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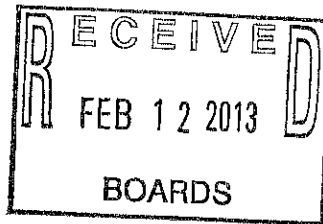
On Time Public Comment List

Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Finfish Regional Meeting

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ATTN: BOF COMMENTS
Boards Support Section
ADFG
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526



Jerome McArthur
Dual Permit Holder
1326 B Street, Apt 4
Anchorage, Ak 99501
natcavist@gci.net
907-301-3139

RE: BOF Out of Cycle Bristol Bay Proposal #250, Allowing Dual Permit Holders, Ugashik & Egegik District.

Members of the BOF;

In December 2012, the BOF met to consider Bristol Bay District Proposals. A number of which (11) were proposed in favor of allowing individuals dual (stacking) permits for Setnet fishing operations. All 11 proposals were in favor of repealing the Sunset Clause, including the one I authored; proposed #44.

The BOF at the end of discussion and debate, which included reports that were inconclusive, subjective and at times contradictory onto itself; elected to take no action and allow the Sunset Clause contained in 5 AAC 06.331 to take effect and terminate dual permit ownership. The BOF rejected each and every one of the "Harm" impact statements; rejected the economic impact of Alaskan family or individually owned permits statement; rejected the "benefit" statements of several individuals and a number of Advisory Boards in the Bristol Bay Fishery and voted to allow the removal of the Sunset Clause, thus terminating the ability for individuals to own dual Setnet permits.

This decision was based in part on one report that indicated the ability of local (Bay area residents) to purchase into the fishery was infringed or prohibited due to the increased cost of permit purchase. These permits in question were not new permits entering into the fishery, they were sold at fair market value by the very Bay Area residents the report stated were infringed upon. Another rationale presented was a concern that permits were being outsourced to non-residents and it was felt that because of this possibility, the fishery would become owned in majority by non Alaskan residents.

As an Alaskan resident-dual permit holder and second generation fisherman, I am disappointed in the BOF's actions concerning the issue. I am placed into a position of selling one of my permits, reducing my operation by 50%, losing economic opportunity and possibly take an investment loss as well as cut my crew and thus job loss instead of creation.

As this supplemental proposal is written (250), it is biased without qualifiers as to why the BOF would purpose essentially the same language that was incorporated in the 11 rejected proposals presented at the December 2012 meeting. As written the allowance of dual ownership in the Ugashik & Egegik Districts at the exclusion of the other districts; puts into play a domino effect.



If passed, these districts will double their gear and intercept more fish destined for the Naknek & Kvichak Rivers. It will impact escapement for the Headwater Rivers of the Bay. That impact will result in emergency closures to allow escapement or a severely restricted opening for set netters in the head waters of the bay. The allowance may increase gear and profit opportunities for the Ugashik & Egegik districts, however the real issue for these two districts and Bristol Bay in general is the interception of fish destined to that fishery by Area M. The WASSIP report presented at the December 2012 meeting clearly indicates that Area M is harvesting fish that are migrating to the Bristol Bay Rivers in question.

A better response, while perhaps not politically digestible, is to restrict Area M fishing periods or to reduce the area in general instead of increasing as has been proposed.

Therefore: As written, I am adamantly opposed to making an exception, creating a special designation ownership right or otherwise allowing one group of Bristol Bay Setnet fishing operators to hold a distinct advantage over another, other than those that nature and skills put into play.

I support the original proposals to allow ALL Setnet operators to own and fish dual permits. To do otherwise based on the rationale submitted in the current supplemental proposal is a slap in the face of the remaining permit holders that must reduce their operations or stop fishing altogether.

If this current proposal is amended to include all the districts, I will be in total support of its passage, AS long as it applies to the entire Bristol Bay Set Net fleet. This is not what my Father-in-Law; Al Bauman envisioned when he campaigned and championed as President of the Kvichak Setnetters Association (KSA) the ability of Set Netters to own and operate dual permits, he envisioned One-For-All-And-All-For-One.

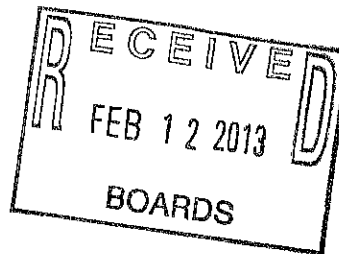
Thank you for your time,

Jerome McArthur

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Jerome McArthur".



Attn: BOF comments
Boards support section
ADFG
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526



Board of Fisheries members,

My name is Kristina Kurtz and I am writing in opposition to proposal number 250 giving the ability to stack set net permits to only Egegik and Ugashik districts of Bristol Bay. It was extremely disappointing during the Bristol Bay meeting that stacking was allowed to sunset. My parents Al and Diana Bauman fought for years to allow permit stacking and my family still whole heartedly supports it. I cannot however support a proposal that gives an unfair advantage to only certain sections to the detriment of others.

I understand the boards desire to help fishing families. All fishing families in Bristol Bay have experienced hardships due to low prices and low harvests at one time or another. My family fishes the Kvichak and I'm sure you are aware of the problems with low returns in previous years. I urge you not to give an unfair advantage to Egegik and Ugashik that would affect the returns to eastside fisheries such as the Naknek/Kvichak district.

More tools and information are currently available to manage rivers that are suffering low returns than ever before. With the release of the WASSIP study we now know with more certainty than ever before where the fish are being harvested. Egegik and Ugashik have no more price or market pressure than the rest of the Bay. If you would like to give them some relief you need to look at management and allocation.

WASSIP has made clear how many fish caught in area M were bound for Bristol Bay. The Outer Port Heiden sections catch ranges from 65.2%-89.8% Bristol Bay stock with Ugashik stock comprising the largest portion of that group. Ikatan, Unimak and Shumigan Island sections harvests in 2007 ranged from 30.9%-94.3% Bristol Bay stock.

WASSIP also shows us harvest rates for fine scale fisheries, but reading them can be deceptive. The 2007 Ilnik southern section harvest rate on north peninsula stock was 13.3% and the Bristol Bay harvest rate was only 1.1%. But look at numbers of fish and that amounts to 487,803 from north peninsula and 514,497 from Bristol Bay amounting to over 50% of their catch. Incidentally Ilnik northern section caught another 407,925 salmon from Bristol Bay stock. It may only be 0.3% here 1.0% there but that translates to 50,000, 180,000, 400,000, 500,000 on up the line in every district and soon you're talking about a lot of fish. Enough to put a dent in the Egegik and Ugashik stock returns.



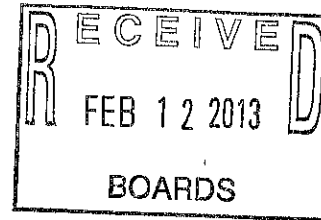
Although WASSIP has also proved that the terminal river management system in Bristol Bay works reasonably well, it does not totally eliminate the interception issue. In 2007 the harvest rate on the Naknek river stock caught in the Egegik section was 4.9% (427,387 fish). The harvest rate on Alagnak stock was 5.1% (245,324 fish). The harvest rate on the Kvichak river was 8.99% (518,635 fish).

We will never totally solve the interception issue, but this proposal only makes it easier for Ugashik and Egegik fisherman to intercept Naknek/Kvichak fish using an advantage denied to us. Please consider amending this proposal to renew stacking for the entire bay.

Thank you for your consideration,

Kristina Kurtz
PO Box 92895
Anchorage, AK 99509
(907) 360-0734

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Kristina M. Kurtz".



2/11/2013

Dear Board of Fisheries Members,

My name is Kim Rice. I am a member of the lower Bristol Bay Advisory board and a member of the Egegik Setnet Association. Our family fishes 3 Bristol Bay Setnet Permits in the Egegik District. We support Proposal 250: Setnet Dual permits (Permit Stacking) in the Egegik and Ugashik districts.

The last 3 years our family has fished a dual permit. I fished my wife's permit as her job only allowed her to take a short time off in the summers. The dual permit program allowed us to fish all of our permits when my wife was unable to be on the beach. My daughter will be attending UAA School of Nursing in the near future and will miss 2 summers fishing, she will still need income for school. The dual permit would allow us to keep her permit in the family, rather than try to lease it by transferring her permit to some one else. We are not willing to risk her permit to possible loss. This would leave us with one less permit fished, lost income, lost crew jobs and no student income. The dual program has allowed many Alaskan family's to do the same.

There are plenty of Setnet Permits available on the market. Nearly 100 were not fished in 2012. The problem for new Setnet fishers is ~~not~~ permit availability, but more having a location or site to fish. In the Egegik District there are no available sites to fish so any new Setnet Fishers usually have to purchase an existing operation, including a permit, site, and gear to be able to fish in Egegik. A few Setnet operations come up for sale every year. Sometimes taking several years to sell unless they are one of the few really productive sites. Most Setnet sites in Egegik have average production of Fifteen to Twenty-five thousand pounds per season. Setnet Operations sell according to the historical productivity of the fishing site. A single permit operation barely breaks even after expenses. With gas at \$ 6.00/gallon, airfares, food, nets, repairs, props, running line, anchors, lights, crew shares, city and borough taxes, storage, plus misc expenses, there's not much left. That is where the dual permit system help Setnets to become more profitable. Having one permit limits a Setnet small business persons up side. Many young and old people do not want to Setnet because of the limit on fishers poundage on one permit. This may be why 100 Bristol Bay set net permits were not fished last year. This is a prime example of why young people only want to go Drift fishing. An average Setnet operation sells for around \$90,000-100,000 for 25,000# production. This includes gear. A current drift permit sells for \$90,000 with no limit on poundage. Sure you need a boat and gear but your up side is not limited.

To refute the CFEC report that drew a conclusion that Permit Stacking led to increase in Permit prices causing Permit holders to move out of the Bristol Bay Drainage.

I believe those are not accurate conclusions.



Setnet permits prices may vary and fluctuate over time according to many factors. Those factors may include price of fish from previous year, predictions of price for upcoming year, run forecast predictions, if selling the permit with a market, to name a few.

Regarding the claim that Setnet Permit Stacking Setnet caused permits to leave the Bristol Bay drainage. According to historical CFEC reports available, and in talking extensively with CFEC staff, most of the Bristol Bay Drainage permit owners that moved from Bristol Bay residences, migrated to other areas of Alaska, not to the Lower 48. Many of these permits migrated during the late 1990's and early 2000's when fish prices tanked, to 50 cents a pound, due to farmed fish and smaller runs. There is no direct evidence to show Setnet Stacking has caused Setnet permits to leave the Bristol Bay Drainage.

I would like to see the Board of Fisheries vote yes on Proposal 250. Setnet permit stacking is good business for Alaska fishing families.

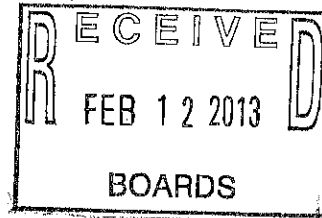
Regarding proposals dealing with North Peninsula Sockeye intercept.

As a member of the Lower Bristol Bay Advisory Board, I support our comments on these Proposals:

- No allocation to Area M Fishers. Northbound fish are already allocated to Bristol Bay Fishers.
- Eliminate the deep nets as they do not allow the King Salmon to pass North.

Thank you sincerely,

Kim Rice, Debra Rice and Alannah Rice
P O box 331
Girdwood, Ak 99587



TO: State of Alaska Board of Fisheries
FM: Harlan P Bailey, SO4T 60780, SO4T 60837
RE: Proposal 250

I have been an active agent in the BOF regulatory process since 1988. I have seen how difficult it is to gather information and come to decisions which impact the resource and the people who depend on it. I thank you for taking time out of a busy agenda to hear this issue again.

I see that you are considering extending the set net permit stacking provision in Eggegik and Ugashik only. I hesitate to call this omission arbitrary because I do not know the reason or process that went into writing the proposal; however,

I ask that you include the Naknek/Kvichak district in proposal 250.

I have been operating set net in the Naknek/Kvichak district since 1971. I am using the original permit I received in 1976. I purchased a second permit in 2007. I have seen the area T sockeye fishery decline and fall into ruin three times in the last 42 years. The last decline (1997 to 2002) not only had diminishing runs but was also fueled by low salmon prices due to a weakening Japanese economy and cheap farmed salmon. If the projected sockeye run for 2013 is any indication, we may be coming into another cycle of social and economic stress. If history informs us, the runs will recover and we will find ways to manage these financial downturns.

The Bristol Bay Salmon Restructuring Study of March 2003, which was funded in part by BBEDC, offers permit and expense consolidation as the lowest impact and least onerous solution to economic problems during times of diminished fishery.

The last bust in the fishery left me with worn out equipment and set net sites rendered less productive due to geological changes. The use of two permits made me well. The consolidation of expenses and use of these permits which will allow me to use more gear with less crew will help my business remain viable in the reduced harvest which will come.

I need two permits when harvests are good. The demands of quality and new products force processors put us on delivery limits. Two permits give me two limits. This means that I can come close to the harvests I had when all the salmon were canned. I really did not want to put out the cash for a second permit in 2007, but I was restricted to delivering 5000 pounds to the tender when I could catch 10,000 pounds.

2



We consider the set net operation our family farm. My two adult children who have college degrees are in the process of developing their own careers. They do not always have the option of working with me in the fishery. I am aging, and I would like to keep control of my own assets, which were hard won in a lifetime on the fishing grounds, as long as I can.

Harlan Bailey

1061 Palm Ave

Martinez, CA 94553

(925) 228-6365

kogglung@hotmail.com



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SALES FAX 206.728.3855

February 11, 2013

Attn: BOF COMMENTS
Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-6094

Re: Alaska Peninsula Proposals

Dear Chairman Johnstone and Board Members,

Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. submits these comments regarding proposals you will be considering at the upcoming meeting concerning fisheries of the Alaska Peninsula also known as Area M.

Peter Pan is a processor of Alaska seafood with shore based operations in the South Peninsula community of King Cove and at Port Moller on the North Peninsula, as well as facilities in Bristol Bay and Prince William Sound.

Both the King Cove and Port Moller facilities were built in the early 1900's by the Pacific American Fisheries Co. operating initially as salmon canneries. The King Cove plant, Peter Pan's largest facility, operates 10 months of the year processing canned and frozen salmon in the summer then turning to the production of a variety of species such as cod, Pollock, King Crab, Tanner Crab, Opilio crab and Halibut for the remainder of the year.

This year will mark the 100 year anniversary of the Port Moller plant, which has evolved into a fresh frozen operation and now focuses on freezing the high quality Sockeye salmon harvested on the North Peninsula. Being the only shore based plant in this remote part of the State, Port Moller has by necessity become a full service port, providing a wide spectrum of services to the fleet and locals living and fishing near Port Moller.

Through the decades Peter Pan Seafoods and the local fishing communities of the Alaska Peninsula have developed and enjoyed relationships spanning many generations. This relationship has assured local fishermen a market for their catch which has provided a measure of economic stability to these communities. Additional services provided by these shore based facilities have also been a great benefit to all living and conducting business in this region.



The King Cove and Port Moller operations have been early leaders in value added production processing both vacuum packed fillets and head and gutted sockeye. We have not only invested heavily in value added equipment in the facilities but have assisted in financing RSW upgrades for much of the fleet. Investments in these operations have centered on the intrinsic qualities of the salmon harvested in the South Unimak and North Peninsula fisheries and a management regime that allows them to be harvested in a steady moderate amount.

Salmon harvested at South Unimak and the Shumagin Islands have been processed at King Cove during the month of June for over a century. This Sockeye fishery produces fish in prime condition and of high quality which is very valuable. This value is important to all those participating, to the Alaska Peninsula economy, and to the State. The South Unimak fishery deserves the continued management which best enhances its economic importance.

The North Peninsula fishery, operating out of our Port Moller facility, also produces a high quality Sockeye that are of equal economic importance to the fleet, local community of Nelson Lagoon and other participants of the fishery. The North Peninsula fishery is well managed and the harvest has always been in line with the productivity of this area's river systems. A devastating storm in 2007 disrupted the most productive sockeye habitat of the Northern District and the impacts are still apparent in the returns across the region. One consequence has been the increasing reliance on the many smaller sockeye producing systems to the North of Port Moller. Production at the Port Moller plant has been dramatically affected by the recent poor returns to the North Peninsula and managing this operation has been very challenging. It is hard to see how the facility, fleet and the local communities could survive without production from every sub-district of the North Peninsula.

In summary,

Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc. has decades of history processing the quality salmon harvested on the Alaska Peninsula. Fishermen, communities and companies have all grown to depend on how these fisheries have evolved and presently exist. Both Peter Pan and the fleet have made substantial investments toward improving and preserving the quality of salmon caught in Area M which ultimately enhances the economic importance of this fish. The broad spectrum of services provided by our shore based facilities at King Cove and Port Moller have become very beneficial to both the fishing fleet and local fishing communities of the Alaska Peninsula. Proposals restricting fishing time or reducing fishing areas would have a direct result of increased operating costs and negatively impact our ability to continue providing many of these essential services.

Respectfully,

Dale Schwarzmiller
Peter Pan Seafoods, Inc.
Vice President Alaska Operations



Alaska Independent Fishermen's
Marketing Association
P.O. Box 60131
Seattle, WA 98160
Phone/Fax (206) 542-3930
aifma1@seanet.com



February 11, 2013

ATTN: BOF COMMENTS
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Boards Support Section
PO Box 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526

Dear Board of Fisheries Members:

The Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Association (AIFMA) has reviewed the proposed regulatory changes related to the Area M salmon fisheries. We have taken positions on several proposals that we would like for you to consider during the Area M meeting.

If our positions change prior to your deliberations on any proposal we will provide you with written notification.

AIFMA represents permit holders who fish for salmon in Bristol Bay. Our mission is to protect the renewable salmon resource and promote economic sustainability for commercial salmon permit holders in Bristol Bay.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comment on these proposals.

Sincerely,

David Harsila
President



ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES

AIFMA'S POSITIONS ON AREA M PROPOSALS

Proposal 179 - Support

Proposal 180 - Support

Proposal 181 - Support

Proposal 182 - Support

Proposal 185 - Oppose

Proposal 189 - Oppose

Proposal 200 - Oppose

AIFMA opposes this proposal which asks the BOF to allow the Area M drift gillnet fleet to harvest salmon in the waters of the Outer Cinder river section.

