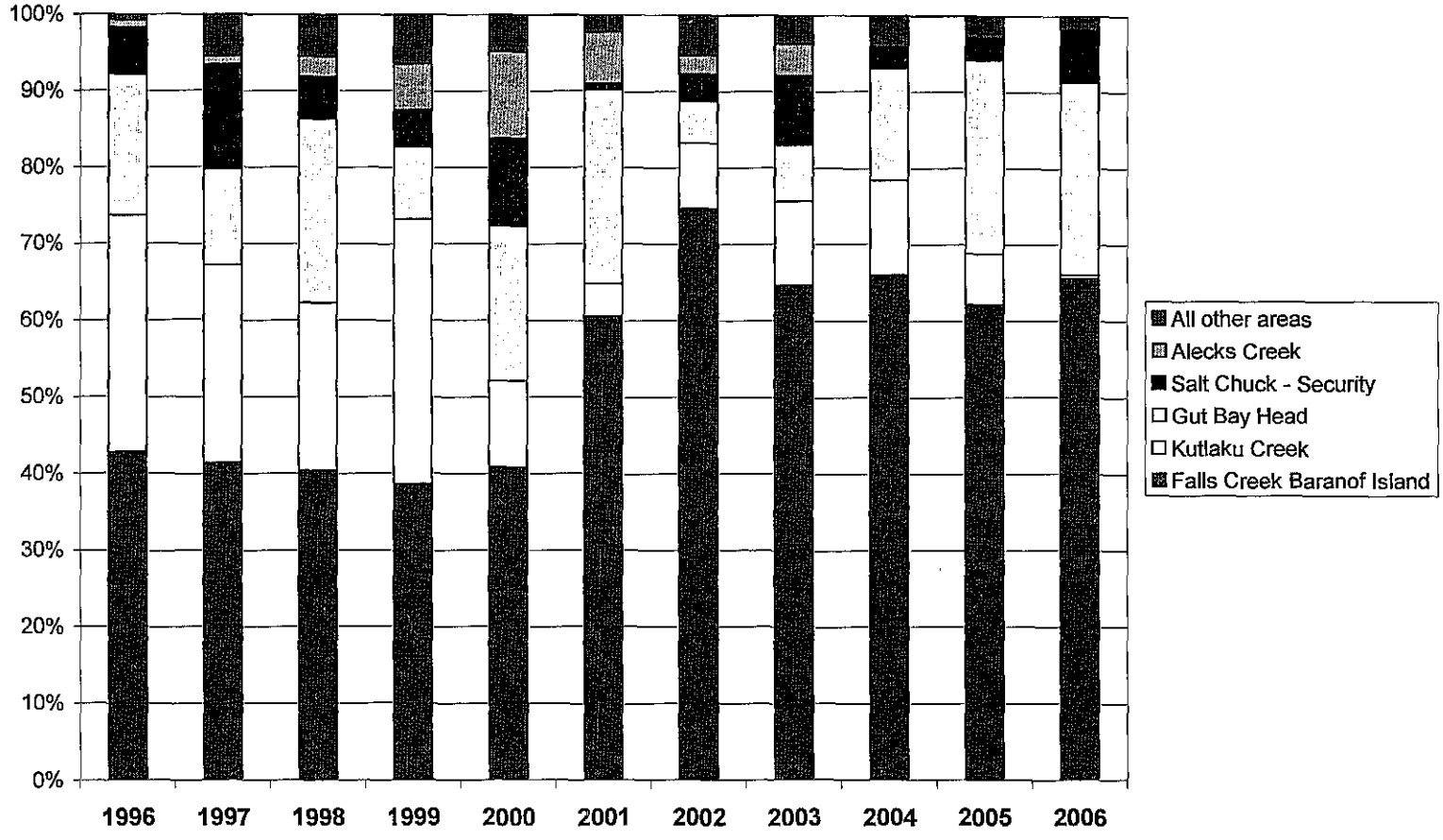
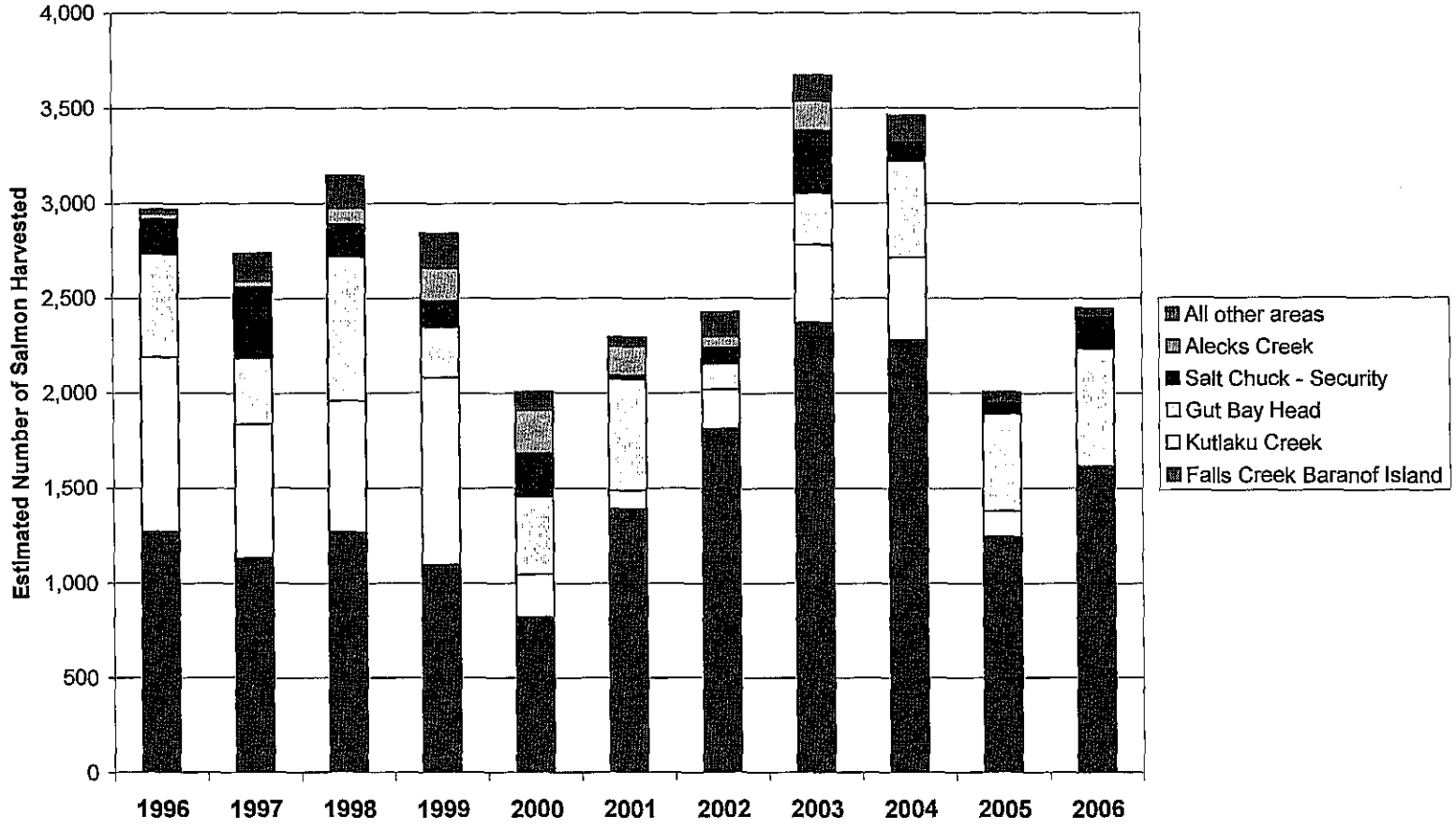


Figure 19. Estimated Subsistence Harvest of Salmon by Water Body, Kake, 1996 - 2006



Kake Case: Summary

- No apparent trends in subsistence salmon harvests based on permit data.
- More stability in harvest locations compared to Angoon.
- Falls Creek top location over 11-year period; decline in harvest at Kutlaku Creek with corresponding increases at Falls Creek and Gut Bay.

Considerations Regarding Proposal 236

- ANS intended to be a useful assessment tool.
- Definition of stock: a category of fish "manageable as a unit."
- Subsistence salmon fishing is dispersed among many water bodies.
- Each year, most harvest is concentrated in a few locations but key water bodies change.
- Reasons for changing harvests and locations complex; biological, economic, demographic, cultural.
- Need well-functioning permit system to assess ANS.

Options for action on Proposal 236:

1. No action: leave ANS as is.
2. No action, but with a directive to ADF&G and public to develop comprehensive options for next SE/Yakutat finfish meeting (2012).
3. Adopt an amended proposal focused on revised ANS for one area, evaluate in 3 years; if considering this option, focus on areas used by Angoon (community submitting Proposal 236).

Option 3 Details

- Separate District 12 from remainder of Juneau ANS area.
- Also include Sitkoh Bay drainages in new ANS.
- Base ANS range on years in which previous ANS was achieved.
- Make consequent changes to other ANS areas.

Table 15. Option for Modified Salmon ANS Finding for Southeast Alaska

Year	Estimated Subsistence Harvests of Salmon		
	District 12	Sitkoh Lake Creek	Total
1996	3,909	300	4,209
1997	3,199	68	3,267
1998	3,154	72	3,225
1999	3,101	80	3,181
2000	2,939	78	3,017
2001	2,278	469	2,747
2002	1,264	225	1,489
2003	1,877	680	2,558
2004	1,096	1,221	2,317
2005	411	303	714
2006	895	211	1,106
Annual mean	2,193	337	2,530
Adjusted mean (exclues 2002, 2005, 2006)	2,694	371	3,065

ANS Option A	2,317 to 4,209 salmon (low [2004] and high [1996] define range)
ANS Option B	2,300 to 3,800 salmon (adjusted mean +/-25%)

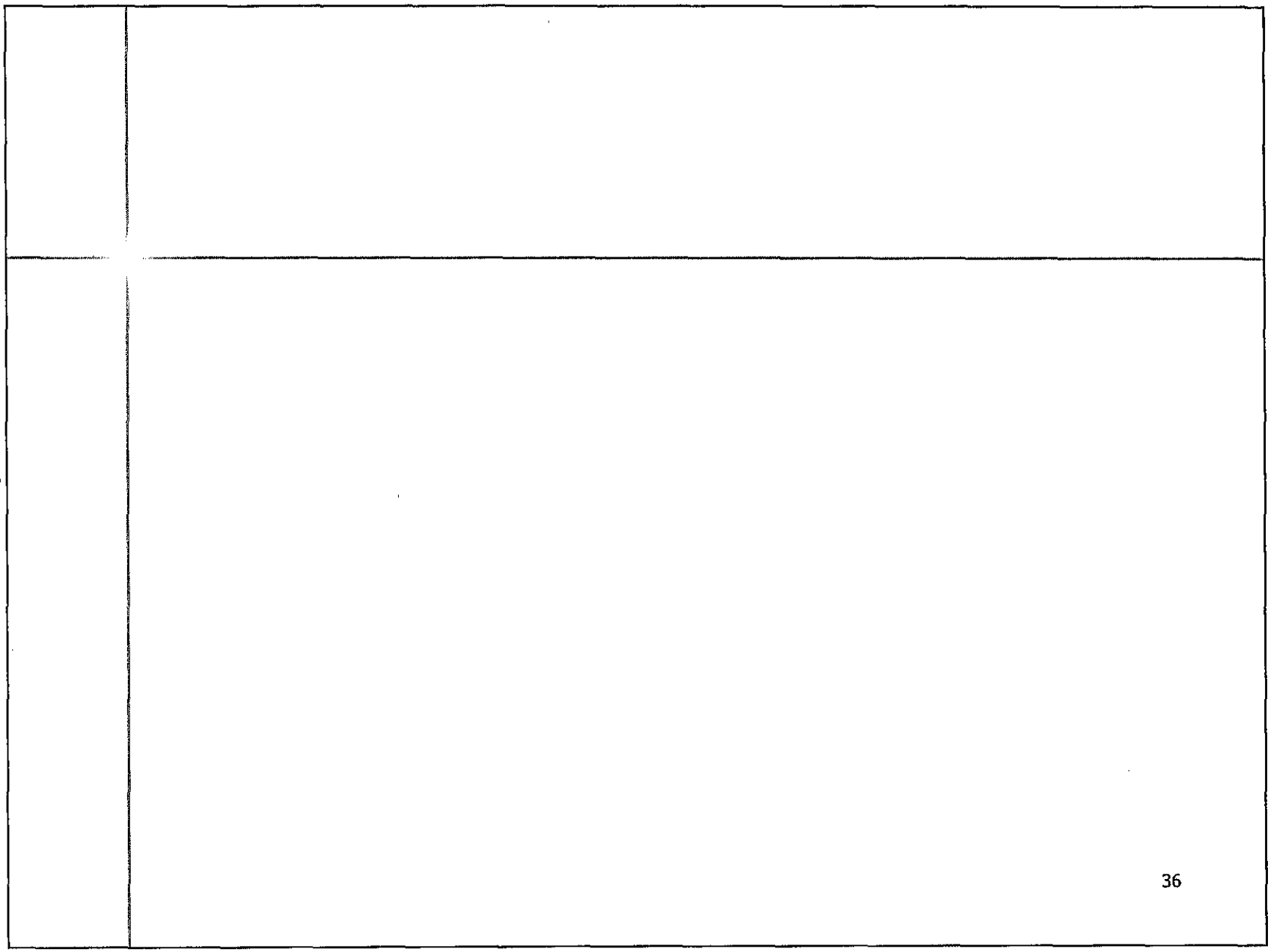
Proposal 236

Summary:

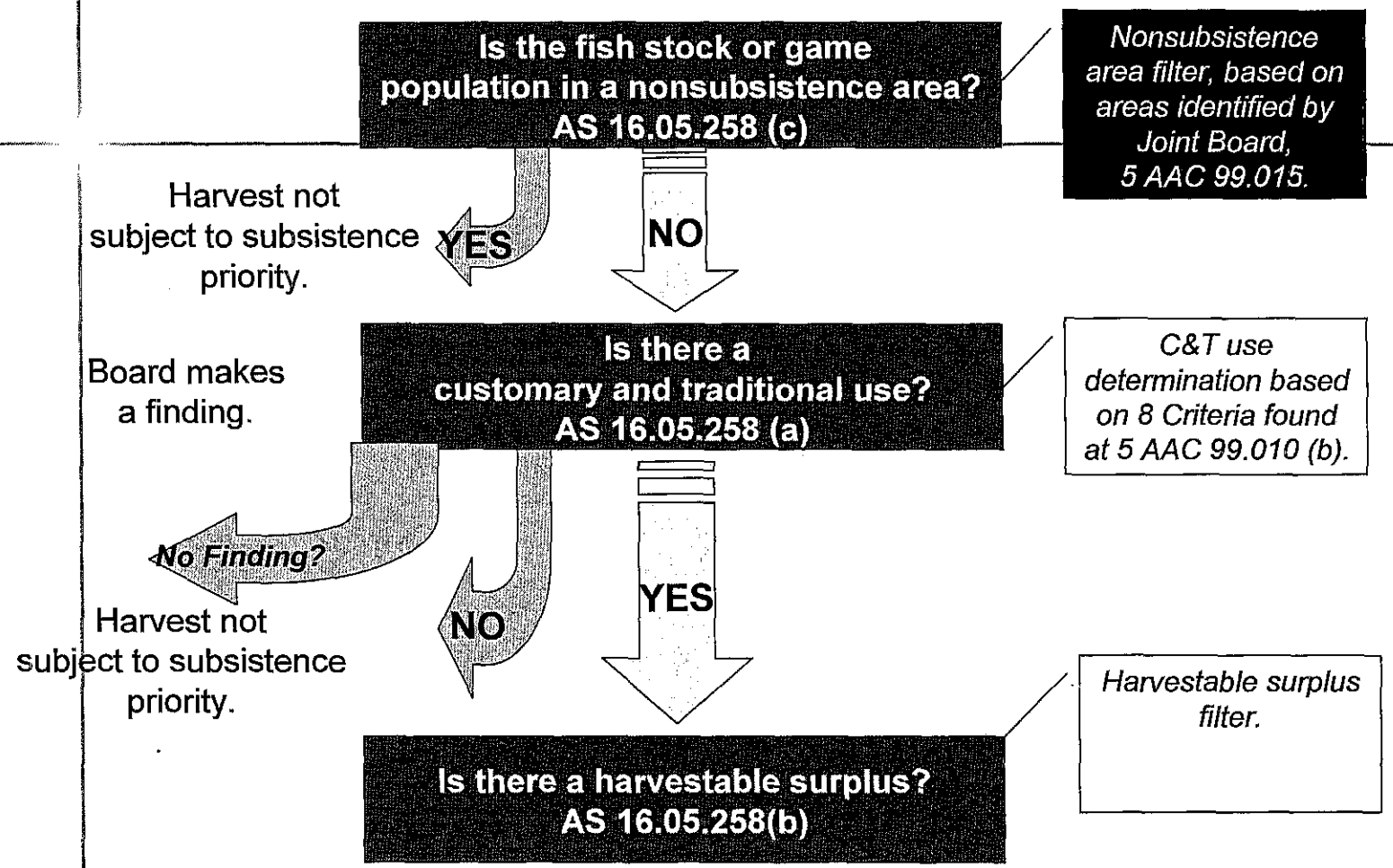
- This proposal would establish more precise ANS findings for salmon stocks in the Southeastern Area.

- **Department Recommendation:**

Neutral, but we suggest the board consider options.

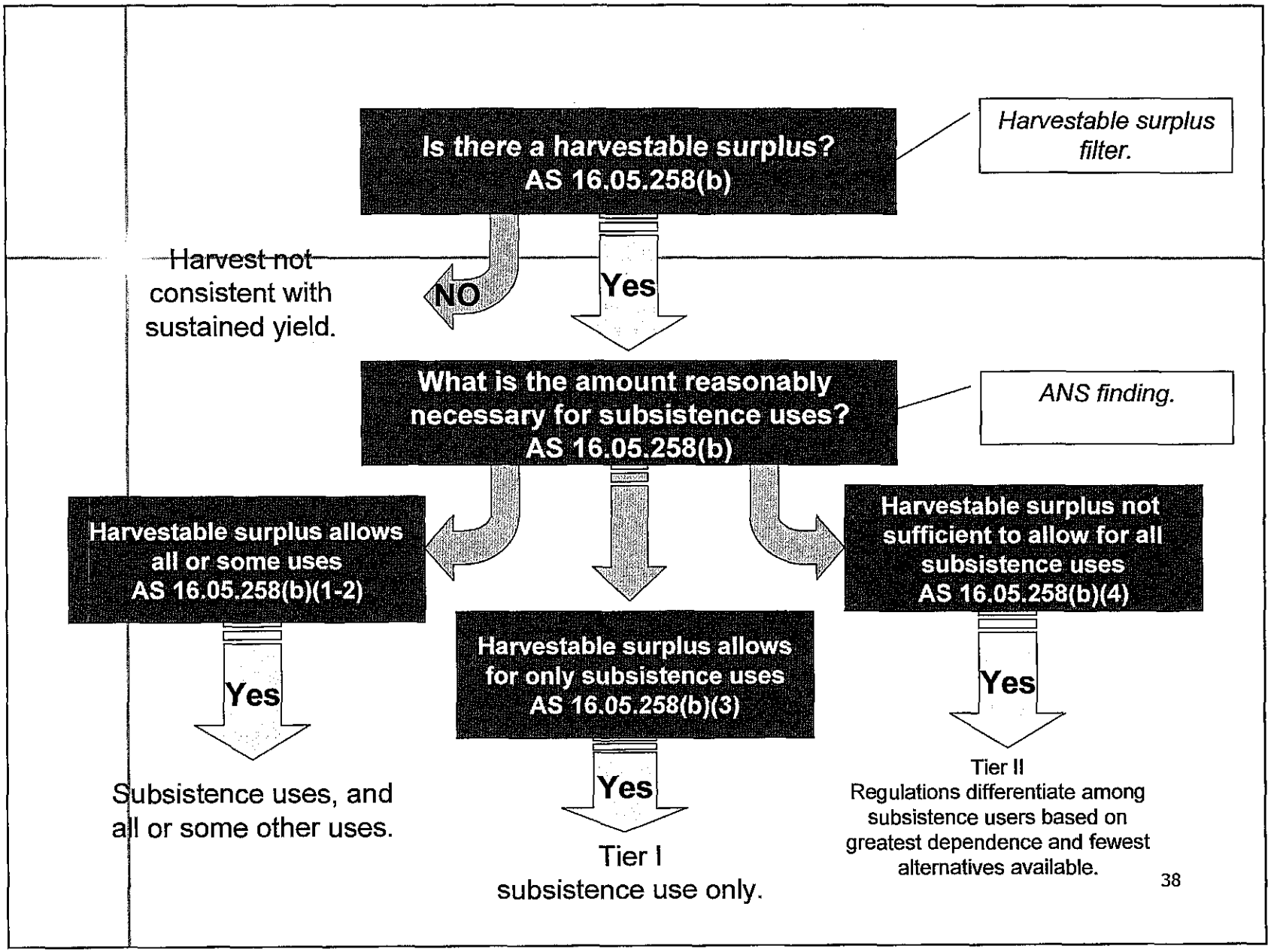

36

Steps When Considering Regulations that Affect Subsistence Uses



37

Proposal 236


Is there a harvestable surplus?
AS 16.05.258(b)
Harvestable surplus filter.
Harvest not consistent with sustained yield.
NO
Yes
What is the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence uses?
AS 16.05.258(b)
ANS finding.
Harvestable surplus allows all or some uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(1-2)
Harvestable surplus allows for only subsistence uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(3)
Harvestable surplus not sufficient to allow for all subsistence uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(4)
Yes
Yes
Yes
Subsistence uses, and all or some other uses.
Tier I
subsistence use only.
Tier II
Regulations differentiate among subsistence users based on greatest dependence and fewest alternatives available.

Customary and Traditional Uses and Amounts Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence Findings for Herring Spawn in sections 13A and 13B: Background for Proposal 234

Prepared for
Alaska Board of Fisheries
February 2009

RC 16

RC 16

Proposal 234

- This proposal would revise current findings regarding the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence uses (ANS) of herring spawn in Sections 13A and 13B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape (5 AAC 01.716 (b)).

Department Recommendation:
Neutral

Key Features of Proposal 234

- Recommends more precise ANS finding based on 2002-2008 survey data.
- Focuses on ANS as a tool to evaluate achievement of provisions of AS 16.05.258 to provide subsistence fishing opportunities.

State Subsistence Procedures

Board findings on herring and herring spawn in the Sitka Sound area:

- Is there customary and traditional use of herring and herring spawn in the Sitka Sound area?
  - Yes, in waters of sections 13A and 13B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape.
- Is there a harvestable surplus of herring and herring spawn?
  - Yes.
- What is the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence?
  - Established in 5 AAC 01.716 (b) (see next slide).
- Does the harvestable surplus allow for all or only some uses?
  - This is a board determination.

Current C&T and ANS Findings for Subsistence Herring Spawn in Sitka Sound

Stock and Positive Customary Traditional Use (C&T) Finding 1989: Herring spawn in Sections 13A and 13B north of latitude of Aspid Cape	Amount Reasonably Necessary for Subsistence (ANS) Finding 2002: 105,000 to 158,000 lbs of herring spawn	Regulation 5 AAC 01.716(b)

Sitka Area: Subsistence Herring and Herring Spawn Regulations

- Current regulations allow the subsistence harvest of herring and herring spawn in waters of sections 13A and 13B north of the latitude of Aspid Cape (5 AAC 01.716 (b)).
- There is no limit or permit required.
- Customary trade of herring spawn on kelp is allowed—32 lbs per person/158 lbs per household, by permit (5 AAC 01.717 and 5 AAC 01.730 (g)).

Sitka Sound Herring Spawn Fishery

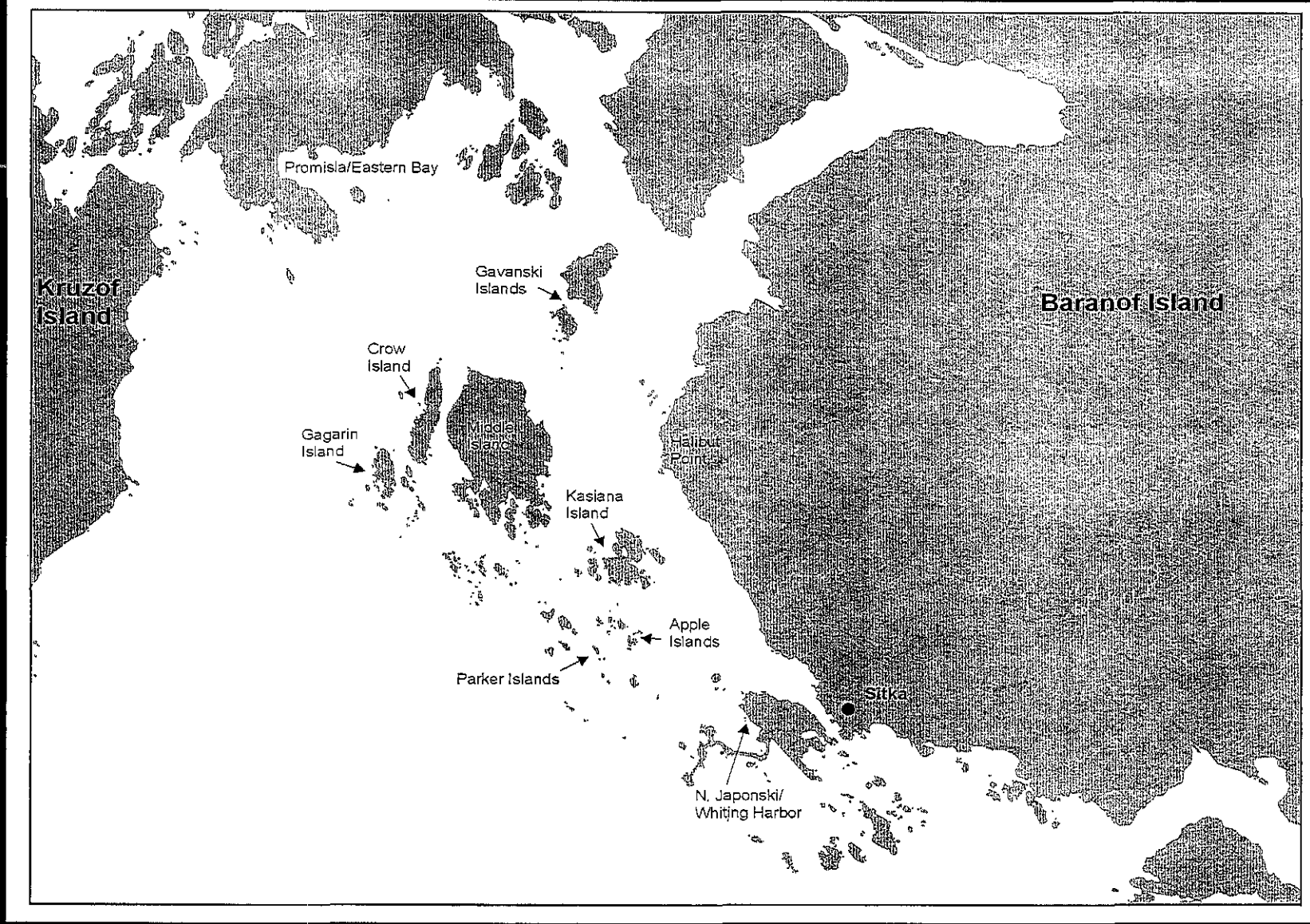
- Unique abundance of the Pacific herring spawn and the length of the spawning period = significant harvests.
- Hemlock branches and *Macrocystis* kelp primary deposition strata.
- A specialized activity.
- A few harvest most of the herring spawn and share it with others.
- Trade and sharing always part of the fishery.

Reported Harvest Locations, 2006 Survey

Location	Reported # of households using location	Percentage of harvesting households using location	Reported pounds harvested
Kasiana Islands Group	42	33	95,165
South Middle Island	22	17	28,640
Crow/Gagarin Islands	19	15	16,891
North Middle Island	14	11	22,346
Big/Little Gavanski Islands	5	4	2,835
Other	5	4	990
Eastern/Promisla Bay	3	2	500
Apple/Parker Group	2	2	950
North Halibut Point Road	2	2	3,690
North Japonski/Whiting Harbor	2	2	1,550
Redoubt/Kanaga Bay	1	1	0
	117	92	173,557

Source: Sitka Tribe of Alaska, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Subsistence, Household Survey, 2006

Sitka Sound Herring Spawn Harvest Locations



Sitka Estimated Herring Spawn Harvests by substrate, 2002- 2008

Resource	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Herring spawn - on hemlock branches	139,756	269,905	356,693	72,039	212,952	84,093	68,409
Herring spawn - on kelp	4,270	4,555	11,494	3,176	4,372	3,117	1,409
Herring spawn - on seaweed	7,642	4,339	13,039	3,848	2,031	N/A**	2,118
Totals	151,717*	278,799	381,226	79,063	219,355	87,210	71,936

*Number includes amount from unknown subtrate

**Data not available

Background on Present ANS

Established by the board in 2002.

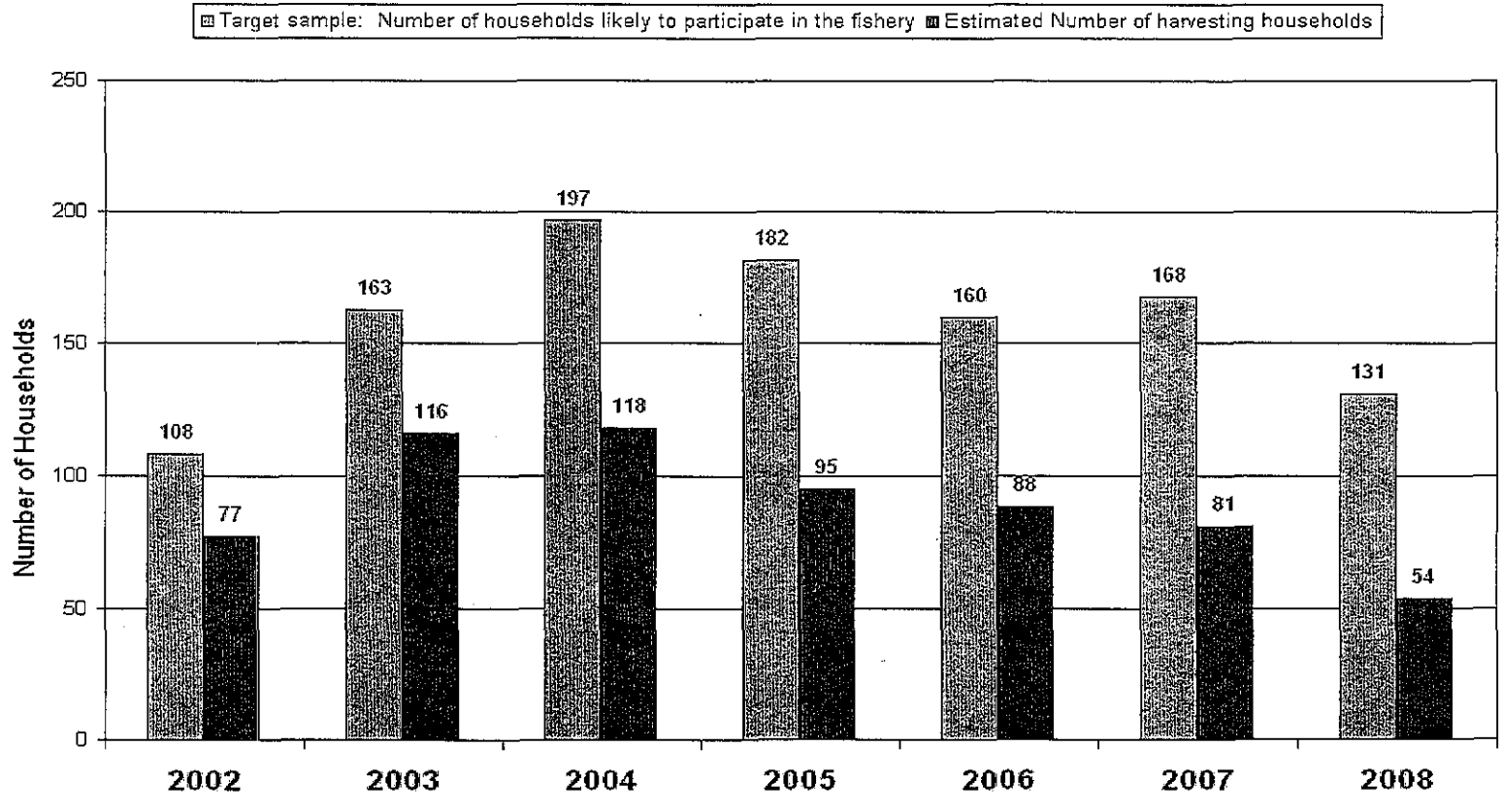
Determination based on 1996 household harvest survey data and the 1989 estimate made by Schroeder and Kookesh based on their research in Sitka (TP 173).

Studies Providing Data on Subsistence Herring Spawn Harvests, Sitka

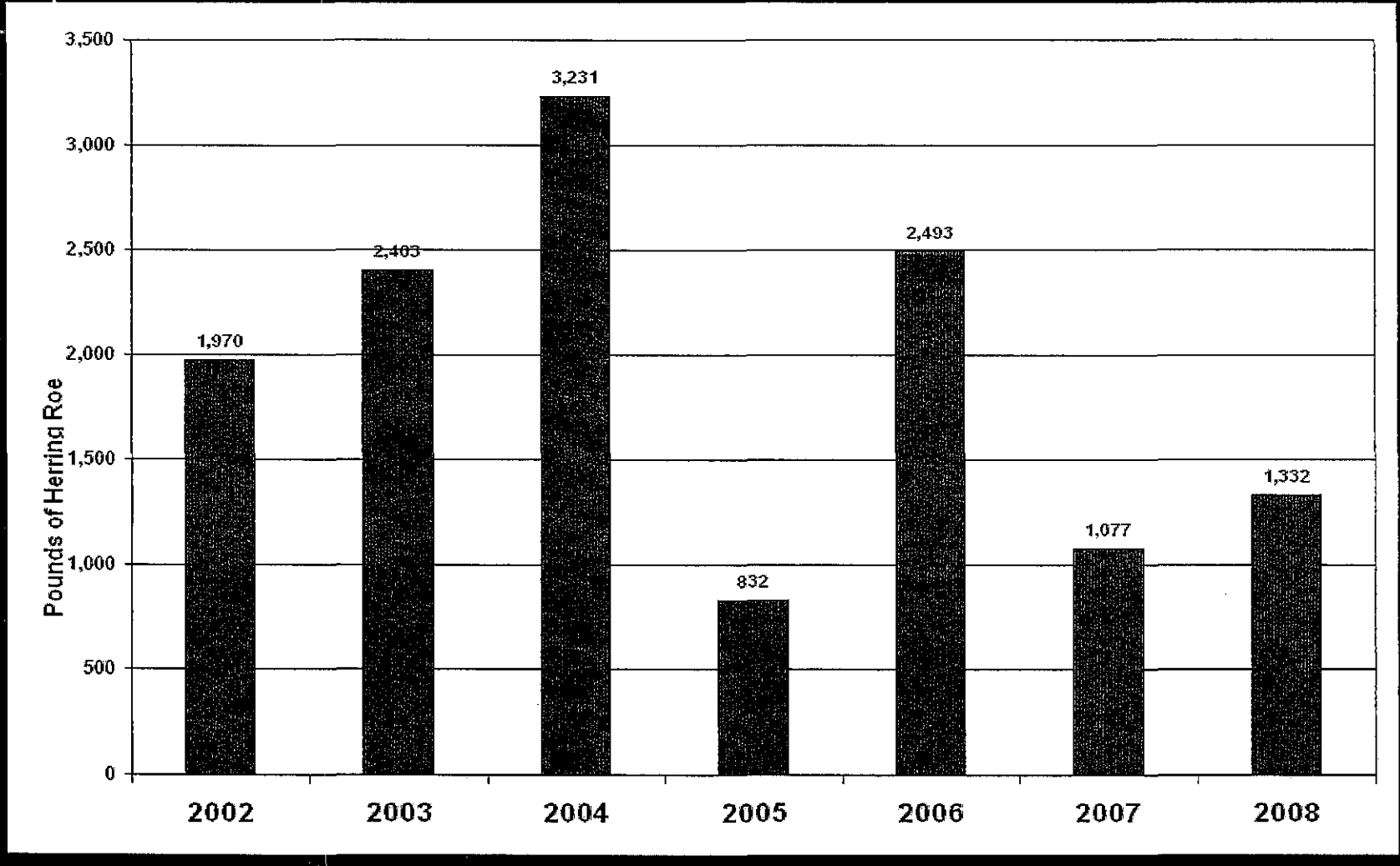
Year	Organizations conducting surveys	Reference
1987	ADF&G Division of Subsistence, UAA	CSIS*
1989	ADF&G Division of Subsistence	Schroeder and Kookesh 1990
1996	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	CSIS
2002	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2003	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2004	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Brock and Turek 2007
2005	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Brock and Turek 2007
2006	Collaboration between ADF&G and Sitka Tribe	Brock and Turek 2007
2007	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Turek *In prep*
2008	Sitka Tribe of Alaska conducted surveys	Turek *In prep*

*Community Subsistence Information System

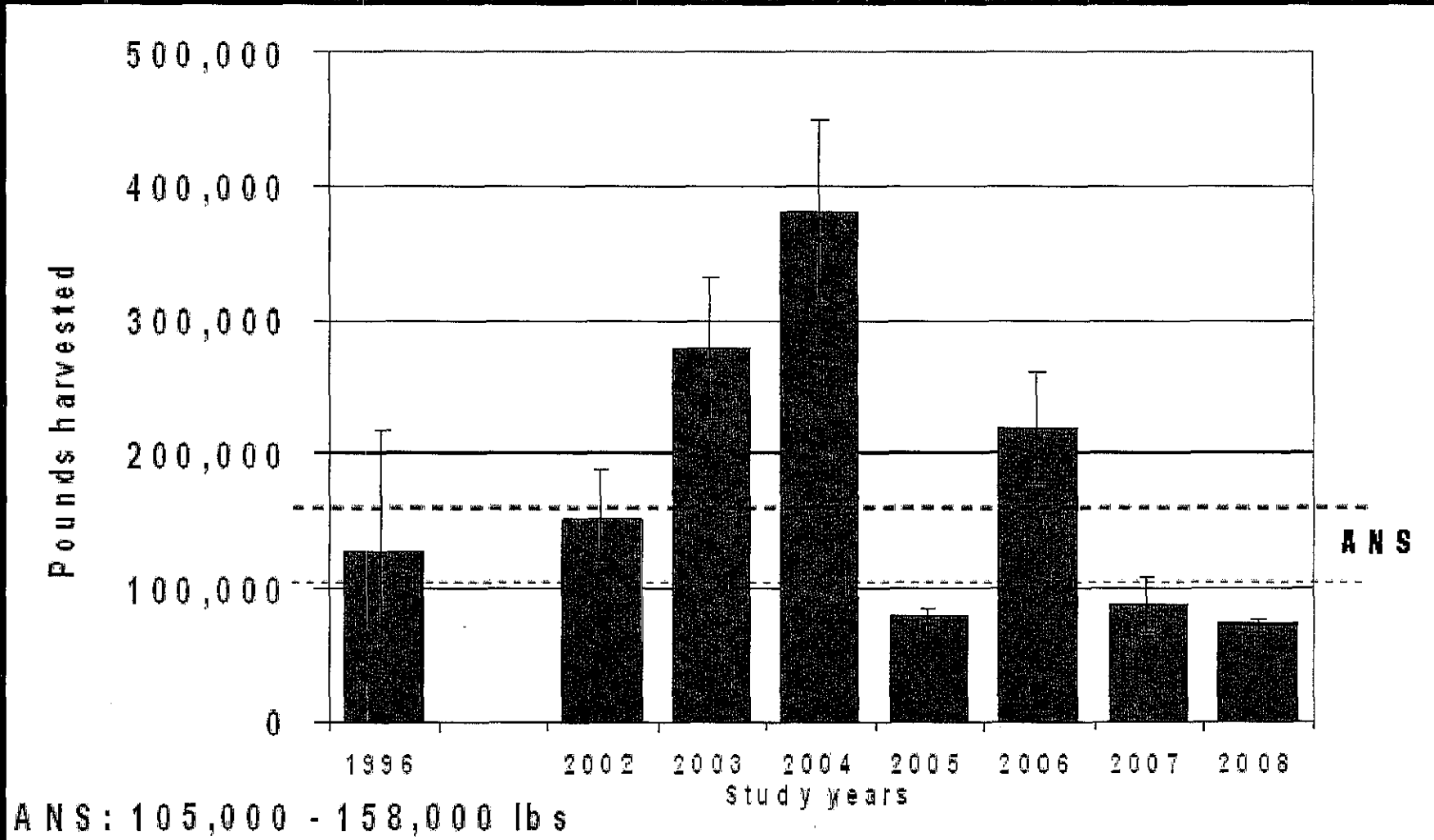
Number of Households Likely to Participate in Subsistence Herring Spawn Fishery (Target Sample) and Estimated Number of Harvesting Households, Sitka



Mean Harvest of Subsistence Herring Spawn by Harvesting Households, Sitka



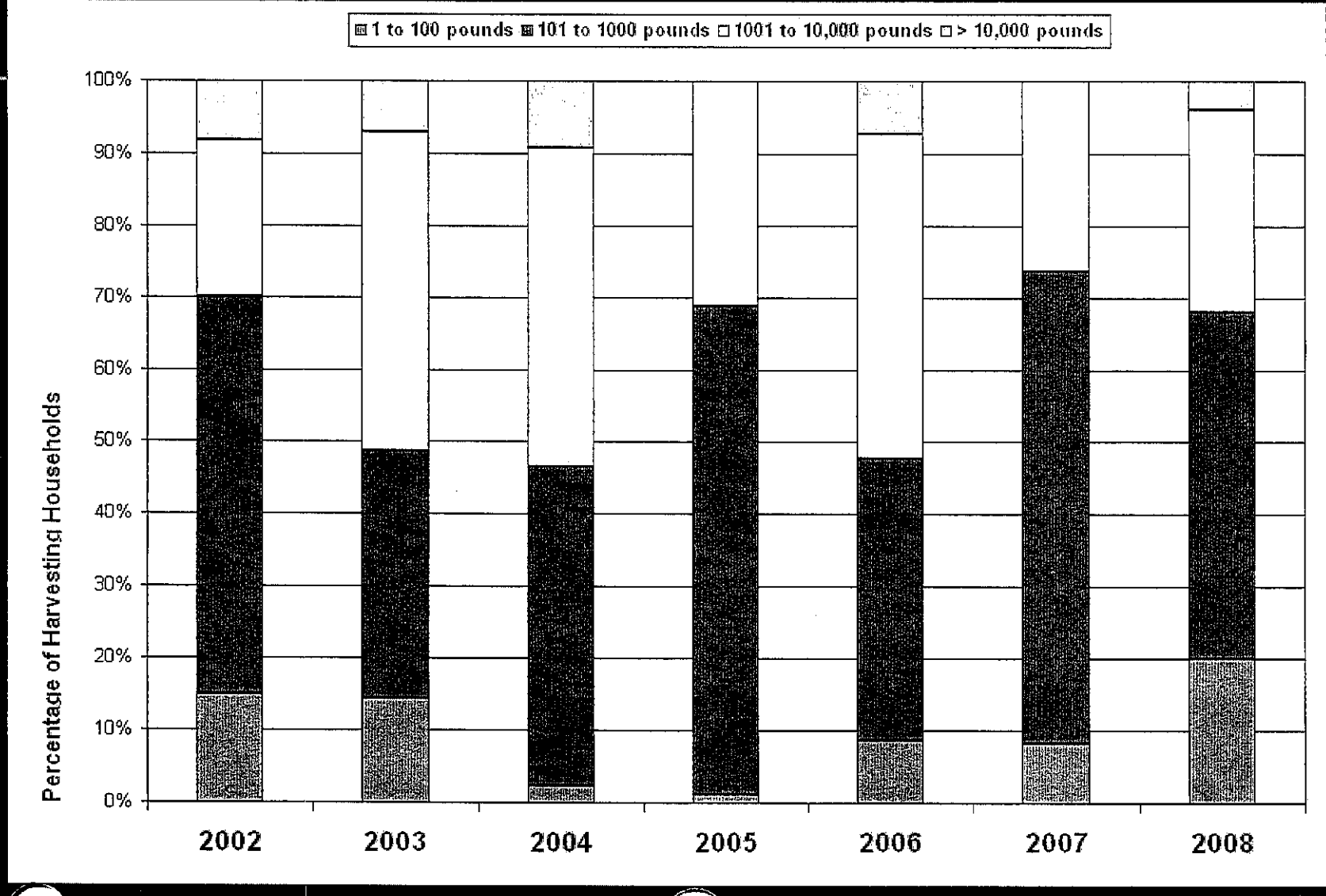
Achievement of ANS, Herring Spawn, Sitka 1996 - 2008



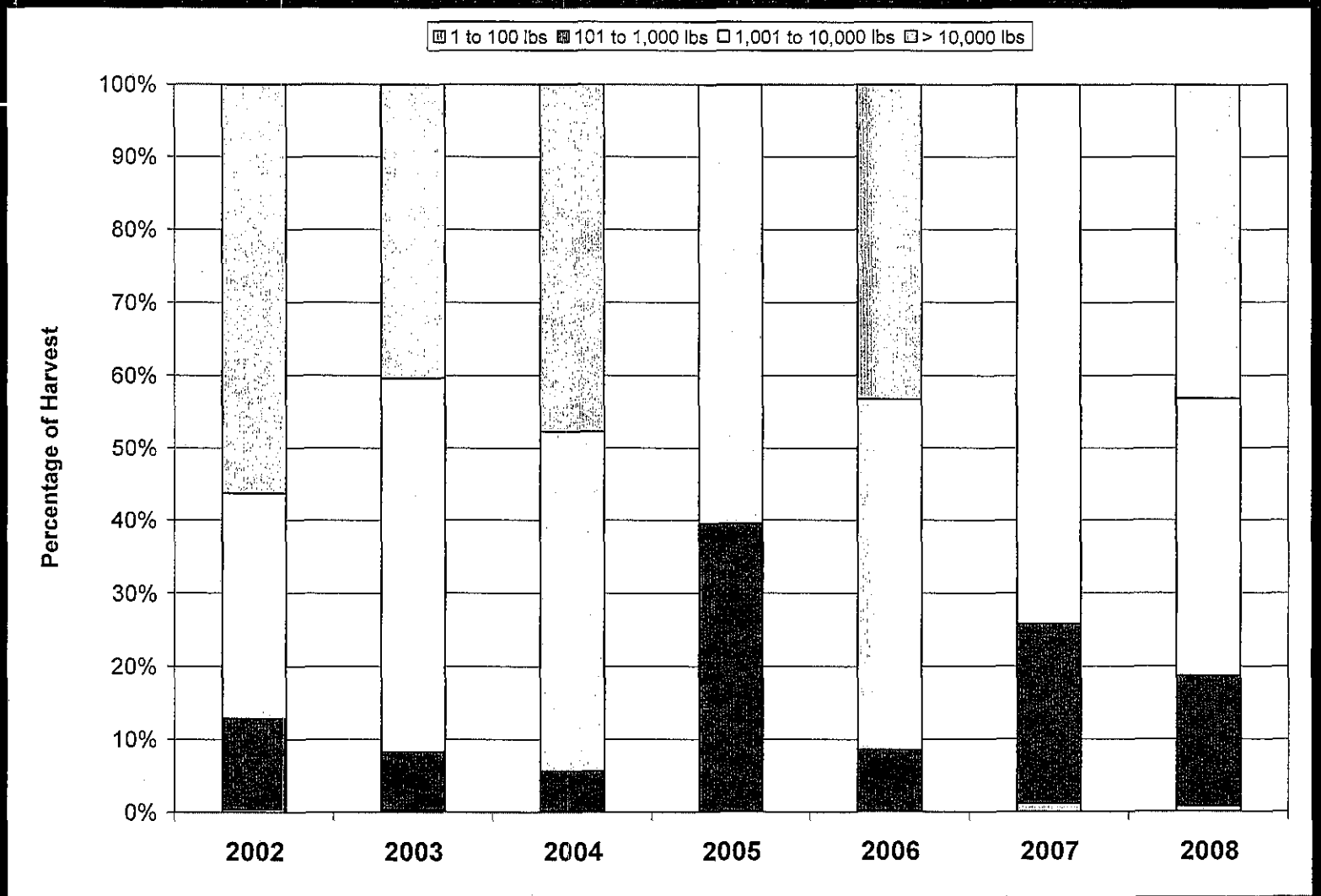
ANS: 105,000 - 158,000 lbs

ADF&G Division of Subsistence (2008)

Percentage of Herring Spawn Harvesters by Amount of Herring Spawn Harvested, Sitka



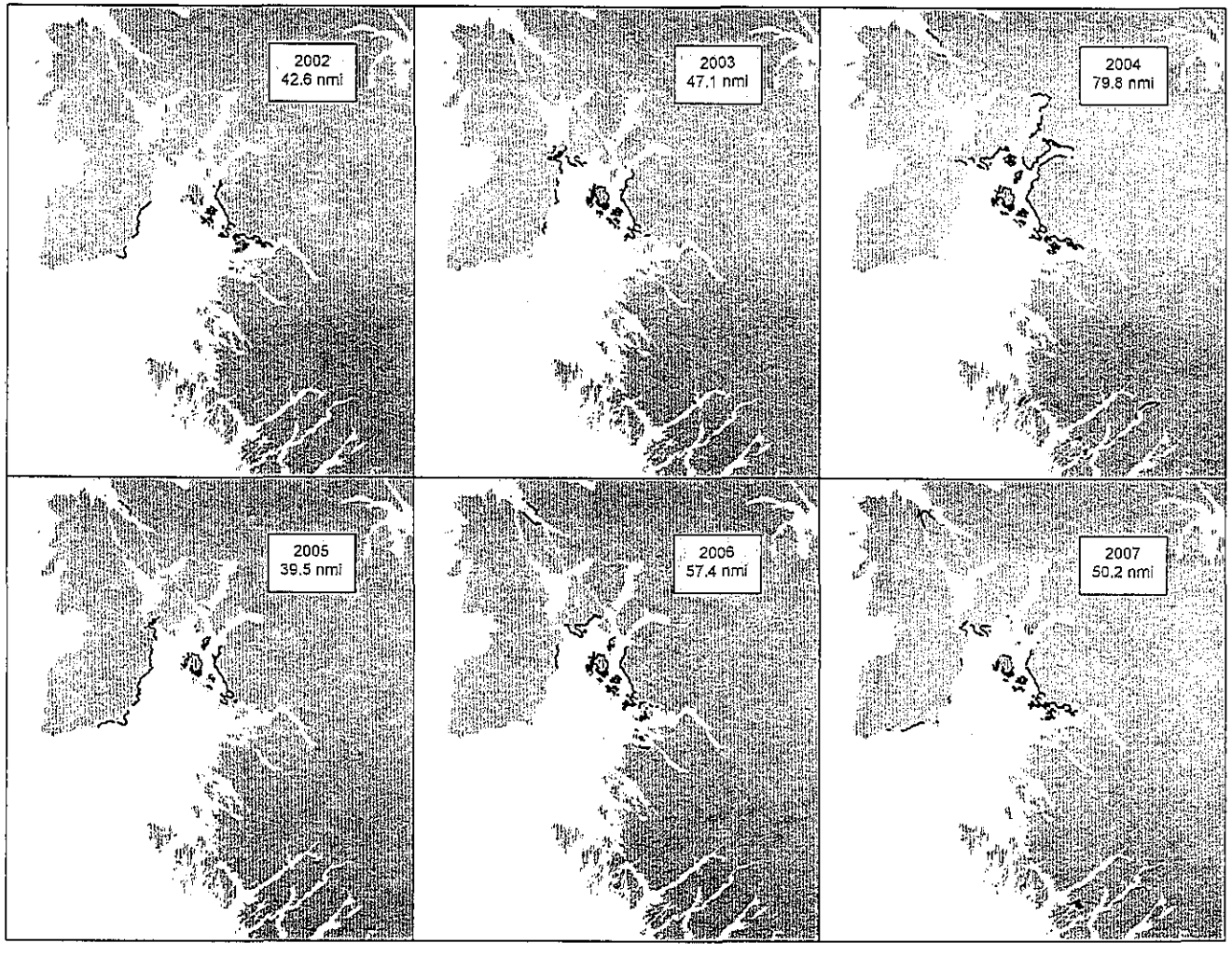
Percentage of Herring Spawn Subsistence Harvest by Harvester Category, Sitka



Possible Reasons for Not Achieving ANS

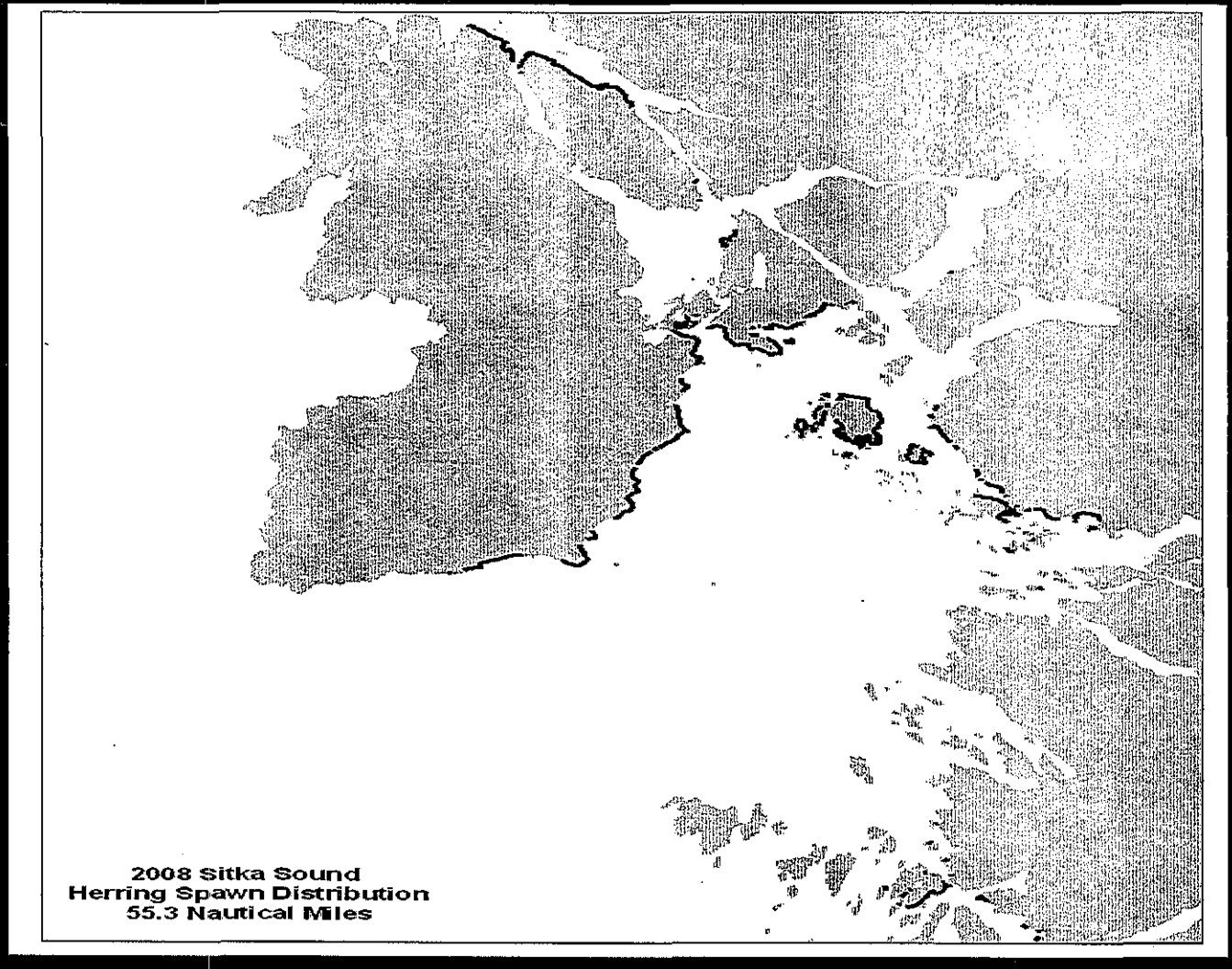
1. Changes in stock abundance, caused by natural short-term fluctuations, harvests by other fisheries, or long-term trends caused by environmental factors.
2. Changes in herring spawn distribution.
3. Weather conditions interfering with subsistence harvests.
4. Changes in demand for resource brought on by demographic, economic, or cultural changes.
5. Availability of alternative subsistence resources.
6. Reduction in participation in harvesting monitoring program or underreporting of harvests.

Sitka Sound Herring Spawn Distribution, 2002 – 2007



Source: 2008 Southeast Alaska Sac Roe Herring Stock Status Report. ADF&G, Commercial Fisheries Div. 2008

Sitka Sound Herring Spawn Distribution



Source: ADFG, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Sitka Sound Herring Update #11, 21 May 2008, 10:00 AM

Considerations Regarding Proposal 234

- ANS intended to be a useful assessment tool.
- Definition of stock: a category of fish "manageable as a unit."
- Subsistence herring spawn fishing is dispersed but certain areas are more productive.
- Each year, most harvest is concentrated in a few locations.
- Reasons for changing harvests and locations complex: biological, economic, demographic, cultural.
- Need well-functioning harvest reporting system to assess ANS.

ANS Options

- **Option A:** no action on Proposal 234; ANS range remains **105,000 – 158,000 lbs.**
- **Option B: 265,000 – 325,000** as proposed in Proposal 234.
- **Option C: 136,000 – 227,000**; mean harvest from 2002 – 2008, +/-25%.
- **Option D: 193,000 – 322,000**; mean harvest from 2002 – 2008, deleting years below present ANS.
- **Option E: 72,000 – 381,000**; high and low estimated harvests, 2002 – 2008.
- **Option F: 152,000 – 381,000**; high and low estimated harvests, excluding years below present ANS.
- **Option G: 79,000 – 279,000**; range of harvests from 2002 – 2008 excluding high and low years.

Options for Action on Proposal 234

1. No action: leave ANS as is.
2. No action, but with a directive to ADF&G and public to develop comprehensive options for next SE/Yakutat finfish meeting (2012).
3. No action; adopt a permit program as proposed in Proposal 235 to monitor harvests and evaluate ANS in 2012.
4. Adopt as written.
5. Adopt an amended proposal (see previous slide) focused on revised ANS, evaluate in 3 years.

Proposal 234

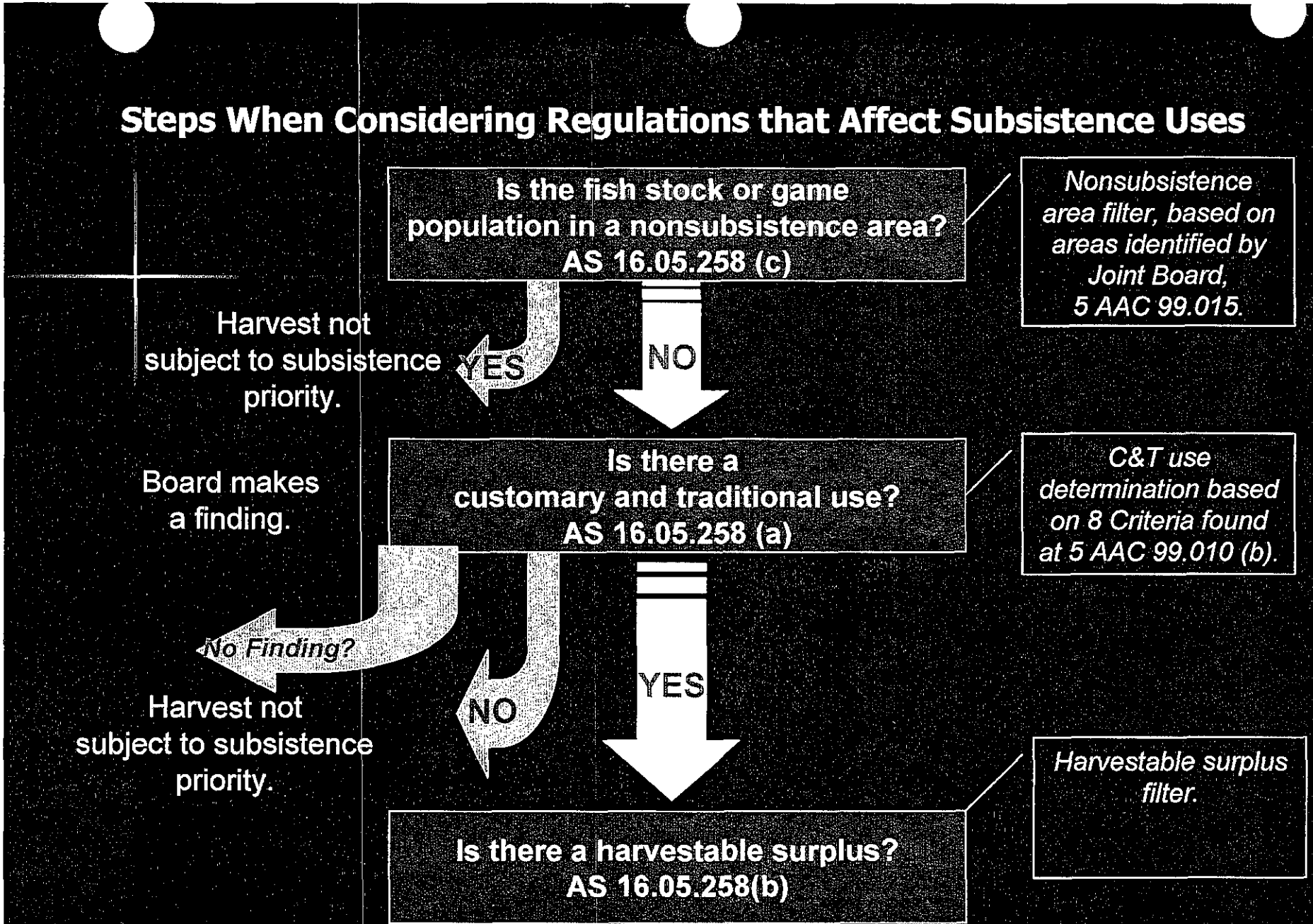
Summary:

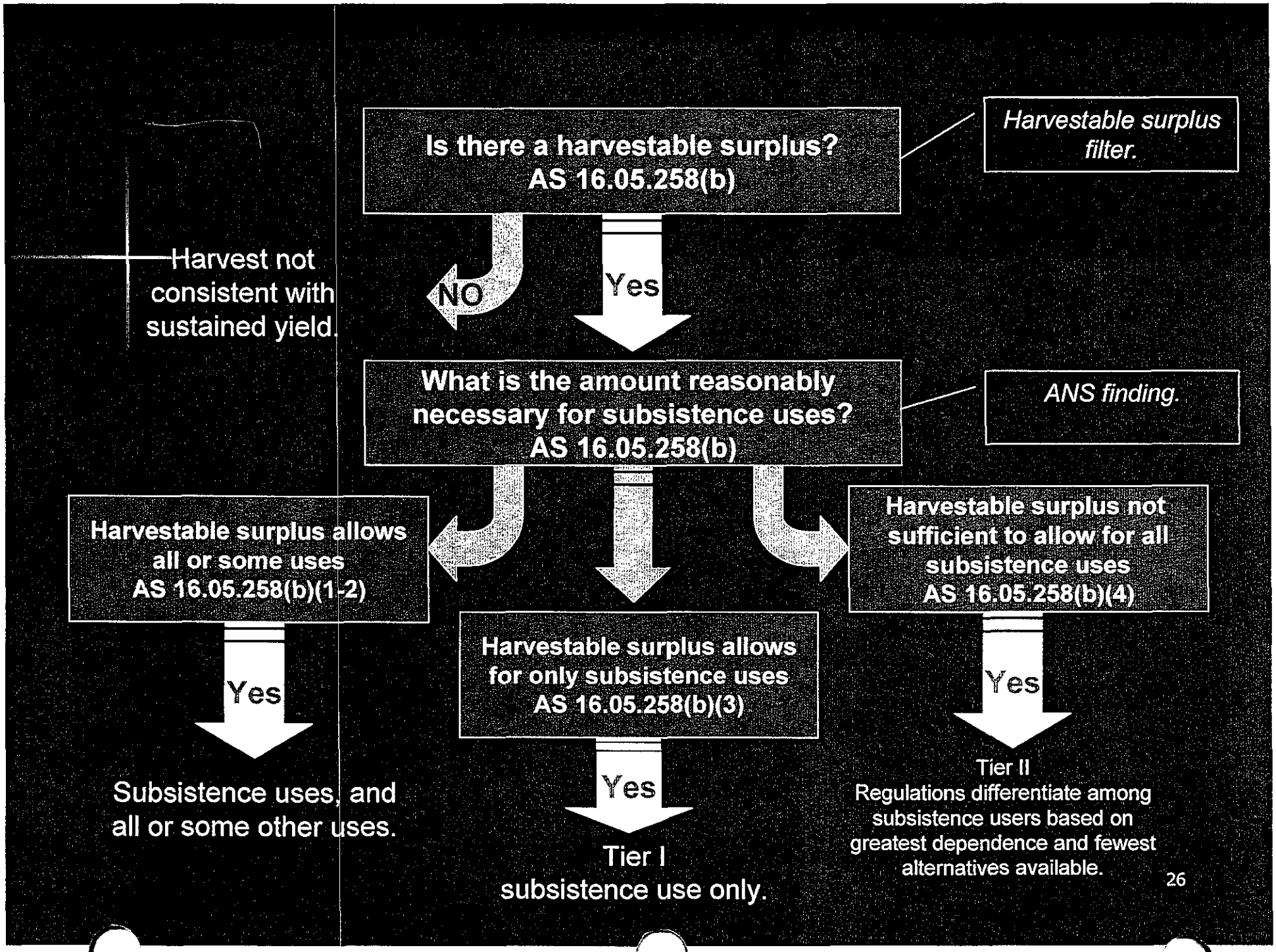
- This proposal would revise ANS findings for herring spawn in the Sitka Area.

- **Department Recommendation:**

Neutral, but we suggest the board consider options.

Steps When Considering Regulations that Affect Subsistence Uses

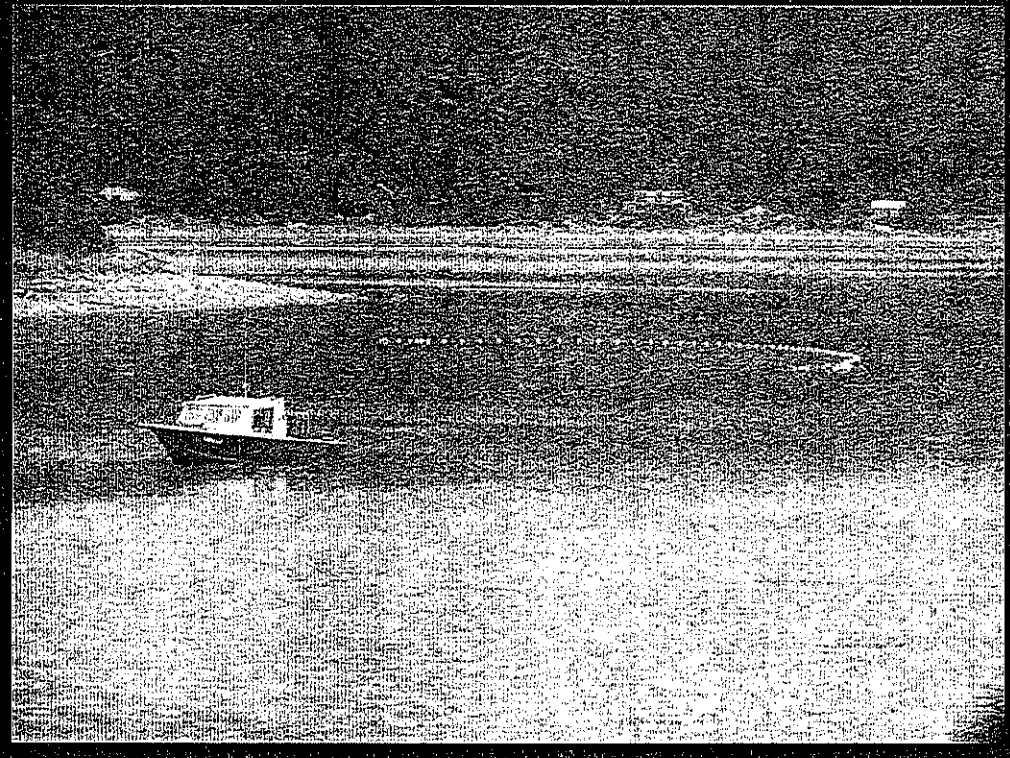



Is there a harvestable surplus?
AS 16.05.258(b)
Harvestable surplus filter.
NO
Harvest not consistent with sustained yield.
Yes
What is the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence uses?
AS 16.05.258(b)
ANS finding.
Harvestable surplus allows all or some uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(1-2)
Harvestable surplus not sufficient to allow for all subsistence uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(4)
Harvestable surplus allows for only subsistence uses
AS 16.05.258(b)(3)
Yes
Yes
Yes
Subsistence uses, and all or some other uses.
Tier I
subsistence use only.
Tier II
Regulations differentiate among subsistence users based on greatest dependence and fewest alternatives available.