New salmon stock genetic identification information has been introduced, known as the WASSIP study. Salmon caught and identified in the lower reaches of Bristol Bay including Cinder River and Port Heiden sections indicate a significant portion of the harvest is bound for rivers in Bristol Bay.

Fisheries that are identified as intercept fisheries are subject to the intercept criteria set forth by the Board of Fish.

Proposal 201 - Support

Proposal 202 - Support

Proposal 203 - Support

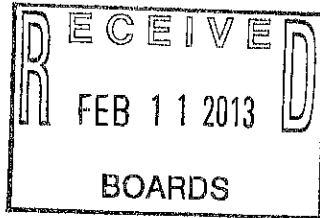
Proposal 205 - Support

Proposal 208 - Support

Proposal 209 - Support

Proposal 210 - Support

Proposal 211 - Support



Stephen J Furman
S04T 59933 & 60456
&
Nina (Abalama) Furman
S04T 65841

801 W Holiday Dr.
Wasilla, Ak 99654
&
PO Box 59
Egegik, Ak 99579

February 10, 2013

RE: Proposal #250, The continuation of dual setnet permits in the Egegik and Ugashik districts.

To: The Board of Fish

We are in favor of this proposal to allow Setnet Fishers in the Ugashik and Egegik districts to continue the Permit Stacking program as it was initiated in 2009.

We have run a family set net operation in Egegik since we got married in 1978. Nina fishes the permit that was originally issued to her father, Nick Abalama Sr. who is now 90 years old and confined to a wheel chair. We use income from the permit to pay his home mortgage and other expenses. I, Steve, have held dual permits for the last two years. These are also permits originally issued to family members, one to Nina and one to her sister. My son held one of the permits, but he is currently serving a residency that limits the amount of time he can get home for fishing. He was only able to be here the first three weeks of June last year.

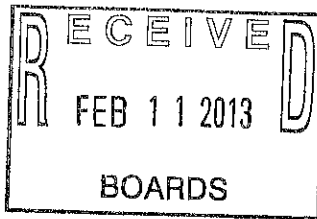
Without permit stacking we may be forced to transfer the permit to a non-family member with all the dangers of loss that entails, as transfers are considered by the state to be permanent. We would like keep our traditional family fishing operation intact.

Please vote to continue set net permits.

Sincerely,

Stephen J. Furman

Nina A. Furman



Fax TO: 907-465-6094

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

RE: Proposal 250:

**To allow set gillnet permit stacking in
Bristol Bay' Egegik and Ugashik salmon fishing districts**

I am opposed to Proposal 250 for the same reasons the Board of Fisheries allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset at its December meeting. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. The increased demand for permits and higher price makes it much more difficult for young people, watershed residents especially, to enter the fishery.

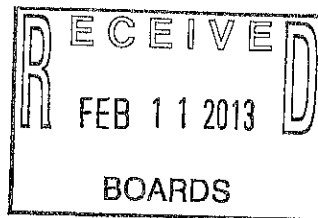
I question too the correctness of allowing this proposal to be brought forward by the Board member who did so at the end of the December Bristol Bay meeting. Although Mr. Webster says he only fishes in the Naknek-Kvichak district, and has no intention of ever fishing at Egegik or Ugashik, the value of the setnet permits his family owns will continue to increase in value if Proposal 250 is approved, as will the value of permits owned by setnetters operating primarily in the Nushagak and Togiak districts.

The Board acknowledged the issues of increased prices and lower availability, and those impacts on the setnet fishery, at its December meeting when it allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset. Those facts won't change by limiting the two-permit setnet option to two fishing districts.

Please oppose Proposal 250.

Thank you.

Jerry A. Bots
Box 646
Dillingham, AK



Support for Prop 250

My name is Donald Mack I have been a commercial fisherman for 48 years, the last 35 in Bristol Bay where I lived for 32 years and currently set net. I have seen first hand how permit stacking has helped both fishermen and the local economy. Many sites in our area, the South Naknek beach average 10 to 15,000 LBS so haven't been fished, along with their permits. In the last two years I've seen three groups of fishermen come back and resume fishing, this represents seven people shopping at local stores. I fish two permits in our family operation as does my son we hire two non family crew members both are life long alaskans and former Bristol Bay residents born and raised.

I support proposal 250 just as I supported proposals 44 in 2012 and 17 in 2009.

In addition to the overwhelming support for set net permit stacking there are two points that are very important and seem to have been over looked that I would like the Board to reconsider



Pg. 2

- ① In 2009 as stated all AC committees opposed setnet permit stacking. In 2012 4 of 6 AC committees supported the idea, thats a huge turn around. AC's speak for the people, local people.
- ② I believe the CFEC report on setnet permit stacking was incomplete due to the fact that all the information for 2012 was not available. No one can establish trends or conclusions on two years of data. For any organization to use this information to influence decisions is doing a disservice to the people it serves.
- I would ask respectfully that you adopt proposal 250 with the inclusion of Naknek and if the board sees fit another sunset clause so as to gather more data

Thank you for your consideration

Donald Mack 504T 69938L
504T 59418X



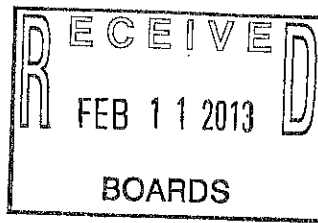
I support proposal 250 as amended to include the Naknek District. I was born and raised in Bristol Bay and have setnetted there all my life. Over the years I've seen many people leave the fishery. Now with the price of salmon over \$1⁰⁰ a pound and the ability to stack permits people are coming back to fish, good for the people, good for the economy.

Very seldom does a proposal achieve everything it was designed to do as outlined in prop 17 - 2007.

Even less seldom is the refusal of the board to adopt said proposal.

Please reconsider permit stacking in
BRISTOL BAY

Thank you
Paula Mack
paulamack 504 599382



Fax TO: 907-465-6094

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

RE: Proposal 250:

To allow set gillnet permit stacking in
Bristol Bay' Egegik and Ugashik salmon fishing districts

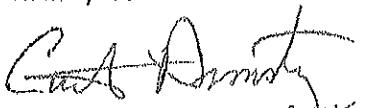
I am opposed to Proposal 250 for the same reasons the Board of Fisheries allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset at its December meeting. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. The increased demand for permits and higher price makes it much more difficult for young people, watershed residents especially, to enter the fishery.

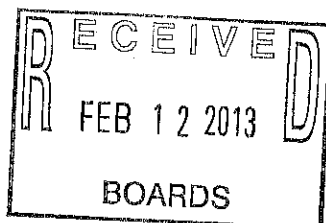
I question too the correctness of allowing this proposal to be brought forward by the Board member who did so at the end of the December Bristol Bay meeting. Although Mr. Webster says he only fishes in the Naknek-Kvichak district, and has no intention of ever fishing at Egegik or Ugashik, the value of the setnet permits his family owns will continue to increase in value if Proposal 250 is approved, as will the value of permits owned by setnetters operating primarily in the Nushagak and Togiak districts.

The Board acknowledged the issues of increased prices and lower availability, and those impacts on the setnet fishery, at its December meeting when it allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset. Those facts won't change by limiting the two-permit setnet option to two fishing districts.

Please oppose Proposal 250.

Thank you.


CURT ARMSTRONG
DILLINGHAM



John Schandelmeier
c/o Kevin Schrier
7030 NW Churchill Way
Corvallis, OR 97330
Permit #SN60602
February 11, 2013

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

Comments on setnet permit stacking in Egegik and Ugashik - Proposal 250

John Schandelmeier is a longtime Alaska resident who is well-known for his skills as a dog musher, setnetter and woodworker. He was in Fort Nelson, B.C. mushing dogs when he emailed me his thoughts about permit stacking. I quote:

"Allowing permit stacking in the Egegik and Ugashik districts certainly has the potential to allow setnet fishers in those districts to catch more fish. However in both the Egegik and Ugashik districts, viable setnet locations are at a minimum and already there are crowding issues that have and will continue to cause conflict. Permit stacking being allowed in only those two districts will further concentrate permits in those small areas. Permit stacking should continue to be allowed in all districts as it is today. It is an especially important option in the Kvichak District---noteably on the Westside. On the westside of the Kvichak, there are miles of available sites with no one fishing them. Over the past ten years, fishing on the west side has been spotty, causing many setnetters to move from there. However, the option of holding two permits and the attraction of having limited competition is sure to spike interest in this area. Permit stacking has the potential to turn the Westside of the Kvichak back into a viable fishery again. Spreading the set net fishery out is always a good thing---where as concentrating fishing effort in two already crowded areas seems to make very little sense. Adding more gear to an already saturated area will do little in terms of catching more total setnet fish from this area. Rather it will mean less fish per unit of gear."

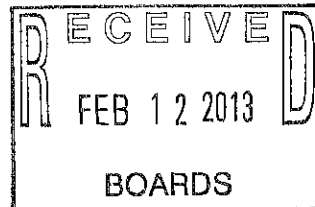
John Schandelmeier
Kvichak Setnetter



Eric Meyer
P.O. Box 655
Avila Beach, CA 93424
(805) 235-8776

February 10, 2013

ATTN: BOF COMMENTS
ADF&G
Board Support Section
Fax #: (907) 465-6094



ADF&G Board Members,

I am a life long Bristol Bay fisherman and Kvichak setnetter. I have owned a SO4T permit for 15 years and fished in both the Alagnak and Naknek River Special Harvest Areas. I was raised in Alaska but currently reside in California as a student.

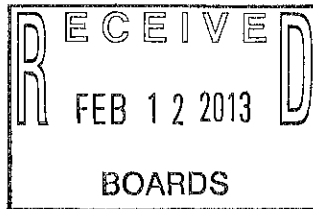
I am writing you in regards to proposal 250 allowing a single individual who owns two SO4T permits to "stack" them and operate up to 4 nets in the Egigik and Ugashik districts.

I oppose proposal 250 as written.

I was recently in attendance at the ADF&G Board of Fisheries meeting that took place in Naknek back in December. During public testimony, I presented my arguments supporting the proposals to repeal the sunset clause. Both public comments made via written testimony, as well as public testimony verbally expressed at the meetings, indicated that a majority of individuals and organizations were in favor of repealing the sunset clause to allow permit stacking. I was extremely disappointed that the proposals did not pass.

I am happy to see the issue in front of the Board for further review. I strongly encourage you to change your decision from the one made in December. I feel it would be in the best interest of all Bristol Bay fishermen to allow SO4T permit stacking in **ALL districts**. It would be unjust of the Board to allow it in one district and not the other. I strongly feel that the new proposal to allow permit stacking in only the Egigik and Ugashik districts is simply not fair. The reasoning of fishermen in the lower districts of Bristol Bay is the same reasoning as those of us in the upper districts. It would be preferential treatment to those districts when the issue is one that affects all setnetters Bay-wide. If setnet permit stacking is going to be allowed to continue in Bristol Bay, it should be allowed in **ALL districts**.

Sincerely,
Eric Meyer

PC 56
1 of 1

February 5, 2013

ADF&G
Board Support Section
Fax #: (907) 465-6094Kevin Meyer
P.O. Box 1785
Sitka, AK 99835

ADF&G Board Members,

I am writing you in regards to the upcoming Alaska Department of Fish and Game Board of Fisheries meeting that will take place in Anchorage, Alaska on February 26-March 4, 2013. The proposal of concern is regarding the ability to stack SO4T setnet permits allowing a single individual to own and operate two setnet permits in the Egegik and Ugashik districts.

I was recently in attendance at the ADF&G Board of Fisheries meeting that took place in Naknek back in December. As a Kvichak setnetter, I voiced my personal opinion and reasoning behind fighting for allowance of "stacked" permits. I was also in attendance to represent the Kvichak Setnetters Association and again, fighting to repeal the sunset clause. Both public comment made via written testimony, as well as public testimony verbally expressed at the meetings by those in attendance, indicated that a majority of individuals and organizations were in favor of repealing the sunset clause to allow permit stacking. It is extremely unfortunate that the board did not follow the majority in Naknek and repeal the sunset clause.

I am happy to see the proposal in front of the Board for further review. I strongly encourage you to change your decision from the one made in December. I feel it would be in the best interest of all Bristol Bay fishermen to allow permit stacking for setnetters. It would be unjust of the Board to allow it in one district and not the other. I strongly feel that the proposal to allow permit stacking in only the Egegik and Ugashik districts is simply not fair. The reasoning of fishermen in the lower districts of Bristol Bay is the same reasoning as those of us in the upper districts. It would be preferential treatment to those districts when the issue is one that effects all setnetters Baywide. If setnet permit stacking is going to be allowed to continue in Bristol Bay, it should be allowed in ALL districts.

Thank you for taking the time to address this issue and I hope that you take the appropriate action.

Sincerely,

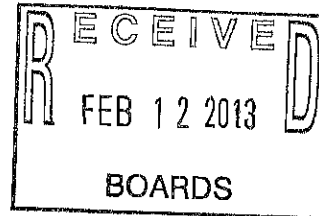
Kevin Meyer



CONCERNED AREA M FISHERMEN
35717 Walkabout Road, Homer, Alaska 99603
(907) 235-2631

February 12, 2013

Karl Johnstone, Chairman
Alaska Board of Fisheries
P.O. 25526
Juneau, Alaska 99802-5526



Re: Alaska Peninsula Proposals

Dear Mr. Johnstone and Board Members:

Concerned Area M Fishermen (CAMF) submits these comments on proposals you will be considering at the upcoming meeting concerning fisheries of the Alaska Peninsula, also known as Area M. CAMF represents the interests of Area M drift gillnet fishermen. Our members participate in both South and North Peninsula fisheries, including the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Fishery (the June fishery) and the Post-June Fishery. CAMF has been active in the Board process for over 25 years and we look forward to working with you again this year.

These comments are in three parts. We first provide general comments describing the June fishery and prior Board action concerning its management plan. We then explain the nature and benefits of the dispersed management regime for the North Peninsula fishery. We conclude with a statement of our position on specific proposals.

A. The June Fishery

Bristol Bay-bound sockeye have been harvested at South Unimak and in the Shumagin Islands during the month of June for nearly a century. There's a reason for this: the sockeye we catch are in prime condition and of the highest quality, bringing top dollar in the market. The June fishery is very valuable to its participants, to the Alaska Peninsula economy, and to the State, and deserves to be managed in a manner that recognizes and enhances its economic and social importance. This is especially important in this time of competition with farmed salmon and as Alaska seeks to generate greater revenues from its natural resources. Past Boards have understood the value of the June fishery and have been committed to assuring us a viable sockeye harvest.

In 2004, the Board adopted significant changes to the South Unimak and Shumagin Islands June Salmon Management Plan, 5 AAC 09.365. These revisions simplified the management approach, ending a two-decade long experiment of imposing increasingly complex and untested regulations aimed at constraining our harvest of migrating salmon, especially chum salmon. That experiment culminated in 2001 with the adoption of a management plan that drastically cut our fishing time and severely impaired



the area managers' ability to maintain a reasonable sockeye harvest. The Board in 2004 recognized multiple problems with the prior plans – not the least of which is that the various limits imposed on the June fishery over time had no effect on the fisheries intended to benefit from such limits – and opted instead for a straightforward management regime of scheduled openings that give us enough time on the water to sustain a reasonable harvest while providing a balance of closed periods. We encourage Board members to review the findings prepared by the Board in 2004 (2004-229-FB).

In adopting these changes to the June fishery management plan, the key question the Board asked was whether the fishery would still perform within historical levels of harvest. The Department answered yes. Experience under the 2004 plan confirms that the Department was correct. The harvest of sockeye in the June fishery has ranged from roughly 1.7 million in 2008 to 900,000 in 2006, while the harvest of chum salmon has been below 500,000 fish in seven of the last eight years. These harvest levels are in the lower middle range of our historical catches for both species, and are **smaller** than the error in estimates of the size of the Bristol Bay sockeye and AYK chum runs after the season is over. Harvests of this magnitude are biologically insignificant.

Nor did the 2004 plan result in any significant increase in the amount of effort. The number of permits fished remained relatively constant from prior years, and is considerably lower than the number of permits that fished during the 1980s and 1990s.

The only time the chum harvest in the June fishery exceeded 500,000 under the current management plan was in 2009, when approximately 700,000 chum were caught. Area M fishermen well understand the need to control their harvest of chum salmon and have taken several steps toward this end. For instance, the commercial fleet participates in “chum harvest pools” where all chum we catch are pooled then divided equally among the fleet. This eliminates any incentive for an individual to target chum. In addition, the fleet has voluntarily stood down and not fished when there has been an abundance of chums present. But it must also be recognized that occasionally there will be a year like 2009 when the presence of chum in area waters is so continuous that they are hard to avoid, and that at some point, vessels need to fish if they are to maintain a reasonable sockeye harvest. It is also important to dispel the notion advanced by some that the chum harvest in the June fishery should only be considered as by-catch to our harvest of sockeye. Chum salmon have been harvested in the June fishery as long as it has existed and constitute an important economic component of the fishery.

Detractors of the June fishery have long asserted that the mixed stock nature of the fishery risks adverse biological impacts. We disagree. Based on a number of studies of the June fishery – including tagging; genetic stock identification (GSI), including the recent Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP); and mark-recapture – certain conclusions have become clear:

-- Bristol Bay sockeye stocks in the fishery are highly mixed, and there is no risk that we will tap into a vein of fish from one river and have a disproportionate impact on a single stock;

- the chum salmon harvested in our fishery originate from a wide geographic area – Japan, Russia, the AYK, Bristol Bay, the Alaska Peninsula, Southcentral Alaska – and only about a third are AYK summer chum;
- Yukon fall chum, whose declines in the mid-1980s were cited as the basis for imposing the first chum cap, are not even present in the June fishery; and
- only a fraction of any migrating runs pass through the area of the June fishery, with the rest returning through Aleutian passes to the west. An international tagging study immediately west of the fishery shows that AYK chum runs pass through Aleutian Island passes with similar run timing. This is particularly true for Norton Sound chum salmon, whose run timing is similar to Yukon chum runs.