Proposal 237
Customary and Traditional Subsistence Uses of Fish Stocks

Prepared for the Alaska Board of Fisheries

February 2009



RC 17

RC 17

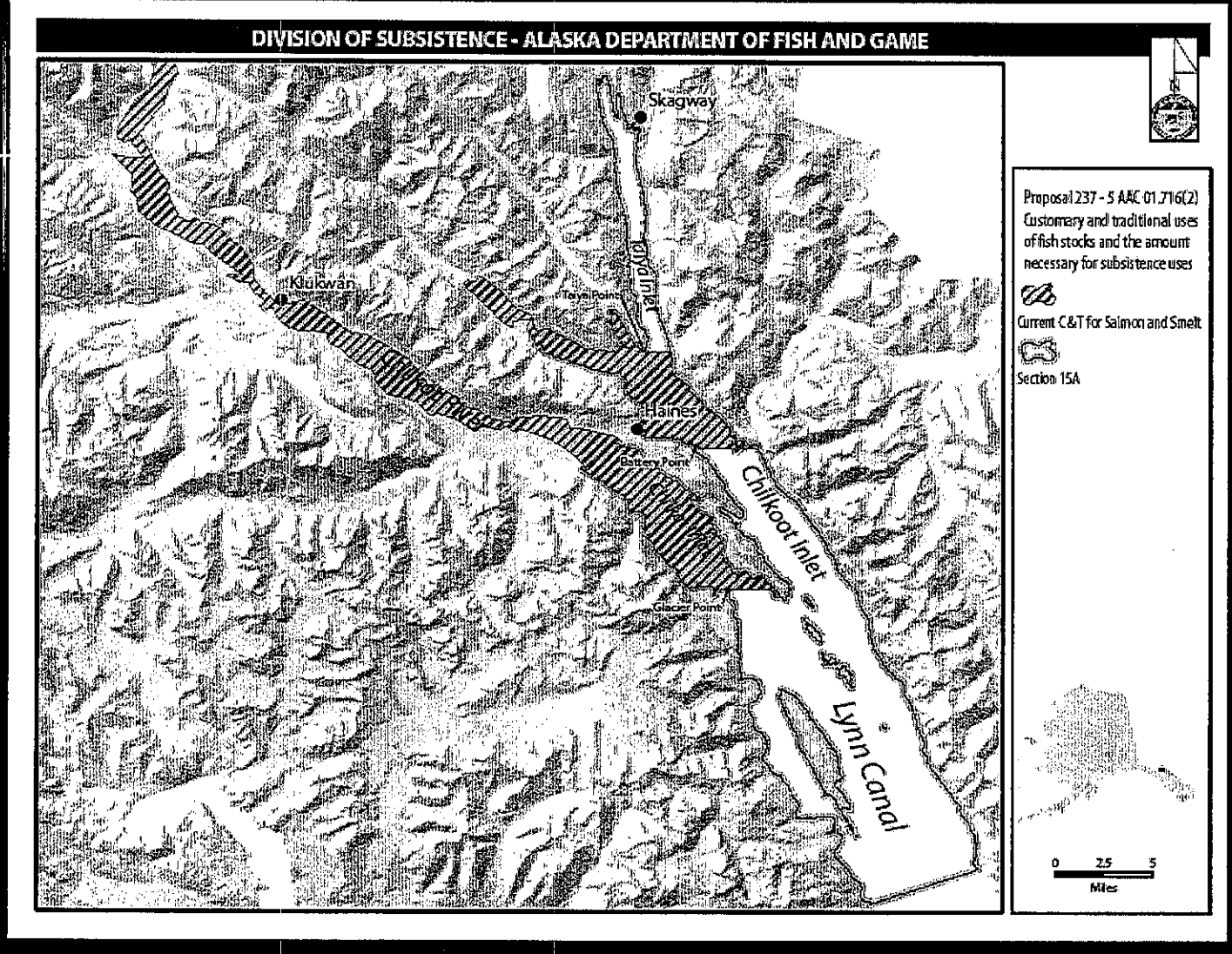
Proposal 237

- **Proposal 237 would establish a customary and traditional (C&T) finding for subsistence harvest of salmon and smelt (eulachon) in waters of Section 15A.**

Department Recommendation:

Neutral

Waters of Section 15A



Haines

Klukwan

Why is a C&T Finding Necessary?

- **AS 16.05.258** Subsistence use and allocation.
- **5 AAC 99.010** Boards of Fish and Game subsistence procedures.
- Both state law and board procedure identify making a C&T finding a *first* step in the regulatory process.

State Subsistence Procedures

Board findings on salmon and eulachon in the waters of Section 15A.

- Is there a customary and traditional use finding for salmon and eulachon in Section 15A?
  - No.
- Is there a harvestable surplus of salmon and eulachon in Section 15-A?
  - Yes.
- What is the amount reasonably necessary for subsistence (ANS)?
  - The board has not made an ANS findings for salmon and eulachon in this area.
- Does the harvestable surplus allow for all or only some uses?
  - This is a board determination.

Customary & Traditional Findings

- 5 AAC 01.716 (1): herring, herring spawn, bottomfish, and halibut in waters of Section 15A;
- 5 AAC 01.716 (2): salmon and smelt in all waters of the Chilkat River and Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Glacier Point, and in the Chilkoot River, Lutak Inlet, and Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Battery Point, excluding waters of Taiya Inlet north of the tip of Taiya Point.

Current State Regulations

- 5 AAC 01.730. Subsistence fishing permits.
- (a) salmon may be taken under the authority of a permit.
- No permit required for smelt (eulachon) in the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers.

Proposed Regulations

- **5 AAC 01.716. Customary and traditional subsistence uses of fish stocks.**
  - Recognize customary and traditional uses of salmon and eulachon in Section 15A.

Regulatory History

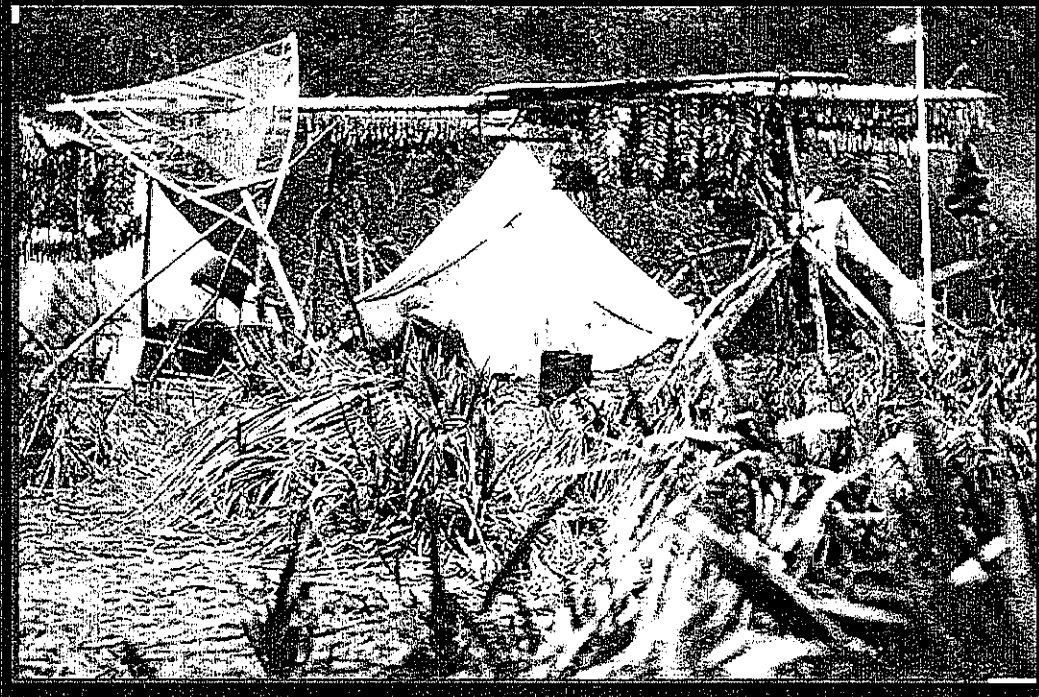
- In 1989, the Alaska Board of Fisheries made a positive C&T finding for salmon in the waters of the Chilkat River and Chilkat Inlet north of the latitude of Glacier Point, and in the Chilkoot River, Lutak Inlet, and Chilkoot Inlet north of the latitude of Battery Point excluding waters of Taiya Inlet north of the latitude of the tip of Taiya Point.

5 AAC 99.010 "Eight Criteria"

1. Length and consistency of use.
2. Seasonality.
3. Means and methods of harvest.
4. Geographic areas.
5. Means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing.
6. Transmission of knowledge, skills, and lore.
7. Distribution and exchange.
8. Diversity of resources in area.

1. Length and consistency of use.

- Tlingits have used salmon and eulachon for thousands of years.



- Specialized gear, harvest methods, and preparation were developed by the Tlingits and are used today by both Natives and non-Natives.

Haines

Table 2.–Estimated harvest and use of salmon and eulachon, Haines, 1996.

	Percentage of households					Pounds harvested			Amount harvested		95% confidence limit
Resource	Use	Att	Harv	Recd	Give	Total	Mean HH	Per capita	Total	Mean HH	(+/-) harvest
Salmon											
Chum salmon	29.0	20.4	19.4	15.1	11.8	20,463.26	25.97	9.51	2,957.12	3.75	67.38%
Coho salmon	54.8	38.7	38.7	20.4	14.0	20,419.54	25.91	9.49	3,753.59	4.76	61.32%
Chinook salmon	50.5	33.3	31.2	30.1	14.0	17,727.46	22.50	8.24	1,398.06	1.77	74.34%
Pink salmon	21.5	17.2	17.2	6.5	3.2	2,789.18	3.54	1.30	1,279.44	1.62	67.36%
Sockeye salmon	80.6	47.3	47.3	53.8	28.0	64,219.97	81.50	29.84	13,548.52	17.19	31.49%
Unknown salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal, all salmon	89.2	61.3	61.3	67.7	39.8	125,619.40	159.42	58.37	22,936.73	29.11	36.30%
Forage fishes											
Capelin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00%
Eulachon	39.8	29.0	29.0	14.0	16.1	107,371.35	136.26	49.89	11,930.15[a]	15.14	133.75%
Subtotal, all forage fishes	39.8	29.0	29.0	14.0	16.1	107,371.35	136.26	49.89			133.75%
Subtotal, all fishes	95.7	69.9	69.9	84.9	53.8	299,566.59		139.19			60.45%
Total, all resources	97.8	92.5	91.4	96.8	72.0	421,429.65		195.81			46.09%

Source Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence CSIS, 2008

a. In this cell, amount harvested is in gallons, not pounds.

Klukwan

Table 3.–Estimated harvest and use of salmon and eulachon, Klukwan, 1996.

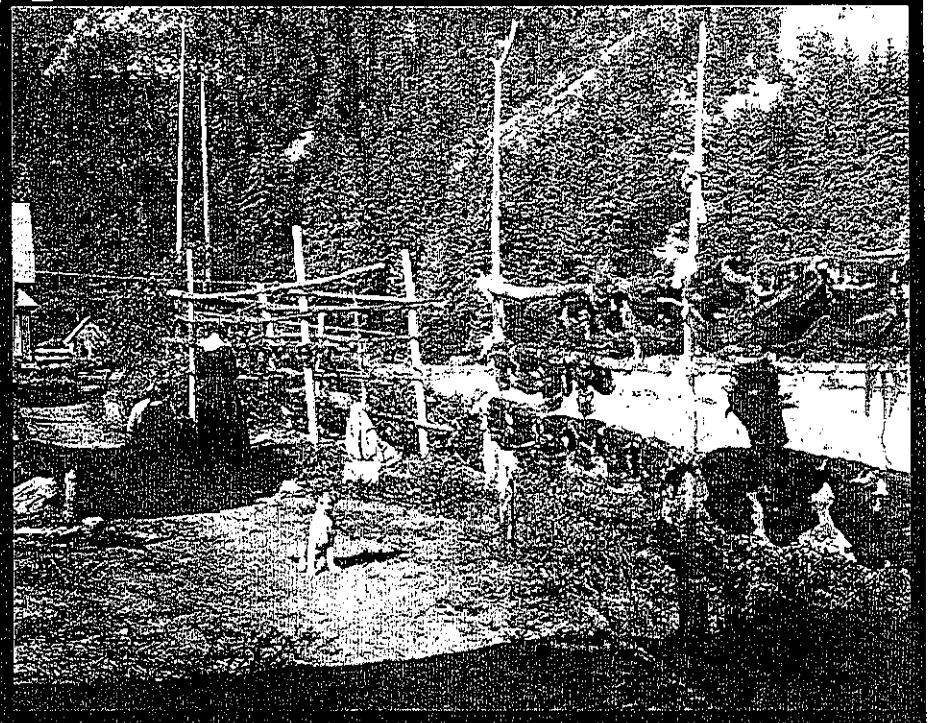
	Percentage of households					Pounds harvested			Amount harvested		95% confidence limit
Resource	Use	Att	Harv	Recd	Give	Total	Mean HH	Per capita	Total	Mean HH	(+/-) harvest
Salmon											
Chum salmon	41.9	32.3	32.3	19.4	19.4	6,975.36	193.76	62.57	1,008.00	28.00	46.61%
Coho salmon	77.4	51.6	51.6	45.2	45.2	3,752.55	104.24	33.66	689.81	19.16	19.07%
Chinook salmon	83.9	54.8	48.4	54.8	32.3	1,958.45	54.40	17.57	154.45	4.29	22.86%
Pink salmon	9.7	9.7	9.7	6.5	6.5	63.29	1.76	0.57	29.03	0.81	44.29%
Sockeye salmon	100.0	54.8	54.8	77.4	58.1	16,964.92	471.25	152.17	3,579.10	99.42	24.70%
Unknown salmon	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00%
Subtotal, salmon	100.0	74.2	71.0	80.6	67.7	29,714.56	825.40	266.54	5,460.39	151.68	21.94%
Forage fishes											
Capelin	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.00	0.00	0.00			0.00%
Eulachon	80.6	71.0	61.3	58.1	58.1	26,390.32	733.06	236.72	2,932.26[a]	81.45	20.84%
Subtotal, forage fishes	80.6	71.0	61.3	58.1	58.1	26,390.32	733.06	236.72			20.84%
Subtotal, all fishes	100.0	87.1	80.6	100.0	80.6	57,809.66	1,605.82	518.55			19.33%
Total, all resources	100.0	93.5	93.5	100.0	90.3	67,745.94	1,881.83	608.27			17.87%

Source Alaska Department of Fish and Game Division of Subsistence CSIS, 2008.

a. In this cell, amount harvested is in gallons, not pounds.

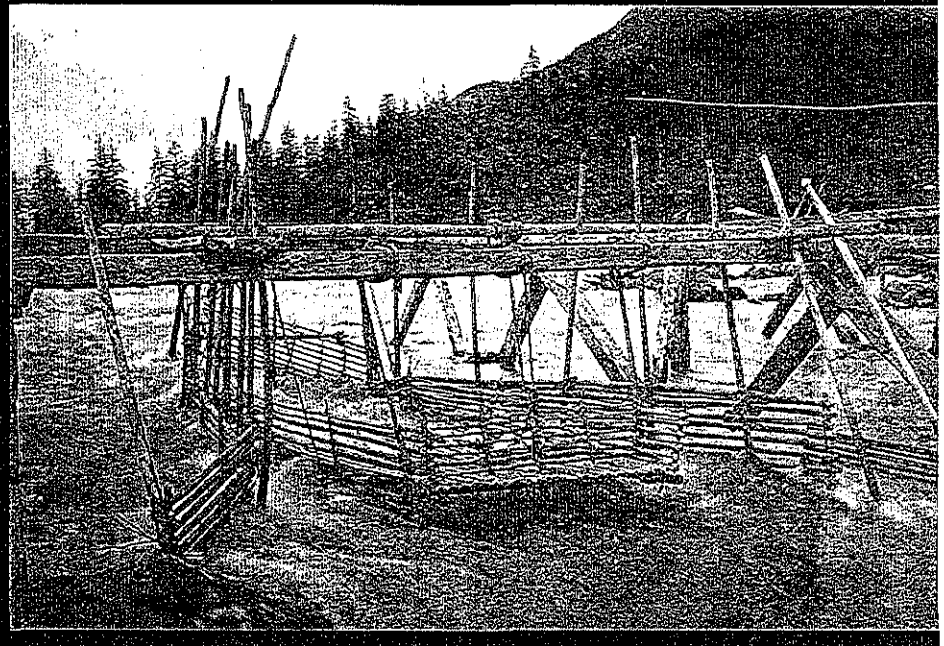
2. Seasonality.

- Today, salmon are typically harvested according to seasonal availability and regulatory constraints.
- Permits have generally allowed salmon harvest June 15 - September 30.



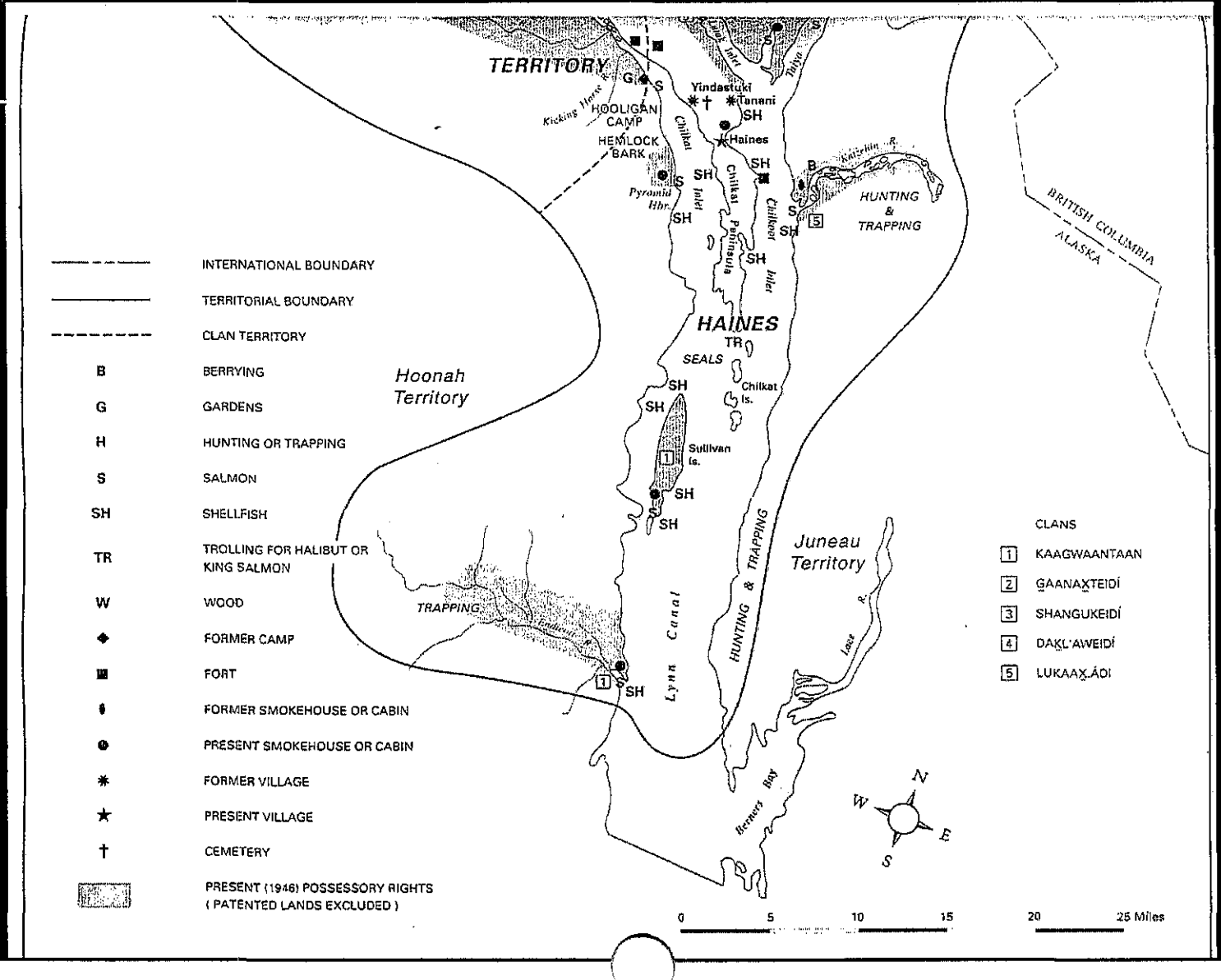
- Eulachon are harvested in May when the fish return to the Chilkat and Chilkoot rivers to spawn.

3. Means and methods of harvest.



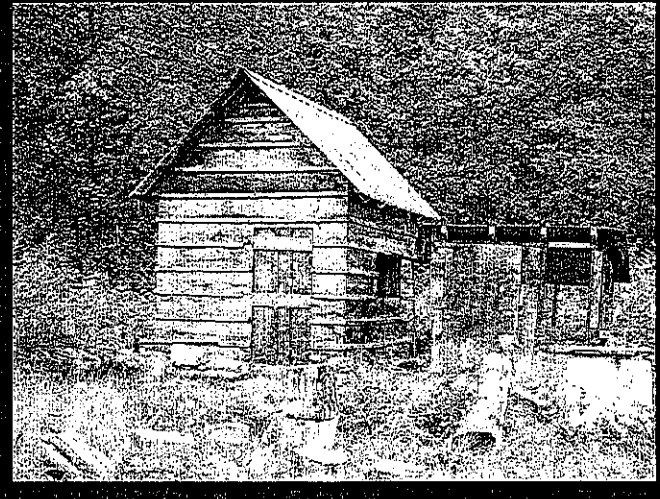
- The gear historically used for harvesting salmon in Southeast Alaska included spears, harpoons, gaffs, nets, traps, weirs, and hook and line.
- Eulachon were traditionally harvested with dip nets, basket traps, and fish hooks.

4. Geographic areas.



5. Means of handling, preparing, preserving, and storing.

- Today, salmon are smoked in wooden smokehouses or metal smokers, air dried, canned, frozen, refrigerated, and cooked freshly caught.
- Eulachon are eaten fresh, smoked, dried, and salted and are made into grease.



6. Intergenerational transmission of knowledge, skills, values, and lore.

- The learning of skills associated with salmon and eulachon harvest and preparation generally derives from observation and participation with elder relatives or community residents.

7. Distribution & exchange.

- Salmon are shared throughout the community.
- The value of eulachon oil remains high due to its relative scarcity and desirability.
- Eulachon products tend to be widely distributed throughout Alaska.

8. Diversity of Resources.

- Salmon and eulachon continue to be part of a wide range of resources used in Haines and Klukwan.
- Other resources include other finfishes, deer, moose, harbor seals, and shellfish.
- Some Haines households reported using as many as 47 animal or plant species.
- Some Klukwan households used as many as 55 animal or plant species.

Effect of the Proposal

- There would be a positive customary and traditional use determination for salmon and smelt (eulachon) in Section 15A.
- Department Recommendation:

Neutral

Considerations

- The Department is **NEUTRAL** on the proposal due to its allocative aspects.
- We recommend that the board review the information in the department's customary and traditional use worksheet, as well as any information provided during public testimony at the February 2009 meeting, as the basis for a customary and traditional use finding for these stocks.

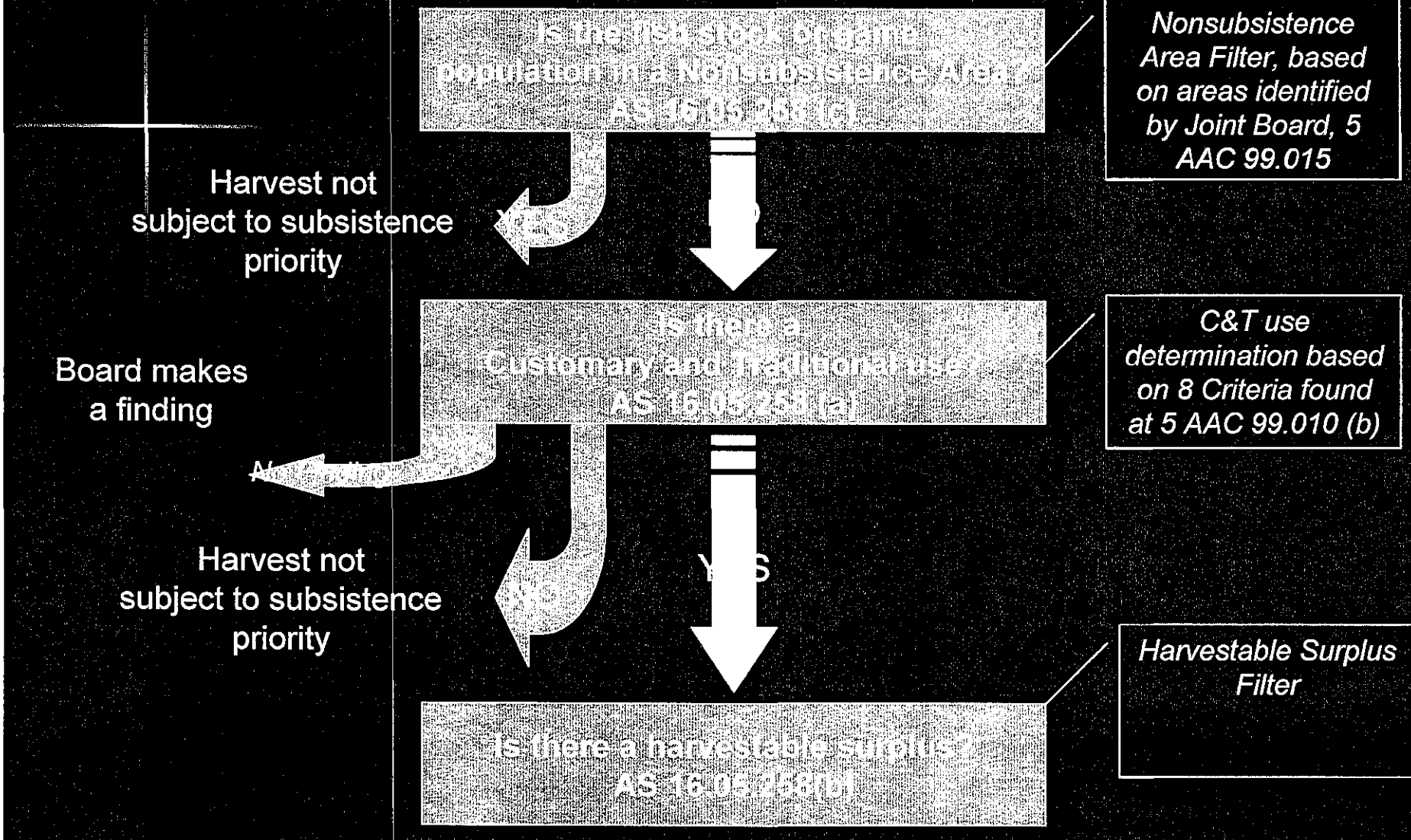
Proposal 237

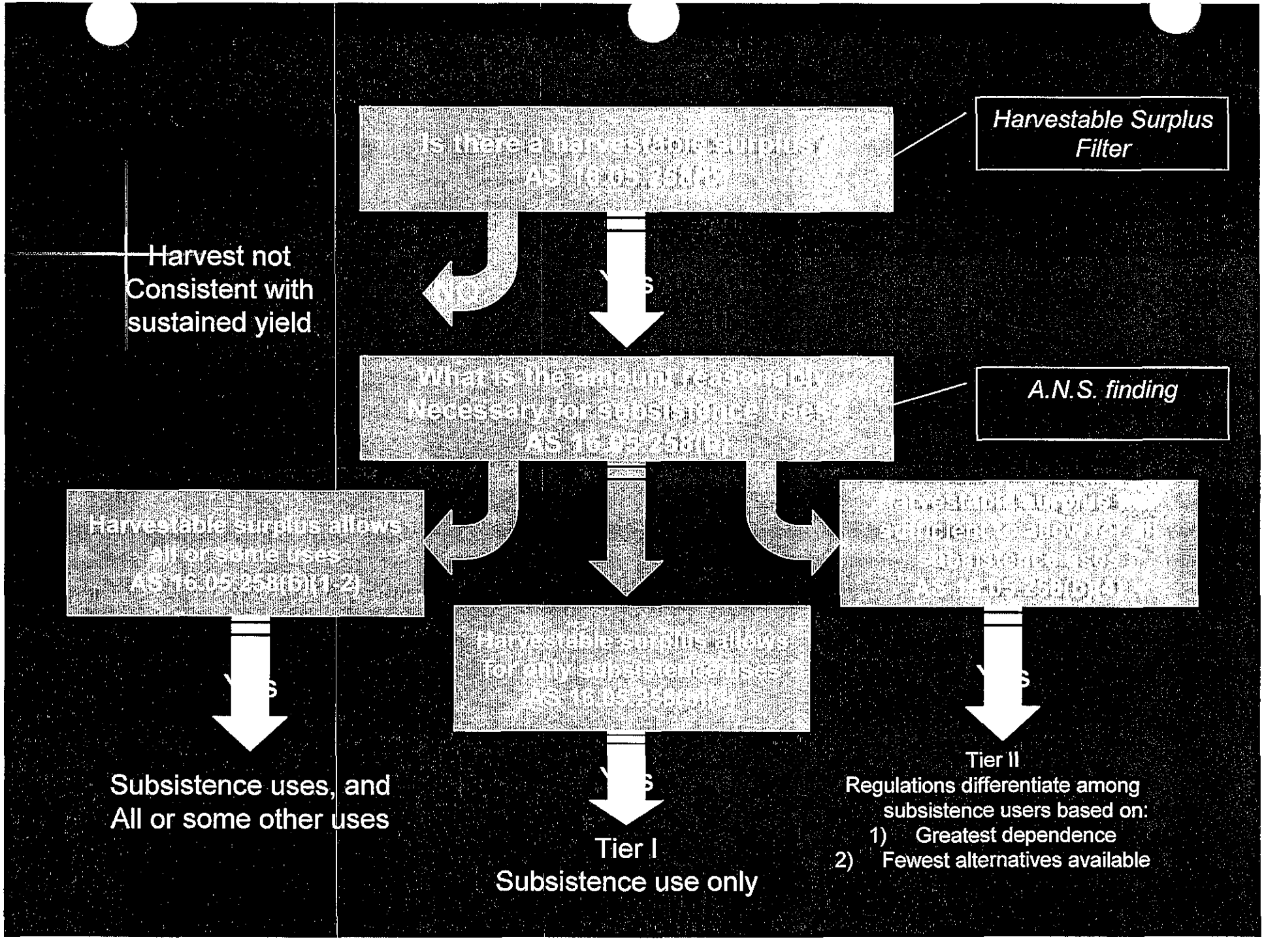
Summary:

- Proposal would establish a customary and traditional (C&T) finding for subsistence harvest of salmon and smelt (eulachon) in Section 15A.

- **Department Recommendation: Neutral**

Steps When Considering Regulations that Affect Subsistence Uses




Harvestable Surplus Filter
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A.N.S. finding
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Subsistence use only
Tier II
Regulations differentiate among subsistence users based on:
1) Greatest dependence
2) Fewest alternatives available

RC18

ALASKAN

WILDERNESS OUTFITTING COMPANY

BOX 1518 • CORDOVA, ALASKA 99574 • 907-424-5552 • FAX 907-424-5564 • E-mail: [redacted]
(PAT@ALASKANVILLAGE.COM)

ATT: Shannon Stone 2-3-09

JIM MARCOTTE,

I WOULD LIKE TO SUBMIT THIS LETTER AS WRITTEN TESTIMONY AND PLEASE ADD THIS TO LETTER ALREADY RECEIVED CONCERNING THE TSIU RIVER AREA. THANK YOU.

DAN ERNHART
TOM PRIVATE
TOM [redacted]

I included 2 pages from an investigation into The Tsiu River area. Showing revenue produced by the two different user groups.

Thanks and have a great day.
Dan

February 2, 2009

To whom it may concern:

I am writing to describe my experience during a recent visit to the Tsiu River and offer my opinion about what should be done.

In September 2008 I made my first visit to the Tsiu River Lodge, operated by the Alaskan Wilderness Outfitting Company, to fish for silver salmon. The first morning of fishing started out great, with several salmon hooked and landed within an hour. However at 9 AM the commercial salmon fishery opened and all hell broke loose. Small power boats were launched and the gill netting began. And almost as quickly the sport fishing was completely disrupted. The commercial fisherman came ashore throwing their net anchors at our feet and setting their net across the river channel directly in front of us. To add insult to injury they then motored a couple hundred yards upstream and began to run their boat in circles herding any salmon in the river downstream into their net. Needless to say this was the end of the fly fishing in this reach of the river. We moved off to a new area however the fishing, not to mention the aesthetics, throughout the portion of the river accessible to us was severely compromised for the balance of the day. Fortunately the fishery did not continue the following day but in order to avoid another confrontation with the gill netters we delayed our arrival on the river the next day, further impacting our fishing.

I can say unequivocally that this was not the angling experience I came to Alaska for. I understand that commercial fishing has an important place in Alaska history and is an important element of the economy, but what I experienced was incredibly uncivilized behavior by at least a subset of the gill netters who showed a total disregard for our interests or our safety. The commercial fishermen tried to justify their behavior by saying they had been unable to fish due to weather and had only the one day to fish, but I too had been impacted by weather and was only gong to be able to fish a couple days after spending several days and many hard-earned dollars to get there. I would suggest that sport and commercial fisheries could coexist, but based on my experience in this instance with these fishermen, I have my doubts.

I believe that unless steps are taken to reduce conflicts of this nature between commercial and recreational fishermen, the very considerable economic value provided by recreational anglers to the local economy and the state of Alaska will in the long run be diminished. The incomes of lodge operators, guides, support staff, local hotels and restaurants, fish processors and others depend on visitors having a good experience when they come to your state. I strongly urge you to consider re-examining the fishery management practices in place on the Tsiu River and try to find ways in which the conflict that exists there presently can be reduced or eliminated. It is hard to imagine that with the extensive commercial salmon fisheries in your state that this gill net fishery is crucial. But if it is to continue, I believe steps are needed to modify the methods being used there, particularly the egregious and dangerous practice of herding fish with motor boats through extensive reaches of the river.

Thank you for your attention to this matter. I hope to hear about changes in the management practices on the Tsiu River that will make it worthwhile to consider visiting there again.

James White
334 Rivergate Way
Sacramento, California 95831

Feb 12, 2009

Dan-I would like to add my comments as well hoping you will have a chance to pass them along to the appropriate parties. We did not return to the Tsiu River Lodge last fall due to the problems I experienced with a commercial fisherman running his boat next to shore where I was fishing. He ran down stream within 10 feet of shore even though the river was 100-150 feet wide at that point. In doing so he came within one foot of running me down and then turned as he passed by and started laughing. If I were to return to Alaska and the Tsiu it would only be if I was heavily armed in order to protect myself from another occurrence like this. It is very unfortunate that there are very few fisheries left in Alaska that even come close to the Tsiu but the Tsiu is being ruined for the recreational fisherman by the commercial fisheries.

Bruce Bosch

Feb 12, 2009

To whom it may concern:

I have fished with AWOC about 4 times. This year I decided not to return because of the hassle of dealing with the commercial fisherman on the river. In 2007 I had a commercial fisherman run his boat at me in an attempt to chase me off the river. He came by while I was standing on a sandbar in the river and ran his boat at high speed within 2 feet of me. He had lots of open water available and it was purely an attempt to drive my group off the river. I will likely not return to the river while commercial fisherman are present. Dealing with them in the last few years has ruined the entire trip. I have no interest in paying thousands of dollars to fish in Alaska only to have commercial fisherman run their boats back and forth in front of me trying to chase the fish down river into a net while I try to fly fish. I don't want to pay to spend a week at the lodge if I can really only fish every other day. If this situation changes, give me a call and I will come back to AWOC.

Louis A. Ferreira
Member, Stoel Rives LLP
Office: 503.294.9412
Mobile: 503.504.8940
Fax: 503.220.2480

Feb 12, 2009

Dan,
It was nice to see you again at the Portland Sportsmen's Show here in Portland last week.
I'm saddened by the fact that we won't be back fishing with you since we had such a great time at the Lodge with you/crew over the past few years.
That last episode with the commercial interests on the river a year ago last September (2007) caused us to re-think how important catching fish is vs. losing life/limb due to blatant attempts by high speed fish boats to "force" us off the river.
As you know I've been in the boat business since 1967 and I understand what boat wakes and aggressive operators can do to people.
Life, limb, and equipment, were put at risk by what I witnessed by some of the commercial boats on the river that year and I haven't returned as a result of those actions.
I've been visiting Alaska since 1972 and I've fished/hunted all over the state during the ensuing years. Unfortunately I won't be back. I hope the commercial and sport fish interests can co-exist in the future. It certainly doesn't look like it's happening at this juncture.
Last season we discovered Costa Rica, since we didn't return to Alaska, and I guess that's where my tourist $$ will be spent in the future.
Good luck with you problem I hope it doesn't cost you the business!

Jim Irwin

Feb 10, 2009

To whom it may concern,

Our group did not return to the Tsiu River this past fall to fish with AWOC. We fished on the Tsiu from 2001 – 2007 for 7 straight years.

On our last trip the river had a commercial fishing operation on it. The commercials were basically fishing where the sportsman had access. They were running boats at high speed up and down the river and caused an unsafe situation. As you know the river is not big. Sportsman need to be able to wade the river in order to have casting and catching opportunities. The commercial boats on a small river not only spook all the fish, but are obviously antagonistic towards sports fisherman, leading to close encounters that will ultimately result in incidents of personal injury or worse.

Frankly, I am dismayed that the State of Alaska allows this kind of situation to go unchecked or unsupervised.