In short, the June fishery has little or no biological impact on the salmon runs migrating through the South Peninsula area and there is no conservation risk from permitting a viable fishery to be prosecuted there.

We also note that western Alaska chum salmon runs have generally improved since the 1990s and are abundant, with only a couple of stocks in Northern Norton Sound that are identified as yield concerns. In fact, foregone commercial harvest of AYK summer chum was a major issue of concern at the 2013 AYK Board of Fisheries meeting. The improved performance of AYK chum runs, notwithstanding the 2004 June fishery management plan, confirms what some Boards have recognized in past findings, that the June fishery has little measurable impact on chum salmon returns in western Alaska. Even if no chum salmon were caught in the fishery – which could only be accomplished by a complete closure – they would do very little to alleviate the few yield concerns in the AYK. In fact, it is more than likely that “savings” of this magnitude would not even be measurable in the rivers of origin, a point recognized by past boards. *See, e.g.*, Findings FB-1-92 at 3 (impact of the June fishery on AYK chums “so minimal, if detectable at all, as to be insignificant”); 94-150-FB (formerly 94-04-FB) at 6 (savings “would be totally undetectable in areas as large as Northern Norton Sound or the Yukon River”); and 96-164-FB (formerly 96-08-FB) at 5 (“further reductions in the June Area M fishery would not alleviate the remaining conservation concerns” for AYK rivers).

In sum, the current June fishery management plan is working well, data from WASSIP confirm the basis for prior Board actions and findings, and we urge the Board to resist any calls for a return to the unworkable and unreasonable management plans and policies of the past.

B. The North Peninsula Fishery

The fishery in the Northern District of Area M is primarily a drift gillnet fishery, and is managed under the Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan, 5 AAC 09.369. Operating out of Port Moller, our fleet fishes in the Bear River, Three Hills, Ilnik, and Outer Port Heiden Sections, and targets

sockeye returning to local rivers. The North Peninsula fishery is orderly and well-managed. The Board has consistently rejected proposals from Bristol Bay fishermen and groups to severely restrict our fishery, and we request that you do so again this year.

We believe it would be helpful to review and summarize several aspects of the North Peninsula fishery, including prior Board action and the biology, history, and management of the fishery.

1. Prior Board Action

We first refer you to Board Findings 96-165-FB (formerly 96-09-FB) prepared at the meeting in January 1996. The Board had considered North Peninsula issues many times before that meeting, but this was the first time the Board prepared a set of findings to explain its actions. The findings summarize the comments of staff and the public, and provide the Board's rationale for rejecting all the proposals aimed at greatly restricting the North Peninsula fishery. The findings conclude (at page 3):

Like past Boards that have rejected proposals to restructure the North Peninsula fisheries, the Board found no reason to reduce fishing districts, seasons or harvests in the Northern District. The Board recognizes that there may be some amount of interception of Bristol Bay fish in the Northern District. The Board further finds that the Northern District fishery is not an expanding fishery, and does not warrant action under the Board's mixed stock policy.

Consistent with these findings, the Board at its meeting in January, 1998, again rejected proposals to restrict the North Peninsula fishery. The main action taken was to adopt the Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan, 5 AAC 09.369. This plan confirmed the Board's and the Department's commitment to maintaining a management regime that has succeeded in achieving escapements, sustaining production, and allowing a steady harvest of high quality fish. In fact, the principal action the Board took in 1998 was to adopt a regulation (5 AAC 09.369(j)) permitting us earlier access to the harvestable surplus from the Inik River, so that the fishery better fits the timing of the run.

Northern District proposals were next considered by the Board at its meeting in January 2001. As usual, Bristol Bay stakeholders advocated drastic restructuring of our fishery, relying primarily on their concerns for the status of Kvichak sockeye. Kvichak sockeye have since been removed from stock of concern list. The Board committee that reviewed the 2001 proposals found "There are no new or expanding fisheries on these stocks," and recommended status quo for the Northern District fisheries (RC # 384, January 29, 2001). The Board unanimously voted in favor of this recommendation and rejected all the Bristol Bay proposals for our area.



The Board in 2004 made additional revisions to the Northern District plan, including easing restrictions on when our fleet could fish in the Ilnik Section. These changes were intended to provide additional management flexibility for the Department to harvest local runs while assuring that escapements are met.

In 2007 the Board responded to information presented by the Department showing a foregone harvest of more than 100,000 sockeye annually in the Meshik River. Our fleet has always fished this run, but restrictions on fishing in this area resulted in escapements that consistently exceeded the Department's goal. The Board opened up a portion of the Outer Port Heiden Section to the drift fleet, allowing us to fish on the north side of Port Heiden. This regulatory change has succeeded in harvesting the available surplus and bringing escapements in line with the established goal. In its comments submitted at your Bristol Bay meeting in December 2010, the Department stated that use of the Outer Port Heiden Section has been "effective at controlling escapement into the Meshik River." See Staff Comments, Regional Information Report No. 2A09-02, at 41 (commenting on proposal 30). It should also be noted that the fishing schedule in this area is conservative, allowing us to fish only 2 ½ days per week, not continuously as implied by some.

Finally, in 2010, the Board opted to maintain the status quo, again rejecting all proposals from Bristol Bay interests to reshape our fishery.

In sum, the Board over the years has taken several steps to improve management in our area and provide the Department the necessary management flexibility to harvest local runs while assuring that escapements are met. These actions should be seen as an endorsement of, and a demonstration of confidence in, the current management regime.

2. Stock Composition

The only new information available to the Board this year comes from WASSIP. WASSIP results show that Bristol Bay stocks are mixed in our North Peninsula catches to a higher extent than previous analyses suggested. However, the WASSIP results also show that our overall harvest rate on Bristol Bay stocks in the North Peninsula fishery was between 1.9% and 2.6%. This low harvest rate indicates that the impact of the North Peninsula fishery on Bristol Bay sockeye is minimal. By comparison, the error in knowing the size of the Bristol Bay return after the season is over is in the range of 3 – 4 %, roughly double the impact of the North Peninsula fishery. Any suggestion that the North Peninsula fishery poses conservation or management concerns for Bristol Bay sockeye are not well grounded. Bristol Bay stocks, it now seems clear, have always been a component of our harvests along the North Peninsula, and are of great importance to the economy of the Alaska Peninsula region and to the survival of the Port Moller cannery. The Bristol Bay fishery is the largest sockeye fishery in the world, and



it is unrealistic to expect that no Bristol Bay sockeye will be harvested in the nearby and far smaller North Peninsula fishery.

3. History of Fishing

Area M drift gillnetters have fished the Northern District since statehood. As early as 1915, harvests of sockeye on the North Peninsula exceeded 2 million fish. The 1960 Annual Management Report shows that as many as 50 vessels fished the Ilnik Section (as it was then defined). The amount of effort in the Ilnik and Three Hills Sections increased in the early 1980s, but this was primarily a function of increased returns to the North Peninsula. The same phenomenon also occurred in the Ugashik and Egegik Districts of Bristol Bay, where returns to those systems resulted in nearly identical percentage increases in effort and harvest. Since 1983 our harvest has been relatively stable and has not increased out of proportion to the size of North Peninsula escapements. As the quote from the 1996 findings shows, the Board specifically found that the North Peninsula fishery was not new and expanding and did not require action under the mixed stock policy. The North Peninsula fishery has existed for many years and has been examined intensely by past Boards, none of which found any justification for adopting the kind of restrictions advocated by interests from Bristol Bay.

4. Dispersed Management

The North Peninsula drift fishery is very orderly and well-managed. By keeping our boats dispersed along the beach instead of concentrated around stream termini, area managers are able to avoid costly and management-intensive pulse fishing. This approach allows the managers to obtain a steady stream of escapement throughout the season. Our season lasts from June to mid-September, three or four times longer than the majority of Bristol Bay fisheries. The long coastline in our area is completely exposed to westerly weather, and fishing is inevitably interrupted in-season. If the fleet fished only in small areas in front of river mouths, these interruptions would produce excess escapement. Because of the small size of our rivers we do not have the flexibility to move in-river to reduce over-escapement. Dispersing the fleet over a larger area provides a crucial buffer of time between weather interruptions and the build-up of fish in front of rivers as they prepare to move upstream.

The arguments by Bristol Bay interests for boxing in the North Peninsula fishery rest largely on the premise that terminal management, the way their fishery is managed in the Bay, should be applied elsewhere. This rationale ignores the differences between the fisheries in the two areas and the nature of our respective fleets. The majority of the vessels in our fleet are larger, deep draft vessels built to handle an open ocean fishery. Forcing our fleet to fish in boxes around river termini will create a serious safety issue for our fishermen. Dispersing the fleet also minimizes conflicts among boats vying for sets and removes incentive for line violations. We have developed a system of self-



regulation in which those who want to fish the line take turns making drifts. The result is a high quality product – exactly what the state should support in light of the modern market for salmon. Terminal management is the exception rather than the rule in Alaska, and for good reason. Orderly fisheries and quality products can best be maintained by other management methods.

For these reasons, we urge the Board again to reject all proposals that seek to restrict our Northern Peninsula fishery and impose Bay-style management in our area. The present management regime on the North Peninsula is a success. North Peninsula runs are well managed, with annual escapements of about 1 million fish. We turn out a high quality product, and we don't experience many of the management and enforcement problems encountered in the Bay.

C. Comments on Specific Proposals

North Peninsula Proposals:

197 – Opposed. In 1990 North Peninsula gear depth went from unrestricted depth to 70 meshes deep and was proposed in committee by Paul Gunderson of Nelson Lagoon. In our opinion, there currently is no good justification to reduce gear depth to conserve Nelson Lagoon fish on the north beach. Harvest rates show minimal impact on Nelson Lagoon fish. Also, Nelson Lagoon fleets are made up of smaller, shallower vessels that would not be affected by using 45 mesh gear as would the larger, deeper draft vessels of the drift fleet on the outside beach. Additionally, the drift fleet would have hundreds of thousands of dollars in expense to strip existing nets, and either buy new web, or incur the many hours of labor to cut down existing nets.

198 – Opposed. CAMF is unaware of any evidence suggesting that the Nelson Lagoon coho resource is “depleted.” Coho harvests above Cape Senavin after August 15 are quite modest, on the order of a few thousand fish, and certainly not high enough to “deplete” the coho return to Nelson Lagoon. Nor is there evidence that coho harvested in the Three Hills and Ilnik sections are bound for Nelson Lagoon. There are strong coho runs in Unangashak, Ocean, and Ilnik Rivers supporting those harvests and harvest opportunity would be lost on these stocks, with no benefit elsewhere.

199 – Opposed. This proposal, if adopted, would eliminate the early run sockeye fishery in the Outer Port Heiden, Ilnik, and Three Hills sections of the Northern District, as virtually all of the early sockeye harvest occurs before July 15th. There would be substantial foregone harvest for the Area M fishery, and the Department would lose the ability to manage these stocks to maximize the benefit to the State of Alaska. Substantial over-escapement of sockeye into these systems would occur. WASSIP data from 2006-2008 show that harvest rates on Nelson Lagoon sockeye in this area averaged less than 8%, the error in knowing the size of the Nelson Lagoon run after the season averaged 9%, and harvest in the Outer Port Heiden section was almost non-existent.



200 – CAMF submitted this proposal to inform the Board of surplus escapement and lost harvest opportunity for the Area M fleet in the Cinder River section. The harvestable surplus of Cinder River sockeye above the escapement during the years 2003-2012 ranged from 71,000 to 319,000, with a median of about 206,000 sockeye. That is approximately 2 million harvestable sockeye foregone, worth around \$11,000,000 total, or \$ 1,000,000 per year. The harvest rate on Cinder River sockeye during the WASSIP years was 12-29 %, substantially below the harvest rate on most sockeye runs. The Cinder River is in Area M but is presently unavailable to our fleet to harvest this available surplus. The Board in 2007 opened the Outer Port Heiden section to address surplus escapement in the Meshik River, and was able to accomplish that goal. Opening the Cinder River section as we propose would likely have a similar effect.

201 and 202 – Opposed. Currently the Area M drift fleet fishes the Outer Port Heiden section 2 ½ days per week, from June 20 to July 31, provided Meshik River sockeye escapement goals are being obtained. Meshik sockeye escapement goals have been achieved or even exceeded, and there is no evidence that a lack of subsistence opportunity actually exists. Subsistence fishing continues to be allowed 7 days per week, 24 hours per day. Few chinook are harvested in the Outer Port Heiden section by the commercial fleet, and there is no fishery in the Outer Port Heiden section after August 1, so there is no harvest of local coho stocks, contrary to the proposal's statements.

203 – Opposed. The Board created the Outer Port Heiden section to increase the effectiveness of the drift fishery in harvesting surplus Meshik River sockeye. This measure has been successful in achieving that goal. There is no basis to amend the boundaries of the Outer Port Heiden section to conserve Ugashik or Kvichak. Ugashik has met or exceeded its escapement goal for over 30 years and has never been a stock of concern. Harvest rates on the Ugashik run are low, 7-11% during WASSIP years, and likely lower since. Current regulation already provides for management action in the North Peninsula if Ugashik escapement goals are not being met. Very few Kvichak sockeye are harvested in the Outer Port Heiden section and the Kvichak run has recovered from stock of concern status under current regulations.

204 – Opposed. Currently Area T permits may fish the regular weekly fishing schedule in Inner Port Heiden during June. None have done so for many years. CAMF opposes creating additional fishing area for Area T permits to fish sockeye on the North Peninsula. As written, it is hard to understand the reality of a Bristol Bay permit holder giving up opportunity to fish Bristol Bay for the season, through the "super-exclusive" provisions of this proposal, to fish the very limited opportunity presented by the proponents of this proposal. Bristol Bay permit holders who wish to fish the North Peninsula in July for sockeye presently have the option to sell their Bristol Bay permits and buy an Area M permit, just like anyone else has.

There has been no impact by the Outer Port Heiden fishery on "commercial" king catches because there hasn't been a commercial king fishery in Port Heiden for many years, and when it did take place it was in May and June. Outer Port Heiden closes by regulation July 31, consequently there is no significant harvest of coho either. CAMF



believes abundant subsistence opportunities exist in Port Heiden and claims of hardship are not substantiated by the data.

205 – Opposed. Contrary to the proposal’s assertions, there are no stocks of concern for sockeye in either Bristol Bay or on the North Peninsula . Please see our discussion above on “dispersed management.”

206 – Opposed. CAMF supports the current escapement-based management plan on the North Peninsula. WASSIP data, for 2007 and 2008, show that essentially no Nelson Lagoon sockeye are harvested in the Outer Port Heiden section. The current plan provides for 3 ½ days per week fishing time in the Ilnik and Three Hills sections, subject to extension or closure, based on escapement. Three Hills is managed for Bear and Sandy River escapements as necessary. WASSIP harvest rates for Nelson Lagoon are quite low in the Ilnik and Three Hills sections, and, as one might expect, decline the farther up the beach. With extended closures and bad weather, the result of the proposal could easily be over-escapement to many systems along the North Peninsula.

207 – Opposed. This proposal is the same verbiage as proposal 206, except it is premised on Nelson Lagoon coho instead of sockeye, and asks for closure of most of the North Peninsula fishery after August 10, regardless of escapements. The Outer Port Heiden section already closes by regulation July 31. The Ilnik and Three Hills sections are managed for late Bear River sockeye and Ilnik coho, and are escapement based. This proposal would preclude directed harvest of Ilnik, Unangashak, and Meshik River coho stocks since these areas would be closed after August 10. Please refer to Department comments on this proposal.

208 and 209 – Opposed. We support the current “dispersed” management of the North Peninsula fishery that has been in place for over 50 years. “Terminal” style management of Bristol Bay is not appropriate to the nature of the North Peninsula fishery. WASSIP data show that harvest rates by the North Peninsula fishery on Bristol Bay stocks are low, so low as not to be a conservation issue for any stock in Bristol Bay. The North Peninsula fishery has been in existence since before statehood and Bristol Bay sockeye have likely always been present in the fishery. There are relatively few Kvichak sockeye harvested in the North Peninsula fishery, as shown in the recent WASSIP data, and the Kvichak sockeye run is not a stock of concern, contrary to what is stated in these proposals. Management provisions are already in place to address low returns of Ugashik sockeye, but it should be noted that Ugashik has achieved its sockeye escapement goal every year over the last 30 years.

June Fishery Proposals:

179, 180, 181, and 182 – Opposed. These proposals seek to change the current management plan back to some iteration of previous June fishery management plans. Much of the rationale in these proposals regarding the many “stocks of concern” impacted by the June fishery is simply false. The current management plan, since its implementation in 2004, has resulted in a fishery that has performed well within the

historical bounds of the fishery in terms of both sockeye and chum harvest. AYK chum stocks are generally healthy, with substantial foregone commercial harvest opportunity in some areas already. WASSIP data indicates that harvest rates in the June fishery on western Alaska chum and sockeye stocks are low, and the impact of this fishery from a conservation perspective is minimal. In fact, WASSIP data show that 96.5% - 99.1% of the Bristol Bay sockeye run is not affected by the June fishery. It would be inappropriate to implement the kind of intensive management measure needed in other fisheries with harvest rates great than 60%, on a fishery with harvest rates less than 4%. The best evidence is that Norton Sound chum salmon runs travel with the much larger Yukon chum runs so that the harvest rate of the larger AYK chum run would apply. The June fishery harvest rate on the larger CWAK WASSIP group was 2.1%, 3.6%, 6.9% in 2007-2009. That is, 93.1% - 97.9% of those chum runs are not impacted by the June fishery.

183 – Opposed. Western Alaska chum stocks are generally healthy. As stated in previous comments, the June fishery has harvest rates, shown by WASSIP data, on western Alaska chum stocks that are very low and the impact of this fishery on these stocks is undetectable from a management and conservation perspective. Norton Sound chum salmon run timing is not different from, for example, Yukon River summer chum run timing so time restrictions are not an appropriate management measure. Cutting eight days of the season, as the proposal asks, doesn't provide any measurable benefit but would have significant negative impact on the participants in the fishery and on the local economies of King Cove, False Pass, and Sand Point.

210 and 211 – No Action. For chum salmon, WASSIP results are little different than what was previously shown in another genetic study in the early 1990s. Available information shows the AYK chum stock are healthy, and in fact, there is currently substantial foregone commercial harvest in many areas. The June fishery has very low harvest rates on both AYK chum salmon and Bristol Bay sockeye stocks. There is no conservation reason to change the current June fishery management plan. The June fishery is a low-impact fishery, with very low harvest rates, and the current management plan is appropriate for the nature of the fishery.

187 – 196: These proposals do not involve the June fishery or the North Peninsula fishery, so our comments will be brief. We oppose 187; support 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, and 195; and take no position on 193, 194, and 196.

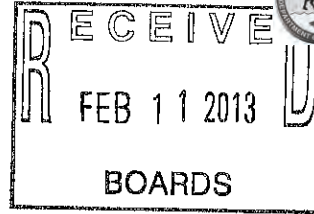
This concludes our comments. We anticipate providing additional information in testimony and written presentations at the meeting, and would be happy to answer any questions you may have concerning CAMF's position on these proposals.

Sincerely,

Steve Brown

Steve Brown
President

BY
[Signature]



To:

Board of Fisheries

Personal Comment Book

2/7/2013

Dear Board members,

I am writing in response to Proposal 250, the Dual Permit Program for set net permit holders for Ugashik and Egegik Districts. I have been set netting in the Egegik District for 20 years with a single permit. When I combined efforts with my son four years ago and included another permit into the operation in, it greatly improved our efficiency and productivity.

I believe to make set net fisheries viable in these areas, holding two permits is required. If it were not for my son, I would not have been able to increase the scope of my operation to a level of financial gain. Since my time in the Bay, I have seen ever increasing costs for fuel, food, engines, gear and nets, with nearly the same price of 20 years ago. If I did not have a son, I see more clearly that two permits is the only way to make this fishery viable.

I therefore urge you to please reinstate the Dual Permit program for set netting in both Egegik and Ugashik districts.

Thank you,

Lisa Krebs

Homer, AK 99603

lckrebs@gmail.com



FEB 11 2013
BOARDS

PROPOSAL 54 - 5 AAC 06.331. Gillnet specifications and operations. Repeal sunset clause for dual set gill net permits for single permit holder as follows: 5 AAC 06.331

Gillnet specifications and operations. Allow one owner to fish two set gillnet permits by amending the regulation as follows: Provided in this section, a person may not operate more than two set gillnets, and the aggregate length of set gill nests operated by that person may not exceed 50 fathoms in length. Notwithstanding 5 AAC 39.240, a person may assist in operation or transportation of additional set gillnet gear when the CFEC interim-use or entry permit card holder of the additional gear is present in compliance with 5 AAC 39.107. A CFEC permit holder who holds two Bristol Bay set gillnet permits may not operate more than four set gillnets, and the aggregate length of set gill nets operated by the CFEC permit holder may not exceed 100 fathoms. A single set gillnet may not exceed 50 fathoms in length. The bouys must be marked as specified in 5 AAC 06.334 and 5 AAC 39.280 with both of the CFEC permit holder's five digit permit numbers followed by the letter "D". In addition, at least one every 10 fathoms along the cork line must be plainly and legibly marked with both CFEC permit numbers. All identifiers must be displayed in a manner that is plainly visible, unobscured, and in color that contrasts with the background. (The provisions of this subsection do not apply after December 31, 2012). A CFEC permit holder who holds two Bristol Bay set gillnet CFEC permits shall be able to fish in exactly the same locations, in the same manner, and by the same means in all legal fishing districts and special harvest areas as if permits were held by two separate permit holders. A CFEC permit holder who holds two Bristol Bay set gillnet CFEC permits shall not be able to fish in any location, in any manner, or by any means other than those permitted as if



FEB 11 2013

BOARDS

the permits were held by two separate permit holders.

ISSUE: This proposal asks the Board to remove the sunset provision specified in 5 AAC 06.331. The proposal asks the Board to exercise its authority under HB251 to continue to allow one person to own and operate two Bristol Bay CFEC set gillnet permits accordance with existing regulations. This proposal adds additional language to subsection intended to address inconsistencies in the regulations and aid in enforcement of the regulation clarifying the original intent of the proposal- that s dual setnet permit holder shall fish the permits in the same manner as if they were held by two separate permit holders with no greater privileges or encumbrances.

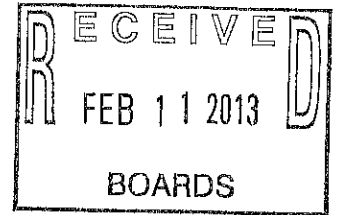
WHAT WILL HAPPEN IF NOTHING IS DONE?

If 5 AAC 06.331 expires, Significant number of setnet fisherman will have to opt out of by either selling or transferring the permit to a family member or crew member. Therefore giving up ownership to the permit. Which puts the the initial owner at a high risk of a loss thats would bankrupt almost all fisherman. It would also reduce efficiencies and profitability for the fisherman, enough to bankrupt there operation. Lots of smaller low key fisherman would be more likely forced to sell out, keeping it fishing more corporate. The west side of Bristol Bay will be granted the right to dual stack permits but the east side won't which is an unfair management practice considering were all the same type of fishermen with nothing different then the sites we fish, this will be the first distinguishing factor ever amongst set netters.

WILL QUALITY OF HARVESTED PRODUCT INCREASE?



Yes, It allows the fisherman to continuously work fishing gear, keeping it clean and getting fish on ice fast. It also allows crew more practice to experience in ensuring quality product for the buyer. It also allows frequent deliveries that equals faster deliver time for the buyer resulting in a great fresh product.



WHO WILL BENEFIT?

All Bristol Bay fisherman will benefit it will allow fishermen with only one permit to expand and make there operation more sustainable for them and there family. It will also increase the permit value, the thought of being able to own two in your name no short cuts is more intriguing to new comers there fore raising offers and listings. So even if someone wants out and they have two permits it will allow them to sell there operation for a higher value.

WHO WILL SUFFER?

New entrants will likely pay a higher purchase price. Which could mean more permits for sale with no buyers to fill them.

PROPOSED BY: Adrian Barhan



*KEE Biological Consultants
Earl E. Krygier Anchorage, Alaska
Alaska & Pacific NW Marine Fisheries, Marine Biology, Gear and Communities*

Ms. Monica Wellard
Executive Director – Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

February 12, 2012

Dear Ms. Wellard,
Enclosed you will find materials relevant to the up-coming Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting, February 26 through March 3, 2013, in Anchorage, AK. We anticipate that this information will be helpful to Chairman Johnstone and the other members of the Board when they consider upcoming proposals for the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands finfish meeting.

Attached reference materials will have value when considering action on Proposals 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, and 209. I support these proposals in whole or in part because they would benefit fishermen from Nelson Lagoon, AK. The commercial salmon fishery is a vital part of the economy in Nelson Lagoon. Changes in regulation on the Area M fleet and their subsequent fishing behavior over the past decade have resulted in unintended consequences that have negatively impacted the Nelson Lagoon residents. Recent genetic studies (Stock Composition of Sockeye Salmon Harvests in Fisheries of the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP), 2006-2008) also provide insight into interceptions of Nelson River sockeye salmon.

The attached information principally comes from literature searches of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries Westward Region publications and the WASSIP study. Information was also supplied from Department personnel via telephone, email, and in person.

I look forward to answering any questions that the Board members may have regarding my submission and respectfully request that I may participate in the Board's Committee process on these specific salmon proposals.

Thank you for your consideration,

Sincerely,

Earl E. Krygier
KEE Biological Consultants
12840 Johns Road
Anchorage, AK 99515
907-222-1866 (Office)



KEE Biological Consultants

Earl E. Krygier Anchorage, Alaska

Alaska & Pacific NW Marine Fisheries, Marine Biology, Gear and Communities

BOF Submittal in support of Nelson Lagoon Proposals: 197, 199, 206 and non-Nelson Lagoon Proposal 205. These proposals are supported in whole or in part, but may need BOF Committee evaluation and adjustments to achieve balanced sharing of the Nelson Lagoon stocks. See specific proposal comments below.

The BOF, through previous action, had increased the available time and area for fishing in the Ilnik and OPH Sections of the North Alaskan Peninsula. This has lead to unintended consequences for the fishermen of Nelson Lagoon. See regulatory changes Page 4 (Table 6, Page 27 of ADF&G FMR 09-53 (Attached below)). Note:

- a. In 1998 the BOF set escapement levels for local systems that would provide early fishing in the Ilnik Section SW of Unangashak Bluffs to open June 25th and East of Unangashak Bluffs after July 15th. The BOF provided for a safety net/delayed opening East of Unangashak Bluffs if a 100,000 sockeye cap were taken reached between June 25th and July 4th.
- b. In 2004, the BOF removed the protective cap and expanded the time and area available in the Eastern sections of the North Alaskan Peninsula.
- c. In 2007 the BOF adopted new regulations that provided additional time and area for the Ilnik and OPH sections.

These regulatory changes caused a shift in effort from the westward sections of the North Alaska Peninsula to the Eastern sections of the North Alaska Peninsula (see years 1990-2012 Figure 1) which has resulted in a similar shift in harvest (Figure 2) from the Bear River to the area East of Cape Seniavin. Figures 3 – 8 (pages 7-12) show the early-season harvest effort in the Ilnik, Three Hills and OPH sections. These figures illustrate that in most years the strength of the Bear River harvest seen in Figure 2 is more influenced by the Late Run Bear River harvest. It is the early run harvests in late June and early July in the area East of Cape Seniavin that result in most of the Nelson Lagoon interception. WASSIP data indicates that in 2 of 3 years 26% of the Nelson Lagoon harvest occurs in the North Peninsula outside of Nelson Lagoon (See below). We hypothesis that in the 3rd year, when interception was at 12%, the stock made migratory landfall further south than in normal years; and would not have been intercepted at the higher rate. Where do these rates come from?

While the WASSIP study is particularly informative in regards to the fisheries and stocks from the Northern Peninsula, it is important to understand that the Nelson Lagoon Section was not part of the WASSIP sampling plan. This has an impact on how you understand the tables and figures within the WASSIP study in regards to Nelson Lagoon. Fortunately the WASSIP study provides the information to resolve this issue.

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Look at WASSIP Pages 50 – 52, Tables 3-5 in SP12-24 (pages 13-15 attached), note the footnote (e) about Nelson Lagoon. Because the harvest in Nelson Lagoon was assumed to be 100% Nelson reporting group (stock), actual HR needs to be computed: Harvest rate (HR) = # caught/Total run. Therefore, in the WASSIP document the harvest number for Nelson Lagoon was used as part of the denominator for estimating harvest rates for this stock in all fisheries, but it is not in the numerator for the harvest rate for North Peninsula fisheries (Figure 71 & Tables 102 – 104 – pages 16-19 attached). The report does show the catch # for Nelson Lagoon in this footnote; and if this number were added in, the actual harvest rate for Nelson reporting group can be determined. Tables 3-5 have all the harvest numbers for Nelson Lagoon in the footnotes, the following is the appropriate calculations.

To summarize these WASSIP tables, the catch of Nelson reporting group in fisheries outside and inside Nelson Lagoon (NL) were:

Year	Outside NL		Inside NL		# caught	
2006	88,302	+	255,265	=	343,567	(26% of the harvest occurs outside NL)
2007	89,039	+	337,556	=	426,595	(26% of the harvest occurs outside NL)
2008	21,671	+	183,330	=	205,001	(12% of the harvest occurs outside NL)

2006 HR for NL = $343,567 / (343,567 + 249,578 \text{ (escapement)}) = 0.58$ total 2006 HR for NL stock

2007 HR for NL = $426,595 / (426,595 + 204,907 \text{ (escapement)}) = 0.68$ total 2007 HR for NL stock

2008 HR for NL = $205,001 / (205,001 + 235,977 \text{ (escapement)}) = 0.46$ total 2008 HR for NL stock

As the WASSIP tables show, most of the harvest of the Nelson Lagoon reporting group outside of Nelson Lagoon was in other North Peninsula fisheries. The WASSIP Tables 102, 103, 104 show the HR for the NL stock without the NL fisheries. But as calculated above, the full HR for Nelson Lagoon is 46 – 68%; this compares well with healthy stocks in Bristol Bay where HR is 50 – 80%.

Because the harvests in the Ilnik and OPH Sections are 100 miles or more away from Nelson Lagoon and a week or two from the weir, Area M fishers in these Sections do not have to carry the cost of low returns to the Nelson River; their harvest is pretty much over by the time low escapements in the Nelson River are determined at the Nelson River weir. At that time, only the Nelson Lagoon fishery will be managed for escapement (See attached pages 20-23)

What can be done? There are a number of proposals that with BOF Committee modification could both move some currently intercepted NL sockeye into NL and still provide Area M

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harvesters opportunity to fish in the area East of Cape Seniavin. We suggest that the BOF Committee process work to tease the issues out with the help of the ADF&G management staff.

1. Proposal 197 – A simple adoption of this proposal will clearly reduce efficiency and managers may be concerned that it would pass too many fish into escapement. Suggest that BOF committee work to determine if a modification to this proposal has merit and can result in a sharing of the NL harvest with NL fishers, and still provide harvest in the Eastern North Peninsula Sections.
2. Proposal 199 – This proposal reverts management to an earlier regulatory regime. The intent is to transfer fish to NL, the committee may consider adjustments to this time and area proposal to limit the impact, yet pass some intercepted NL sockeye to NL.
3. Proposal 206 – seeks to make a window for fish passage. The concept has great merit, but the BOF Committee with the assistance of the ADF&G staff may want to consider if whether a strict 96 hour window is appropriate in every return year. The committee may consider adjusting this proposal to provide ADFG some flexibility to set concurrent closure period based on NL’s anticipated run strength or sharing of intercepted fish.
4. Proposal 205 and Proposal 209 – while these proposals have the intent to transfer fish to Bristol Bay; the proposal’s concept of making restricted terminal harvest areas may have benefit in balancing inequities between the Three Hill, Ilnik and OPH sections and Nelson Lagoon. The Committee may find that this approach could be useful if the terminal areas are only open a certain period per week, making fish passage corridors to move NL sockeye south to NL. The remaining portion of the weekly fishing period could relax to the existing management strategy. Such restricted terminal openings could assist the area management biologist evaluate the escapement. If the BOF were to draw such additional terminal fishing area boundary lines to allow the Department more flexibility to micromanage terminal fishing near the mouths of the Ilnik, Sandy, Meshik and Cinder rivers for a portion of the weekly fishing period, more balanced harvest sharing could result and the ADF&G might better control over escapement to local systems.
5. Additionally, Bristol Bay Proposals 201, 202, 206 and 207 have aspects which in part may benefit the NL fishers, The BOF committee could evaluate, with the assistance of the ADF&G staff and committee members whether any modifications to these proposals could assist the NL fishermen in their quest for a more balanced sharing.

Thank you for your consideration,

Earl E. Krygier

KEE Biological Consultants



Table 6.-Selected Northern District Alaska Board of Fisheries regulation changes.

F M R 09 - 53

Year	Board of Fisheries Regulation Changes
1988	Reduced the weekly fishing period in Inik Section 24 hours to 6:00 AM Monday to 6:00 PM Wednesday over concern for Unangashak River coho salmon and Inik River sockeye salmon stocks.
1990	Closed Outer Port Heiden Section to Area M and Area T permit holders over interception concerns for migrating coho salmon into Port Heiden. Delayed the season opening in that portion of Inik Section between Unangashak Bluffs and Strogonof Point from July 5 to July 15, over sockeye salmon interception concerns with Bristol Bay.
1992	The minimum gillnet mesh size restriction of 5 1/4" was removed in Bear River Section after July 20. The remainder of North Peninsula minimum 5 1/4" gillnet mesh restriction remains in effect.
1996	The minimum gillnet mesh restriction of 5 1/4" was removed in Bear River, Port Moller Bight and Nelson Lagoon sections to fully utilize local salmon stocks.
1998	The minimum gillnet mesh restriction of 5 1/4" was removed after July 24 in Three Hills and Inik Sections.
2001	The <i>Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan</i> (5 AAC 09.369) was adopted. Early fishing time in Inik Section southwest of Unangashak Bluffs between June 25 and July 4 is permitted if certain strong Inik River escapement levels are met. If early fishing is permitted, maximum continuous fishing time is 24 hours, followed by at least a 24 hour closure, a sockeye salmon cap of 100,000 fish, and that portion of Inik Section northeast of Unangashak Bluffs to Strogonof Point will remain closed from July 15 to July 25. Unashik River sockeye salmon considered in management of Inik Section prior to July 20.
2004	The minimum gillnet mesh size restriction of 5 1/4" was removed from the entire North Peninsula to fully utilize local stocks and provide a management tool to control escapement quality.
2007	Inik Section portion of the management plan was changed and early fishing was allowed beginning on June 25 in the entire Inik Section if Inik and Meshik river sockeye salmon escapement warrant. That portion of the plan with the 100,000 sockeye salmon cap, 24 hour maximum continuous fish time, and potential extended closure of Strogonof Point area were removed from the plan. Unashik River sockeye salmon still considered in management of Inik Section prior to July 20. A portion of Outer Port Heiden Section that had been closed to commercial salmon fishing since 1990 was reopened to commercial salmon fishing for drift gillnet gear from June 20 to July 31 to provide opportunity to harvest surplus salmon bound for Meshik River. Inik Section opening date was changed from June 25 to June 20 to provide more harvest opportunity on Inik River bound sockeye salmon.