Needless to say our 2007 trip experience soured the Tsiu for us and we will not come back until this situation is resolved.

Thanks, Tom

Tom Mike Anderson, CPA
Shareholder
Geffen Mesher & Co., P.C.
888 SW Fifth Ave., Ste 800
Portland, OR 97204
Direct: (503) 445-3324
Office: (503) 221-0141
Fax: (503) 227-7924

Commercial Fishing

Coho salmon from the Tsiu have a reputation for quality including their excellent roe byproduct. Fish are transported by airplane to market; Yakutat Seafoods (YS) out of Yakutat is currently the sole commercial buyer. YS flies DC-3s two-four times/day during the season, weather permitting, to a small buying station near the Tsiu River lagoon to transport these set gillnet caught fish to Yakutat. In a good year there are generally about 10-12, 24-hour openings during the season, each lasting approximately 24 hours. When this schedule is followed relations between sport and commercial fishers are less stressful; when weather interferes and openings become less predictable tension rises.

TABLE 1
Commercial Fishing Effort, Tsiu River

YEARS	Average No. Permits	Average Commercial Catch (No. Fish)
1960-1977	9	14,090
1978-2001	24	47,354
2002-2004	0	0
2005-2008	11	30,671

Source: ADF&G Commercial Fisheries Division

The number of commercial set gillnetters fishing the Tsiu has decreased over time (Table 1). The heyday of the commercial effort was from 1978 through 2001. The fishery was not utilized commercially in 2002-2004 due to low salmon prices. Since 2005 there have been fewer commercial fishers on the river, who collectively are harvesting an average of two-thirds the number of fish caught in the big years prior to 2002. Almost all the commercial setnetters are Yakutat residents or those with family in Yakutat. This activity is considered traditional; commercial and subsistence catch of Tsiu River fish has been occurring for generations. At one time there were about 40 setnet camps and cabins in the area used by local families. About half are now dilapidated and no longer usable; most are on borough land with a few on the Bremner Native Allotment (Figure 2).

Commercially harvested Tsiu cohos generate both local 1% salmon tax revenue to the borough and also state raw fish tax revenue to the borough. The relative amount of fish tax that can be attributed to Tsiu River cohos varies year to year based on the relative strength of this run versus other Yakutat area salmon fisheries and the price. YS estimates that recently approximately 5-8% of Yakutat's 1% local fish tax can be attributed to Tsiu cohos. In FY 2008 the 1% Yakutat salmon sales and use tax generated just under $33,700, thus Tsiu cohos would account for approximately $2,000-$3,000 in local tax revenue. Half of the State raw fish tax collected from YS is shared by the State with the CBY. In Fiscal Year 2008 this was just over $200,000. If the same ratio of value is true for State fish tax as the Yakutat 1% fish tax this would attribute $10-$16,000 to Tsiu cohos. In addition, YS employs approximately 60 during the height of the season at its Yakutat processing plant (7 were reported to be local residents in 2008) as well as generating local sales at grocery and other stores. In addition one Yakutat-based air carrier generates significant revenue transporting fish for Yakutat Seafoods.

Sport Fishing

Sport fishing at the Tsiu has been occurring since the early 1980s. Alaska Wilderness Outfitting started as a tent camp on Duck Camp Island at the northwest end of the lake. Data from ADF&G sport fish license surveys shows that since 1996 the number of anglers sport fishing the Tsiu River has ranged from a low of 187 in 1998 to a high of 910 in 2003 (Table 2). The second highest number of sport fishers was in 2007, with 877 anglers who fished an average of 3.5 days on the river, catching 12,000 coho and harvesting 2,750 fish.

TABLE 2
Sport Fishing Effort, Tsiu River

Year	No. Anglers	No. Days Fished
1996	328	773
1997	506	1366
1998	187	788
1999	494	1418
2000	529	1576
2001	397	1307
2002	519	1883
2003	910	2891
2004	683	2060
2005	610	1771
2006	514	1904
2007	877	3090
12 year average	546	1736

Source: ADF&G Sport Fish Division

Sport fishers either stay at one of six lodges in the Tsiu River area when they fish the area or fly-in and out on the same day with small air carriers out of Cordova, Yakutat or Anchorage. Several estimated that when the weather is good about 15% of those fishing the river are fly-in day-fishers. The six lodges (from east to west) are:

1. Sam Fejes Tsiu River Lodge
2. Greg Dierick's Tsiu River Lodge
3. Charles Allen, Alaska Expedition Company Driftwood Lodge on the Tsiu River
4. Harold Perantie, Tsivat River Lodge
5. Dennis Meyer, Alaska Gulf Coast Adventures (this used to be George Davis's Three Rivers Camp in the Kiklukh and Tsiu areas, but now George Davis is in Icy Bay only)
6. Tom Prijatel, Alaska Wilderness Outfitting Company's Adventure Lodge.

Aerial photos with surveys for all lodges can be found in Appendix A of the full report.

The six lodges have about a 100-bed capacity. In 2007, all lodges reported operating revenue subject to borough tax. In 2008, five lodges were open (Tsivat River apparently operated the first half of the year only, Alaska Gulf Coast Adventures did not operate).

In 2007, tax revenue generated from sport fishing related activity in the Tsiu area was just over $65,500, just under 4% of all CBY tax revenue. Sport fishing lodge leases also brought in $36,000 in revenue to the Borough in 2007. In addition, two Yakutat-based air carriers generate sales from Tsiu-bound sport fishing customers, and one local resident is a lodge owner.

RC-19

DELIBERATION MATERIALS

COMMITTEES B, D, E, and F

prepared by

SPORT FISH DIVISION
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

for the

ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

SOUTHEAST AND YAKUTAT FINFISH (INCLUDING SALMON, HERRING, AND GROUNDFISH)

Sitka, Alaska
February 17-26, 2009

The following materials were prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division, for use by Committee members and public participants.

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Committee B- King Salmon Management Plan

PROPOSAL 220: 5 AAC 47.022. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA.

Table 220-1. Sport harvest of treaty Chinook salmon and sport overage/underage calculated using allocations based on the preseason abundance indices under the 1999 PST Agreement, 1999-2008. AI = Chinook salmon abundance index

Year	Preseason AI	Troll+Sport allowable catch	Preseason Sport allocation	Sport harvest	Sport deviation from allocation	Sport percentage
1999	1.15	175,910	35,182	53,158	-17,976	30.20%
2000	1.14	173,134	34,627	41,439	-6,812	23.90%
2001	1.14	173,134	34,627	44,725	-10,098	25.80%
2002	1.74	332,570	66,514	45,504	21,010	13.70%
2003	1.79	341,758	68,352	48,774	19,578	14.30%
2004	1.88	358,410	71,682	55,413	16,269	15.50%
2005	2.05	389,895	77,979	63,345	14,634	16.20%
2006	1.69	320,830	64,166	69,824	-5,658	21.80%
2007	1.6	304,684	60,937	61,851	-914	20.30%
2008	1.07	156,760	31,352	25,662*	5,690	16.40%
*2008 Estimate Preliminary						
Average ('03-'08)		312,056	62,411	54,145	8,267	17.40%
Average ('99-'08)		272,709	54,542	50,970	3,572	18.70%

Table 220-2. Sport harvest of treaty Chinook salmon and sport overage/underage calculated using allocations based on the preseason abundance indices under the new 2009 Treaty Agreement, 1999-2008. AI = Chinook salmon abundance index.

Year	Preseason AI	Troll+Sport allowable catch (less 15%)	Preseason Sport allocation (less 15%)	Sport harvest	Sport deviation from allocation	Sport percentage
1999	1.15	148,157	29,631	53,158	-23,527	35.90%
2000	1.14	145,860	29,172	41,439	-12,267	28.40%
2001	1.14	145,860	29,172	44,725	-15,553	30.70%
2002	1.74	281,371	56,274	45,504	10,770	16.20%
2003	1.79	289,218	57,844	48,774	9,070	16.90%
2004	1.88	303,382	60,676	55,413	5,263	18.30%
2005	2.05	330,082	66,016	63,345	2,671	19.20%
2006	1.69	272,574	54,515	69,824	-15,309	25.60%
2007	1.6	258,840	51,768	61,851	-10083	23.90%
2008	1.07	133,096	26,619	25,662*	957	19.30%
*2008 Estimate Preliminary						
.verage ('03-'08)		264,532	52,906	54,145	-1,239	20.50%
Average ('99-'08)		230,844	46,169	50,970	-4,801	22.10%

Table 220-3. Abundance index management and allowable harvest ranges with corresponding abundance index management ranges under the new treaty.

AI Management Ranges Under 1999 Annex	Allowable Harvest Range Under 1999 Annex	AI Management Ranges Under New Treaty
>2.0	> 75,700	>2.3
1.76 to 2.0	66,300 to 75,300	2.05 to 2.29
1.51 to 1.75	53,600 to 66,000	1.65 to 2.04
1.21 to 1.50	43,600 to 53,200	1.28 to 1.64
1.11 to 1.2	31,400 to 38,200	1.22 to 1.27
1.0 to 1.1	27,600 to 33,000	1.10 to 1.21
<1.0	<27,500	<1.09

Table 220-4. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan abundance ranges and associated management measures.

Abundance Index AI Range	Management Measures
>2.0	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and June and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; • Nonresident annual limit of six king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
1.76 to 2.0	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; • Nonresident annual limit of five to six king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length,
1.51 to 1.75	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; a • Nonresident annual limit of four to five king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length,
1.21 to 1.50	• Resident bag limit of two king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; • Nonresident annual limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length,
1.11 to 1.2	• Bag limit of one king salmon; • January 1 through June 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • July 1 through July 15, a nonresident's harvest limit is two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, • July 16 through December 31, a nonresident's harvest limit is one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length,
1.0 to 1.1	• Resident bag limit of one king salmon 28 inches or greater in length; • January 1 through June 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • July 1 through July 15, a nonresident's harvest limit is two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, • July 16 through September 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is one king salmon, 48 inches or greater in length,
<1.0	• Management measures implemented independently for resident and nonresident anglers to obtain. • Twenty percent of the harvest reduction from resident anglers and 80 percent from nonresident anglers • The retention of king salmon less than 48 inches in length is prohibited by resident and nonresident anglers as needed, • Times of non-retention.

Table 220-5. Southeast Alaska King Salmon Management Plan abundance ranges adjusted to reflect 15 percent reduction under the 2008 annex and associated management measures.

Abundance Index Range	Management Measures
>2.3	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and June and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; • Nonresident annual limit of six king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
2.05 to 2.29	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; • Nonresident annual limit of five to six king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
1.65 to 2.04	• Two rods from October through March; • Resident bag limit of three king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of two king salmon in May and one king salmon for the remainder of the year; a • Nonresident annual limit of four to five king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
1.28 to 1.64	• Resident bag limit of two king salmon; • Nonresident bag limit of one king salmon; • Nonresident annual limit of three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
1.22 to 1.27	• Bag limit of one king salmon; • January 1 through June 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • July 1 through July 15, a nonresident's harvest limit is two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, • July 16 through December 31, a nonresident's harvest limit is one king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length.
1.10 to 1.21	• Resident bag limit of one king salmon 28 inches or greater in length; • January 1 through June 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is three king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length; • July 1 through July 15, a nonresident's harvest limit is two king salmon, 28 inches or greater in length, • July 16 through September 30, a nonresident's harvest limit is one king salmon, 48 inches or greater in length.
<1.09	• Management measures implemented independently for resident and nonresident anglers to obtain. • Twenty percent of the harvest reduction from resident anglers and 80 percent from nonresident anglers • The retention of king salmon less than 48 inches in length is prohibited by resident and nonresident anglers. as needed, • Times of non-retention.

PROPOSAL 222: 5 AAC 47.055. SOUTHEAST ALASKA KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. Close areas of high Chinook salmon abundance to the guided sport fishery when the king salmon abundance is below 1.2.

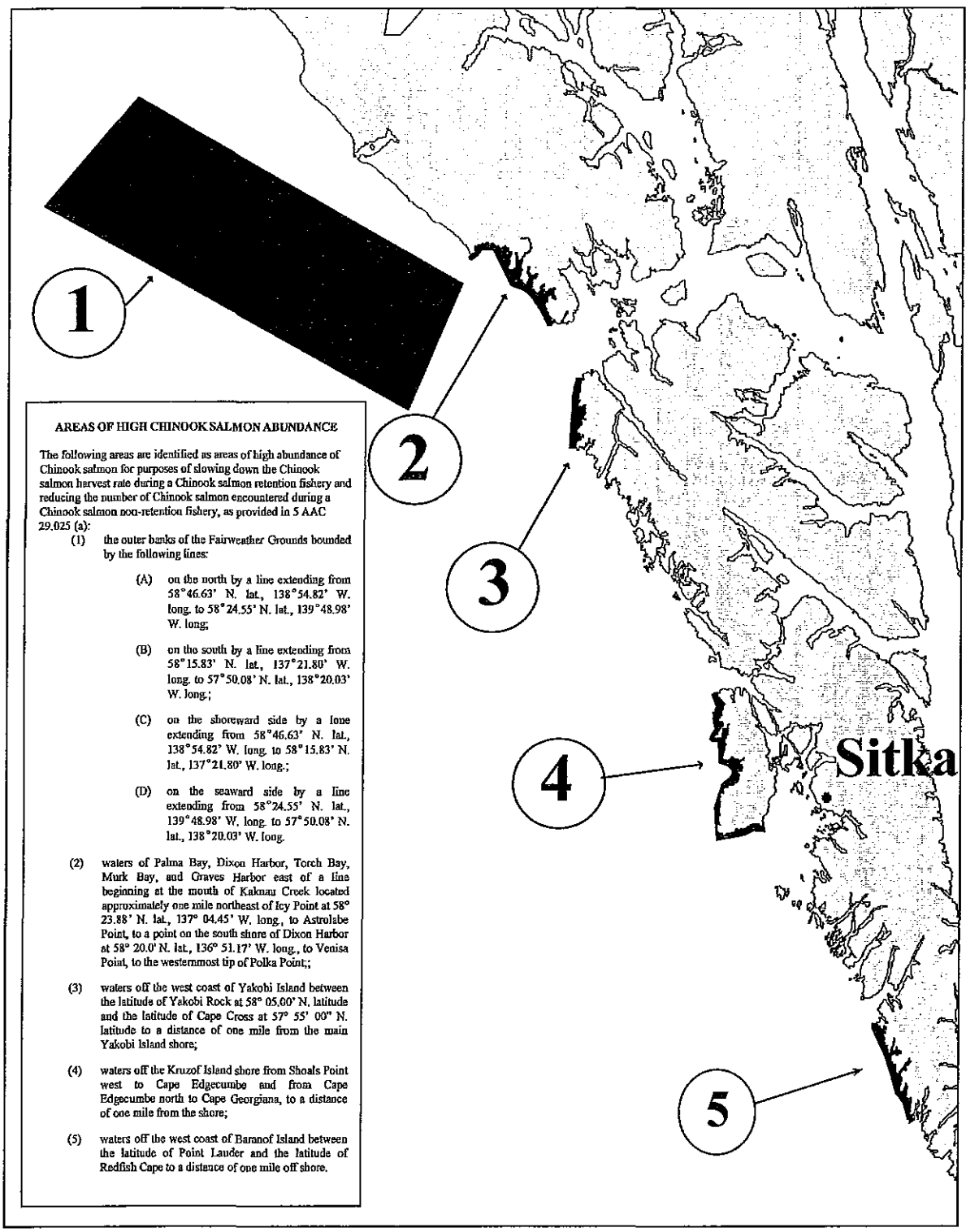


Figure 222-1. Map of Southeast Alaska showing king salmon high abundance troll fishery areas.

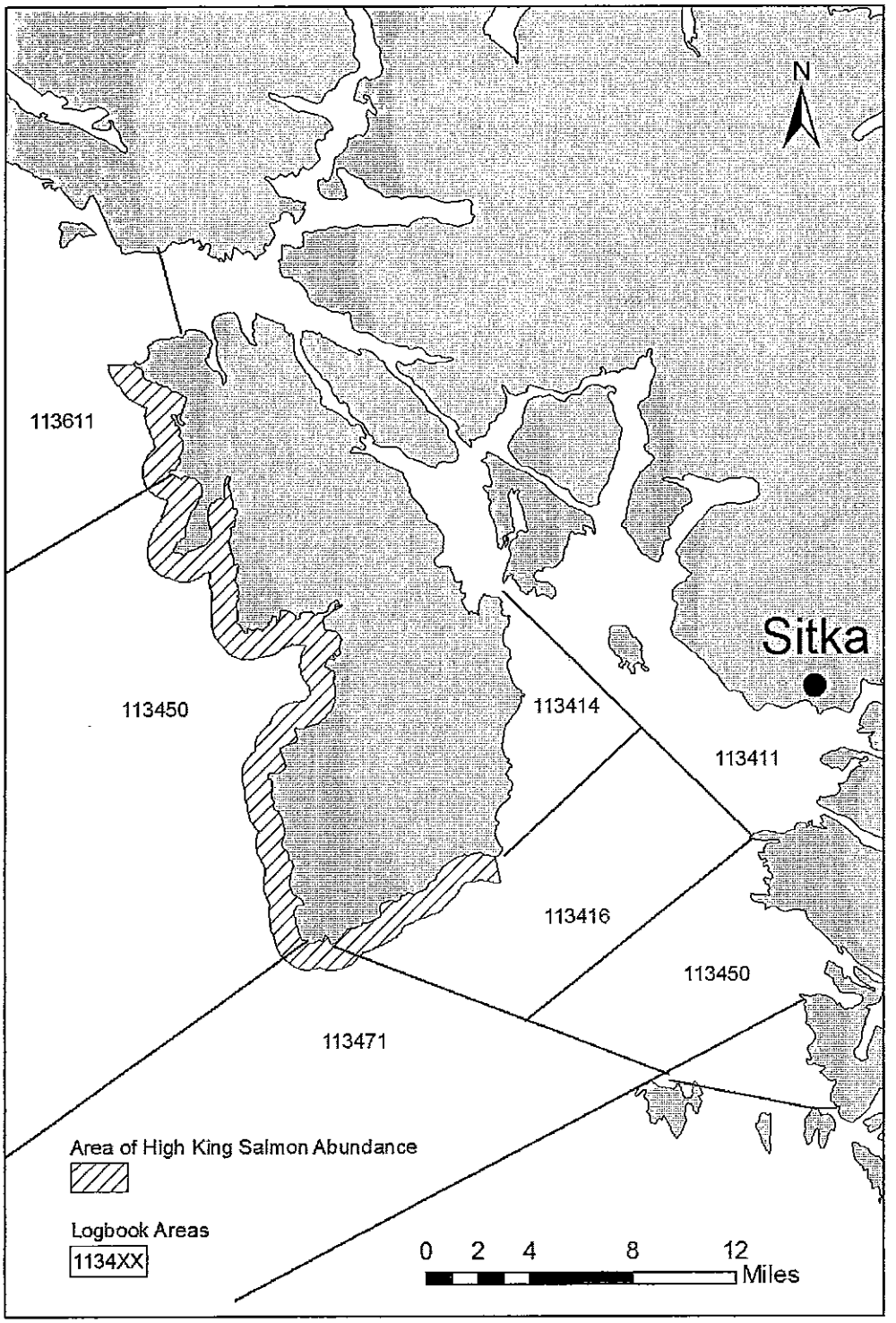


Figure 222-2. Map of Sitka area showing king salmon high abundance troll fishery areas and sport charter logbook areas.

PROPOSAL 225: 5 AAC 47.055. SOUTHEAST ALASKA KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. Double the sport bag limit for king salmon in hatchery troll access corridors.

Table 225-1. ADF&G Sportfish biweek and Commercial Fisheries statistical week calendar for 2008.

Biweek	Start	End	Statistical week	Start	End
9	28-Apr	May/11/2008	21	18-May	24-May
10	12-May	25-May	22	25-May	31-May
11	26-May	8-Jun	23	1-Jun	7-Jun
12	9-Jun	22-Jun	24	8-Jun	14-Jun
13	23-Jun	6-Jul	25	15-Jun	21-Jun
14	7-Jul	20-Jul	26	22-Jun	28-Jun
15	21-Jul	3-Aug	27	29-Jun	5-Jul
16	4-Aug	17-Aug	28	6-Jul	12-Jul

Table 225-2. Historical average (2004-2008) of Alaska hatchery contributions of king salmon to the Ketchikan area sport fisheries, 2004-2008.

Biweek	Unuk River	Herring Cove	Ketchikan Creek	Neets Bay	Tamgas Creek	Misc[a]	Total AK hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0%
10	0	56	9	24	67	34	190	284	67%
11	74	258	61	197	140	14	670	1,053	64%
12	24	539	50	209	310	29	1,136	1,532	74%
13	131	648	59	248	215	0	1,170	1,963	60%
14	0	415	7	79	11	0	511	1,141	45%
15	6	23	2	20	12	18	74	314	24%
16	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	245	2%
Total	245	1,944	188	777	755	95	3,756	6,549	57%

[a]sum of minor hatchery contributions- Anita Bay, Bear Cove, Crystal Creek, Earl West Cove, L.Port Walter, and Long Lake.

Table 225-3. Ketchikan area average (2004-2008) sport fishery king salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery contribution, by harvest location and biweek, 2004-2008.

Biweek	101-29*	101-41*	101-43	101-45	101-47*	101-95	Miscellaneous Ktn Areas[a]	Total AK hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0%
10	25	0	0	16	0	0	141	182	284	64%
11	36	21	2	250	20	0	248	577	1,053	55%
12	171	18	13	465	46	0	237	950	1,532	62%
13	29	0	0	610	0	26	393	1,058	1,963	54%
14	17	0	0	282	0	0	117	416	1,141	36%
15	4	0	0	40	0	0	28	72	314	23%
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0%
Total	282	39	15	1,663	66	26	1,164	3,255	6,549	50%

[a] Includes areas 101-21, 101-25, 101-27, 101-40, 101-44, 101-46, 101-85, 101-90, 102-10, 102-50, and 102-80 and unknowns.

* Data inlcuded in this table for 101-29, 101-41 and 101-47 covers a larger area than the current Ketchikan THA boundaries.

Table 225-4. Ketchikan area average (2006-2008) experimental troll fishery king salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery contribution, by statistical week, 2006-2008.

Statistical week	Ketchikan Area[a]	% AK Hatchery
20	113	27%
21	340	29%
22	255	20%
23	651	47%
24	725	33%
25	1,489	36%
26	979	45%
27	126	82%

[a] The Ketchikan Area was established in 2006, combining areas 101-29, 101-45 and 102-50.

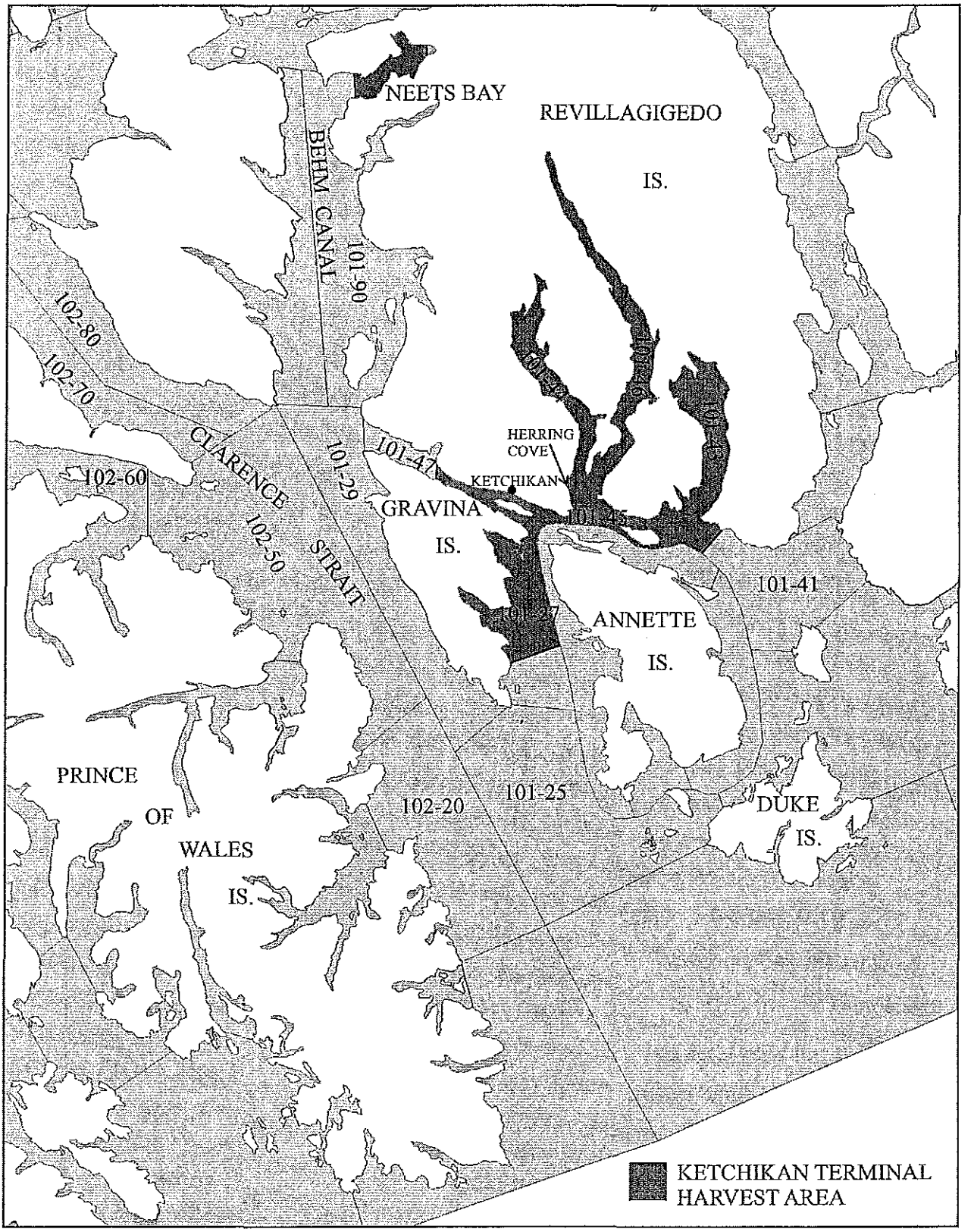


Figure 225-1. Ketchikan area sport fishery terminal harvest area (THA) and commercial fisheries statistical areas.

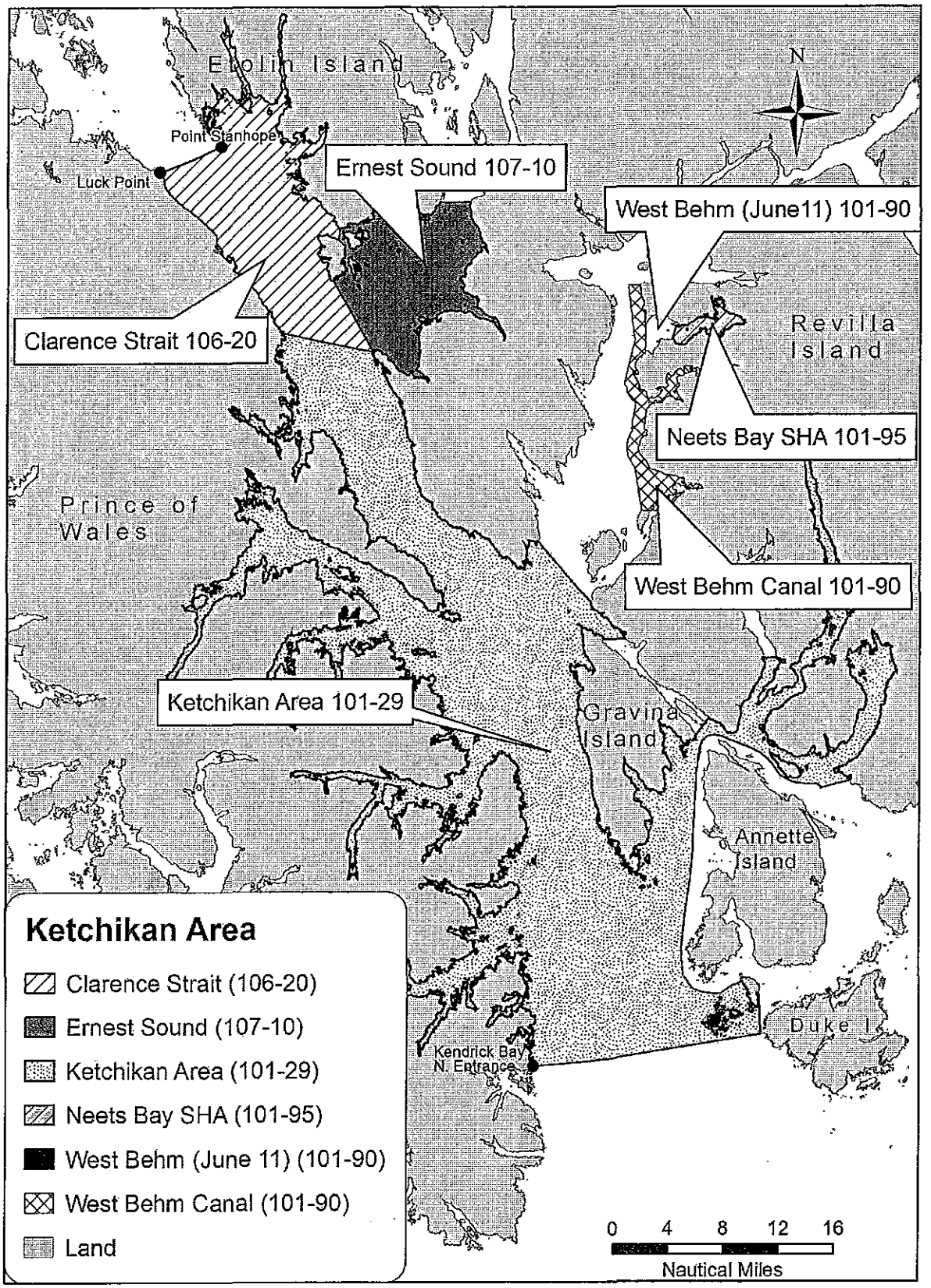


Figure 225-2. Ketchikan area spring trolling areas, 2008.

PROPOSAL 226: SOUTHEAST ALASKA KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN; AND 47.XXX. NEW SECTION. Double the king salmon bag limits in all hatchery troll access corridors for May and June in the Ketchikan area.

Table 226-1. ADF&G Sportfish biweek and Commercial Fisheries statistical week calendar for 2008.

Biweek	Start	End	Statistical week	Start	End
9	28-Apr	11-May	21	18-May	24-May
10	12-May	25-May	22	25-May	31-May
11	26-May	8-Jun	23	1-Jun	7-Jun
12	9-Jun	22-Jun	24	8-Jun	14-Jun
13	23-Jun	6-Jul	25	15-Jun	21-Jun
14	7-Jul	20-Jul	26	22-Jun	28-Jun
15	21-Jul	3-Aug	27	29-Jun	5-Jul
16	4-Aug	17-Aug	28	6-Jul	12-Jul

Table 226-2. Historical average (2004-2008) of Alaska hatchery contributions of king salmon to the Ketchikan area sport fisheries, 2004-2008.

Biweek	Unuk River	Herring Cove	Ketchikan Creek	Neets Bay	Tamgas Creek	Misc[a]	Total AK hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0%
10	0	56	9	24	67	34	190	284	67%
11	74	258	61	197	140	14	670	1,053	64%
12	24	539	50	209	310	29	1,136	1,532	74%
13	131	648	59	248	215	0	1,170	1,963	60%
14	0	415	7	79	11	0	511	1,141	45%
15	6	23	2	20	12	18	74	314	24%
16	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	245	2%
Total	245	1,944	188	777	755	95	3,756	6,549	57%

[a]sum of minor hatchery contributions- Anita Bay, Bear Cove, Crystal Creek, Earl West Cove, L.Port Walter, and Long Lake.

Table 226-3. Ketchikan area average (2004-2008) sport fishery king salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery contribution, by harvest location and biweek, 2004-2008.

Biweek	101-29*	101-41*	101-43	101-45	101-47*	101-95	Miscellaneous Ktn Areas[a]	Total AK hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0%
10	25	0	0	16	0	0	141	182	284	64%
11	36	21	2	250	20	0	248	577	1,053	55%
12	171	18	13	465	46	0	237	950	1,532	62%
13	29	0	0	610	0	26	393	1,058	1,963	54%
14	17	0	0	282	0	0	117	416	1,141	36%
15	4	0	0	40	0	0	28	72	314	23%
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	245	0%
Total	282	39	15	1,663	66	26	1,164	3,255	6,549	50%

[a] Includes areas 101-21, 101-25, 101-27, 101-40, 101-44, 101-46, 101-85, 101-90, 102-10, 102-50, and 102-80 and unknowns.

* Data inlcuded in this table for 101-29, 101-41 and 101-47 covers a larger area than the current Ketchikan THA boundaries.

Table 226-4. Ketchikan area average (2006-2008) experimental troll fishery king salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery contribution, by statistical week, 2006-2008.

Statistical week	Ketchikan Area[a]	% AK Hatchery
20	113	27%
21	340	29%
22	255	20%
23	651	47%
24	725	33%
25	1,489	36%
26	979	45%
27	126	82%

[a]The Ketchikan Area was established in 2006, combining areas 101-29, 101-45 and 102-50.

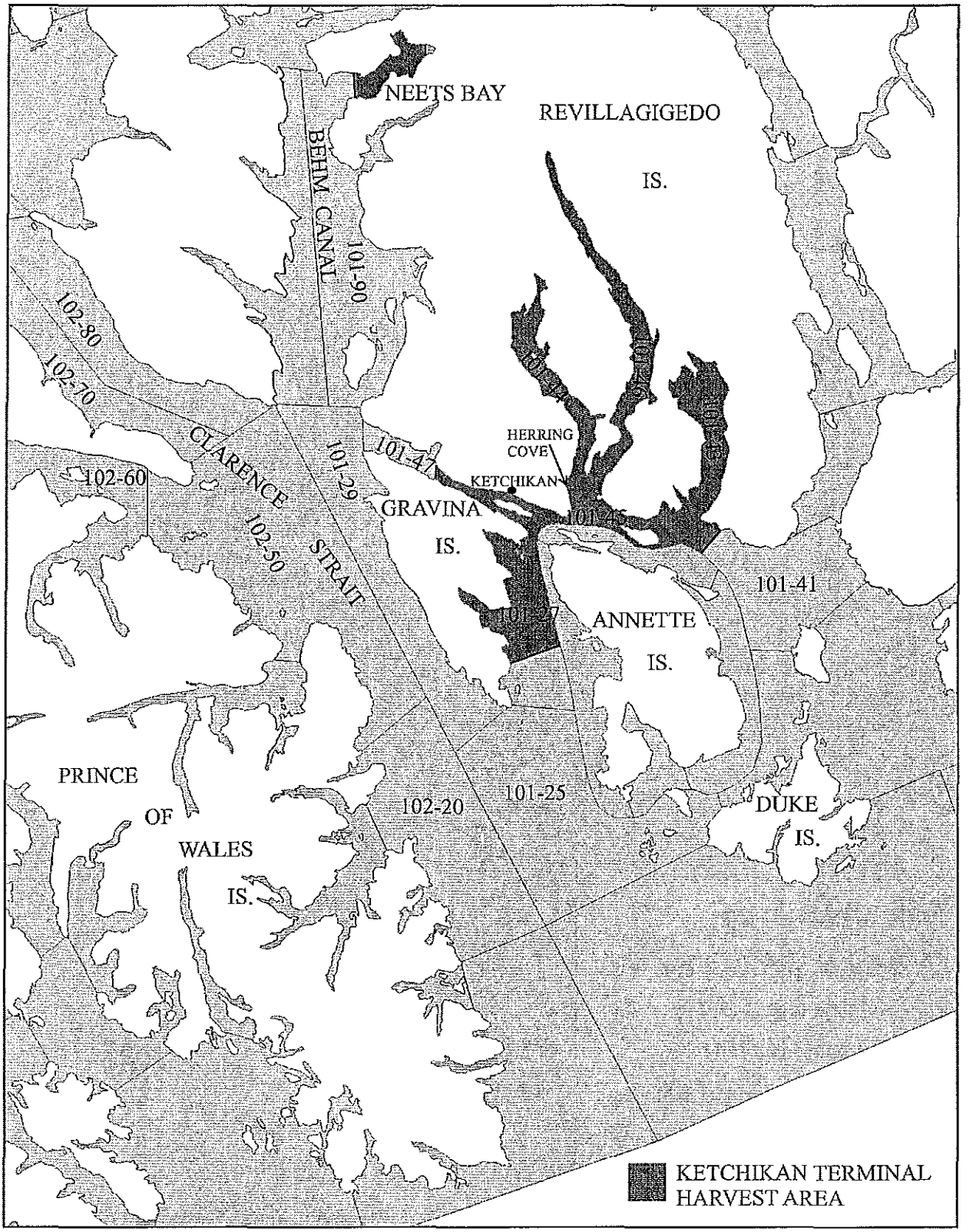


Figure 226-1. Ketchikan area sport fishery terminal harvest area (THA) and commercial fisheries statistical areas.