- 4 -

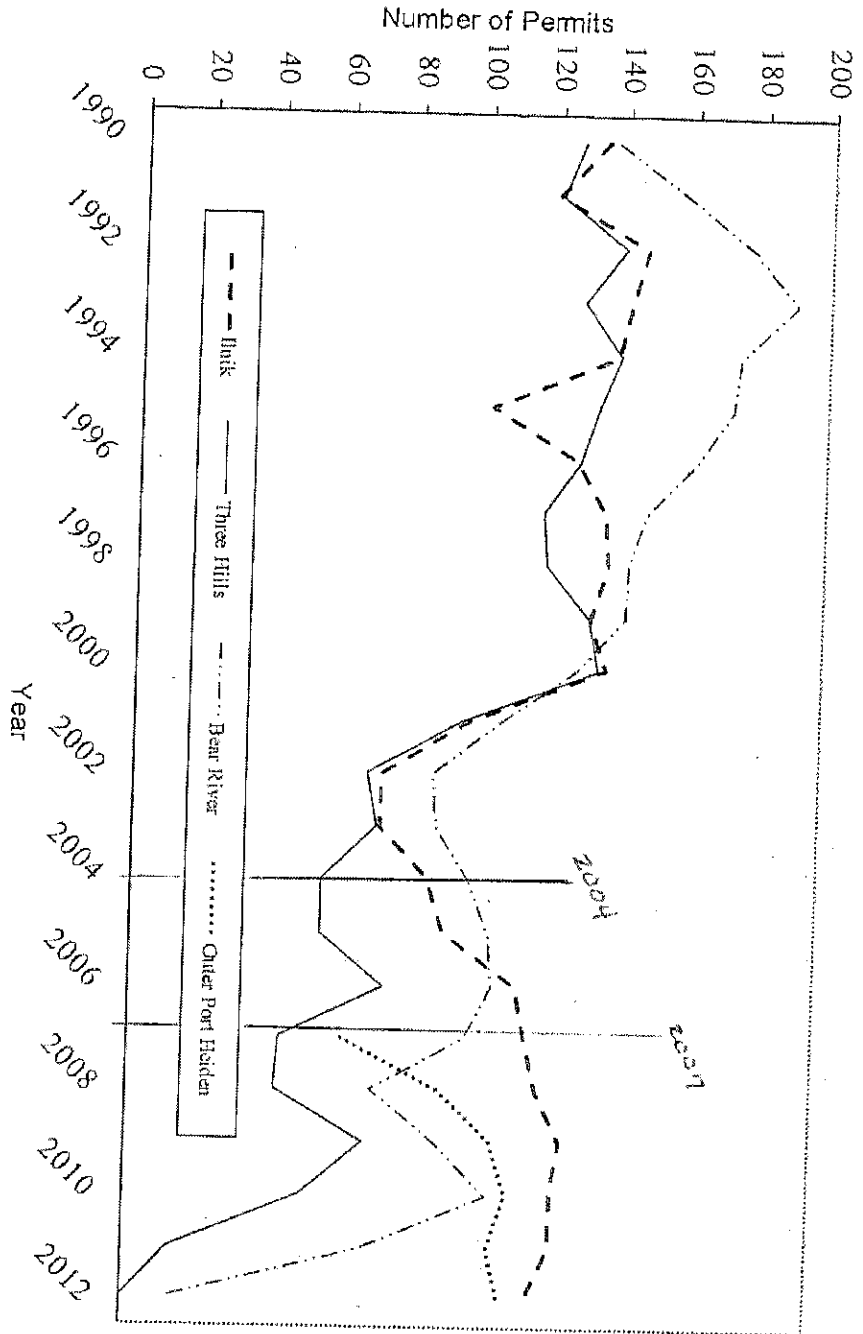


Figure 10--Number of permits fished in the Inuk, Three Hills, Bear River, and Outer Port Heiden sections, 1990-2012.

Fig 1

AMR-2012



Distribution of Annual Sockeye Salmon
Northern District - AK Peninsula, 1977-2012
(minus Nelson Lagoon and Outer Port Heiden Sections)

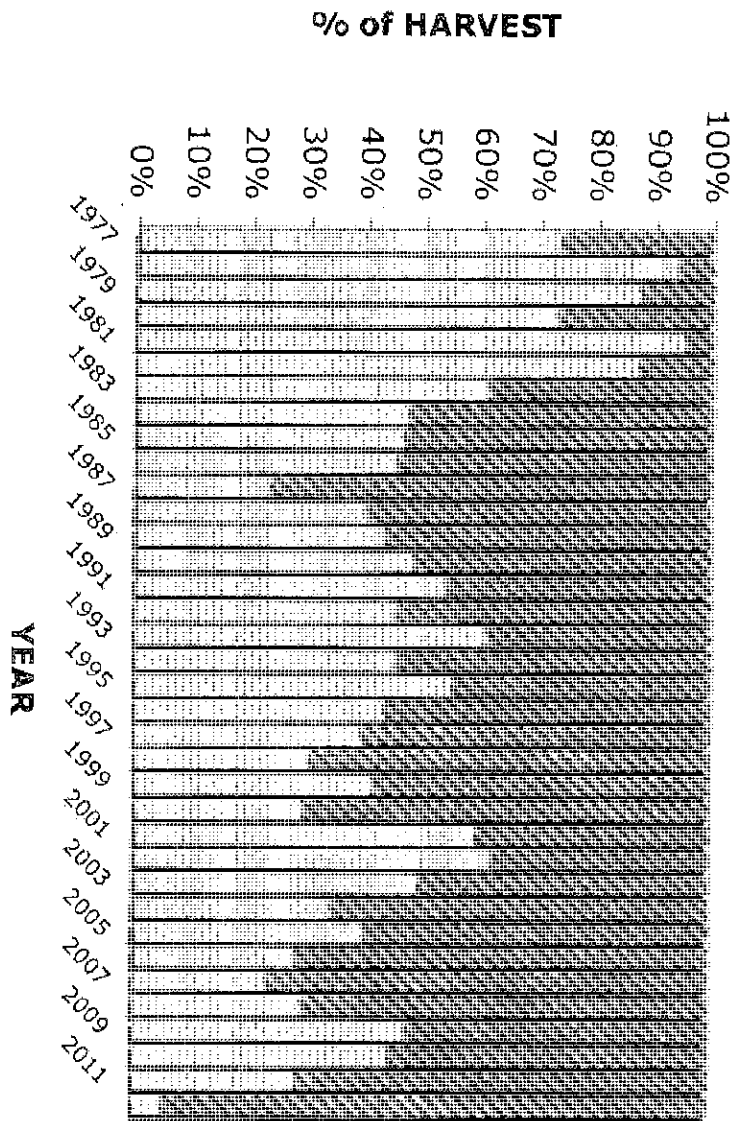


Fig. 2
□ HARBOR PT TO CAPE SENIAVIN
▨ CAPE SENIAVIN TO STROGANOF PT

-6-



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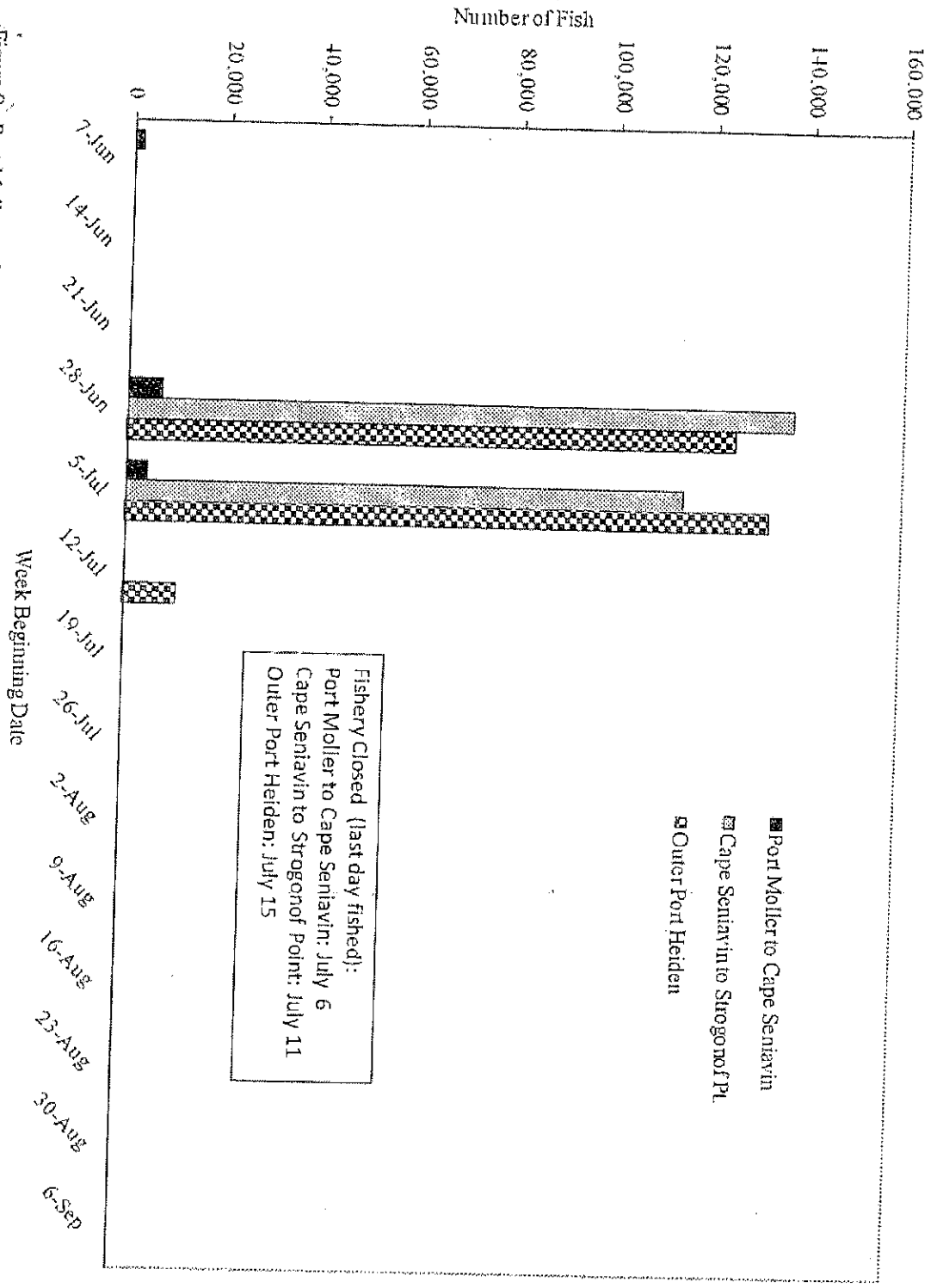


Figure 9. Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Strogonof Point and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2012.

Fig. 3

-7-

AWR-2012

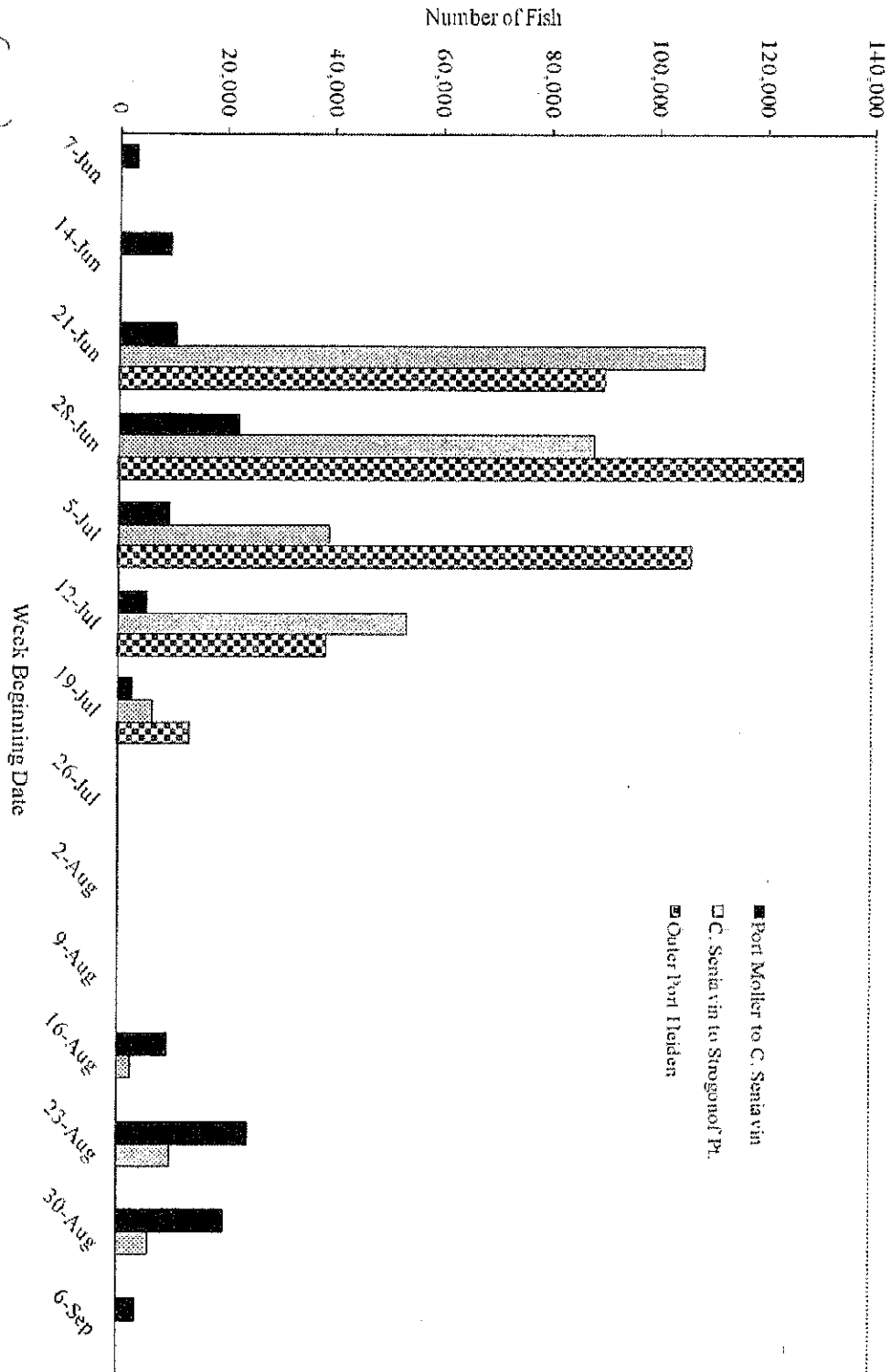


Figure 7 - Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Stroganof Point, and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2011.

Fig. 4

-8-

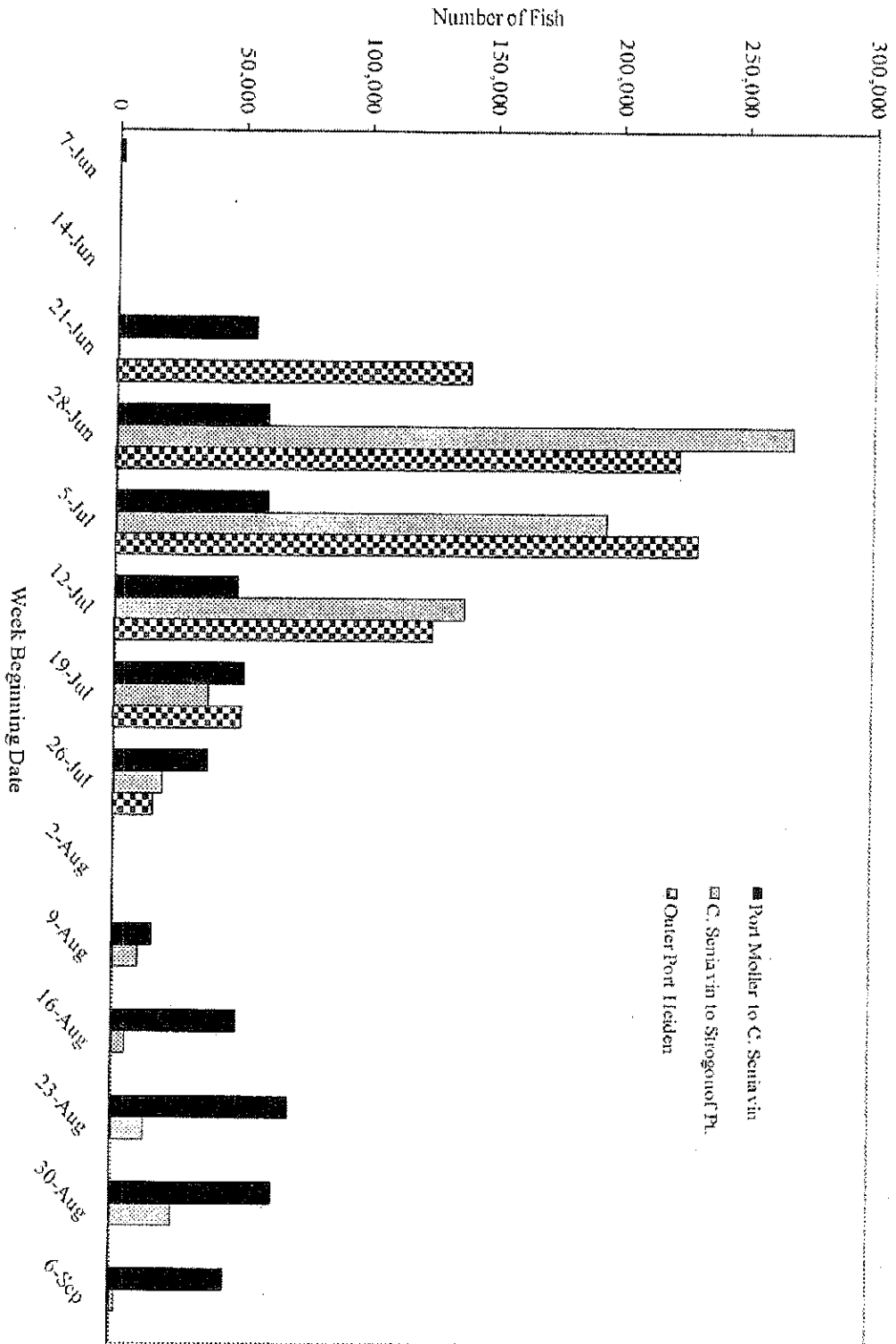


Figure 7.-Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Sirogonof Point, and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2010.

Fig. 5

-9-

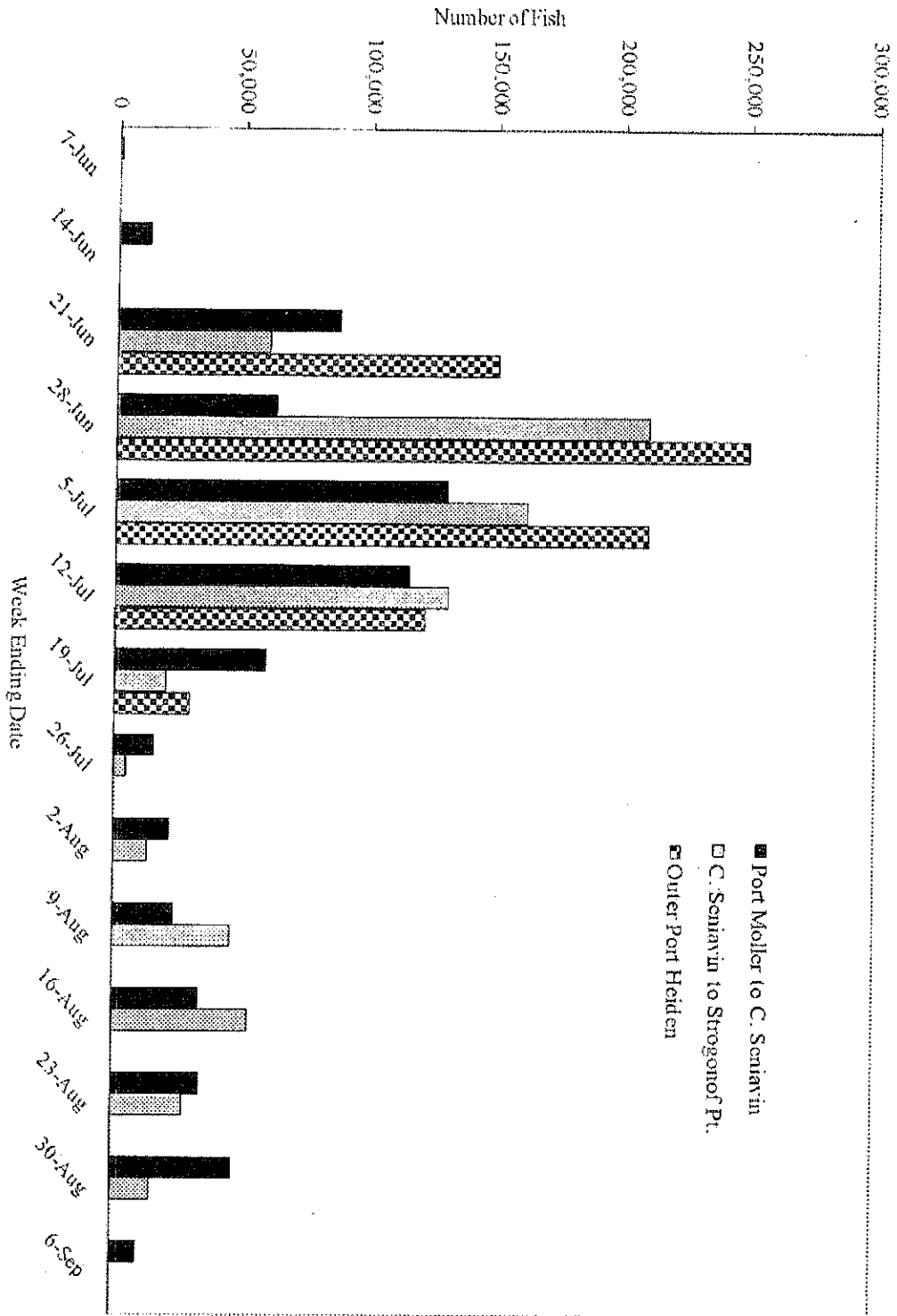


Figure 6.—Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Stroganof Point, and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2009.

Fig. 6

- 10 -

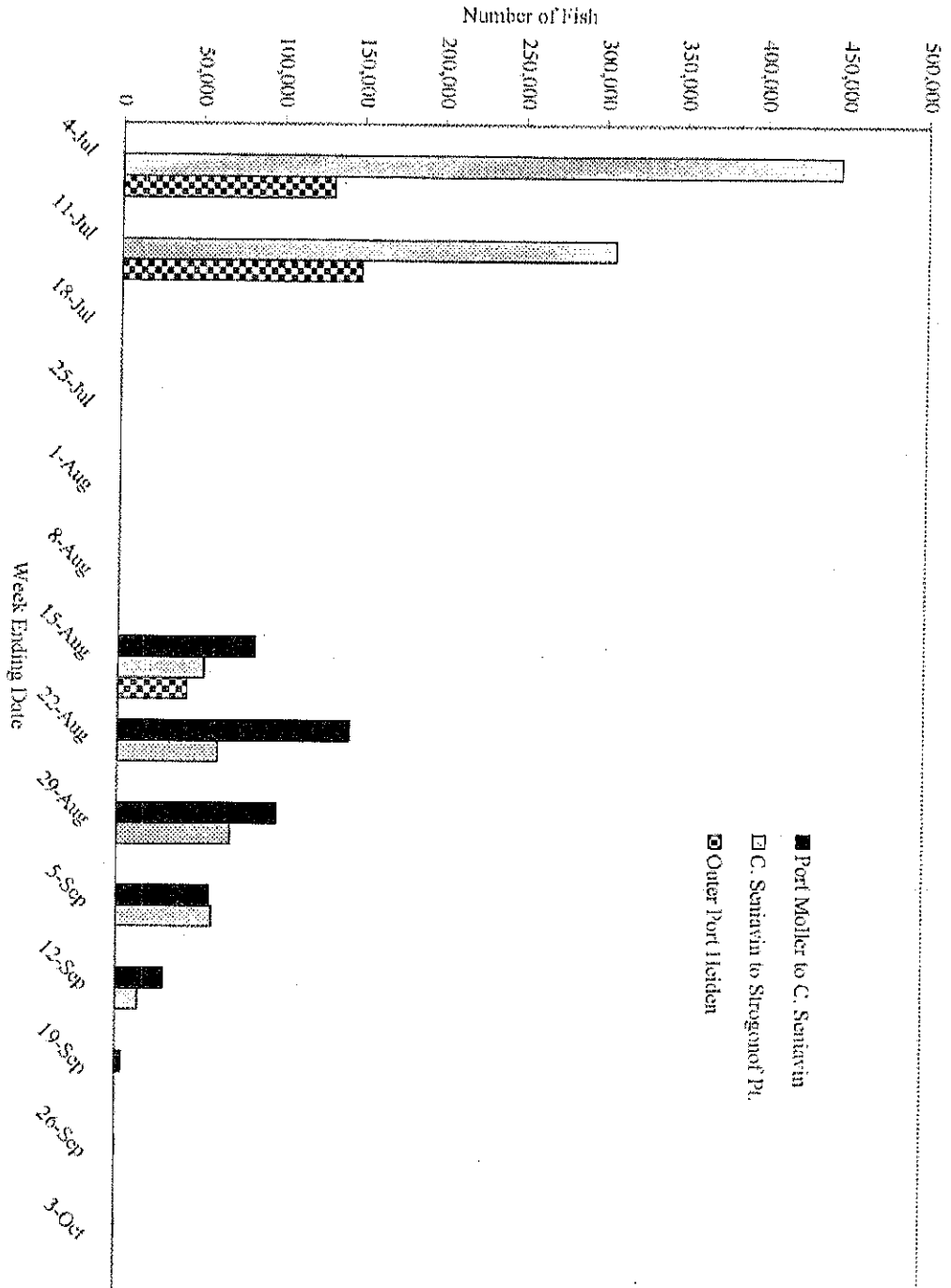


Figure 6.-Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Stroganof Point, and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2008.

Fig. 7

- 11 -

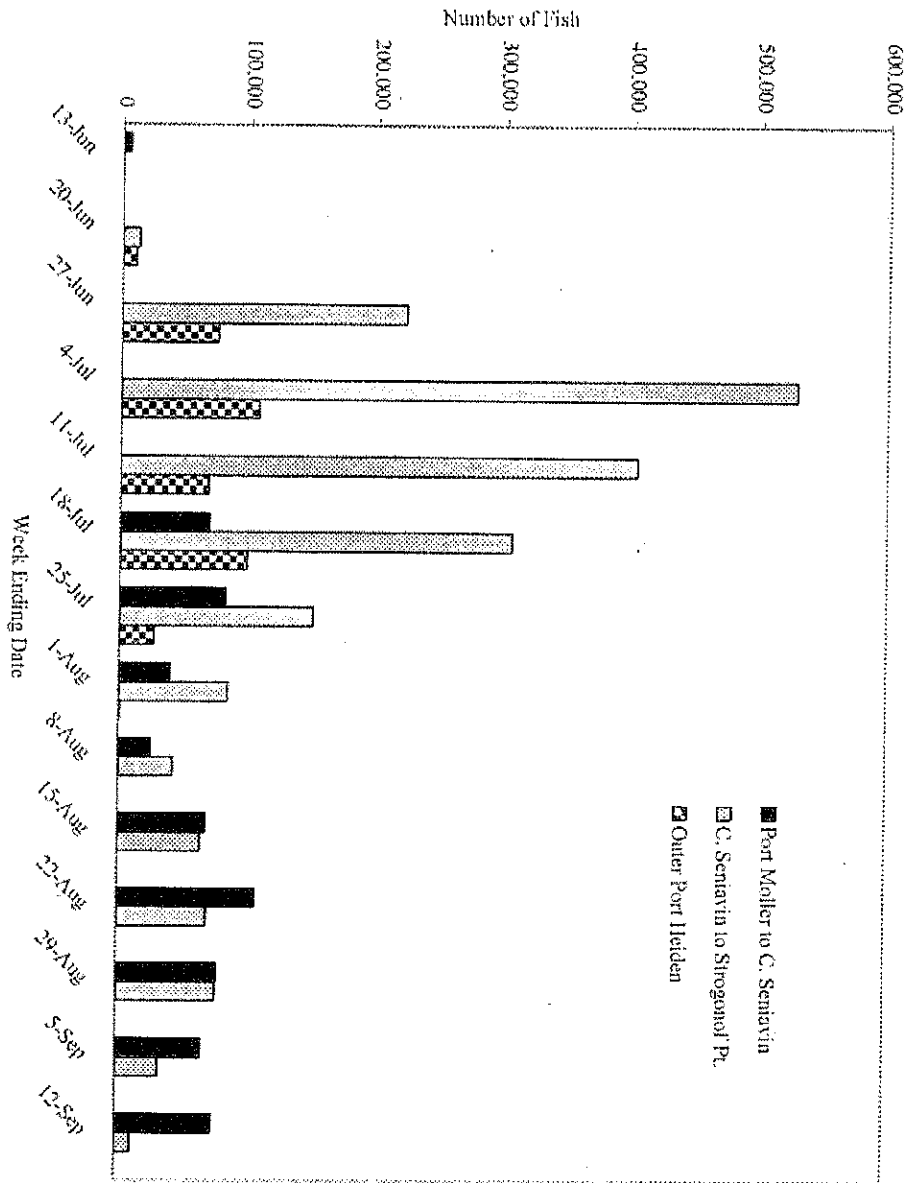


Figure 8. Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Stroganof Point, and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2007.

Fig. 8.

- 12 -



Table 3.—Components and estimates of the total run for sockeye salmon by subregional reporting group for the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program, 2006. Components include reporting group-specific means and CVs of commercial harvest for fisheries included in the Program sampling plan; subsistence harvest not in the sampling plan; and escapement. Estimates of the total run include: median, 90% credibility interval, mean, SD and CV.

Reporting Group	WASSIP ^a		Subsistence ^{a,c}		Escapement ^a		Total Run							
	Subregional	Commercial ^b	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Median	90% CI		Mean	SD	CV
Northen Sound			2,946	1.68	9,588	0.10	64,313	0.07	76,043	68,146	87,803	76,847	6,730	0.09
Kuskokwim Bay	Kuskokwim R. ^d		299,355	0.31	47,779	0.10	696,398	0.07	1,047,818	896,139	1,244,214	1,056,451	103,984	0.10
	Kanektok		124,849	0.12	3,128	0.10	367,548	0.54	452,332	267,021	870,228	495,525	198,080	0.40
	Goodnews		237,496	0.21	1,058	0.10	261,526	0.52	474,353	320,318	766,005	500,080	143,750	0.29
Bristol Bay	Togiak		476,252	0.06	2,376	0.10	312,168	0.05	790,109	740,462	843,098	790,796	31,347	0.04
	Igushik		440,051	0.19	1,670	0.10	304,988	0.05	741,526	617,455	892,938	746,709	84,543	0.11
	Wood		8,423,461	0.03	2,400	0.10	4,006,243	0.05	12,429,772	11,904,890	12,970,457	12,432,105	323,893	0.03
	Ninshagak		2,080,403	0.08	10,455	0.10	548,280	0.10	2,636,122	2,365,848	2,920,756	2,639,139	168,492	0.06
	Kvichak		2,598,295	0.04	593	0.10	3,067,756	0.05	5,664,042	5,363,902	5,976,733	5,666,645	186,475	0.03
	Aiagvak		1,605,431	0.05	33	0.09	1,771,241	0.05	3,377,992	3,189,271	3,575,407	3,379,704	117,323	0.03
	Nakvak		3,358,932	0.04	19,244	0.10	1,952,671	0.05	5,328,666	5,066,357	5,601,226	5,330,846	162,301	0.03
	Igoevik		7,130,634	0.03	1,641	0.10	1,461,684	0.05	8,592,380	8,210,052	9,001,114	8,596,959	240,370	0.03
	Ugashik		3,121,503	0.06	962	0.10	1,002,924	0.05	4,131,987	3,821,907	4,416,764	4,125,389	181,844	0.04
	North Peninsula	Cinder		67,124	0.22	NA	NA	248,770	0.54	286,987	160,607	568,545	315,894	133,887	0.42
Meshtik			50,849	0.29	0	0.00	351,470	0.54	360,450	183,901	760,607	402,318	189,016	0.47
Iluk			117,673	0.11	NA	NA	111,496	0.22	227,008	188,008	277,297	229,169	27,368	0.12
Sandy			69,009	0.15	NA	NA	48,041	0.18	116,453	96,279	140,103	117,050	13,373	0.11
* Nelson ^e	Bear		813,465	0.03	326	0.10	445,164	0.07	1,258,057	1,200,583	1,320,216	1,258,955	36,421	0.03
	Nelson ^e		88,302	0.12	326	0.10	249,578	0.11	592,162	541,783	649,379	593,474	32,707	0.06
	NW Dist -BII		4,997	0.66	2,238	0.10	266,345	0.54	314,558	182,146	617,436	346,555	144,090	0.42
South Peninsula			11,251	0.75	7,259	0.10	152,215	0.53	152,728	76,688	325,521	170,725	81,464	0.48
	Black Lake		976,158	0.02	2,743	0.10	366,448	0.04	1,345,074	1,306,163	1,385,302	1,345,349	24,084	0.02
Chignik		583,778	0.03	2,765	0.10	368,877	0.05	955,085	913,990	997,865	955,420	25,519	0.03	

Note: Total run means and medians can be used to evaluate symmetry of posterior distribution. Total run mean is the sum of the harvest (including terminal and further harvest) and escapement means.
 NA = No subsistence harvest reports available for these areas; therefore subsistence harvest (if any) is unknown.
^a Means and CV of simulated data sampled from lognormal distributions; therefore, they may differ from those reported in the escapement report and subsistence harvest appendices in this report.
^b Harvest from area strata included in the WASSIP sampling plan. Does not include 54,491 fish harvested in WASSIP fisheries but from strata where stock composition was not estimated.
^c Subsistence harvest adjusted, where possible, to not include harvest above assessment projects and already accounted for in escapement estimate.
^d Kuskokwim River reporting group includes 12,618 river commercial harvest of sockeye salmon in District 4 commercial fishery, Kuskokwim River CV = 0.05.
^e Nelson reporting group total run includes 235,245 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Nelson Lagoon section, Northern District, CV = 0.05.
^f Northwestern District Black Hills reporting group total run includes 73,275 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Northwestern and Unalaska districts, and Black Hills section of Northern District, CV = 0.05.

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Table 4. Components and estimates of the total run for sockeye salmon by subregional reporting group for the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program, 2007. Components include reporting group-specific means and CVs of commercial harvest for fisheries included in the Program sampling plan; subsistence harvest not in the sampling plan; and escapement. Estimates of the total run include: median, 90% credibility interval, mean, S/D and CV.

Reporting Group	WASSIP			Escapement ¹			Total Run						
	Subregional	Commercial ²	Harvest CV	Mean	CV	Median	90% CI	Mean	S/D	CV			
North Sound		6,836	1.60	8,798	0.10	52,930	0.06	65,371	58,759	92,720	68,563	11,450	0.17
Kuskokwim Bay	Kuskokwim R. ⁴	45,064	0.63	51,781	0.10	506,647	0.56	540,461	280,397	1,148,670	604,194	286,212	0.47
	Kanekok	216,325	0.24	1,755	0.10	327,795	0.05	537,956	469,312	647,830	545,875	55,524	0.10
	Goodevns	296,216	0.12	998	0.10	148,687	0.52	432,210	337,333	600,411	445,901	83,978	0.19
	Toujak	736,233	0.04	2,025	0.10	269,762	0.05	1,007,492	952,449	1,065,525	1,008,020	34,432	0.03
	Igushik	438,043	0.21	1,999	0.10	415,149	0.05	851,289	705,429	1,018,055	855,191	94,995	0.11
Distal Bay	Wood	6,747,645	0.03	4,605	0.10	1,527,525	0.05	8,277,934	7,931,148	8,632,361	8,279,775	213,946	0.03
	Nushagak	2,063,393	0.06	11,868	0.10	517,793	0.10	2,591,720	2,372,260	2,820,339	2,593,056	136,535	0.05
	Kivichak	2,981,175	0.05	1,305	0.10	2,810,162	0.05	5,790,454	5,460,939	6,134,388	5,792,642	204,890	0.04
	Alagnak	2,340,100	0.05	21,630	0.00	2,465,968	0.05	4,803,148	4,524,638	5,098,303	4,806,068	174,163	0.04
	Naknek	5,670,199	0.04	980	0.10	2,944,584	0.05	8,631,999	8,202,691	9,083,026	8,636,373	267,437	0.03
North Peninsula	Egegik	6,086,429	0.05	1,055	0.10	1,433,250	0.05	7,489,172	7,061,273	8,107,004	7,520,658	314,130	0.04
	Ugashik	5,156,061	0.06	1,055	0.10	2,598,623	0.05	7,780,090	7,176,853	8,236,091	7,755,740	317,863	0.04
	Cinder	129,195	0.13	NA	NA	350,648	0.53	438,832	261,241	835,048	479,843	188,372	0.39
	Mesink	92,925	0.21	0	0.00	144,335	0.53	221,444	141,371	386,629	237,260	79,709	0.34
	Hink	144,609	0.10	NA	NA	117,218	0.22	259,404	217,274	314,704	261,826	29,853	0.11
South Peninsula	Sandy	43,319	0.18	NA	NA	44,699	0.04	87,434	75,864	102,222	88,017	8,104	0.09
	Beauf	1,217,102	0.03	268	0.10	430,978	0.06	1,647,968	1,582,616	1,716,866	1,618,554	40,862	0.02
	Nelson ⁵	89,039	0.10	268	0.10	204,907	0.09	631,150	589,632	675,833	631,716	26,235	0.04
	NW Dist-BHF	8,843	0.38	3,044	0.10	291,457	0.53	322,848	177,774	651,782	357,022	155,643	0.44
	Chignik	309,714	0.04	4,164	0.10	361,104	0.04	674,690	645,604	705,196	674,982	18,104	0.03
Chignik Lake	672,661	0.02	3,388	0.10	293,903	0.04	969,790	937,498	1,002,924	969,952	19,904	0.02	

Notes: Total run means and medians can be used to evaluate symmetry of post-catch distribution. Total run mean is the sum of the harvest (including terminal and in-travel harvest) and escapement means. NA = No subsistence harvest reports available for these areas; therefore subsistence harvest (if any) is unknown.