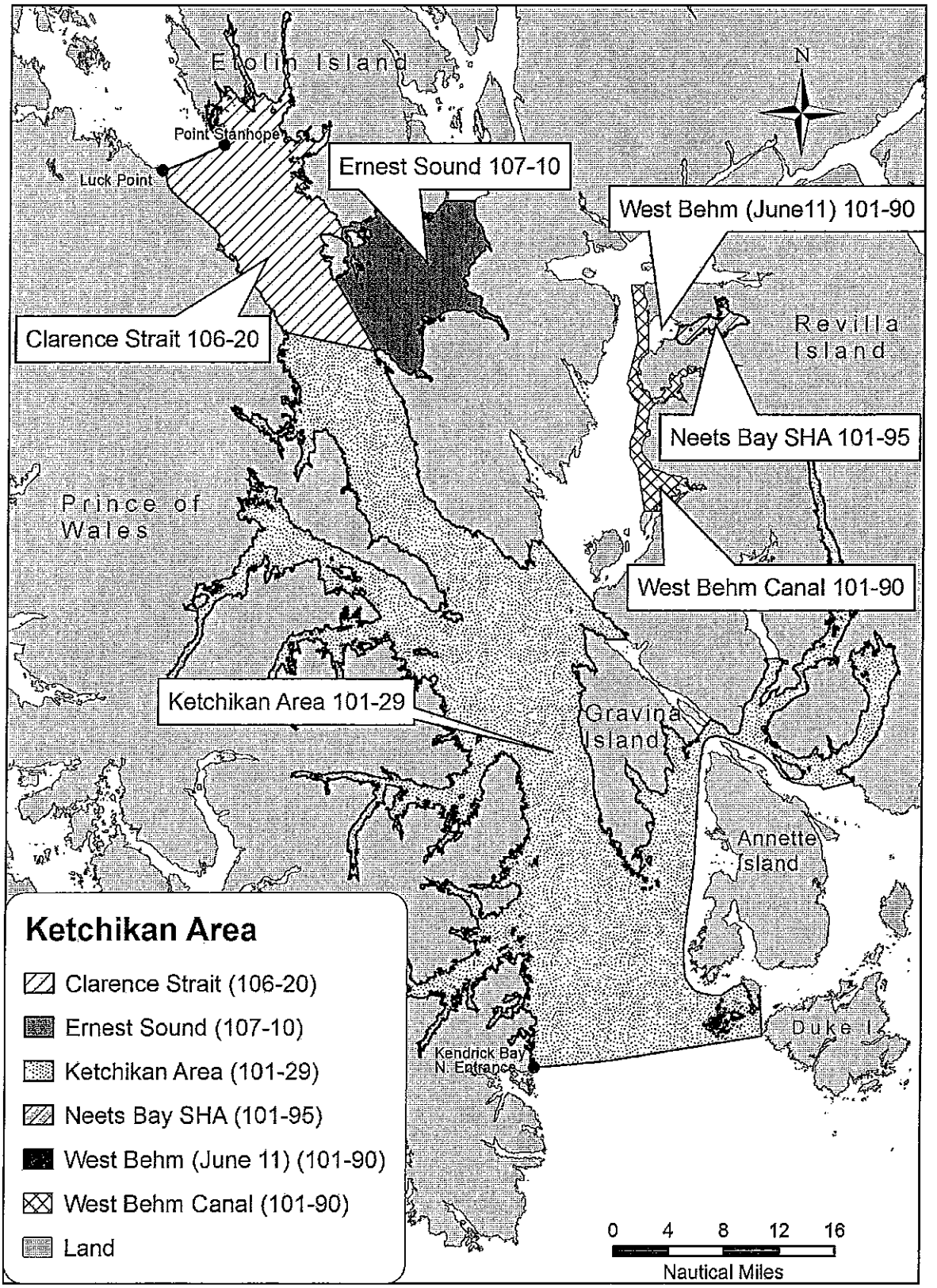


Figure 226-2. Ketchikan area spring trolling areas, 2008.

PROPOSAL 229: 5 AAC 47.057 (b)(3). STIKINE RIVER KING SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN. Increase the nonresident annual limit for king salmon to a multiple of 4 daily bag limits in the Stikine River area.

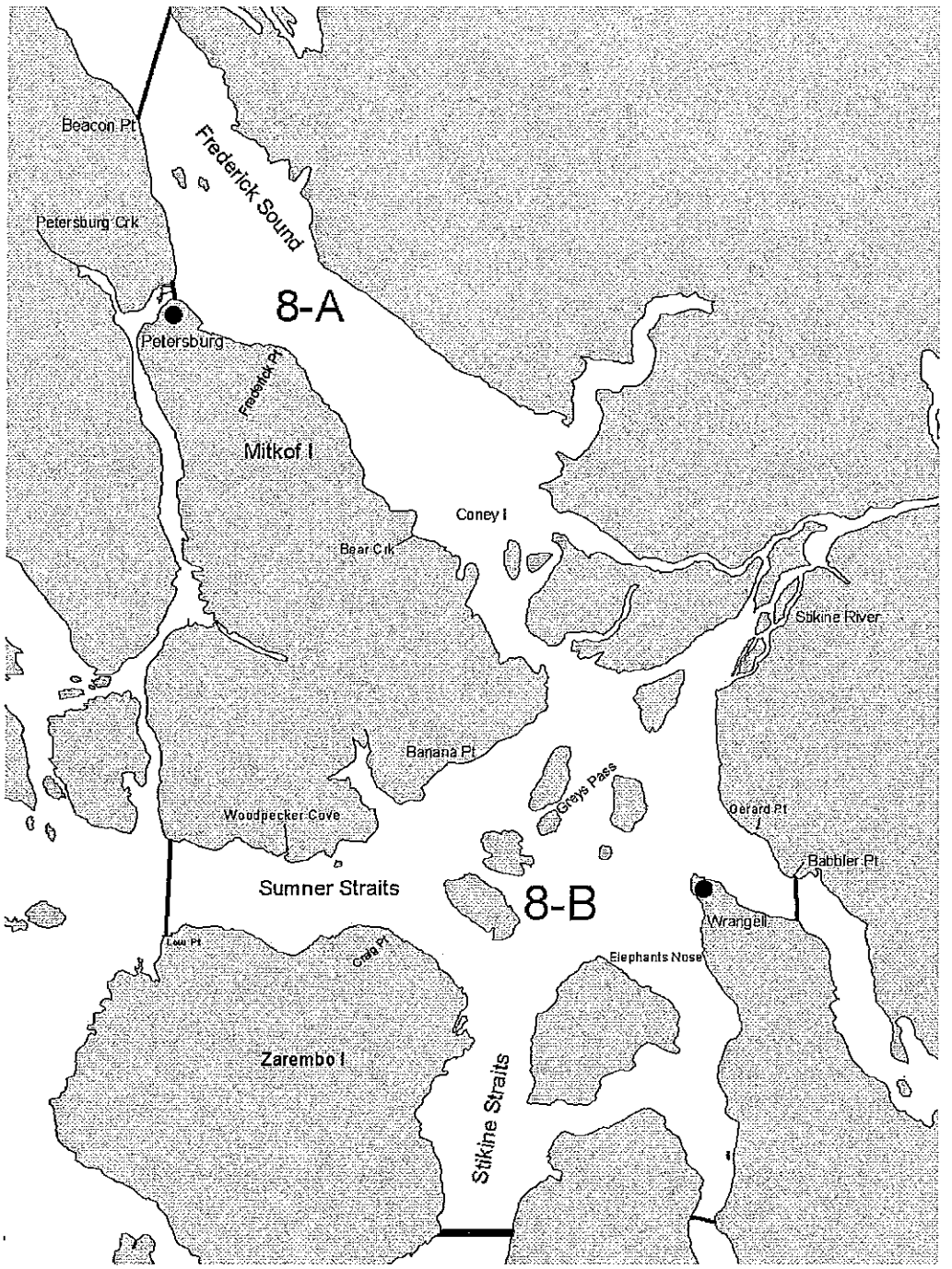


Figure 229-1. Map showing ADF&G management sections 8-A and 8-B which is the location of directed commercial and liberalized sport fisheries for returning Stikine River king salmon.

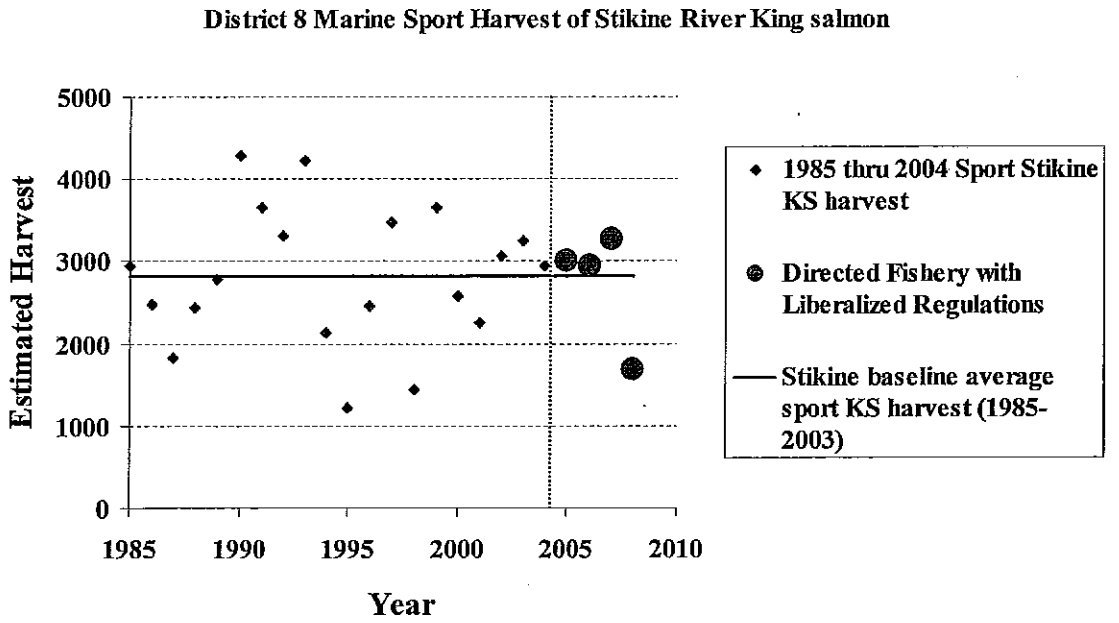


Figure 229-2. District 8 Marine Sport Harvests of Stikine River king salmon, 1985-2008.

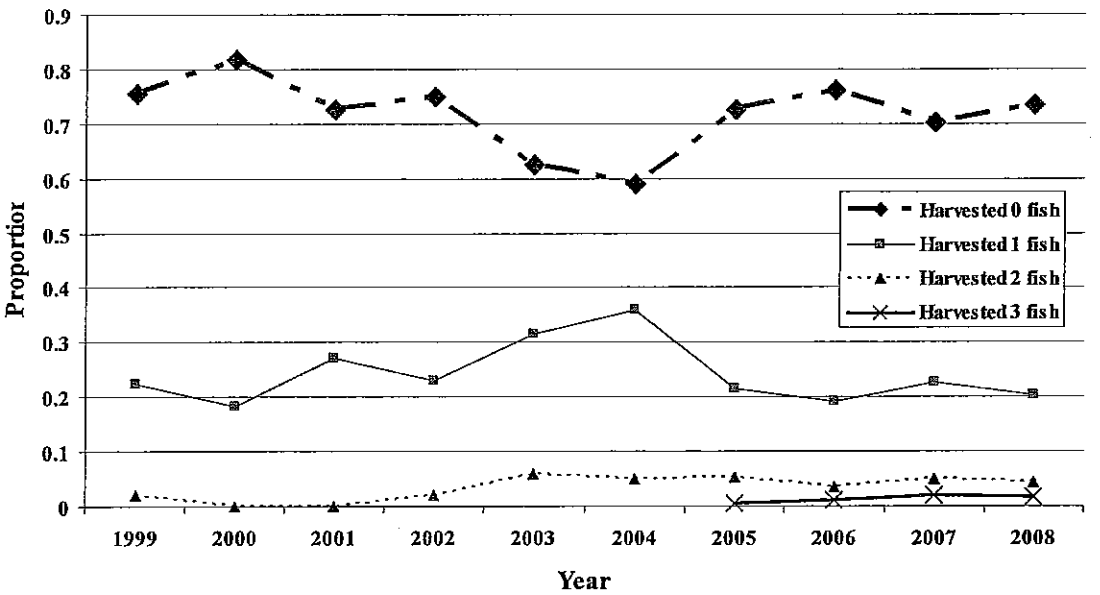


Figure 229-3. District 8 private angler king salmon angling success, 1999-2008.

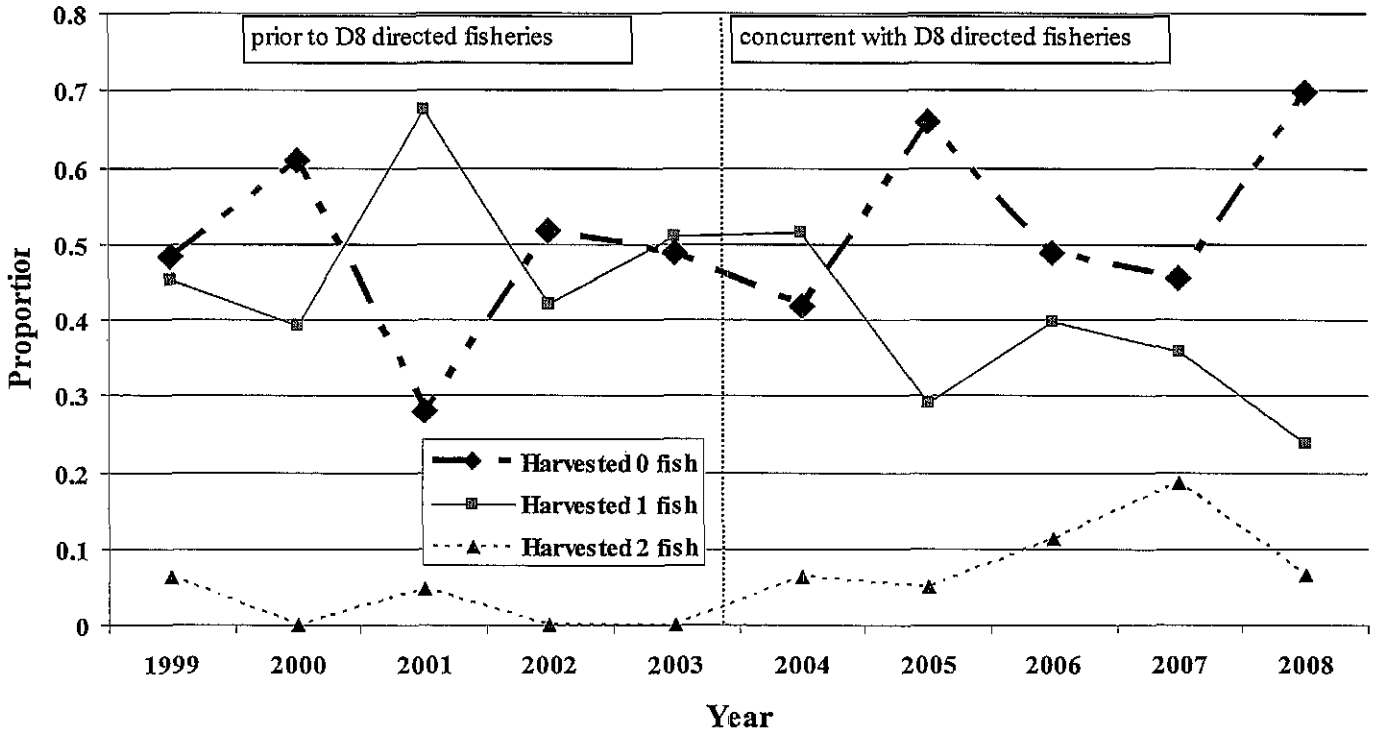


Figure 229-4. District 8 guided angler king salmon angling success, 1999-2008.

Committee D- Sport Fisheries

PROPOSAL 137: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA.

Table 137-1. Southeast Alaska regulated finfish species and corresponding regional bag, and possession limits for marine sport fisheries under 5AAC 47.020.

Finfish with existing bag and possession limits:	**Bag limit**	**Possession limit**
king salmon	[a]	[a]
other salmon 16 inches or greater:	6	12
other salmon less than 16 inches (in combination):	10	10
rainbow trout	2	2
cutthroat trout	2	2
Dolly Varden	10	10
steelhead	1	2
halibut	2[b]	4[b]
lingcod	[a]	[a]
pelagic rockfishes: numerous species	5	10
nonpelagic rockfishes: numerous species	5 [a, c]	10 [a, c]
sharks	1	1

[a] Bag and possession limits for King salmon, non-pelagic rockfish, and lingcod are modified annually by emergency order to meet allocations.

[b] Bag and possession limits for halibut taken by guided anglers are modified under federal management via National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS).

[c] Bag and possession limits for Yelloweye rockfish are limited to no more than 2 yelloweye rockfish per day and 4 in possession.

PROPOSAL 288: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Establish a nonresident coho salmon annual limit of 12 fish and require nonresident anglers to have nontransferable harvest record in possession when angling for coho salmon.

Table 288-1. Coho salmon harvest in Southeast Alaska in the Southeast Alaska sport and commercial fisheries, 1998-2007.

	Sport harvest					
	Freshwater		Saltwater		Total sport	
	Nonresident	Resident	Nonresident	Resident	harvest	Commercial harvest
1998	13,481	5,476	95,779	56,659	171,395	2,750,969
1999	24,074	6,809	200,237	81,956	313,076	3,276,894
2000	12,456	8,619	115,032	56,844	192,951	1,688,458
2001	16,269	7,824	227,989	69,024	321,106	2,945,110
2002	19,015	8,121	191,812	58,202	277,150	2,487,122
2003	24,389	7,600	226,991	63,902	322,882	2,166,082
2004	32,061	6,437	232,550	59,603	330,651	2,858,217
2005	20,125	5,932	310,215	73,031	409,303	2,767,133
2006	19,369	5,575	135,731	48,902	209,577	1,841,234
2007	21,734	5,367	182,452	51,892	261,445	1,911,228
5-yr. avg.	23,536	6,182	217,588	59,466	306,772	2,308,779
10-yr. avg.	20,297	6,776	191,879	62,002	280,954	2,469,245

PROPOSAL 290: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA; 5 AAC 47.021. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA; AND 5 AAC 47.023. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA.

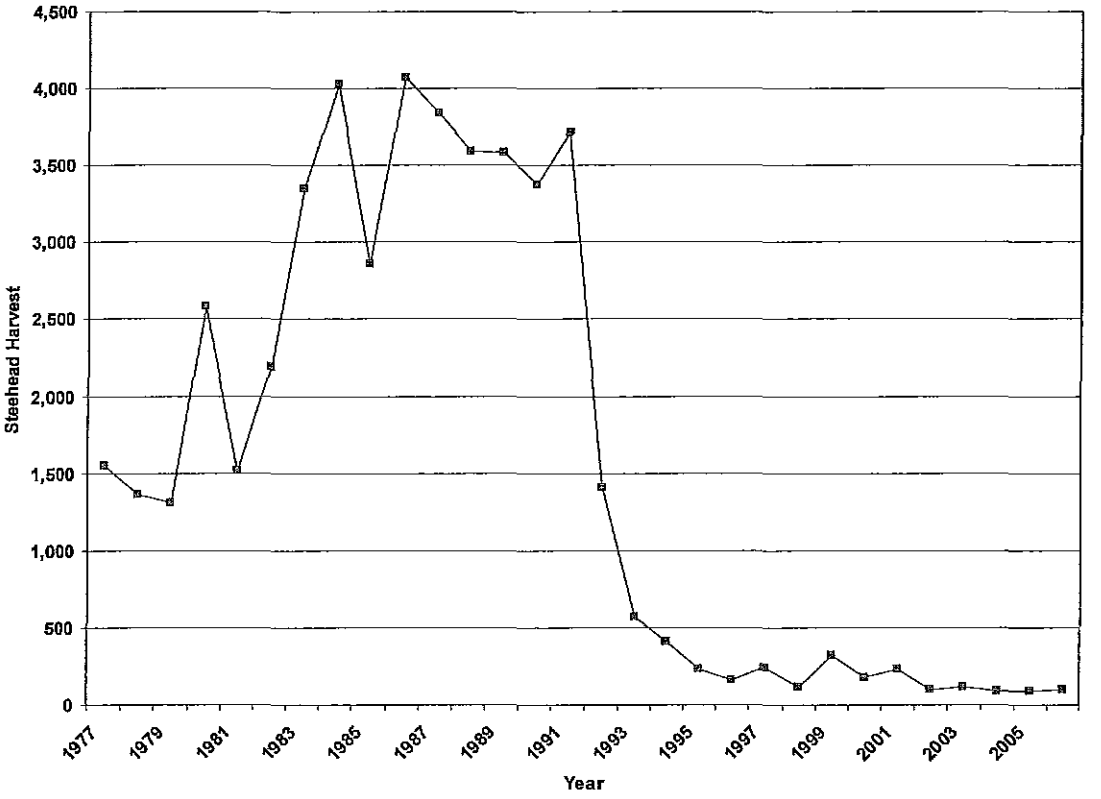


Figure 290-1. Steelhead harvests in Southeast Alaska, 1977-2006 from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Sport Fish Statewide Harvest Survey.

Table 190-1. Steelhead snorkel surveys conducted in index streams in Southeast Alaska, 1997–2008. Peak count (bold) is defined as a bracketed count or a count having a lower count before and after the high or "peak" count; high count (italicized) is defined as an unbracketed count and is the highest count for that year/system.

		Year											
		1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Management Area	Stream Name	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*	**Peak/** *High*
Juneau	Peterson Creek	**26**	*29*	*38*	*27*	**41**	**13**	**36**	*39*	**22**	**36**	**26**	**26**
	Pleasant Bay (Seymour)	*155*	**81**	*132*	**48**	*48*	**36**	**50**	**51**	47	*59*	**94**	**53**
Ketchikan	McDonald Lake	**145**	**86**	*100*	**47**	*74*	*14*	**79**	*76*	**134**	**100**	*38*	*45*
	White River	*84*	**93**	*60*	**38**	**48**	**37**	*77*	*35*	67	**41**	**85**	**45**
Petersburg	Petersburg Creek	*123*	**152**	**115**	*68*	*64*	*41*	**146**	**330**	**369**	**241**	**289**	**251**
	Slippery Creek	NA	NA	NA	NA	*41*	*31*	*76*	*92*	NA	*79*	**68**	**46**
Prince of Wales	Eagle/Luck Creek	*90*	**56**	*118*	**82**	NA	**36**	*95*	*67*	102	***154***	***134***	***8***
	Harris River	*104*	**156**	*192*	**79**	*53*	*200*	*195*	**124**	**122**	*92*	**128**	122
Sitka	Ford Arm Creek	*296*	*103*	*89*	**134**	*28*	*122*	**181**	**379**	364	**428**	**673**	**266**
	Sitkoh Creek	*329*	*154*	*120*	*112*	*115*	*65*	**296**	**354**	***259***	**213**	*70*	**167**

Table 290-2. Assessment of steelhead escapement utilizing weirs in Southeast Alaska 1971-2008 (all numbers are immigrant weir counts unless otherwise noted).

Year	Situk River[a]	Sitkoh Creek	Karta River	Harris River	Ratz Creek	Eagle Creek	Twelve Mile Creek	Ward Creek	Cable Creek	Natzuhin Creek	Petersburg Creek[b]	Peterson Creek	Sashin Creek	Lake Eva	Windfall Creek
1971											806				
1972											536				
1973											401				
1974											369				
1975			872[d]								326				
1982		690													
1989			1,220									222			
1990		661										179			
1991												215			
1992			347[e]												
1993		520						337 (51)[f]							
1994	7,854							412 (12)[f]							
1995														35	
1996	8,510	926											32		
1997	7,328												63		53
1998	5,786												27		
1999	9,204												24		
2000	6,709												29		
2001	6,400												26		
2002	6,113												36		
2003	7,964	679						97(2)[f]							
2004	12,462	764						87						12	
2005	12,265	543	481[d]	171[d]	399[d]								34	47	
2006	15,003	395				299[d]		134[d]				75			
2007	12,438	426(8)[f]			267[d]				83[d]			21			
2008	7,320	424	186[g]										15		

[a] Situk River are emigrant or downstream weir counts only.

[b] All numbers reported in Jones (1976) as "estimated number of adult Steelhead," but mark–recapture details unavailable.

[c] Situk River 1952, "estimate" by observation of weir crew for steelhead emigrants; 6,000 were counted down in a single night.

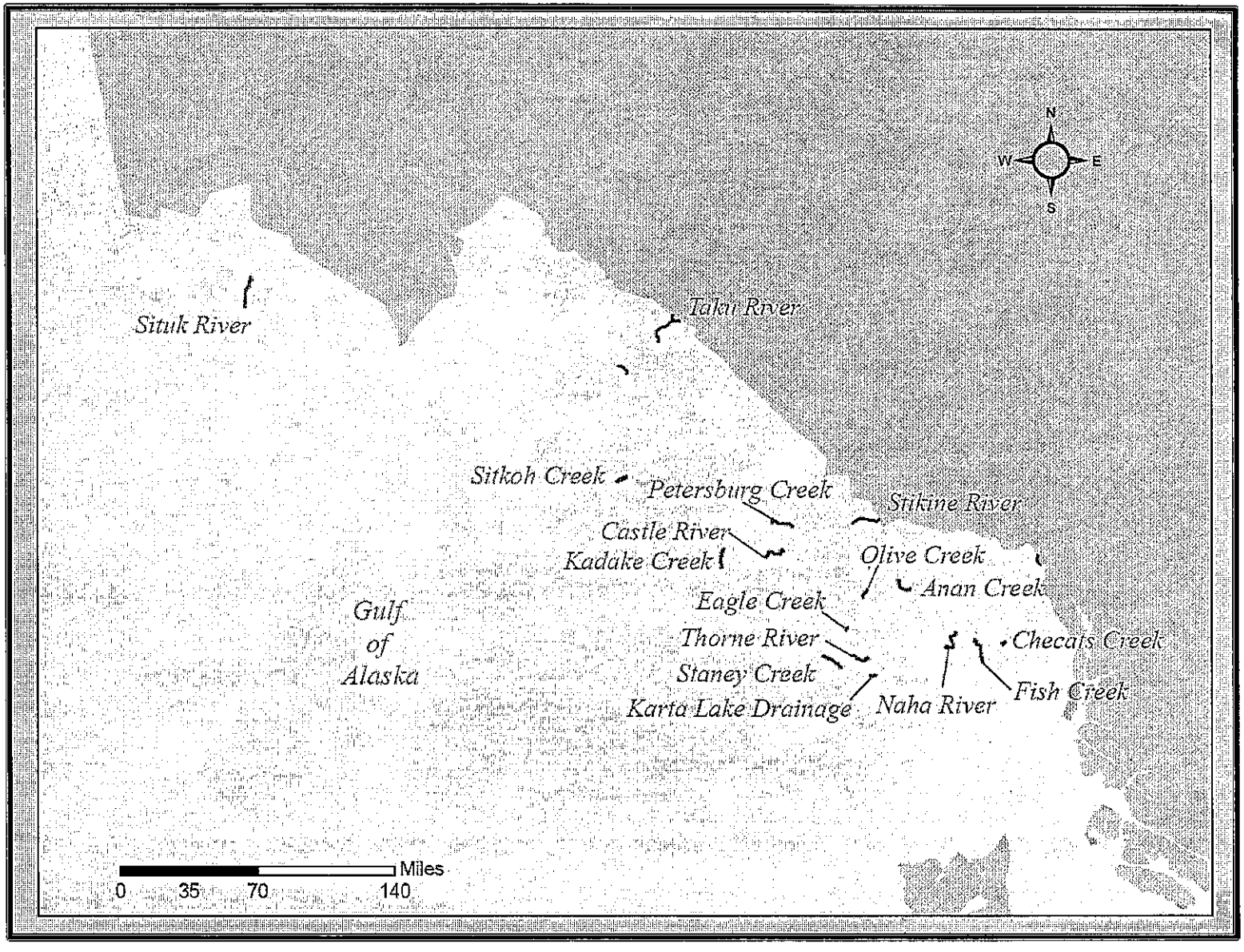
[d] Minimum spawning escapement (MSE); weir immigrant count incomplete (i.e. MSE = # of immigrants plus # unmarked emigrants).

[e] Emigrant count.

[f] Estimate of escapement using mark–recapture techniques; standard error is in parentheses.

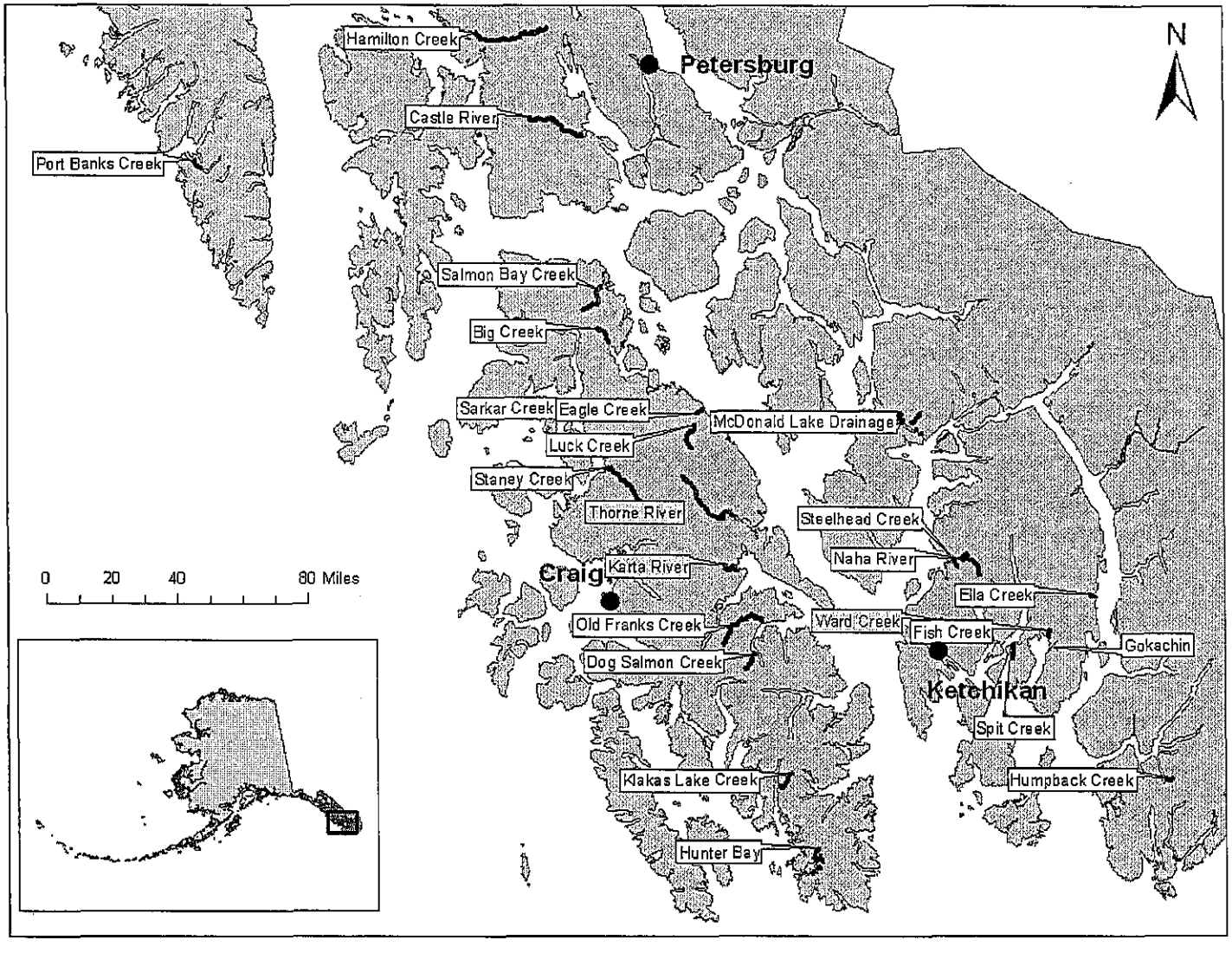
[g] Incomplete immigrant and emigrant count.

Figure 290-2. Map of Southeast Alaska showing 16 streams identified in proposal 290 for catch and release.



PROPOSAL 291: 5 AAC 47.023. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Prohibit the retention of steelhead in 21 fall steelhead drainages, and Ward Creek, Thorne River, and Karta River.

Figure 291-1. Map of Southeast Alaska showing 21 fall steelhead drainages and Ward Creek, Thorne River and Karta River.