¹ Means and CV of simulated data sampled from lognormal distributions; therefore, they may differ from those reported in the escapement report and subsistence harvest appendices in this report.

² Harvest from area strata included in the WASSIP sampling plan. Does not include 64,343 fish harvested in WASSIP fisheries but from strata where stock composition was not estimated.

³ Subsistence harvest adjusted, where possible, to not include harvest above assessment projects and already accounted for in escapement estimate.

⁴ Kuskokwim River reporting group includes 703 in-travel commercial harvest of sockeye salmon in District 1 commercial fishery, Kuskokwim River; CV = 0.05.

⁵ Mean reporting group total run includes 206 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Port Mother Right section, Northern District; CV = 0.05.

⁶ Nelson reporting group total run includes 537,556 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Nelson Lagoon section, Northern District; CV = 0.05.

⁷ Northwestern District Black Hills reporting group total run includes 53,666 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Northwestern and Ukiakla districts, and Black Hills section of Northern District; CV = 0.05.

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Table 5.-Components and estimates of the total run for sockeye salmon by subregional reporting group for the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program, 2008. Components include reporting group-specific means and CVs of commercial harvest for fisheries included in the Program sampling plan; subsistence harvest not in the sampling plan; and escapement. Estimates of the total run include: median, 90% credibility interval, mean, SD and CV.

Regional	WASSIP		Subsistence ^{a,c}		Escapement ^d		Total Run							
	Subregional	Commercial ^b	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Mean	CV	Median	90% CI	Mean	SD	CV	
Morton Sound		3,239	1.81		4,620	0.10	22,476	0.04	28,527	26,223	41,472	30,335	5,930	0.20
Kuskokwim Bay, Kuskokwim R. ^e		26,374	0.66		63,180	0.10	605,054	0.56	632,874	326,641	1,347,623	710,212	339,643	0.48
Kanektok		110,776	0.18		2,691	0.10	143,808	0.15	257,206	214,728	310,836	259,275	29,500	0.11
Goodnews		265,986	0.15		2,381	0.10	104,309	0.57	362,636	276,612	502,272	372,676	71,757	0.19
Bristol Bay		547,658	0.06		3,401	0.10	205,639	0.05	758,809	694,491	812,251	756,698	35,593	0.05
Togiak		664,934	0.12		4,283	0.10	1,055,243	0.05	1,721,586	1,569,271	1,890,286	1,724,460	97,594	0.06
Wood		5,582,777	0.03		3,594	0.10	1,725,689	0.05	7,310,926	7,004,112	7,624,922	7,312,061	188,474	0.03
Nushagak		1,583,268	0.07		12,266	0.10	491,855	0.10	2,085,163	1,897,929	2,283,470	2,087,389	117,826	0.06
Kiviak		3,539,391	0.04		435	0.10	2,757,915	0.05	6,294,688	5,963,011	6,644,241	6,297,740	207,113	0.03
Alagnak		2,338,562	0.05		0	0.00	2,180,921	0.05	4,517,534	4,265,247	4,778,812	4,519,483	156,332	0.03
Naknek		6,298,826	0.03		20,054	0.10	2,472,009	0.05	8,789,026	8,405,794	9,182,249	8,790,890	235,666	0.03
Egegik		6,673,201	0.03		1,502	0.10	1,260,174	0.05	7,930,772	7,559,931	8,323,732	7,934,876	232,665	0.03
Uegashik		2,515,948	0.06		1,660	0.10	595,933	0.05	3,143,668	2,880,915	3,405,767	3,143,541	159,127	0.05
North Peninsula		38,077	0.27		N/A	N/A	320,238	0.54	319,794	160,758	683,290	358,315	172,296	0.48
Cinder		144,912	0.09		1,095	0.10	212,694	0.54	333,607	225,905	575,615	358,701	114,682	0.32
Mesnik		19,232	0.33		N/A	N/A	72,728	0.45	86,038	50,597	153,563	91,960	32,918	0.36
Holk		11,075	0.55		N/A	N/A	32,182	0.06	42,074	35,206	55,326	43,256	6,458	0.15
Sandy		771,539	0.03		399	0.10	320,966	0.08	1,092,148	1,035,197	1,153,667	1,093,032	36,066	0.03
Beur ^f		21,671	0.23		399	0.10	235,977	0.31	431,401	340,952	576,650	441,409	73,670	0.17
Nelson ^g		9,237	0.45		2,391	0.10	546,257	0.54	565,006	293,630	1,186,070	629,687	293,851	0.47
NW Dist. BII														
South Peninsula		47,517	0.14		5,978	0.10	184,466	0.52	217,221	125,828	419,825	237,961	96,034	0.40
Black Lake		329,605	0.04		2,766	0.10	377,573	0.04	709,666	678,968	741,896	709,944	19,115	0.03
Chignik		521,977	0.03		2,406	0.10	328,505	0.04	852,566	821,327	885,462	852,887	19,477	0.02

^a NA - No subsistence harvest reports available for these areas; therefore symmetry of posterior distribution. Total run mean is the sum of the harvest (including terminal and in-river harvest) and escapement means.

^b Means and CV of simulated data sampled from lognormal distributions.

^c Harvest from area strata included in the WASSIP sampling plan. Does not include 50,335 fish harvested in WASSIP fisheries but from strata where stock composition was not estimated.

^d Subsistence harvest adjusted, where possible, to not include harvest above assessment projects and already accounted for in escapement estimate.

^e Kuskokwim River reporting group includes 15,662 in-river commercial harvest of sockeye salmon in District 1 commercial fishery, Kuskokwim River. CV = 0.05.

^f Bear reporting group total run includes 128 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Herendeen-Alder Bay section, Northern District. CV = 0.05.

^g Nelson reporting group total run includes 182,339 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Nelson-Aagon section, Northern District. CV = 0.05.

^h Northwestern District Black Hills reporting group total run includes 71,807 terminal harvest of sockeye salmon in Northwestern and Unalakleet districts, and Black Hills section of Northern District. CV = 0.05.

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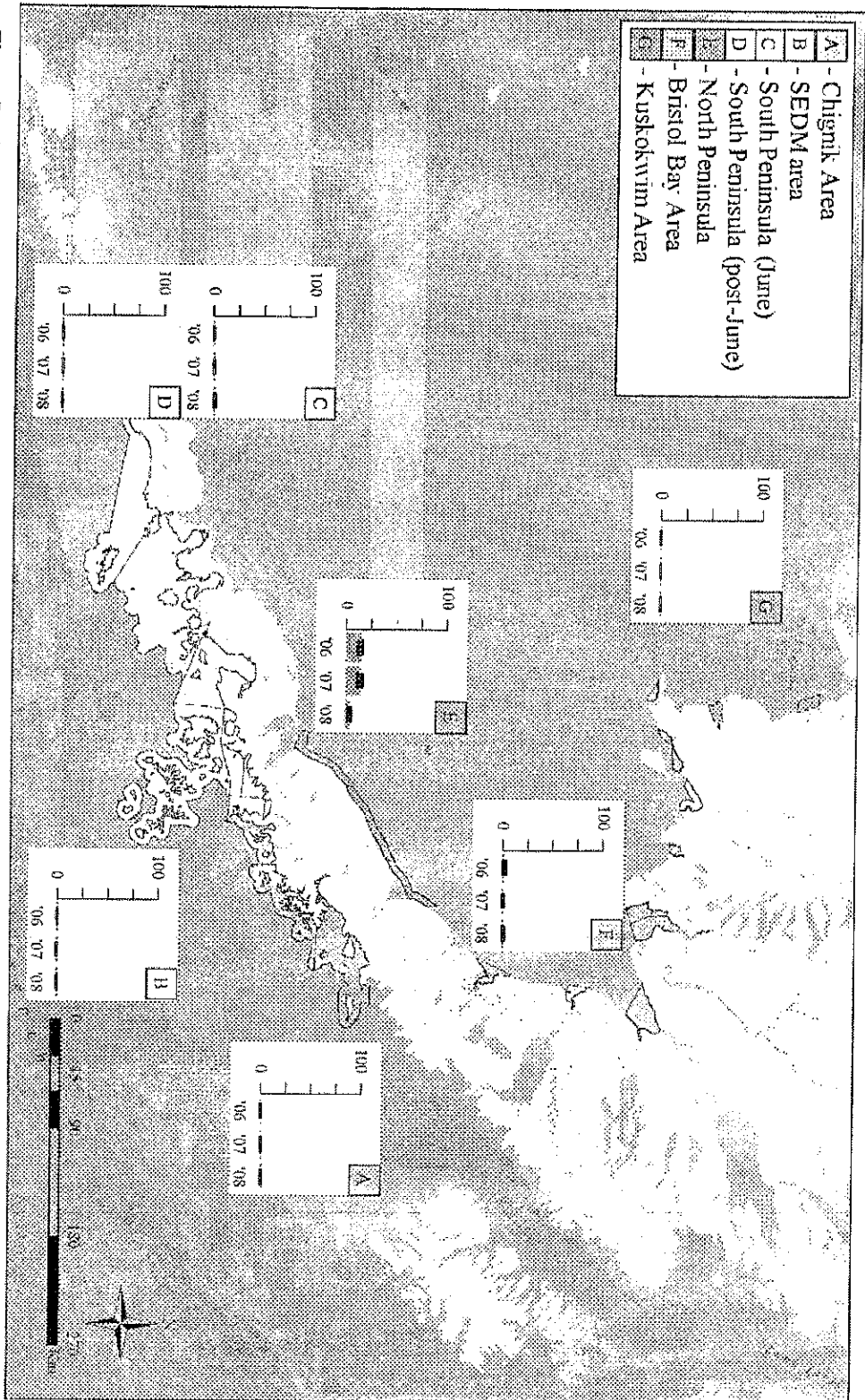


Figure 71. -Median harvest rates (bars) and 90% credibility intervals (whiskers) of sockeye salmon from the Nelson reporting group by fishery from 2006 to 2008 for the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program. Circles indicate populations in the Nelson reporting group.

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Table 102 - WASSIP Fisheries, 2006, all strata. Subregional reporting group-specific harvest and harvest rate estimates. Medians, 90% credibility intervals, the probability that reporting group harvest estimate is equal to zero ($P = 0$), means, and SDs are reported.

Regional	Subregional	Median ^a	Harvest = 33,368,330; 88 strata			Mean	SD	Median	Harvest Rate (%)			
			90% CI	95% CI	$P = 0$				90% CI	95% CI	Mean	SD
North Sound		1,327	98	11,309	0.00	2,946	4,951	1.8	0.1	13.3	3.5	5.0
Kuskokwim Bay	Kuskokwim R. ^b	289,409	163,683	470,664	0.00	299,355	93,833	27.7	17.6	38.7	27.9	6.4
	Kanektok	122,895	106,108	149,432	0.00	124,849	15,121	27.5	14.0	46.8	28.6	10.0
	Goodnews	227,606	172,761	333,193	0.00	237,496	49,662	49.8	29.7	70.2	49.9	12.3
Bristol Bay	Toiguk	476,119	433,383	521,344	0.00	476,252	27,139	60.2	57.2	63.2	60.2	1.8
	Igushik	435,539	313,531	583,566	0.00	440,051	83,131	58.7	50.3	63.8	58.5	4.8
	Wood	8,432,193	8,009,285	8,850,373	0.00	8,423,461	253,397	67.8	65.6	69.8	67.8	1.3
	Nushagak	2,081,031	1,822,257	2,347,264	0.00	2,080,403	159,194	78.9	75.3	82.0	78.8	2.1
	Kivichak	2,600,150	2,426,701	2,775,339	0.00	2,598,295	105,873	45.9	43.2	48.5	45.9	1.6
	Atlagruk	1,606,256	1,481,984	1,733,425	0.00	1,605,431	76,233	47.5	44.7	50.3	47.5	1.7
	Naknek	3,361,139	3,149,415	3,575,788	0.00	3,358,932	129,546	63.0	60.6	65.4	63.0	1.5
	Figegik	7,134,999	6,761,427	7,517,485	0.00	7,130,634	229,017	83.0	81.5	84.3	82.9	0.8
	Ugashik	3,133,941	2,829,112	3,399,088	0.00	3,121,503	174,874	75.7	73.3	77.8	75.6	1.4
	North Peninsula	Cinder	66,313	44,905	92,405	0.00	67,124	14,500	23.0	10.8	42.5	24.4	9.8
Meshtik		50,069	27,622	76,750	0.00	50,849	14,930	13.7	5.5	29.1	15.0	7.4
Ilnik		117,362	96,978	139,981	0.00	117,673	13,100	31.8	42.0	61.5	51.7	6.0
Sandy		68,528	53,198	86,784	0.00	69,009	10,282	59.1	49.7	67.8	59.0	5.5
Bear		814,348	779,639	848,414	0.00	813,465	20,917	64.7	61.9	67.3	64.6	1.6
* NW Dist-III ^b	Nejssak ^c	87,498	72,470	107,504	0.00	88,302	10,709	14.8	12.3	17.9	14.9	1.7
	NW Dist-III ^b	4,012	1,423	10,268	0.00	4,697	3,083	1.2	0.4	3.7	1.6	1.2
South Peninsula		9,288	6,265	21,277	0.00	11,251	8,434	6.4	2.6	16.9	7.7	5.4
Chignik	Black Lake	977,354	943,206	1,007,756	0.00	976,158	19,036	72.6	71.1	74.0	72.6	0.9
	Chignik Lake	584,297	557,815	610,515	0.00	583,778	16,034	61.1	58.7	63.5	61.1	1.4
East of WASSIP		686,656	661,427	710,876	0.00	685,856	15,035	-	-	-	-	-
Total		33,368,329				33,367,770						

^a Harvest is the number of sockeye salmon reported to have been harvested in all of the fisheries in the WASSIP sampling plan.
^b Note: Harvest rate is the WASSIP commercial harvest divided by the total run within the WASSIP area for a given reporting group, expressed as a percent.
^c Note: Harvest rates are calculated by dividing the harvest posterior by total run posterior distributions; therefore, mean harvest rate may not equal harvest rate calculated from numbers reported in the tables if distributions are highly skewed.
^d Note: Harvest rate for East of WASSIP not calculated because it was not part of WASSIP plan.
^e Adjusted median: 1.00 times unadjusted median.
^f WASSIP plus terminal or inriver commercial harvest and harvest rates are shown in Appendix B3.

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Table 103.-WASSIP fisheries, 2007, all strata. Subregional reporting group-specific harvest and harvest rate estimates. Medians, 90% credibility intervals, the probability that reporting group harvest estimate is equal to zero ($P = 0$), means, and SDs are reported.

Reporting Group	Subregional	Median ^a	Harvest = 36,128,598; 85 strata			P = 0	Mean	SD	Median	Harvest Rate (%)		
			50% CI	95% CI	90% CI					50% CI	95% CI	90% CI	Mean	SD
Regional		2,719	5-10	30,526	0.00	6,836	10,970	4.2	0.9	33.2	8.4	10.4
Norton Sound												
Kuskokwim Bay	Kuskokwim R. ^b	37,760	18,751	97,545	0.00	45,064	28,307	7.2	2.6	19.9	8.7	5.8
	Kanctok	207,445	148,101	314,953	0.00	216,325	52,771	38.6	30.7	49.2	39.1	5.7
	Goodnews	291,391	243,802	356,225	0.00	296,216	34,320	68.9	49.4	83.2	67.9	10.4
Bristol Bay	Togiak	736,705	685,282	789,043	0.00	736,233	31,655	73.1	70.9	75.1	73.0	1.3
	Igushik	434,693	291,564	597,561	0.00	438,043	92,656	51.0	41.0	59.1	50.7	5.5
	Wool	6,754,969	6,420,277	7,079,066	0.00	6,747,645	199,865	81.5	80.0	82.9	81.5	0.9
	Nushagak	2,065,125	1,858,076	2,274,055	0.00	2,063,395	126,205	79.6	76.4	82.5	79.6	1.9
	Kyichak	2,982,171	2,739,552	3,232,451	0.00	2,981,175	149,498	51.5	48.6	54.4	51.5	1.8
	Aiagauk	2,340,477	2,143,392	2,546,124	0.00	2,340,100	122,569	48.7	45.7	51.7	48.7	1.8
	Nalatak	5,674,214	5,308,842	6,011,542	0.00	5,670,159	222,922	65.7	63.3	68.0	65.7	1.4
	Egeetik	6,062,182	5,642,995	6,663,461	0.00	6,086,429	305,822	80.9	79.1	82.7	80.9	1.1
	Ugashik	5,192,396	4,604,234	5,580,258	0.00	5,156,061	289,274	66.6	63.5	69.0	66.5	1.7
	North Peninsula	Cinder	128,489	102,381	158,997	0.00	129,195	17,350	29.3	15.0	49.5	30.4	10.5
Meshtik		91,389	63,896	127,286	0.00	92,925	19,649	41.6	22.6	63.6	42.2	12.4
Hink		143,741	123,327	169,532	0.00	144,609	14,275	55.7	45.8	65.2	55.6	5.9
Sandy		42,740	31,523	57,216	0.00	43,319	7,909	48.9	41.2	56.4	48.8	4.6
Bear ^c		1,218,111	1,166,828	1,269,796	0.00	1,217,102	31,239	73.9	71.7	75.9	73.8	1.3
* NW Dist.-BH ^d	Nelson ^e	88,766	74,827	104,618	0.00	89,039	9,083	14.1	12.0	16.4	14.1	1.4
		8,285	4,981	14,426	0.00	8,843	3,343	2.6	1.1	5.7	2.9	1.6
South Peninsula		7,285	3,387	16,032	0.00	8,184	4,581	4.7	1.6	13.0	5.6	3.9
Chignik	Black Lake	309,914	292,038	328,064	0.00	309,714	10,974	45.9	43.7	48.1	45.9	1.3
	Chignik Lake	673,418	648,414	697,350	0.00	672,661	14,911	69.4	67.6	71.1	69.4	1.1
East of WASSIP		631,213	603,112	659,178	0.00	630,613	17,019					
Total		36,128,598				36,129,885						

^a Note: Harvest is the number of sockeye salmon reported to have been harvested in all of the fisheries in the WASSIP sampling plan.