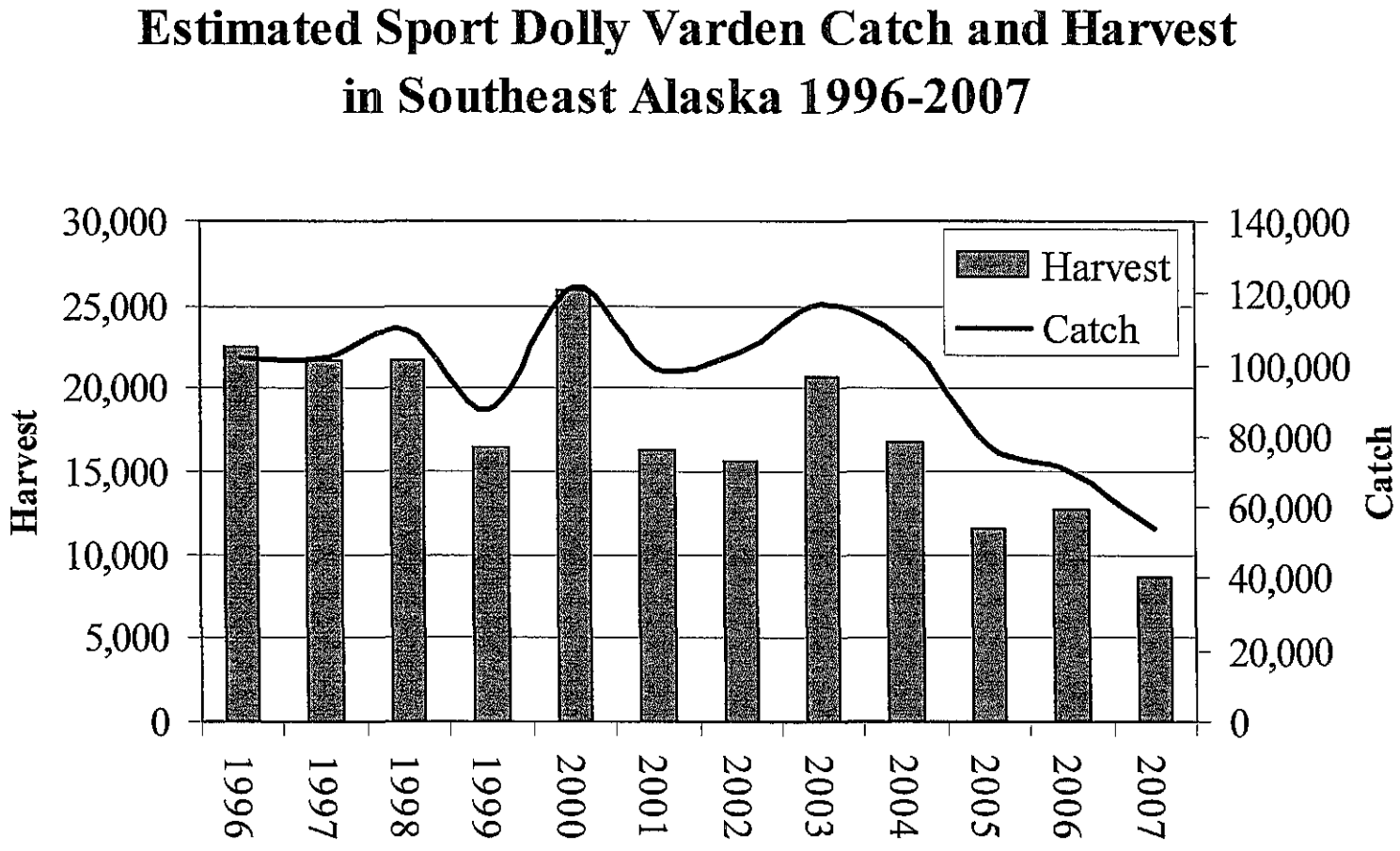


PROPOSAL 292: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA AND 5 AAC 47.022. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASON AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA . Amend the regulation to reduce the bag limit and establish size restrictions for Dolly Varden.

Table 292-1. Dolly Varden counts by year in select freshwaters of Southeast Alaska by year between 1980 and 2008.

Year	Auke Creek	Hugh Smith	Chilkoot Lake	Chilkat Lake	Sitkoh Creek	Salmon Lake	Lake Eva	Windfall Lake
1980	3,132	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1981	6,461	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1982	4,172	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1983	3,718	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1984	4,512	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1985	3,052	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1986	4,358	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1987	6,443	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1988	6,770	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1989	7,230	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1990	6,425	-	-	-	-	33,400	-	-
1991	5,579	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1992	6,839	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1993	5,074	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1994	7,600	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1995	11,732	-	-	-	-	-	117,821	-
1996	11,323	-	-	-	48,252	-	-	-
1997	10,506	-	-	-	-	-	-	34,074
1998	7,532	-	190,152	151,732	-	-	-	-
1999	6,393	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2000	5,254	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2001	7,356	20,892	-	-	-	-	-	-
2002	4,858	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2003	5,067	-	-	-	52,894	-	-	-
2004	3,955	-	-	-	62,409	-	-	-
2005	3,544	8,223	-	-	38,422	-	-	-
2006	4,977	13,744	-	-	29,820	-	-	-
2007	4,300	4,504	-	-	27,534	-	-	-
2008	5,358	11,809	-	-	18,790	-	-	-
Average	5,983	11,834	190,152	151,732	39,732	33,400	117,821	34,074

Figure 292-1. Estimated sport catch and harvest of Dolly Varden between 1996 and 2007 based on Statewide Harvest Survey.



PROPOSAL 293: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Increase limits for harvest of dogfish and change reporting requirements.

Table 293-1. Sport catch, harvest, and release percentage of sharks in the Southeast Alaska sport fishery, 1996-2007.

Year	Catch	Harvest	Percent released
1996	233	5	98%
1997	1,438	15	99%
1998	3,693	154	96%
1999	13,043	157	99%
2000	15,121	299	98%
2001	13,745	357	97%
2002	4,042	148	96%
2003	10,565	225	98%
2004	8,858	243	97%
2005	21,658	576	97%
2006	19,089	149	99%
2007	29,313	349	99%
Average	11,733	223	98%

PROPOSAL 294: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Close regional aquaculture association terminal harvest areas to guided sport harvest of salmon not financed by the state.

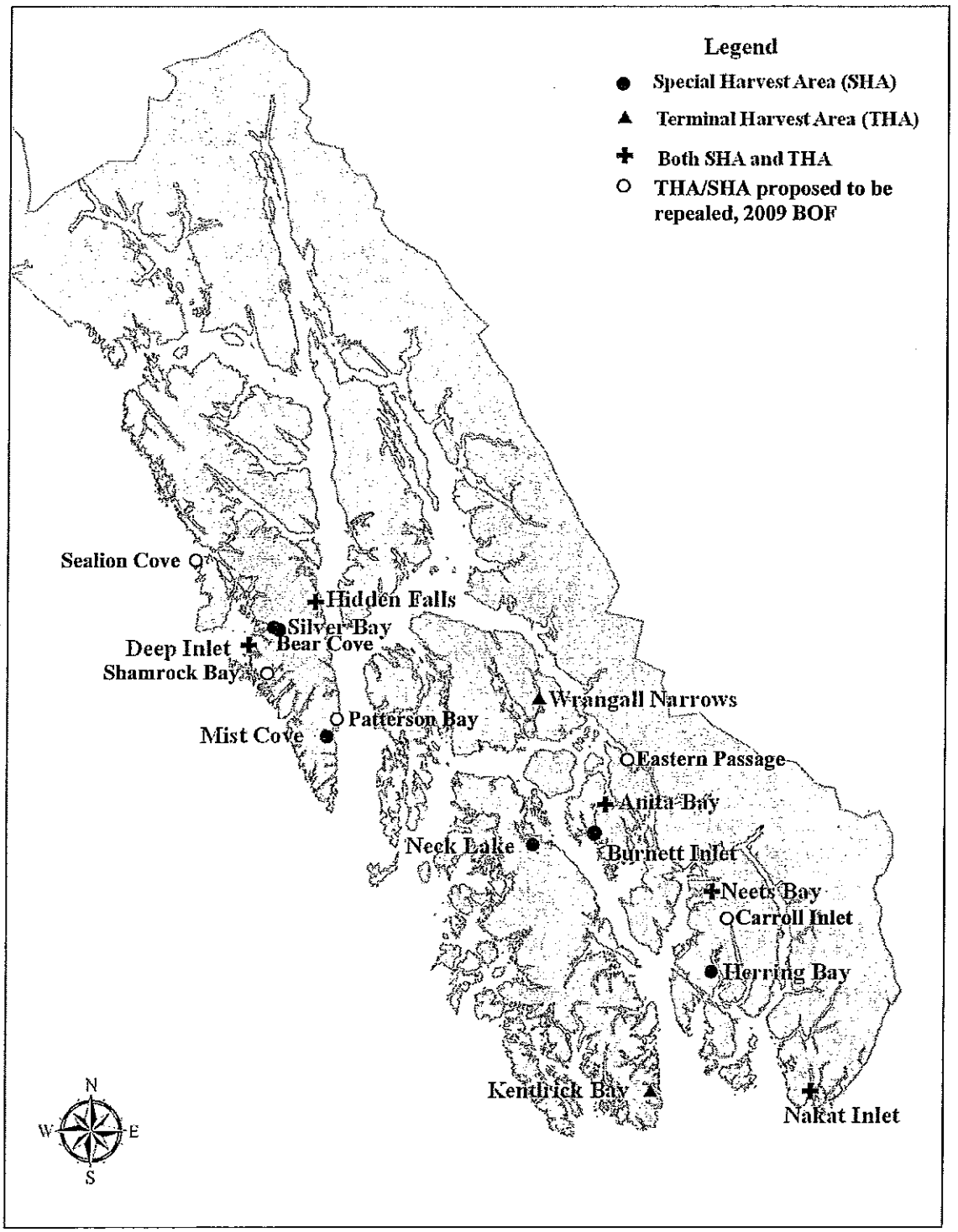


Figure 294-1. A map of the terminal harvest areas (THAs) and special harvest areas (SHAs) for the Regional Aquaculture Associations (NSRAA and SSRAA).

Table 294-1. A description of the terminal harvest areas (THAs) and special harvest areas (SHAs) for the Regional Aquaculture Associations (NSRAA and SSRAA). NSRAA = Northern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association; SSRAA = Southern Southeast Regional Aquaculture Association.

Hatchery/Release Location	THA/SHA	Regulation	Regional Aquaculture Association	Location
Herring Bay	SHA	5 AAC 40.041	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-45)
Carroll Inlet[b]	THA	5 AAC 33.371	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-48)
Nakat Inlet	THA	5 AAC 33.372	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-10)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.045	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-10)
Neets Bay	THA	5 AAC 33.370	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-95)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.043	SSRAA	D1 - KTN (101-95)
Kendrick Bay[a]	THA	5 AAC 33.377	SSRAA	D2 - POW (102-15)
Burnett Inlet	SHA	5 AAC 40.039	SSRAA	D6 - PBG/WRG (106-25)
Wrangell Narrow-Blind Slough	THA	5 AAC 33.381	SSRAA	D6 - PBG/WRG (108-45, 108-40)
Eastern Passage[b]	THA	5 AAC 33.373	SSRAA	D7 - PBG/WRG (107-20, 107-10)
Anita Bay	THA	5 AAC 33.383	SSRAA	D7 - PBG/WRG (107-35)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.061	SSRAA	D7 - PBG/WRG (107-35)
Mist Cove	THA	5 AAC 33.385	NSRAA	D9 - STK (109-13)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(8)	NSRAA	D9 - STK (109-13)
Patterson Bay[b]	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(3)	NSRAA	D9 - STK (109-13)
Hidden Falls	THA	5 AAC 33.374	NSRAA	D12 - STK (112-22)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(5)	NSRAA	D12 - STK (112-22)
Shamrock Bay[b]	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(9)	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-32)
Silver Bay (Medvejie)	THA	5 AAC 33.375	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-35)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(6)	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-35)
Bear Cove	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(4)	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-35)
Deep Inlet	THA	5 AAC 33.376	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-38)
	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(7)	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-38)
Sea Lion Cove[b]	SHA	5 AAC 40.042(a)(2)	NSRAA	D13 - STK (113-61)

[a]BOF 2009 proposal to extend THA for Kendrick Bay
[b]No current releases; BOF 2009 proposal to repeal.

Table 294-2. Sport Fish Division Chinook salmon enhancement projects in Southeast Alaska, detailed by funding level, targeted release goals, and release site, for fiscal year 2009. Funding source includes DJ (Dingell-Johnson/Wallop Breaux) and SFEA (Sport Fish Enterprise Account) funding.

Project Area	Operator	Funded Amount	Target goals (smolts)	Release Site(s)
Haines	NSRAA	$150,000	250,000 KS	Lutak Inlet
Skagway	DIPAC	$150,000	250,000 KS	Pullen Pond
Juneau	DIPAC	$346,400	570,000 KS; 10,000 KS	Juneau Marine; Juneau FW/Twin Lakes
Ketchikan	SSRAA	$200,000	760,000 KS; 250,000 KS	Herring Cove; Neets Bay
Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op	SSRAA	$377,300	600,000 KS, 400,000 KS	Blind Slough; Neets Bay
Total Enhancement Funding		**$1,223,700**		

Note: Funding sources not included are Sport Fisheries Hatchery Construction Account funding (SFHCA), Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) or Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund (SSSF) funding, and Fish and Game funding.

Table 294-3. Sport Fish Division Chinook salmon enhancement funding summary for Southeast Alaska, detailed by funding source and fiscal year, 2005 - 2009.

Fiscal Year	Project Description	Dingell-Johnson/Wallop Breaux	Fish and Game Fund	Sport Fish Enterprise Account	Sport Fish Construction Account	Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund	TOTAL
2009	Haines KS Release (NSRAA)			$150.0			
2009	Skagway KS Release (DIPAC)			$150.0			
2009	Juneau KS Release (DIPAC)	$346.4					
2009	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)			$200.0			
2009	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)	$177.3					
2009	Ketchikan KS Release (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2009		**$723.7**	**$0.0**	**$500.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$1,223.7**
2008	Haines KS Release (NSRAA)		$6.7	$150.0			
2008	Haines/Lutak Chinook Site Dvlp (NSRAA)				$140.0		
2008	Skagway KS Release (DIPAC)			$150.0			
2008	Juneau KS Release (DIPAC)	$346.4					
2008	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)			$200.0			
2008	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)	$177.3					
2008	Ketchikan KS Release (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2008		**$723.7**	**$6.7**	**$500.0**	**$140.0**	**$0.0**	**$1,370.4**
2007	Haines KS Release (NSRAA)		$10.0				
2007	Skagway KS Release (DIPAC)			$150.0			
2007	Juneau KS Release (DIPAC)	$346.4					
2007	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)		$177.3				
2007	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)			$200.0			
2007	Crystal Lake Deferred Maintenance				$500.0		
2007	Ketchikan KS Release (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2007		**$546.4**	**$187.3**	**$350.0**	**$500.0**	**$0.0**	**$1,583.7**

-continued-

Table 294-3. Page 2 of 2.

Fiscal Year	Project Description	Dingell-Johnson/Wallop Breaux	Fish and Game Fund	Sport Fish Enterprise Account	Sport Fish Construction Account	Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund	TOTAL
2006	Juneau KS Release (DIPAC)	$346.4					
2006	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)		$177.3				
2006	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2006	Ketchikan KS Release (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2006		**$746.4**	**$177.3**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$923.7**
2005	Juneau KS Release (DIPAC)	$346.4					
2005	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)					$192.7	
2005	Petersburg/Crystal Lake Hatchery Op (SSRAA)		$192.7				
2005	Ketchikan KS Release (SSRAA)	$200.0					
2005		**$546.4**	**$192.7**	**$0.0**	**$0.0**	**$192.7**	**$931.8**

Table 294-4. Guided sport effort, catch, and harvest of hatchery produced salmon from logbook data, 1999-2007 (crew effort not included).

Location	Year	Angler Days	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest	Coho Catch	Coho Harvest	Sockeye Harvest	Pink Harvest	Chum Harvest	Total Harvest
Herring Bay/	2000	60	13	13	237	237	0	73	1	324
Cove	2001	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2002	6	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	4
	2003	2	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1
	2004	12	5	5	16	15	0	10	0	30
	2006	15	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	2
	2007	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Average	14	3	3	37	37	0	12	0	52
Neets Bay	1999	31	4	2	16	16	0	5	0	23
	2000	42	4	4	16	16	0	23	15	58
	2001	39	56	49	5	5	0	20	59	133
	2002	23	12	12	20	20	0	36	40	108
	2003	19	2	2	7	4	0	19	45	70
	2004	60	23	17	82	67	0	15	64	163
	2006	24	56	55	6	6	0	5	33	99
	2007	13	3	3	3	3	0	37	0	43
	Average	31	20	18	19	17	0	20	32	87
Wrangell	1999	249	272	257	0	0	0	0	0	257
Narrows/	2000	331	304	257	0	0	0	0	0	257
Blind Slough	2001	391	529	508	19	18	0	0	0	526
	2002	309	465	418	1	1	0	0	0	419
	2003	481	524	496	6	6	0	16	1	519
	2004	389	365	348	6	6	0	2	0	356
	2006	451	339	335	1	1	0	0	0	336
	2007	497	357	353	0	0	0	1	0	354
	Average	387	394	372	4	4	0	2	0	378
Kendrick	2000	6	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	3
Bay	2002	4	3	3	16	16	0	9	0	28
	Average	5	2	2	9	9	0	5	1	16
Nakat Inlet	2000	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
	Average	2	0	0	5	5	0	0	0	5
Anita Bay	2000	4	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2001	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2003	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2006	16	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Average	8	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

-continued-

Table 294-4. Page 2 of 2.

Location	Year	Angler Days	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest	Coho Catch	Coho Harvest	Sockeye Harvest	Pink Harvest	Chum Harvest	Total Harvest
Hidden Falls	1999	217	64	29	863	584	0	20	5	638
	2000	687	147	51	1,932	1,812	0	39	21	1,923
	2001	577	46	21	2,374	1,905	1	12	17	1,956
	2002	764	11	4	4,041	3,061	0	14	15	3,094
	2003	772	210	96	2,774	2,303	0	58	76	2,533
	2004	728	329	165	3,283	2,528	3	174	87	2,957
	2006	896	264	162	2,875	2,637	0	18	72	2,889
	2007	679	142	106	1,305	1,276	0	73	32	1,487
	Average	665	152	79	2,431	2,013	1	51	41	2,185
Silver Bay/ Medvejie	1999	27	9	9	0	0	0	6	0	15
	2000	17	5	5	0	0	0	3	0	8
	2001	438	346	279	1,069	1,068	0	21	1	1,369
	2002	4	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	2003	26	11	5	34	34	7	8	6	60
	2004	28	42	14	0	0	0	0	3	17
	2006	15	6	6	2	2	0	0	0	8
	2007	10	5	5	12	12	0	0	0	17
	Average	71	53	41	140	140	1	5	1	187
Deep Inlet	1999	477	58	50	185	161	48	203	124	586
	2000	555	38	29	123	117	1	65	325	537
	2001	416	67	55	201	193	0	59	24	331
	2002	718	21	19	272	259	0	193	18	489
	2003	427	119	87	450	418	0	12	1	518
	2004	693	206	172	254	236	2	62	131	603
	2006	1,574	405	335	687	657	1	705	79	1,777
	2007	1,714	248	221	1,330	1,267	3	312	101	1,904
	Average	822	145	121	438	414	7	201	100	843

Table 294-5. Estimated total returns and the regional commercial and sport harvest by release areas for NSRAA and SSRAA produced coho salmon, 1998-2007. Information from the Alaska Salmon Enhancement Report (See below for citations). Harvest percent is of total return reported by the operator. Commercial harvest does not include cost recovery harvested by the operator.

Regional		COHO SALMON PRODUCTION										
Aqua. Assc.	Hatchery/Release loc.	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07 avg
NSRAA	**Medvejie Total Return**	1,292	1,172	1,337	801	1,118	1,551	755	914	720	2,019	1,168
	Commercial Total	706	814	642	328	277	613	397	319	324	119	454
	Sport Harvest	124	104	156	98	104	225	112	235	126	52	134
	Commercial Harvest (%)	55%	69%	48%	41%	25%	40%	53%	35%	45%	6%	42%
	Sport Harvest (%)	10%	9%	12%	12%	9%	15%	15%	26%	18%	3%	13%
	Deer Lake Total Return	88,041	288,443	18,212	75,601	105,944	51,704	31,117	132,503	81,743	21,463	89,477
	Commercial Total	60,260	177,283	7,551	24,534	29,681	15,381	14,297	59,803	39,402	1,755	42,995
	Sport Harvest	0	4,140	292	1,082	261	707	0	1,054	1,246	417	920
	Commercial Harvest (%)	68%	61%	41%	32%	28%	30%	46%	45%	48%	8%	41%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	1%	2%	1%	0.2%	1%	0%	1%	2%	2%	1%
	Deep Inlet Total Return	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,021	0	3,028	405
	Commercial Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	440	0	2329	277
	Sport Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	0	699	103
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	43%	0%	77%	12%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	32%	0%	23%	6%
	Shamrock Cove Total Return	19,155	16,198	0	3,380	5,908	7,243	11,492	21,444	6,656	0	9,148
	Commercial Total	14,995	12,753	0	2,721	5,121	5,450	9,562	13,906	5,506	0	7,001
	Sport Harvest	3541	3139	0	533	412	1393	1430	7038	707	0	1,819
	Commercial Harvest (%)	78%	79%	0%	81%	87%	75%	83%	65%	83%	0%	63%
	Sport Harvest (%)	18%	19%	0%	16%	7%	19%	12%	33%	11%	0%	14%
	Hidden Falls Total Return	180,286	256,068	168,299	201,133	419,901	204,907	213,025	200,776	224,424	55,871	212,469
	Commercial Total	104,727	124,310	64,426	85,139	107,017	47,766	102,047	82,436	72,255	26,481	81,660
	Sport Harvest	1,534	1,433	1,206	2,571	6,091	2,588	6,392	6,000	2,513	1,492	3,182
	Commercial Harvest (%)	58%	49%	38%	42%	25%	23%	48%	41%	32%	47%	40%
	Sport Harvest (%)	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	1%	3%	3%	1%	3%	2%

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Regional Aqua. Assc.	Hatchery/Release loc.	COHO SALMON PRODUCTION 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07 avg
NSRAA	**Patterson Bay Total Return**	0	0	0	0	16,881	806	0	0	0	0	1,786
	Commercial Total	0	0	0	0	6,681	366	0	0	0	0	705
	Sport Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%	45%	0%	0%	0%	0%	8%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
SSRAA	**Whitman Lake Total Return**	22,821	29,328	16,562	22,801	25,435	27,976	16,217	10,261	12,358	26,152	20,991
	Commercial Total	20,224	25,618	10,221	15,601	14,910	19,838	11,617	6,725	9,182	18,259	15,220
	Sport Harvest	1,596	3,710	1,754	1,700	980	2,436	2,300	1,121	1,002	1,483	1,808
	Commercial Harvest (%)	89%	87%	62%	68%	59%	71%	72%	66%	74%	70%	72%
	Sport Harvest (%)	7%	13%	11%	7%	4%	9%	14%	11%	8%	6%	9%
	Earl West Cove Total Return	8,957	17,312	5,853	12,428	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,455
	Commercial Total	8,699	16,672	5,581	11,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,278
	Sport Harvest	258	640	272	599	0	0	0	0	0	0	177
	Commercial Harvest (%)	97%	96%	95%	95%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	38%
	Sport Harvest (%)	3%	4%	5%	5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	2%
	Anita Bay Total Return	0	0	0	0	15,445	20,382	5,204	14,054	23,108	15,488	9,368
	Commercial Total	0	0	0	0	15,256	18,643	4,982	13,649	22,516	14,525	8,957
	Sport Harvest	0	0	0	0	189	1739	222	405	592	963	411
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	99%	91%	96%	97%	97%	94%	57%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	1%	9%	4%	3%	3%	6%	3%
	Nakat Inlet Total Return	9,162	15,489	9,195	13,560	13,983	21,468	11,993	14,187	14,433	22,949	14,642
	Commercial Total	8,706	14,585	8,264	12,484	12,904	20,069	10,913	12,942	13,479	21,833	13,618
	Sport Harvest	456	904	931	1,076	1,079	1,399	1,080	1,245	954	1,116	1,024
	Commercial Harvest (%)	95%	94%	90%	92%	92%	93%	91%	91%	93%	95%	93%
	Sport Harvest (%)	5%	6%	10%	8%	8%	7%	9%	9%	7%	5%	7%
	Neets Bay Total Return	238,944	196,773	173,427	269,674	363,362	276,341	205,829	111,732	71,692	144,455	205,223
	Commercial Total	167,759	161,447	93,779	164,272	211,314	186,746	138,465	84,954	53,309	100,949	136,299
	Sport Harvest	20,691	19,908	21,937	18,558	20,720	25,635	27,151	18,578	9,183	9,906	19,227
	Commercial Harvest (%)	70%	82%	54%	61%	58%	68%	67%	76%	74%	70%	68%
	Sport Harvest (%)	9%	10%	13%	7%	6%	9%	13%	17%	13%	7%	10%

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Table 294-5. Page 3 of 3.

Regional Aqua. Assc.	Hatchery/Release loc.	COHO SALMON PRODUCTION 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07 avg
SSRAA	**Burnett Inlet Total Return**	0	9,187	3,007	23,136	26,085	30,855	6,854	4,007	4,357	15,723	12,321
	Commercial Total	0	6,048	1,206	11,049	8,427	9,313	2,707	1,385	1,146	7,810	4,909
	Sport Harvest	0	207	195	359	277	1442	131	122	47	293	307
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	66%	40%	48%	32%	30%	39%	35%	26%	50%	37%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	2%	6%	2%	1%	5%	2%	3%	1%	2%	2%
	Neck Lake Total Return	93,674	44,138	59,304	78,278	58,975	101,756	66,045	32,092	31,931	39,885	60,608
	Commercial Total	51,622	21,864	33,623	30,852	22,790	45,029	30,308	4,812	6,567	15,418	26,289
	Sport Harvest	52	274	114	734	437	2,827	1,508	0	339	267	655
	Commercial Harvest (%)	55%	50%	57%	39%	39%	44%	46%	15%	21%	39%	40%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0.1%	0.6%	0.2%	0.9%	0.7%	3%	2%	0%	1.1%	0.7%	1%
	Crystal Lake Total Return	2,315	9,085	5,241	4,584	4,001	3,934	3,962	9,636	5,344	1,386	4,949
	Commercial Total	1,449	2,329	3,019	2,031	*865	2,180	2,838	4,186	2,173	883	2,195
	Sport Harvest	0	18	207	115	41	339	624	525	125	104	210
	Commercial Harvest (%)	63%	26%	58%	44%	22%	55%	72%	43%	41%	64%	49%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0.2%	4%	3%	1.0%	9%	16%	5%	2%	8%	5%

*ADF&G and SSRAA Combined

Data Source:

White, B., 2008. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2007 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 08-03, Anchorage.

----------2007. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2006 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 07-04, Anchorage.

----------2006. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2005 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 06-19, Anchorage.

----------2005. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2004 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 05-09, Anchorage.

Farrington, C., 2004. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2003 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J04-02, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 40pp.

----------2003. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2002 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J03-05. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 36 pp.

McNair, M. 2002. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2001 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J02-04. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 36 pp.

----------2001. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2000 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J01-01. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 35 pp.

----------2002. Alaska salmon enhancement program 1999 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J00-02. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 34 pp.

Table 294-6. Estimated total returns and the *regional* commercial and sport harvest by release areas for NSRAA and SSRAA produced Chinook salmon, 1998-2007. Information from the Alaska Salmon Enhancement Report (See below for citations). Harvest percent is of total return reported by the operator. Commercial harvest does not include cost recovery harvested by the operator.

Regional		CHINOOK SALMON PRODUCTION										
Aqua. Assc.	Hatchery/Release loc.	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07 avg
NSRAA	**Medvejie Creek Total Return**	31,375	26,710	29,030	32,920	39,939	47,410	64,012	27,752	10,212	34,546	34,391
	Commercial Total	4,766	6,176	5,861	6,505	15,362	10,179	19,513	12,447	2,794	13,115	9,672
	Sport Harvest	870	3065	1046	2352	1441	2750	1802	1521	860	2670	1,838
	Commercial Harvest (%)	15%	23%	20%	20%	38%	21%	30%	45%	27%	38%	28%
	Sport Harvest (%)	3%	11%	4%	7%	4%	6%	3%	5%	8%	8%	6%
	Hidden Falls Total Return	12,193	26,730	44,406	44,487	21,714	27,758	26,868	17,382	9,498	9,373	24,041
	Commercial Total	7,661	18,942	31,374	26,237	12,512	9,220	9,407	5,247	5,257	5,211	13,107
	Sport Harvest	388	1655	1099	995	1288	1160	997	759	615	641	960
	Commercial Harvest (%)	63%	71%	71%	59%	58%	33%	35%	30%	55%	56%	53%
	Sport Harvest (%)	3%	6%	2%	2%	6%	4%	4%	4%	6%	7%	5%
SSRAA	**Whitman Lake Total Return**	19,903	9,097	16,255	23,029	25,186	20,561	27,434	22,027	14,665	15,071	19,323
	Commercial Total	753	2,349	4,072	4,647	5,096	6,014	7,554	6,977	3,506	3,779	4,475
	Sport Harvest	808	3012	3605	5950	5393	3622	5080	7395	3362	2542	4,077
	Commercial Harvest (%)	4%	26%	25%	20%	20%	29%	28%	32%	24%	25%	23%
	Sport Harvest (%)	4%	33%	22%	26%	21%	18%	19%	34%	23%	17%	22%
	Earl West Cove (Coop) Total Return	900	1,174	2,953	1,328	451	1,193	157	0	0	0	816
	Commercial Total	701	677	2,120	861	271	832	157	0	0	0	562
	Sport Harvest	199	452	833	467	180	361	0	0	0	0	249
	Commercial Harvest (%)	78%	58%	72%	65%	60%	70%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%
	Sport Harvest (%)	22%	39%	28%	35%	40%	30%	0%	0%	0%	0%	19%
	Carroll Inlet Total Return	1,860	562	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	242
	Commercial Total	1,009	108	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112
	Sport Harvest	851	454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131
	Commercial Harvest (%)	54%	19%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	37%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	81%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	40%

-continued-

Table 294-6.-Page 2 of 3.

Regional Aqua. Assc.	Hatchery/Release loc.	CHINOOK SALMON PRODUCTION 1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07 avg
SSRAA	**Neets Bay Hatchery – NB/LL Total Return**	759	2,278	1,171	1,841	897	5,642	309	563	52	1,670	1,518
	Commercial Total	465	596	449	360	441	350	309	333	26	562	389
	Sport Harvest	204	508	36	211	456	492	0	230	26	138	230
	Commercial Harvest (%)	61%	26%	38%	20%	0%	6%	100%	59%	50%	34%	39%
	Sport Harvest (%)	27%	22%	3%	11%	0%	9%	0%	41%	50%	8%	17%
	NB/LL = Neets Bay/Long Lake											
	Crystal Lake (ADF&G) Total Return	4,691	7,104	8,476	9,910	5,814	6,164	9,062	8,779	8,968	9,103	7,807
	Commercial Total	914	1,596	1,439	1,363	837	1,040	2,062	2,722	2,098	2,488	1,656
	Sport Harvest	712	858	2,723	5,261	1,971	4,590	5,110	4,170	4,490	4,690	3,458
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	0%	17%	14%	14%	0%	23%	31%	23%	27%	15%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0%	32%	53%	34%	0%	56%	47%	50%	52%	32%
	CLH/NB (ADF&G) Total Return	0	623	2,292	11,748	9,980	3,081	13,283	11,995	10,738	16,361	8,010
	Commercial Total	0	111	1,524	1,600	1,463	1,842	4,110	4,433	2,909	4,182	2,217
	Sport Harvest	0	292	768	1,750	1,034	1,239	1,433	2,332	1,769	2,849	1,347
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	18%	66%	14%	15%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	47%	34%	15%	10%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	11%
	Anita Bay (ADF&G) Total Return	0	0	0	0	0	328	2,861	2,968	7,779	12,064	2,600
	Commercial Total	0	0	0	0	0	284	2,109	2,909	6,417	11,011	2,273
	Sport Harvest	0	0	0	0	0	44	752	59	1362	1053	327
	Commercial Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	87%	74%	98%	82%	91%	86%
	Sport Harvest (%)	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	13%	26%	2%	18%	9%	14%

Data Source:

White, B., 2008. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2007 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 08-03, Anchorage.

----------2007. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2006 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 07-04, Anchorage.

----------2006. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2005 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 06-19, Anchorage.

----------2005. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2004 annual report. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Management Report No. 05-09, Anchorage.

Farrington, C., 2004. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2003 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J04-02, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 40pp.

----------2003. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2002 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J03-05. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 36 pp.

McNair, M. 2002. Alaska salmon enhancement program 2001 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J02-04. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 36 pp.

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----------2002. Alaska salmon enhancement program 1999 annual report. Regional Information Report No. 5J00-02. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries, Juneau, Alaska. 34 pp.

PROPOSAL 295: 5AAC 47.xxx. NEW SECTION. Request that the department and charter industry representatives develop a plan to address catch and release mortality issues with a goal of reducing overall mortality.

Table 295-1. ADF&G Sport Fish Division in Southeast Alaska distributes the brochures listed below which include catch and release fishing techniques.

Title	Publisher
Catch & Release	ADF&G
Saltwater Catch & Release	ADF&G
Tips for Saltwater Catch & Release	Federation of Fly Fishers
Sport Fishing in Alaska	ADF&G
Angler's Guide to Salmon Fishing in Alaska	ADF&G
Steelhead Trout in Southeast Alaska	ADF&G
Sport Fishing in the Northern Southeast Alaska Area	ADF&G
Sport Fishing in the Sitka Area	ADF&G
Sport Fishing in the Petersburg Area	ADF&G
Sport Fishing in the Ketchikan Area	ADF&G
Sport Fishing in the Prince of Wales Area	ADF&G

PROPOSAL 302: 5 AAC 75.075. SPORT FISHING SERVICES AND SPORT FISHING GUIDE SERVICES; LICENSE REQUIREMENT; REGULATION OF ACTIVITIES. Prohibit catch and release fishing in the guided sport fishery in Southeast Alaska.

Table 302-1. Average (2005-2007) annual retention rates for legal-sized Chinook and coho salmon in SE Alaska sport charter fisheries based on sport charter logbook information.

	Chinook salmon		coho salmon	
Port:	Retention rate	Range	Retention rate	Range
Craig	0.85	0.83 to 0.90	0.97	0.95 to 0.98
Haines	0.93	0.83 to 1.00	1.00	1.00 to 1.00
Juneau	0.75	0.65 to 0.84	0.94	0.93 to 0.95
Ketchikan	0.90	0.89 to 0.92	0.96	0.94 to 0.98
Petersburg	0.91	0.87 to 0.97	0.81	0.75 to 0.86
Sitka	0.81	0.77 to 0.87	0.98	0.96 to 0.98
Skagway	0.76	0.66 to 0.88	0.87	0.85 to 0.89
Wrangell	0.85	0.79 to 0.88	0.87	0.79 to 0.92
Yakutat	0.90	0.86 to 0.95	0.99	0.98 to 1.00
SE Region	0.82	0.80 to 0.88	0.97	0.96 to 0.98

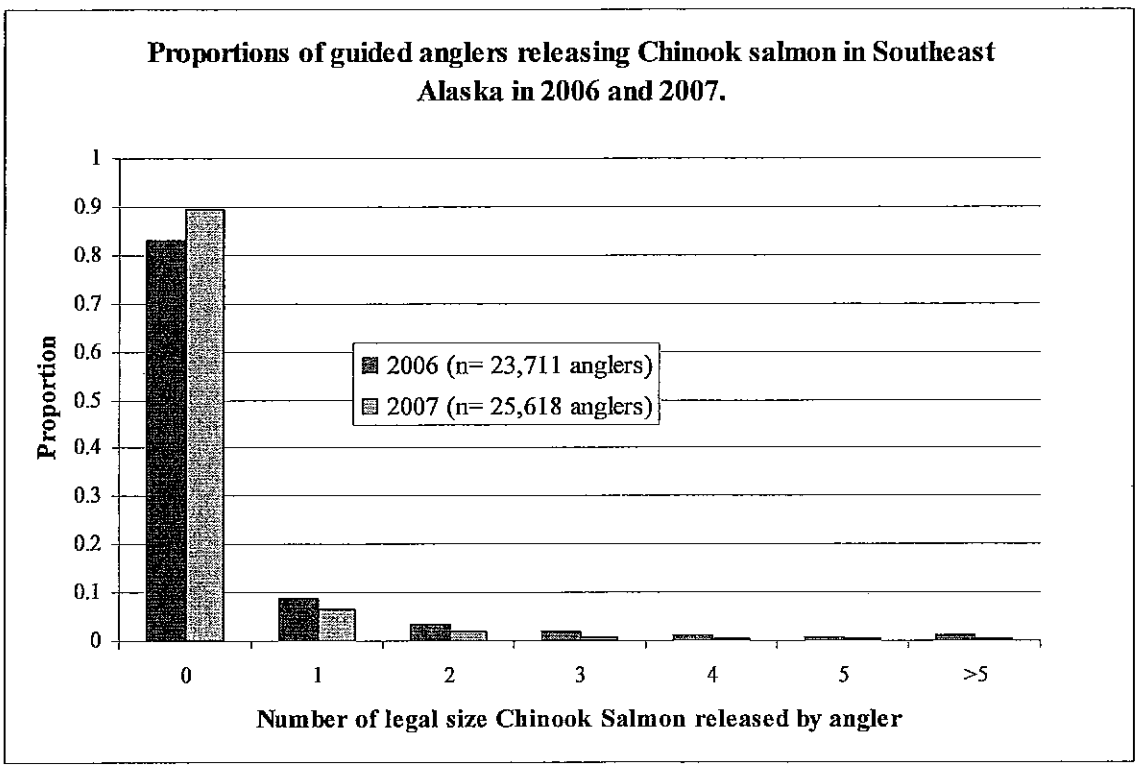


Figure 302-1. Proportions of guided anglers releasing Chinook salmon in Southeast Alaska in 2006 and 2007.

PROPOSAL 304: 5 AAC 47.020. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA AND 5 AAC 47.022. GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Prohibit removing steelhead under 36 inches from the water.

Table 304-1. Southeast Alaska adult steelhead weir counts 1936-2008.

Year	Situk River[a]	Sitkoh Creek	Karta River	Harris River	Ratz Creek	Eagle Creek	Twelve Mile Creek	Ward Creek	Cable Creek	Natzuhin Creek	Petersburg Creek[b]	Peterson Creek	Sashin Creek	Lake Eva	Windfall Creek
1936		760													
1937		1,108													
1952	25,000–30,000[c]														
1971											806				
1972											536				
1973											401				
1974											369				
1975			872[d]								326				
1982		690													
1989			1,220									222			
1990		661										179			
1991												215			
1992			347[e]												
1993		520						337 (51)[f]							
1994	7,854							412 (12)[f]							
1995														35	
1996	8,510	926											32		
1997	7,328												63		53
1998	5,786												27		
1999	9,204												24		
2000	6,709												29		
2001	6,400												26		
2002	6,113												36		
2003	7,964	679					97(2)[f]						12		
2004	12,462	764					87						47		
2005	12,265	543	481[d]	171[d]	399[d]								34		
2006	15,003	395				299[d]			134[d]				75		
2007	12,438	426(8)[f]			267[d]					83[d]			21		
2008	7,320	424	186[g]										15		

[a] Situk River are emigrant or downstream weir counts only.
[b] All numbers reported in Jones (1976) as "estimated number of adult Steelhead," but mark–recapture details unavailable.
[c] Situk River 1952, "estimate" by observation of weir crew for steelhead emigrants; 6,000 were counted down in a single night.
[d] Minimum spawning escapement (MSE); weir immigrant count incomplete (i.e. MSE = # of immigrants plus # unmarked emigrants).
[e] Emigrant count.
[f] Estimate of escapement using mark–recapture techniques; standard error is in parentheses.
[g] Incomplete immigrant and emigrant count.

Table 304-2. Southeast Alaska adult steelhead snorkel survey counts, 1997-2008. Peak counts (in **bold**) are bracketed by lower counts before and after. High counts (not in bold) are the unbracketed highest counts for that year and system.

Stream name	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Ketchikan management area												
Humpback Cr	**91**	24	4	7	101	94	**105**	65	38	112	18	
Ketchikan Cr	48	47	19	**15**	24	5	**60**	53	94			
McDonald Lk	**145**	**86**	100	**47**	74	14	**79**	76	**134**	**100**	38	45
White R	84	**93**	60	**38**	**48**	**37**	77	35	67	**41**	**85**	**45**
Petersburg management area												
Petersburg Cr	123	**152**	**115**	68	64	41	**146**	**330**	**369**	**241**	**289**	**251**
Slippery Cr					41	31	76	92		79	68	46
Prince of Wales management area												
Eagle/Luck Cr	90	**56**	118	**82**		**36**	95	67	102	154	134	8
Harris R	104	**156**	192	**79**	53	200	195	**124**	**122**	92	**128**	122
Sitka management area												
Ford Arm Cr	296	103	89	**134**	28	122	**181**	**379**	364	**428**	**673**	**266**
Sitkoh Cr	329	154	120	112	115	65	**296**	**354**	259	213	70	**167**
Juneau management area												
Peterson Cr	**26**	29	38	27	**41**	**13**	**36**	39	**22**	**36**	**26**	**26**
Pleasant Bay	155	**81**	132	**48**	48	**36**	**50**	**51**	47	59	**94**	**53**

PROPOSAL 305: 5 AAC 47.030. METHODS, MEANS, AND GENERAL PROVISIONS – FINFISH. Prohibit the use of felt soles for wading in freshwater.

Table 305-1. Actions taken by government agencies to limit the spread of aquatic invasive species and fish diseases.

New Zealand http://www.biosecurity.govt.nz/didymo

- Prohibit use of felt-soled footwear by freshwater anglers:
  - "No person shall fish for sports fish by using felt soled waders or footwear incorporating or having attached a sole of felted, matted or woven fibrous material when sports fishing."
- Informational campaign "Check, Clean, Dry" to disseminate disinfection methods:
  - **Check:** Before leaving the river, remove all obvious clumps of algae and look for hidden clumps. Leave them at the affected site. If you find any later, do not wash them down drains. Treat them with the approved cleaning methods below, dry them and put them in a rubbish bin.
  - **Clean:** Soak and scrub all items for at least one minute in either, hot (60°C) water, a 2% solution of household bleach or a 5% solution of salt, nappy cleaner, antiseptic hand cleaner or dishwashing detergent. A 2% solution is 200 ml, a five 5% solution is 500 ml (two large cups), with water added to make 10 litres.
  - **Dry:** If the above cleaning is not practical, after the item is completely dry to touch, wait an additional 48 hours before contact or use in any other waterway.
- Mandatory gear disinfection before fishing in selected waterways.

Iceland http://www.svfr.is/template4.asp?pageid=646

- Mandatory disinfection of all used sport fishing gear before it is allowed in the country.

Norway

- Mandatory gear disinfection before fishing in selected waterways.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/fish_marine_pdf/fr08aquaticinv.pdf

- Information campaign -Recommended procedures for all fishing and boating equipment:
  - Inspect equipment and remove all mud, plants, and other organisms
  - Dry equipment thoroughly before changing waterways
  - Disinfect equipment using these effective techniques:
    - Soak in 140°F water for 1 min., or in 120°F water for 20 min., or
    - Commercial hot water car wash for boats and vehicles, or
    - Soak or spray equipment with 2% bleach solution, or 10% solution if whirling disease is suspected.
  - Effective cleaning solutions, minimum 10 min. contact time:
    - Quaternary ammonium (Parvasol, Kennelsol)
    - Dimethyl benzyl ammonium chloride (Formula 409, Fanstastic)
- Footwear with non-felt soles is recommended because felt is difficult to disinfect.

Joint U. S. federal agencies http://www.protectyourwaters.net/

- Informational campaign "Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers!" recommends:
  - Remove visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment
  - Eliminate water from equipment before transporting
  - Clean and dry anything that came in contact with water (boats, trailers, dogs, etc.)

PROPOSAL 309: 5 AAC 47.XXX. NEW SECTION. Establish a coho salmon allocation for the guided sport fishery based on the percentage of its last ten years of coho salmon harvest and the all gear harvest of coho salmon.

Table 309-1. Southeast Alaska region annual commercial and sport total coho salmon harvest by harvest type, in numbers and percent, from 1998 to 2007.

Harvest by Year

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll	Annette Island	Hatchery	Sport Guided	Non-guided	Miscellaneous	Total
1998	464,716	412,446	197,629	1,636,711	39,467	234,675	77,267	94,128	3,436	3,160,475
1999	416,415	351,598	187,055	2,272,461	49,365	349,200	139,440	173,636	4,140	3,943,310
2000	206,479	167,623	170,948	1,125,219	18,189	268,171	76,647	116,304	399	2,149,979
2001	542,643	294,441	205,344	1,845,609	57,055	352,904	161,467	159,639	2,936	3,622,038
2002	469,680	436,612	200,888	1,315,080	64,880	749,889	132,283	144,867	5,487	3,519,666
2003	394,168	434,234	74,343	1,223,458	39,879	328,650	177,816	145,066	3,643	2,821,257
2004	399,267	316,192	196,930	1,914,945	30,883	221,721	164,748	165,903	4,725	3,415,314
2005	341,295	272,873	82,887	2,034,874	35,204	231,341	227,829	181,474	4,310	3,412,087
2006	109,498	252,449	86,085	1,362,915	30,287	246,062	103,542	106,035	4,579	2,301,452
2007	247,568	175,246	76,550	1,376,679	35,185	146,797	137,121	124,324	4,578	2,324,048
Average	359,173	311,371	147,866	1,610,795	40,039	312,941	139,816	141,138	3,823	3,066,963

Percentage of Harvest

Year	Seine	Driftnet	Setnet	Troll	Annette Island	Hatchery	Sport Guided	Non-guided	Miscellaneous	Total
1998	15%	13%	6%	52%	1%	7%	2%	3%	<1%	100%
1999	11%	9%	5%	58%	1%	9%	4%	4%	<1%	100%
2000	10%	8%	8%	52%	1%	12%	4%	5%	<1%	100%
2001	15%	8%	6%	51%	2%	10%	4%	4%	<1%	100%
2002	13%	12%	6%	37%	2%	21%	4%	4%	<1%	100%
2003	14%	15%	3%	43%	1%	12%	6%	5%	<1%	100%
2004	12%	9%	6%	56%	1%	6%	5%	5%	<1%	100%
2005	10%	8%	2%	60%	1%	7%	7%	5%	<1%	100%
2006	5%	11%	4%	59%	1%	11%	4%	5%	<1%	100%
2007	11%	8%	3%	59%	2%	6%	6%	5%	<1%	100%
Average	11%	10%	5%	53%	1%	10%	5%	5%	<1%	

PROPOSAL 314: 5AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Lower the bag limit for sockeye salmon in Situk-Ahrnklin Estuary drainages.

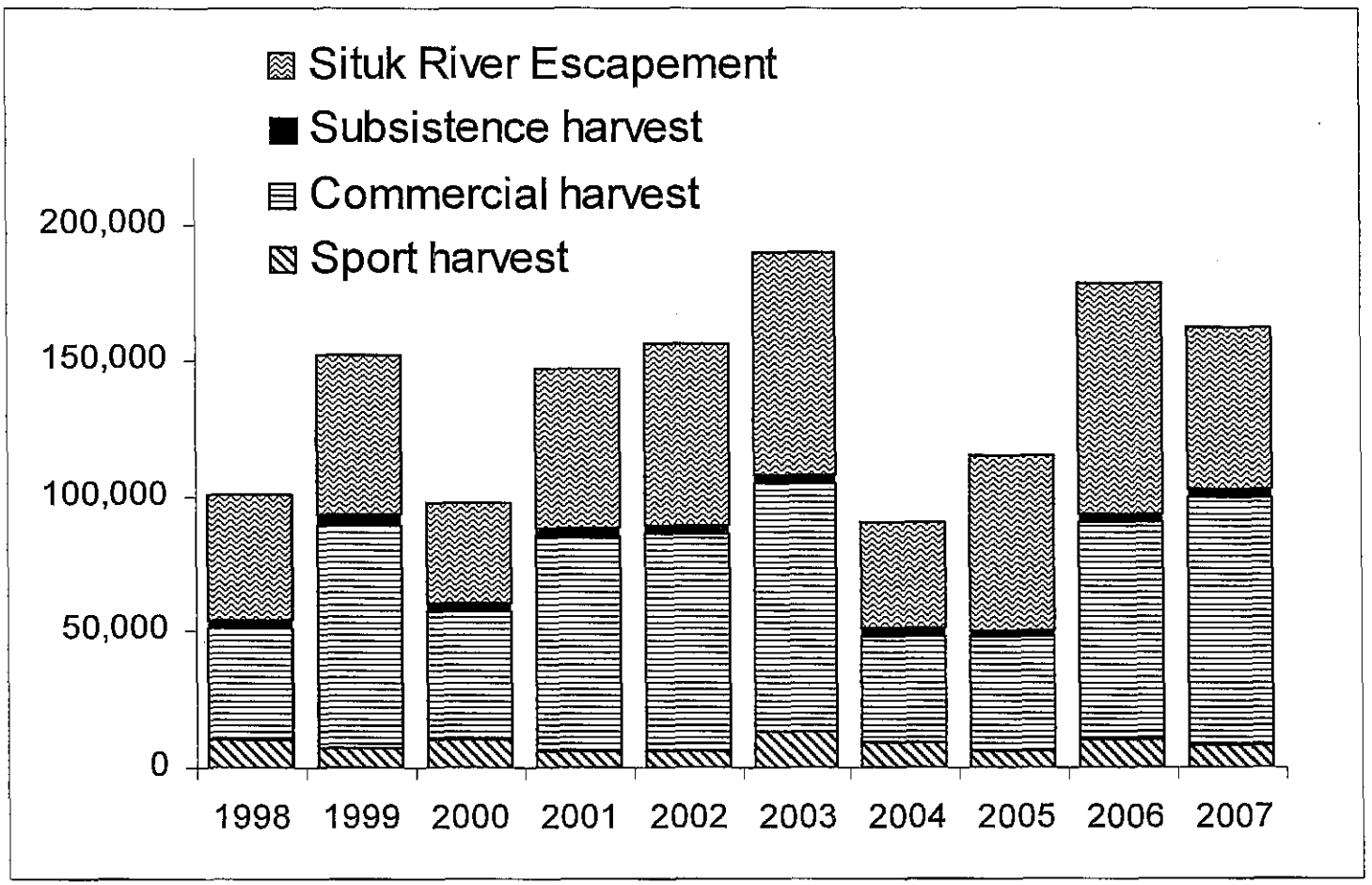


Figure 314-1. Components of Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon run 1998-2007.

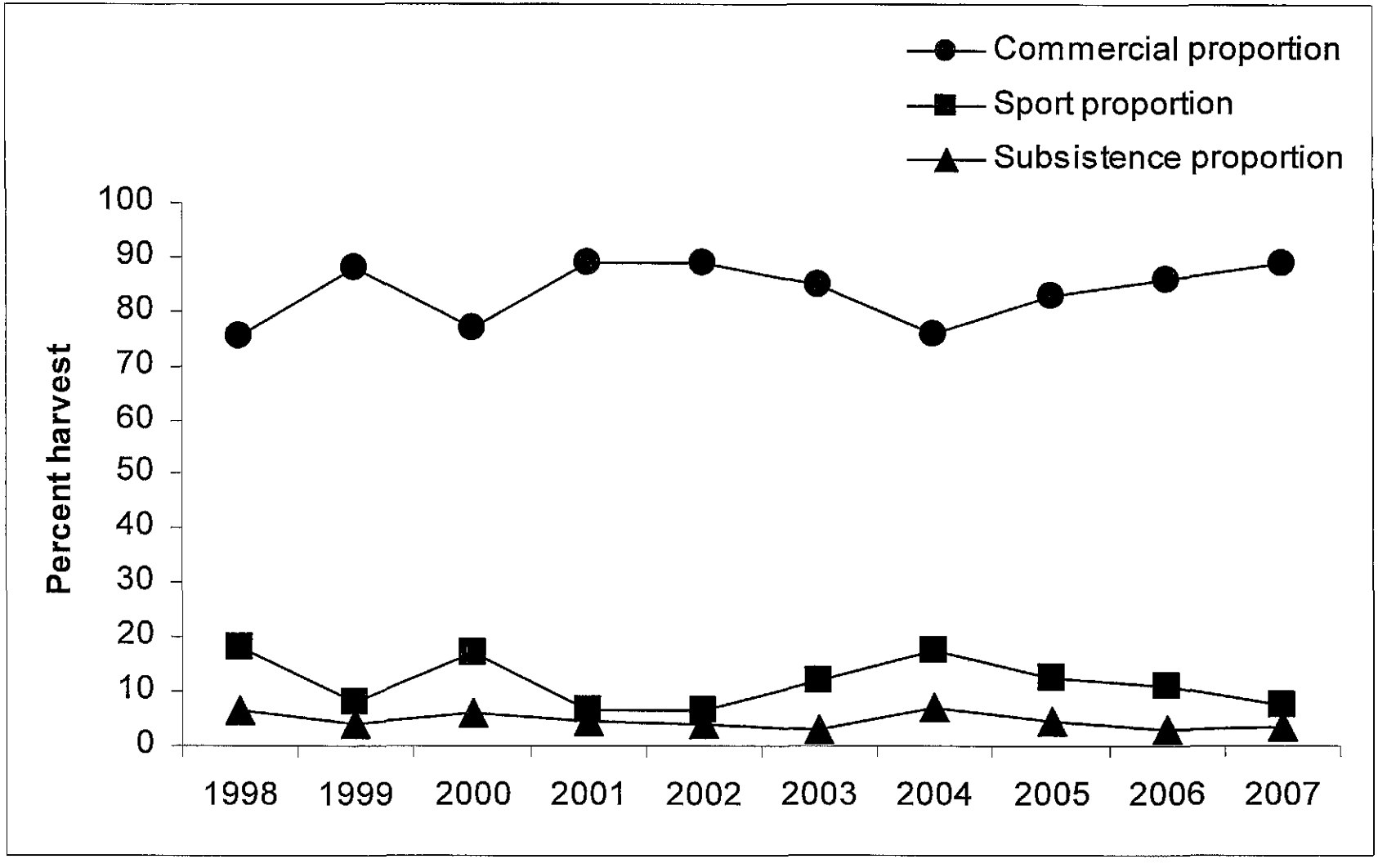


Figure 314-2. Proportions of total harvest of Situk-Ahrnklin sockeye salmon.

Table 314-1. Sockeye salmon statistics for Situk-Ahrnklin lagoon drainage

Situk Ahrnklin Lagoon sockeye harvest components	YEAR										Mean
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	98-07
Total sport harvest of sockeye from Situk Ahrnklin [1]	9,952	7,498	10,534	5,828	5,918	12,926	8,975	6,288	10,438	7,861	**8,622**
Total commercial harvest of sockeye from Situk Ahrnklin [2]	41,275	82,370	46,930	79,216	79,966	91,432	38,980	41,814	80,066	91,652	**67,370**
Total Situk Ahrnklin sockeye subsistence harvest	3,548	3,622	3,643	3,798	3,818	3,156	3,555	2,222	2,723	3,487	**3,357**
Total Situk Ahrnklin harvest of sockeye	54,774	93,489	61,106	88,841	89,701	107,514	51,509	50,324	93,226	102,999	**79,348**
Harvest proportions											
sport%	18	8	17	7	7	12	17	12	11	8	**12**
commercial %	75	88	77	89	89	85	76	83	86	89	**84**
subsistence %	6	4	6	4	4	3	7	4	3	3	**5**
Situk River Weir sockeye count	50,546	61,544	41,554	60,334	68,774	89,720	42,544	66,578	90,351	61,360	**63,331**
Escapement of Situk River sockeye[3]	46,078	58,632	36,322	57,693	66,673	82,765	39,413	64,345	85,469	59,271	**59,666**

1. Sum of all stream sport harvest plus total sport bay harvest of sockeye salmon multiplied by .5
2. All Situk Ahrnklin lagoon Commercial harvest plus total commercial bay harvest of sockeye multiplied by .5
3. Weir count with above weir sport harvest subtracted.

PROPOSAL 315: 5AAC 47.023. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Open Ketchikan Creek to sport fishing for two additional weeks, May 15 through May 31.

Table 315-1. Steelhead snorkel surveys conducted in Ketchikan Creek, 1997-2005. Peak counts (bold) defined as a bracketed count having a lower preceding and subsequent count; high count (italicized) is defined as an unbracketed count and is the highest count for that year.

Year	Date	**Peak**/*High*
1997	30-May	*48*
1998	29-May	**47**
1999	18-May	*19*
2000	23-May	**15**
2001	25-May	*24*
2002	9-May	*5**
2003	20-May	**60**
2004	18-May	**65**
2005	23-May	**94**

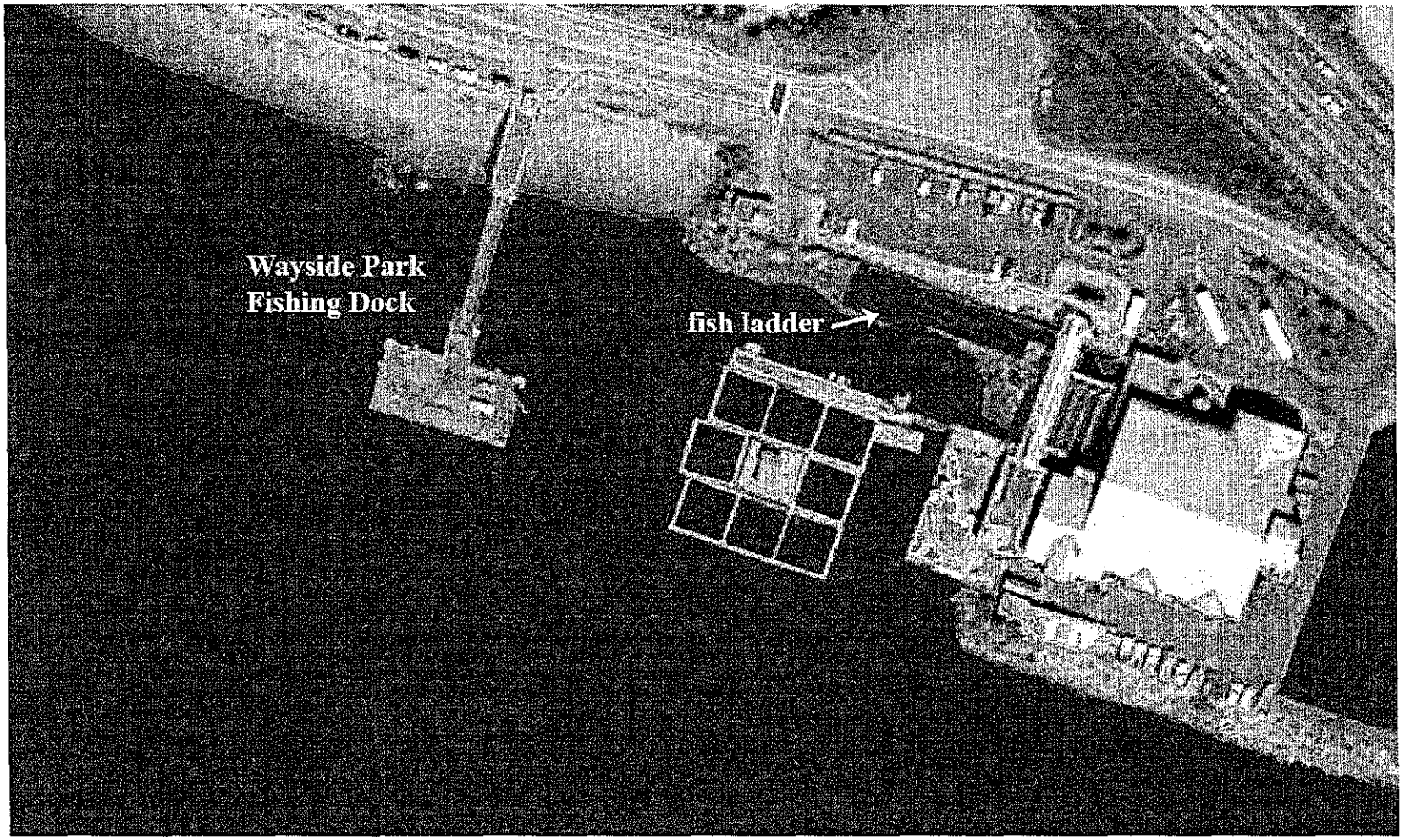
*extremely low water year

Table 315-2. Sport effort, harvest and catch at Ketchikan Creek for steelhead, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden, 1996-2006 (from the SWHS).

		Steelhead		Dolly Varden		Rainbow trout	
Year	Angler Days	Catch	Harvest	Catch	Harvest	Catch	Harvest
1996	1661	35	11	85	0	0	0
1997	783	98	0	135	0	120	0
1998	704	66	0	364	0	109	0
1999	1433	0	0	121	0	59	47
2000	1447	85	0	142	0	533	12
2001	1734	109	9	551	44	677	89
2002	1467	55	0	170	11	0	0
2003	1596	7	7	528	119	163	88
2004	2214	8	0	293	0	224	23
2005	1598	0	0	942	35	1265	121
2006	1081	64	13	127	0	471	24
Mean	1429	48	4	314	19	329	37

PROPOSAL 316: 5 AAC 47.023. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Prohibit snagging from the Macaulay Salmon Hatchery fish ladder to the Channel Wayside fishing dock from May 1 through November 1.

Figure 316-1. Aerial image of the Macaulay Hatchery facility (Douglas Island Pink and Chum, Inc.) and the City and Borough of Juneau's Wayside Park fishing dock.



PROPOSAL 317: 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA AND 5 AAC 47.023. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE FRESH WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Allow only catch-and-release for steelhead in all streams crossed by Juneau road system.

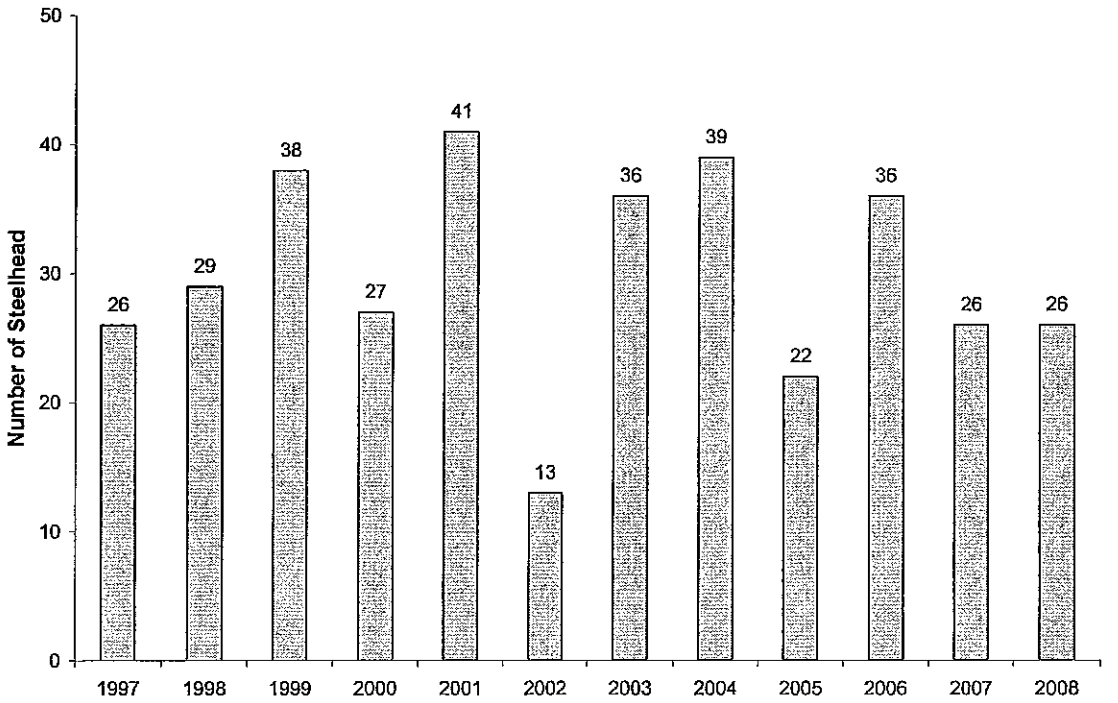


Figure 317-1. Number of spawning steelhead observed during annual snorkel surveys conducted in Peterson Creek (Juneau road system), 1997 – 2008.

Committee E- Commercial Net Fisheries

PROPOSAL 269: 5 AAC 33.370. DISTRICT 1: NEETS BAY HATCHERY SALMON MANAGEMENT PLAN AND 5 AAC 47.021. (J)(4) SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Amend this regulation to expand the boundary of the terminal king salmon harvest area in the Neets Bay.

Table 269-1. Historical average (2004-2008) of Alaska hatchery contributions of king salmon to the Ketchikan area fisheries, 2004-2008.

Biweek	Unuk River	Herring Cove	Ketchikan Creek	Neets Bay	Tamgas Creek	Misc[a]	Total AK hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0%
10	0	56	9	24	67	34	190	284	67%
11	74	258	61	197	140	14	670	1,053	64%
12	24	539	50	209	310	29	1,136	1,532	74%
13	131	648	59	248	215	0	1,170	1,963	60%
14	0	415	7	79	11	0	511	1,141	45%
15	6	23	2	20	12	18	74	314	24%
16	10	5	0	0	0	0	5	245	2%
Total	245	1,944	188	777	755	95	3,756	6,549	57%

[a]sum of minor hatchery contributions- Anita Bay, Bear Cove, Crystal Creek, Earl West Cove, L.Port Walter, and Long Lake.

Table 269-2. Ketchikan area average (2004-2008) sport fishery king salmon harvest and Alaska hatchery contribution, by harvest location and biweek, 2004-2008.

Biweek	Start	101-90	101-80	Total AK Hatchery	Total Sport harvest	% AK hatchery contribution
9	14-Apr	0	0	0	5	0%
10	28-Apr	141	2	143	97	100%
11	12-May	215	0	215	156	100%
12	26-May	204	0	204	306	67%
13	9-Jun	376	0	376	801	47%
14	23-Jun	117	0	117	292	40%
15	7-Jul	28	0	28	95	29%
16	21-Jul	0	0	0	45	0%
Total		1,081	2	1,084	1,795	60%

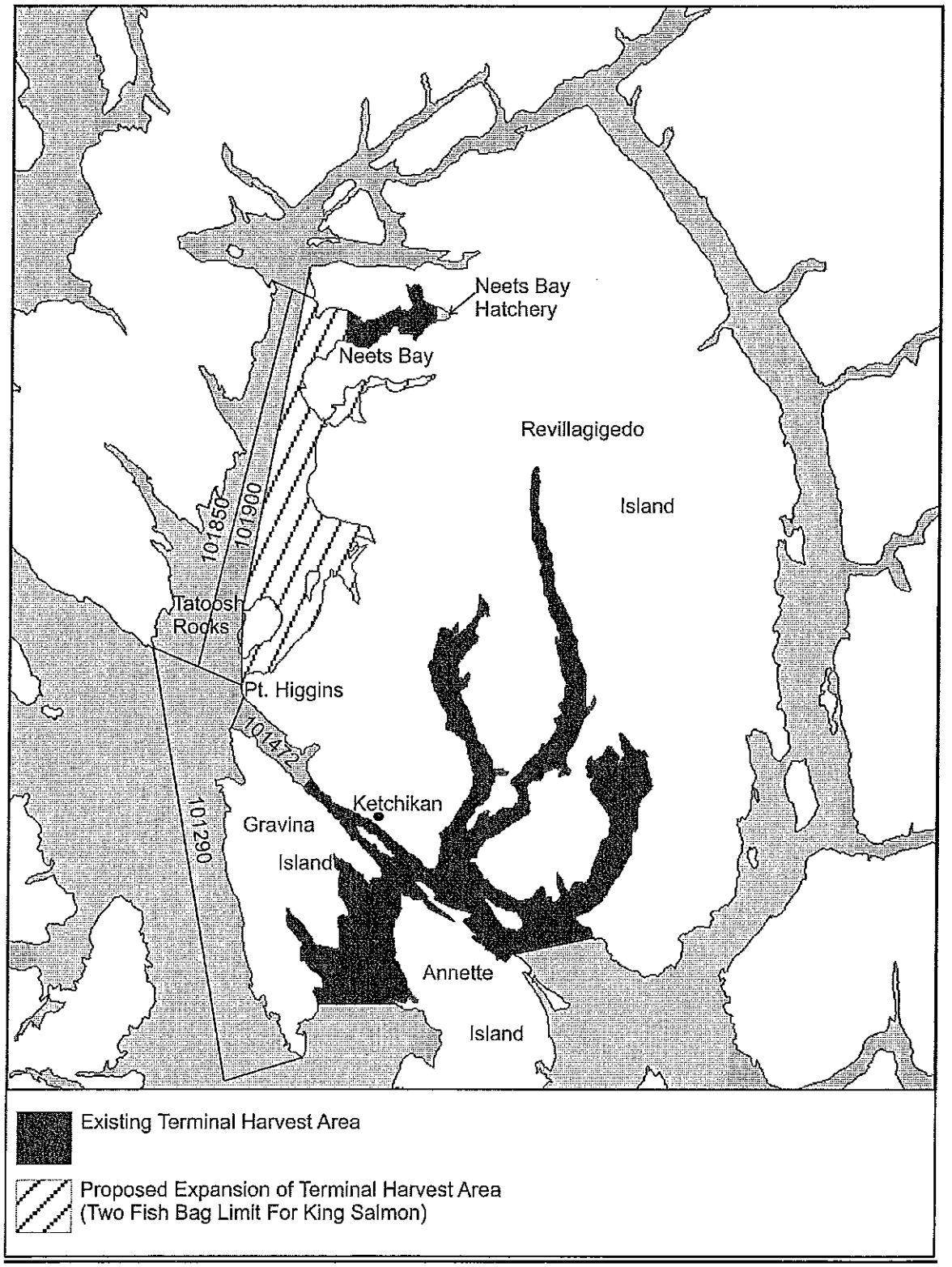


Figure 269-1. Ketchikan area sport fishery terminal harvest area (THA) and proposed expansion area.

PROPOSAL 270: 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Close shoreline fishing at Herring Cove and change the hatchery release location.

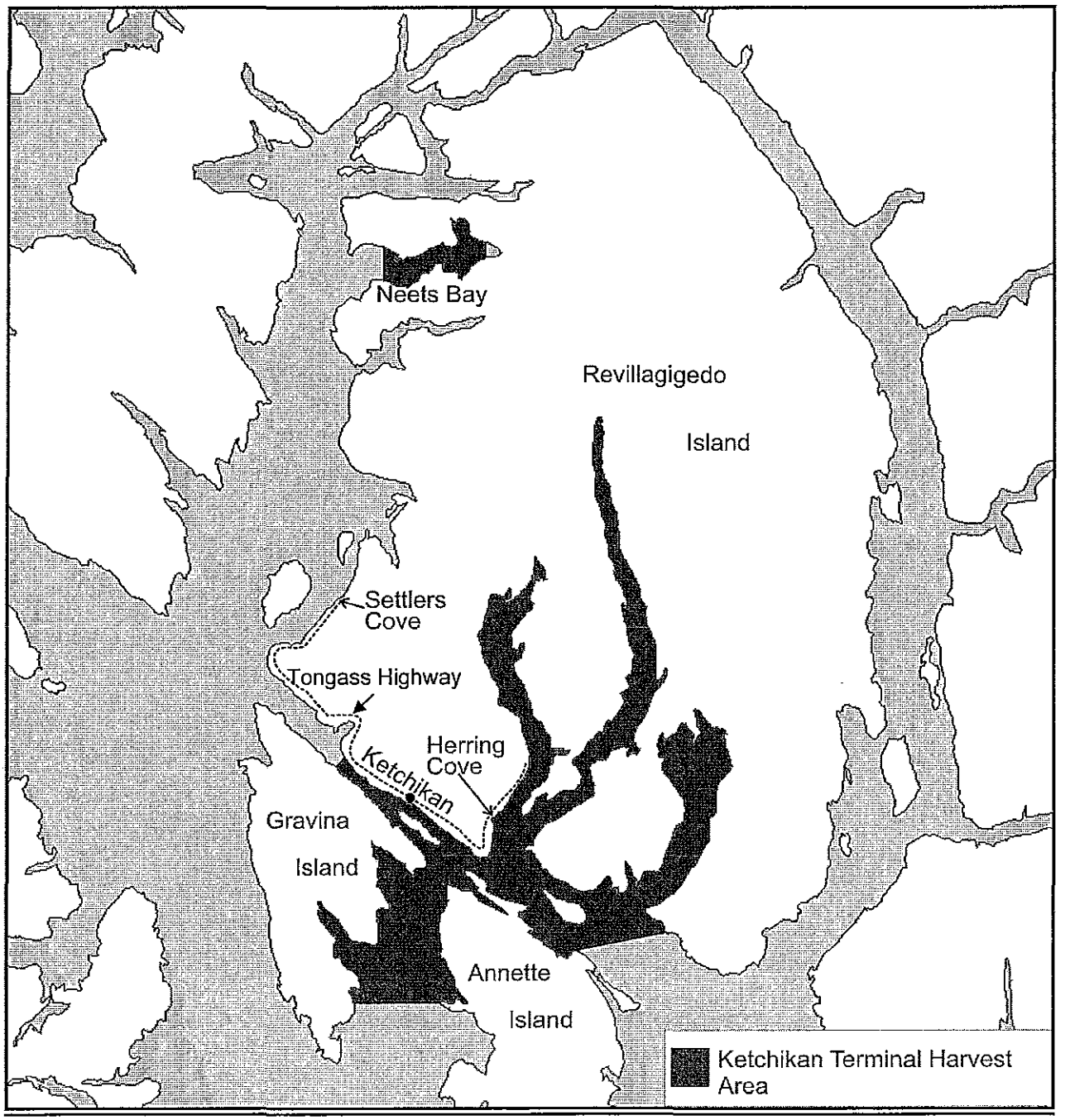


Figure 270-1. Ketchikan terminal harvest area and proximity of Herring Cove.

Figure 270-2. Aerial view of Herring Cove and location of current regulatory boundaries.

Table 270-1. Sport effort, catch, and harvest of Chinook salmon from the Herring Cove shoreline, 2003-2007 (from the SWHS).

Year	# Responses[a]	Days Fished	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest
2003	41	2646	2,023	1,100
2004	32	3,645	4,949	1,832
2005	32	1,555	762	536
2006	25	1,163	746	463
2007	28	1,616	891	754
5- year average		2,125		

[a] Estimates based on 12 to 29 responses can be useful in indicating relative orders of magnitude and for assessing long-term trends. Estimates based on 30 or more responses are generally useable.

Table 270-2. Sport effort, catch, and harvest of Chinook salmon in the Herring Cove marine boat fishery, 2003-2007 (from the SWHS).

Year	# Responses[a]	Days Fished	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest
2003	27	3,242	2,634	1,366
2004	35	1,779	1,241	901
2005	26	1,673	1,587	1,253
2006	26	1,509	929	704
2007	38	1,856	1,927	768
5- year average		2,012		

[a] Estimates based on 12 to 29 responses can be useful in indicating relative orders of magnitude and for assessing long-term trends. Estimates based on 30 or more responses are generally useable.

Table 270-3. Sport effort, catch, and harvest of Chinook salmon for the Ketchikan Terminal Harvest Area, 2003-2007 (from the SWHS).

Year	# Responses	Days Fished	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest
2003	172	7,638	4092	2,089
2004	194	9,054	6048	3,560
2005	221	8,890	5,723	3,339
2006	156	8,780	3,522	1,849
2007	173	8,591	3,587	1,989
5- year average		8,591		

Table 270-4. Sport effort, catch and harvest of chinook salmon for the Mountain Point area, 2003-2007 (from the SWHS).

Year	# Responses	Days Fished	Chinook Catch	Chinook Harvest
2003	73	6,939	3,271	1,836
2004	78	8,068	3,892	2,445
2005	81	7,453	3,649	2,566
2006	72	5,818	1,978	1,258
2007	142	9,353	2,763	1,421
5- year average		7,526		

Committee F- Sport Groundfish

PROPOSAL 331: 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA AND 5 AAC 28.150. CLOSED WATERS IN EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA. Close the guided sport and commercial bottomfish fisheries in Port Frederick between Christ Point and Cannery Point as follows

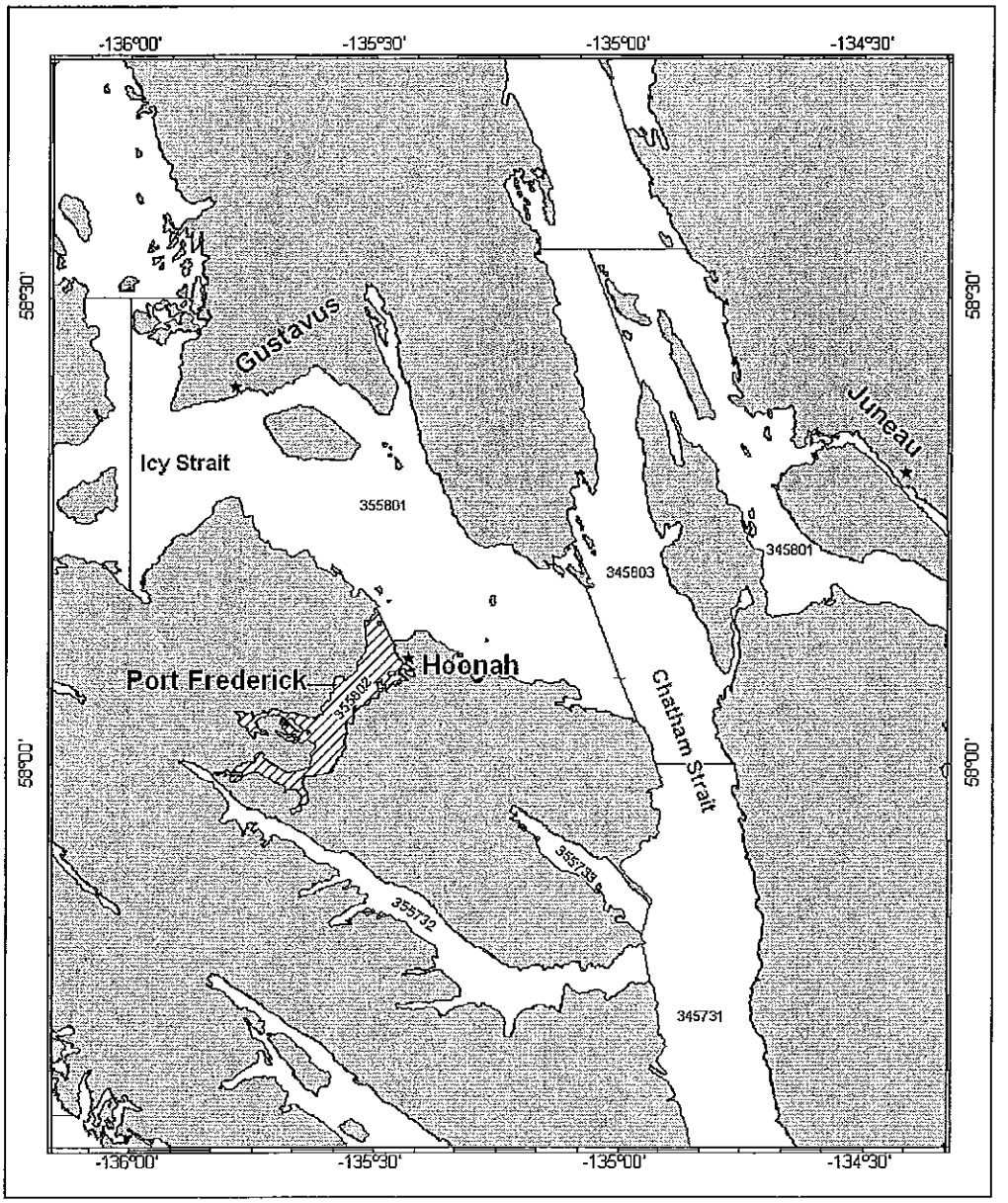


Figure 331-1. Map showing the location of Port Frederick (cross-hatched) in Northern Southeast Alaska.

PROPOSAL 332: 5 AAC 28.150. CLOSED WATERS IN EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA AND 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Close area around Naha Bay to all bottomfish fishing.

Table 332-1. Estimated marine sport effort and harvest for lingcod and rockfish in area 101-900 based on creel estimates.

Year	Bottomfish effort for all Ketchikan	Bottomfish effort in 101-900	Lingcod Harvest	Rockfish Harvest
1999	33,359	4,244	72	935
2000	38,340	4,356	7	944
2001	32,556	5,551	48	975
2002	40,306	4,625	55	1,063
2003	40,203	5,829	55	1,566
2004	36,208	5,497	36	1,476
2005	61,862	9,760	69	2,569
2006	55,714	8,220	20	1,786
2007	64,263	10,865	40	2,240
2008	48,622	7,746	52	1,039
1999-2008 Mean	45,143	6,669	45	1,459
2004-2008 Mean	53,334	8,418	43	1,822

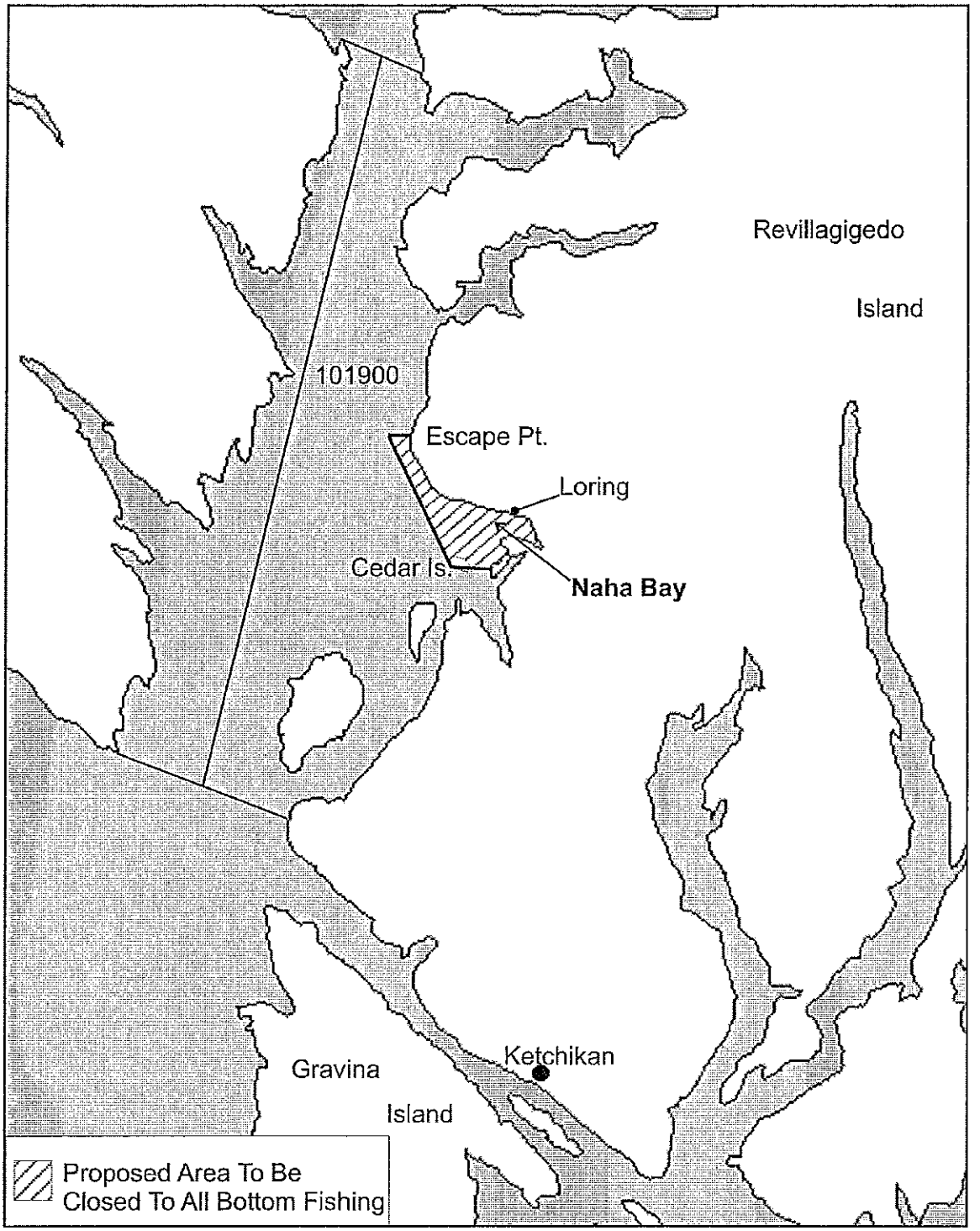


Figure 332-1. Location of Naha Bay and the proposed area to be closed to bottom fishing.

PROPOSAL 333: 5AAC 28.160. HARVEST GUIDELINES AND RANGES FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA. Amend the regulation to raise guideline harvest level for lingcod in central outside Southeast Alaska area.

PROPOSAL 334: 5AAC 28.165. LINGCOD ALLOCATION GUIDELINES FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.

Table 334-1. Lingcod guideline harvest level (all fisheries combined), and sport fishery allocation and harvest guideline for lingcod.

	Upper Range GHL	Sport Fishery	
Area	All Fisheries Combined	Allocation	Harvest Guideline
Icy Bay[a]	100,000	33%	33,330
EYKT	200,000	2%	4,000
CSEO	240,000	30%	72,000
NSEO	40,000	22%	8,800
SSEIW	52,000	92%	47,840
NSEI	36,000	50%	18,000
SSEOC	167,000	44%	73,480

[a] In January 2000, the Board created the Icy Bay Section as part of the Southeast Alaska Region and modified the eastern boundary to include Yakutat Bay. This section was formerly part of Southcentral Region, excluding Yakutat Bay.

Table 334-2. Sport lingcod harvest by area and % of allocation taken.

Sport harvest in pounds

Year	Icy Bay[a]	EYKT	CSEO	NSEO	CSEO/NSEO	SSEOC	NSEI	SSEIW
2000	42,291		121,602	22,089	143,692	107,124	79,859	67,226
2001	19,734		156,680	20,938	177,619	114,273	43,946	38,029
2002	16,846		46,031	10,053	56,084	38,998	17,334	30,646
2003	34,294		65,004	13,101	78,105	33,143	19,877	20,143
2004	25,483		76,795	6,486	83,281	82,930	20,634	51,935
2005	32,455		103,957	14,668	118,626	123,414	32,817	56,740
2006	32,923		98,591	10,461	109,053	92,616	27,429	45,060
2007	35,406		58,827	5,607	64,435	66,240	17,247	42,495
2008	43,579		66,549	9,196	75,745	59,783	21,683	58,729
Harvest Guideline	33,330	4,000	72,000	8,800	80,800	73,480	18,000	47,840

Percentage of GHL sport allocation

Year	Icy Bay[a]	EYKT	CSEO	NSEO	CSEO/NSEO	SSEOC	NSEI	SSEIW
2000	127%	0%	169%	251%	178%	146%	444%	141%
2001	59%	0%	218%	238%	220%	156%	244%	79%
2002	51%	0%	64%	114%	69%	53%	96%	64%
2003	103%	0%	90%	149%	97%	45%	110%	42%
2004	76%	0%	107%	74%	103%	113%	115%	109%
2005	97%	0%	144%	167%	147%	168%	182%	119%
2006	99%	0%	137%	119%	135%	126%	152%	94%
2007	106%	0%	82%	64%	80%	90%	96%	89%
2008	131%	0%	92%	104%	94%	81%	120%	123%
Harvest Guideline	33,330	4,000	72,000	8,800	80,800	73,480	18,000	47,840

[b]2008 harvest preliminary

PROPOSAL 335: 5AAC 28.165. LINGCOD ALLOCATION GUIDELINES FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA.

Table 335-2. Current allocation guidelines for lingcod harvest levels for each gear group (5 AAC 28.165. Lingcod allocative guidelines for Eastern Gulf of Alaska) and proposed change to each allocation.

Table 335-1. Current and proposed guideline lingcod harvest levels for each gear group (5 AAC 28.165 Lingcod allocative guidelines for Eastern Gulf of Alaska)

Gear Group

Location	Directed Commercial	Sport	Bycatch Longline	Bycatch Troll	Bycatch Groundfish	% Commercial	% Sport	Total
Icy Bay	66.70%	33.30%				67%	33%	100%
East Yakutat (Below 200,000 lbs)	43%	2%	47%	8%		98%	2%	100%
East Yakutat (Above 200,000 lbs)	57%+	4,000lbs	94,000lbs	16,000lbs				
Northern Southeast Outside	43%	22%	27%	8%		78%	22%	100%
Central Southeast Outside	36%	30%	23%	7%	4%	70%	30%	100%
Southern Southeast Outside	30%	44%	17%	2%	7%	56%	44%	100%
Southern Southeast Inside		92%	4%	4%		8%	92%	100%
Northern Southeast Inside		50%	30%	20%		50%	50%	100%

Proposed

Location	Directed Commercial	Sport	Bycatch Longline	Bycatch Troll	Bycatch Groundfish	% Commercial	% Sport	Total
Icy Bay	50.00%	50.00%				50%	50%	100%
East Yakutat (Below 200,000 lbs)	22.50%	22.50%	47%	8%		78%	23%	100%
East Yakutat (Above 200,000 lbs)	57%+	4,000lbs	94,000lbs	16,000lbs				
Northern Southeast Outside	32.50%	32.50%	27%	8%		68%	33%	100%
Central Southeast Outside	33%	33%	23%	7%	4%	67%	33%	100%
Southern Southeast Outside	37%	37%	17%	2%	7%	63%	37%	100%
Southern Southeast Inside	46%	46%	4%	4%		54%	46%	100%
Northern Southeast Inside	25%	25%	30%	20%		75%	25%	100%

% Change of Proposed

Location	Directed Commercial	Sport
Icy Bay	-16.70%	16.70%
East Yakutat (Below 200,000 lbs)	-20.50%	20.50%
East Yakutat (Above 200,000 lbs)	?	?
Northern Southeast Outside	-10.50%	10.50%
Central Southeast Outside	-3.00%	3.00%
Southern Southeast Outside	7.00%	-7.00%
Southern Southeast Inside	46.00%	-46.00%
Northern Southeast Inside	25.00%	-25.00%

PROPOSAL 339: AAC 47.020(7). GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS AND BAG, POSSESSION, ANNUAL, AND SIZE LIMITS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF THE SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Allow guided and nonresident anglers to keep one lingcod over 55 inches annually.

Table 339-1. Lingcod harvest levels and harvest guidelines for select areas of Southeast Alaska as estimated through the Statewide Harvest Survey 2002 - 2008.

Year	Icy Bay	EYKT	CSEO	NSEO	SSEOC	NSEI	SSEIW	Total
2002	16,846	-	46,031	10,053	38,998	17,334	30,646	159,904
2003	34,294	-	65,004	13,101	33,143	19,877	20,143	186,294
2004	25,483	-	76,795	6,486	82,930	20,634	51,935	264,862
2005	32,455	-	103,957	14,668	123,414	32,817	56,740	363,741
2006	32,923	-	98,591	10,461	92,616	27,429	45,060	304,469
2007	35,406	-	58,827	5,607	66,240	17,247	42,495	257,643
2008	43,579	-	66,549	9,196	59,783	21,683	58,729	259,519
Harvest Guidelines	33,330	4,000	72,000	8,800	73,480	18,000	47,840	257,450
Average Harvest 2002-2008	31,569	-	73,679	9,939	71,018	22,432	43,679	256,633

Table 339-2. Occurrence of Lingcod over 55 inches kept and sampled from private anglers between 1998 and 2008.

	Count of 55 or over				
Year	YES	NO	Total	% over 55 in.	Port Harvested
1998		77	77		
1999		123	123		
2000		213	213		
2001		98	98		
2002		111	111		
2003		104	104		
2004		174	174		
2005		258	258		
2006		265	265		
2007	1	156	157	0.6%	Klawock
2008	2	184	186	0	Sitka, Yakutat
Grand Total	3	1,763	1,766	0	

PROPOSAL 340: 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Amend boundary for lingcod sport fishery near Cross Sound and Yakobi Island.

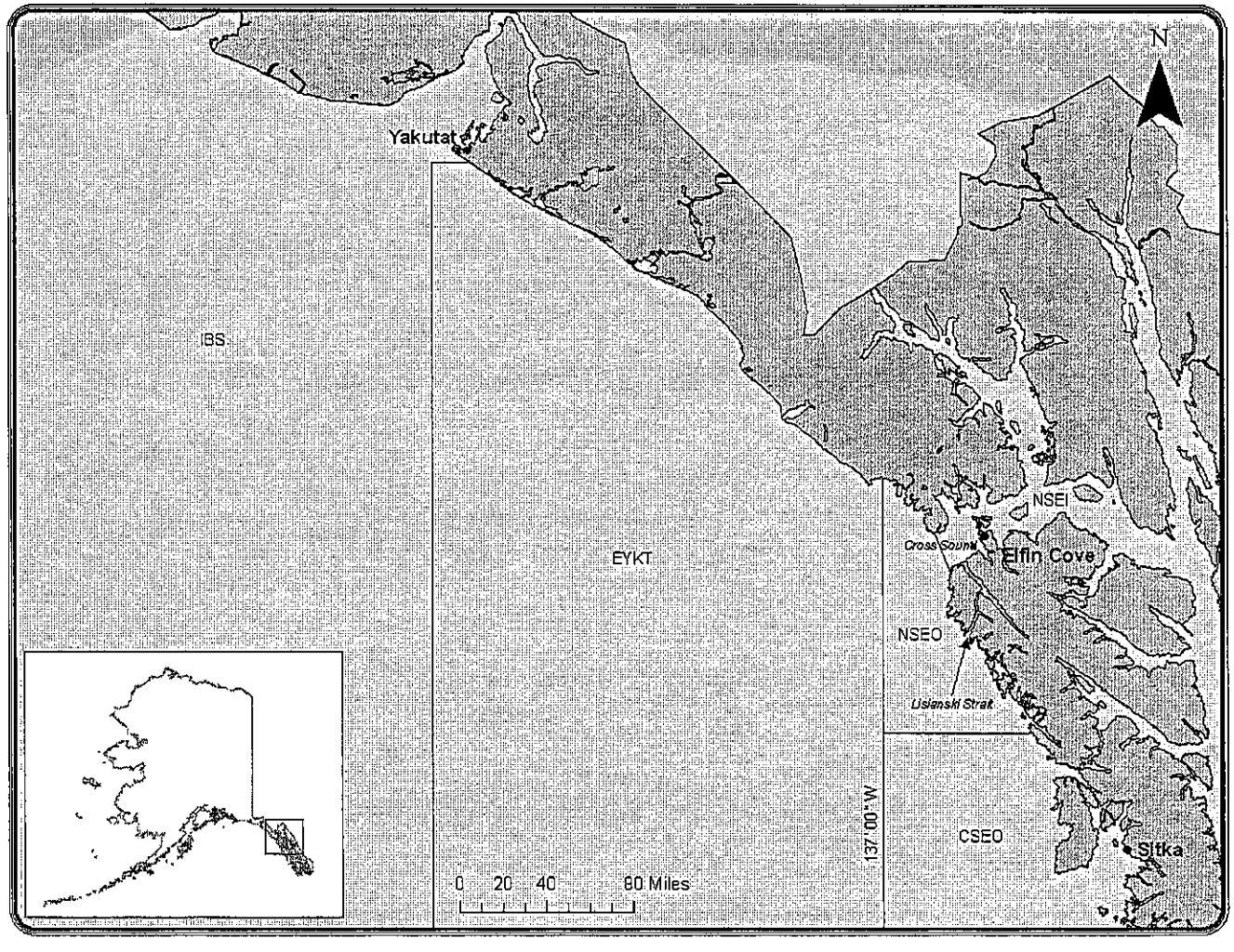


Figure 340-1. Map showing lingcod management areas in Northern Southeast.

PROPOSAL 341: 5AAC 28.160. HARVEST GUIDELINES AND RANGES FOR EASTERN GULF OF ALASKA AREA. Increase the amount of Southeast Alaska demersal shelf rockfish (DSR) total allowable catch (TAC) allocated to the sport fisheries from 16% to 25% and decrease the amount of the TAC allocated to commercial fisheries from 84% to 75%.

Table 241-1. Total Allowable Catch (TAC) in metric tons and mortality by fishery of DSR in the Southeast Outside Subdistrict (SEO), 1982–2008.

Year	TAC (mt)[1]	Directed Fishery	Halibut Fishery	Halibut Discard Mortality[3]	Sport Mortality[4]	Subsistence	Total SEO Mortality	Sport Percent of TAC
1982		106	14		28		148	
1983		161	15		29		205	
1984		543	20		15		578	
1985		395	100		13		512	
1986		451	43		20		514	
1987		803	52		18		873	
1988	660	515	37		21		573	3.20%
1989	420	356	119		15		490	3.60%
1990	470	207	136		17		360	3.60%
1991	425	386	119		18		523	4.20%
1992	550	364	189		16		569	2.90%
1993	800	345	272		20		637	2.50%
1994	960	283	154	175	34		646	3.50%
1995	580	177	112	108	25		422	4.30%
1996	945	345	85	179	28		637	3.00%
1997	945	267	87	217	38		609	4.00%
1998	560	241	117	190	47		595	8.40%
1999	560	235	112	174	73		594	13.00%
2000	340	183	94	148	80		505	23.50%
2001	330	172	147	122	71		512	21.50%
2002	350	136	153	140	87		516	24.90%
2003	360	102	174	107	74		457	20.60%
2004	450	173	155	179	104	23	611	23.10%
2005	410	42	195	162	90	16	489	22.00%
2006	410	0	205	21	77	24	303	18.80%
2007	410	0	198	20	60	21	278	14.60%
2008	382	42	148	15	70[5]	21[5]	275	18.30%

[1] There was no TAC prior to 1988.

[2] Halibut Fishery "Landings" for 2006–2008 also include landings from all other non DSR directed groundfish and test fisheries.

[3] Estimated based on NMFS test fishing. For 2006–2008 it is assumed to be 10% of harvest.

[4] Estimated using SWHS harvest estimates, creel species composition sampling, and catch estimates from creel sampling and logbooks.

[5] Preliminary estimate.

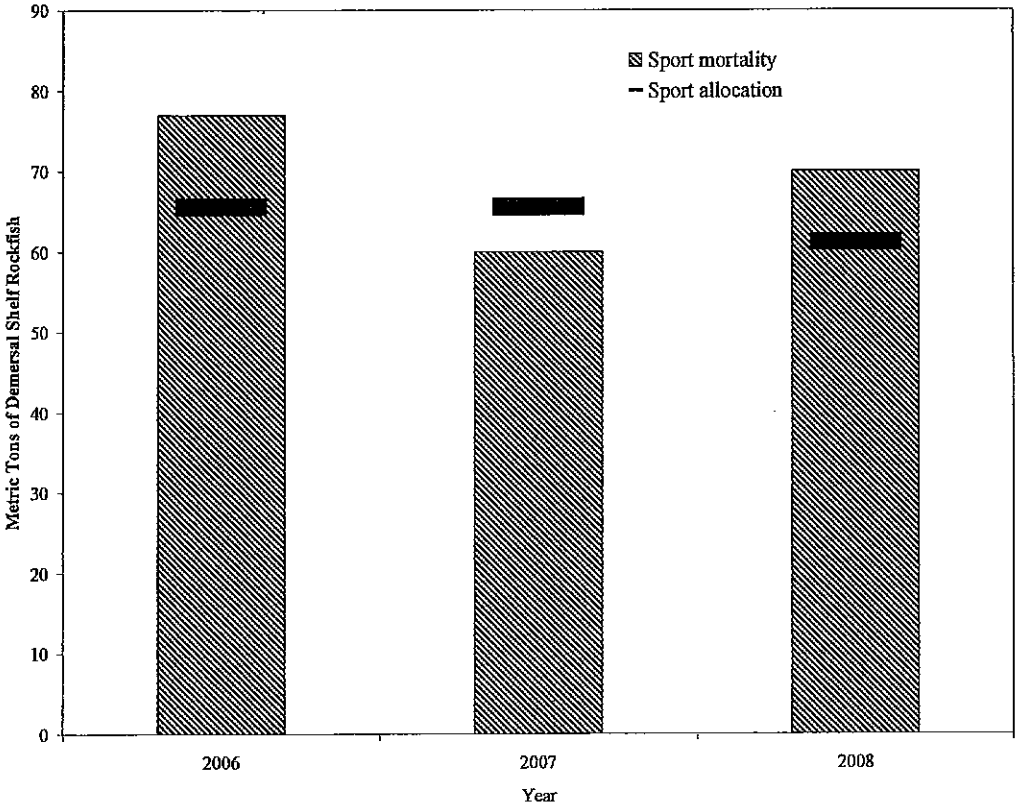


Figure 341-1. Sport fishery mortality and allocation of demersal shelf rockfish in the Southeast Outside Subdistrict, 2006–2008.

PROPOSAL 349/350: 5 AAC 47.021. SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR SEASONS, BAG, POSSESSION, AND SIZE LIMITS, AND METHODS AND MEANS FOR THE SALT WATERS OF SOUTHEAST ALASKA AREA. Require use of a recompression device for releasing rockfish caught in sport fisheries in Southeast waters

PROPOSAL 352: 5 AAC 47.065. DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT. Require release of demersal self rockfish (DSR) in excess of an angler's bag limit to be released at or near the bottom.

PROPOSAL 353: 5 AAC 47.065. DEMERSAL SHELF ROCKFISH DELEGATION OF AUTHORITY AND PROVISIONS FOR MANAGEMENT. Demersal shelf rockfish delegation of authority and provisions for management.

Table 349-353-1. Total number of all rockfish released in SE Alaska 1998-2007.

Area	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	Mean 1998-2007
(A) Ketchikan	9,056	15,313	16,629	14,780	10,380	10,962	24,192	16,972	14,174	12,559	14,502
(B) Prince of Wales Island	18,512	38,911	24,555	21,494	24,947	17,920	45,079	34,742	29,164	27,384	28,271
(C) Kake, Petersburg, Wrangell, Stikine	1,651	5,593	7,602	4,219	5,009	3,080	5,286	3,248	5,216	6,492	4,740
(D) Sitka	30,029	39,946	34,383	30,946	24,123	28,240	37,075	36,362	31,956	30,287	32,335
(E) Juneau	3,813	11,997	8,194	5,674	4,646	5,890	6,019	6,941	3,313	6,410	6,290
(F) Haines / Skagway	193	261	647	486	222	1,111	591	132	871	676	519
(G) Glacier Bay	2,076	5,035	9,612	8,961	4,586	9,001	10,737	12,373	11,340	8,339	8,206
(H) Yakutat	1,730	1,144	781	1,314	3,350	1,657	1,366	1,697	1,201	1,650	1,589
Southeast Total	67,060	118,200	102,403	87,874	77,263	77,861	130,345	112,467	97,235	93,797	96,451

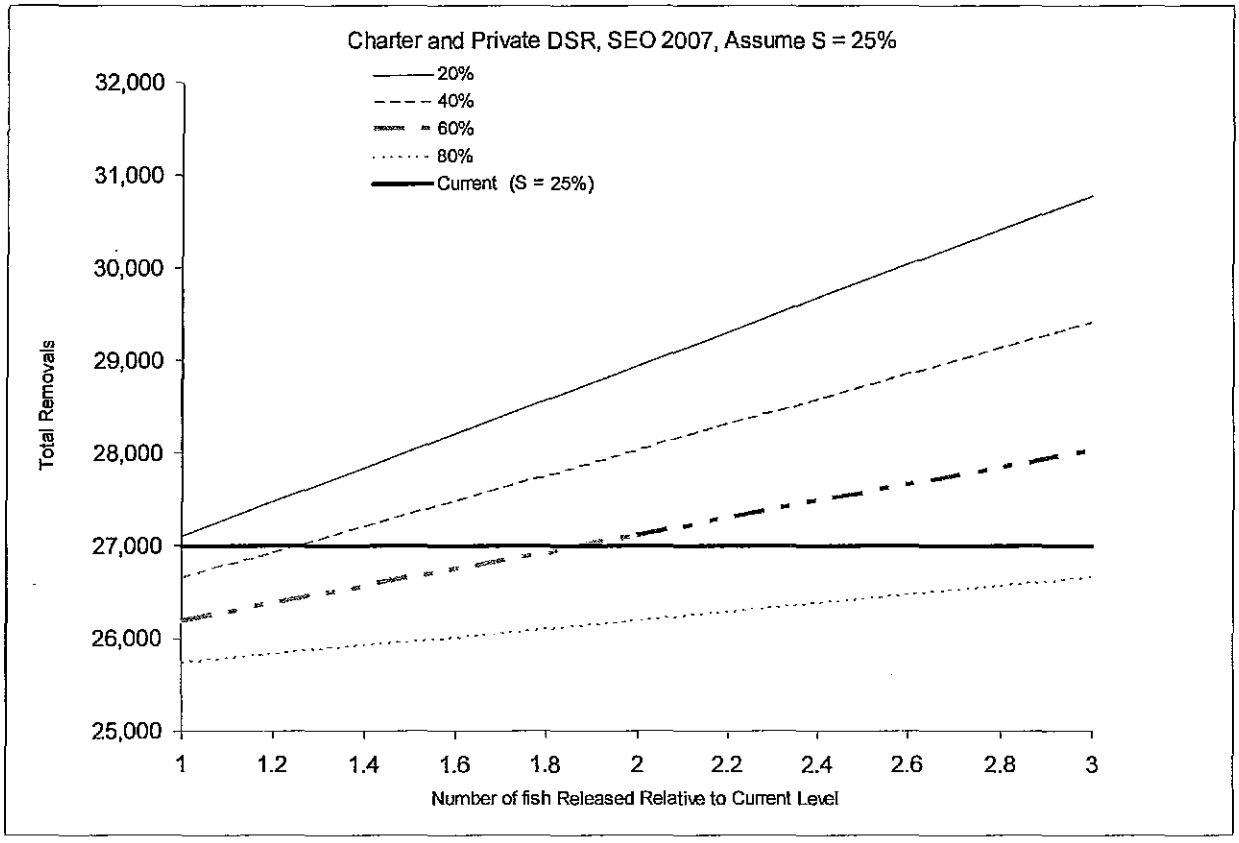


Figure 349-353-2. Hypothetical model of total removals of DSR in 2007 relative to potential survival rates resulting from use of release mechanisms and potential increases in numbers of fish released.

Use of deepwater release devices is expected to increase survival, which may lead many anglers to reduce their efforts to avoid catching rockfish. The result may be that the catch of rockfish will increase, with more fish being released under the belief that all fish released using these devices will survive. Therefore, there is a trade-off with the use of these devices – the more rockfish released, the higher the survival rate must be to maintain the level of total mortality. This graph examines that trade-off.

The graph shows potential total removals of rockfish (y axis) in light of changes in numbers of fish released (X axis) and assumed survival rate associated with use of release devices. The horizontal black line indicates current removals of rockfish (27,000) assuming a 25 % survival rate for released fish. The 25 % survival rate was chosen as indicative of current conditions because although most rockfish caught at depth that are released now die, some are caught in shallow water that would likely survive.[1]

[1] The 25% rate was arrived at using species composition of released rockfish in the Southeast Outside areas. Survival was assumed to be 0% for yelloweye rockfish (which made up 26% of released fish), and 33% for all other species. The weighted survival rate for released fish was then (0 x 0.26)+(0.33 x 0.74) = about 0.25.

Each sloped line represents removals under a different hypothetical survival rate using the release devices. The sloped lines in relation to each axis show what total removals would be (Y axis) if survival was altered by the use of release mechanisms and anglers release different amounts of fish (X axis). The green sections of each sloped line indicate levels of total removals below the current level, and the red sections indicate removals that are higher than the current level.

For example, at the current level of released fish, (1 on X axis), if the survival rate were 80%, the total removals would decrease from 27,000 fish to 25,731 fish. This is an improvement, but only represents a 4.7% reduction in total mortality.. If anglers release 20% more fish (1.2 on X axis) then a ~ 40% or greater survival (thin dashed sloped line) is needed to lower total removals. If anglers released twice as many rockfish (2 on X axis) because they believed that all of them survived, a survival rate of better than 60% (thick dashed line) would be required to maintain the total mortality at the current level.