^b Note: Harvest rate is the WASSIP commercial harvest divided by the total run within the WASSIP area for a given reporting group, expressed as a percent.

^c Note: Harvest rates are calculated by dividing the harvest posterior by total run posterior distributions; therefore, mean harvest rate may not equal harvest rate calculated from numbers reported in the tables if distributions are highly skewed.

^d Note: Harvest rate for East of WASSIP not calculated because it was not part of WASSIP plan.

^e Adjusted median: 1.00 times unadjusted median.

^f WASSIP plus terminal or inriver commercial harvest and harvest rates are shown in Appendix B3.

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Table 104.-WASSIP Fisheries, 2008, all strata. Subregional reporting group-specific harvest and harvest rate estimates. Medians, 90% credibility intervals, the probability that reporting group harvest estimate is equal to zero ($P = 0$), means, and SDs are reported.

Regional	Subregional	Median ^a	Harvest = 32,371,594; 81 strata			Mean	SD	Median	Harvest Rate (%)			
			90% CI	95% ^b	$P = 0$				90% CI	95% ^b	Mean	SD
Norton Sound		1,114	104	14,361	0.00	3,239	5,863	4.0	0.4	34.7	8.6	11.3
Kuskokwim Bay	Kuskokwim R. ^b	22,373	7,562	60,249	0.00	26,374	17,425	3.4	0.9	11.1	4.4	3.4
	Kanektok	108,400	83,342	146,414	0.00	110,776	19,900	42.5	34.0	52.1	42.7	5.5
	Goodnews	262,532	206,833	337,616	0.00	265,986	40,148	73.9	53.6	87.2	72.6	10.3
Bristol Bay	Togalak	550,778	487,566	600,319	0.00	547,658	34,104	72.4	69.5	74.8	72.3	1.6
	Igushik	661,909	536,928	806,010	0.00	664,934	82,004	38.5	33.3	43.7	38.5	3.1
	Wood	5,587,723	5,307,974	5,858,634	0.00	5,582,777	167,173	76.4	74.6	78.0	76.4	1.1
	Nashagak	1,582,592	1,411,076	1,763,874	0.00	1,583,268	107,064	75.9	72.1	79.3	75.8	2.2
	Kvichak	3,540,843	3,289,886	3,796,462	0.00	3,539,391	154,205	56.2	53.5	58.9	56.2	1.6
	Alagnak	2,339,119	2,156,749	2,525,568	0.00	2,338,562	112,362	51.8	48.9	54.6	51.7	1.7
	Nekinek	6,304,304	5,970,667	6,632,000	0.00	6,298,826	201,349	71.7	69.7	73.6	71.7	1.2
	Feegeik	6,675,398	6,311,557	7,047,850	0.00	6,673,201	224,124	84.1	82.7	85.4	84.1	0.8
	Ugegnik	2,549,036	2,287,774	2,803,417	0.00	2,545,948	156,249	81.0	78.9	82.9	81.0	1.2
	North Peninsula	Cinder	37,634	22,557	55,313	0.00	38,077	10,099	11.6	4.8	24.9	12.8	6.4
Meshtik		144,354	123,511	166,595	0.00	144,912	12,636	43.4	24.9	63.7	43.7	11.8
Hink		17,879	11,493	31,233	0.00	19,232	6,327	21.5	10.5	39.9	22.8	9.1
Sandy ^c		9,742	3,945	22,805	0.00	11,075	6,145	23.3	10.9	41.6	24.4	9.4
Bear ^b		771,869	732,533	812,642	0.00	771,539	24,309	70.6	67.5	73.6	70.6	1.8
South Peninsula	Neelson ^b	20,945	15,492	30,239	0.00	21,671	4,922	1.9	3.2	7.4	3.0	1.3
	NW Dist.-B31 ^b	8,324	4,822	16,666	0.00	9,237	4,164	1.5	0.6	3.8	1.8	1.1
Chignik	Black Lake	329,672	310,866	349,260	0.00	329,605	11,695	21.7	11.0	38.1	22.7	8.3
	Chignik Lake	522,262	500,921	543,860	0.00	521,977	13,091	46.4	44.3	48.6	46.4	1.3
East of WASSIP		276,311	259,609	294,403	0.00	276,407	10,671	61.2	59.2	63.2	61.2	1.2
Total		32,371,594				32,372,189						

^aNote: Harvest is the number of sockeye salmon reported to have been harvested in all of the fisheries in the WASSIP sampling plan.

^bNote: Harvest rate is the WASSIP commercial harvest divided by the total run within the WASSIP area for a given reporting group, expressed as a percent.

^cNote: Harvest rates are calculated by dividing the harvest posterior by total run posterior distributions; therefore, mean harvest rate may not equal harvest rate calculated from numbers reported in the tables if distributions are highly skewed.

^dNote: Harvest rate for East of WASSIP not calculated because it was not part of WASSIP plan.

^eAdjusted median: 1.00 times unadjusted median.

^fWASSIP plus terminal or inriver commercial harvest and harvest rates are shown in Appendix B3.

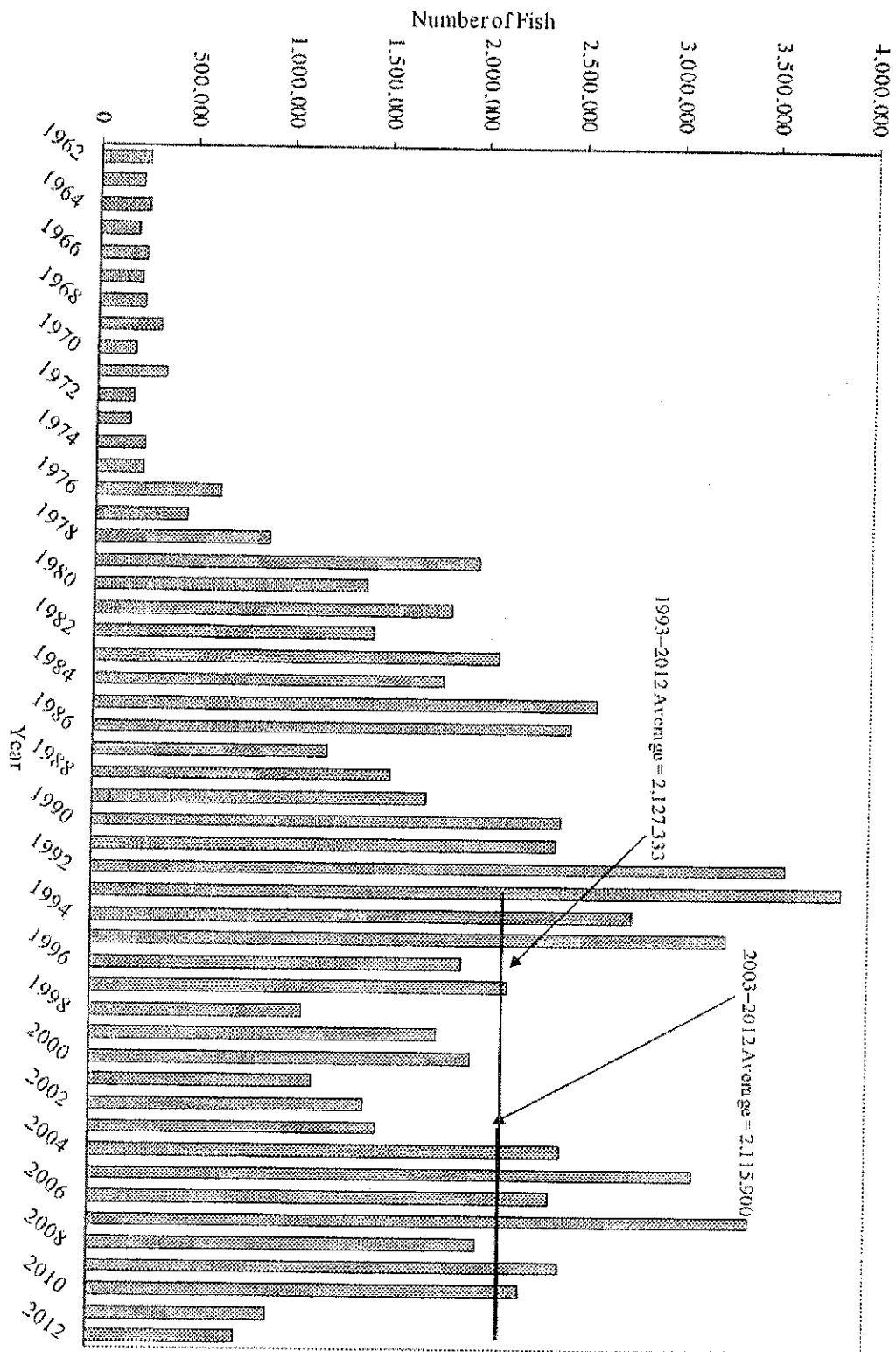


Figure 4--North Alaska Peninsula commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 1962-2012.

-20-

Office
AMR-2012

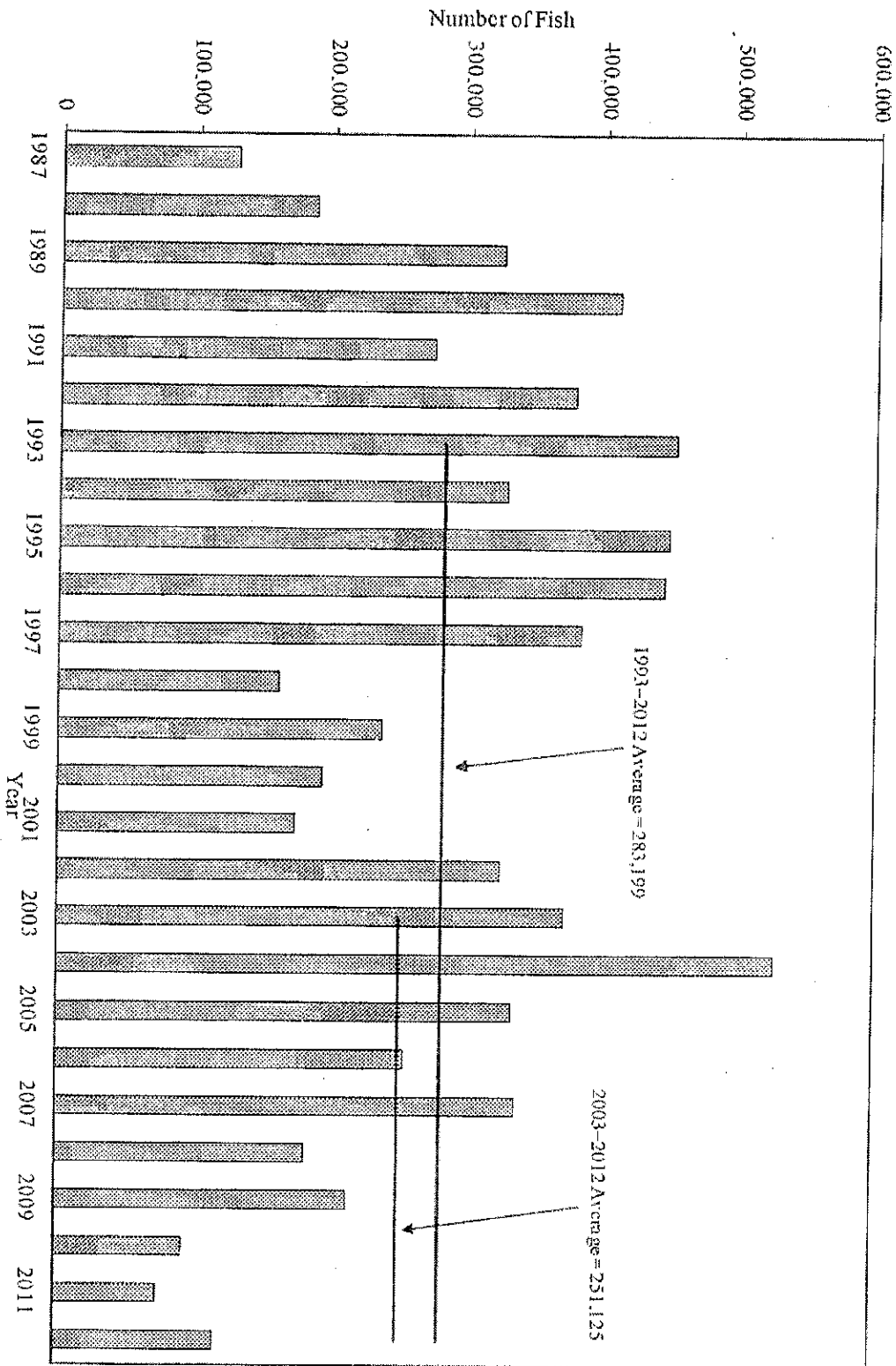


Figure 7. Nelson Lagoon commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 1987-2012. ADFG - 2012

-21-

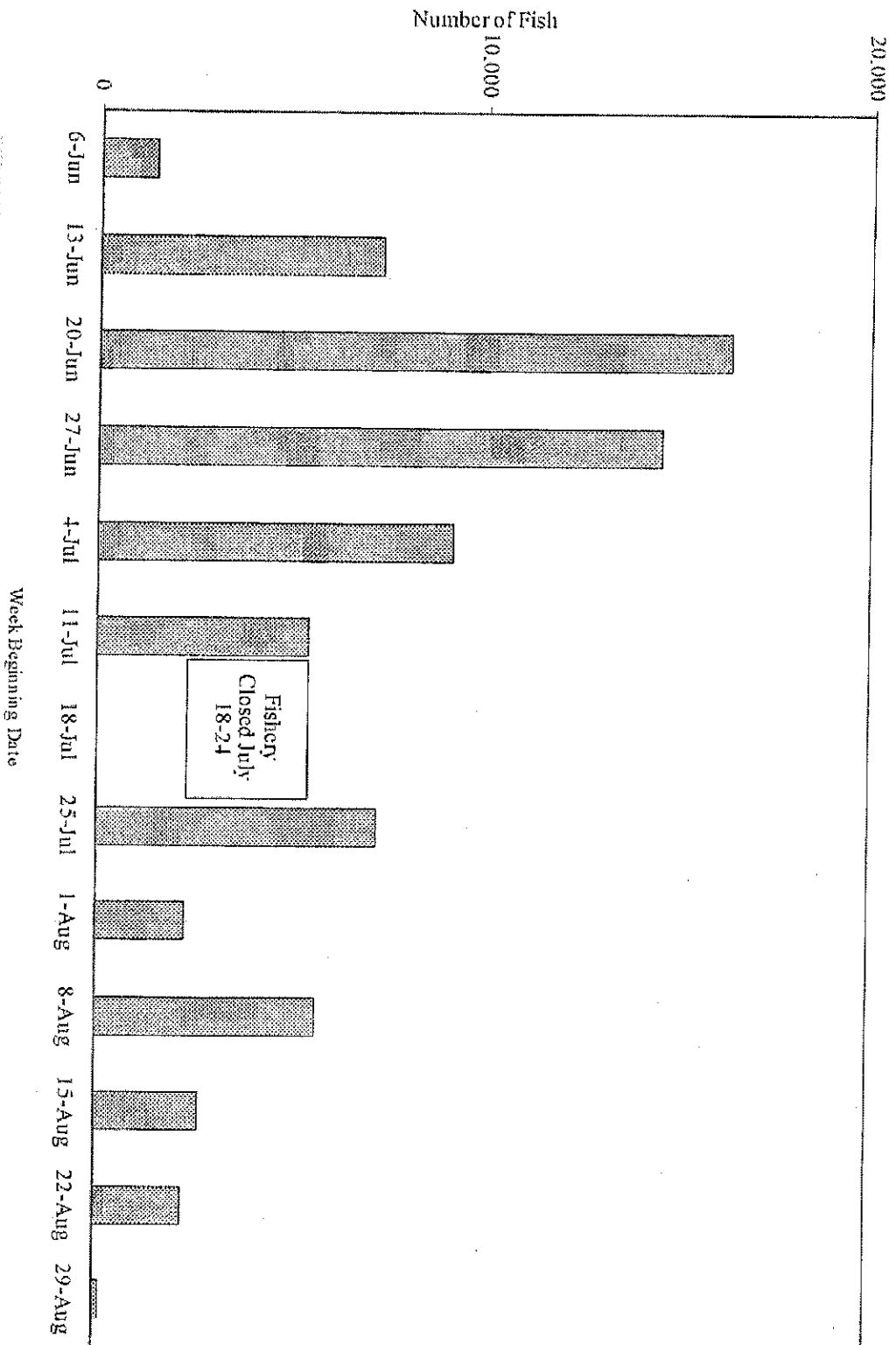


Figure 9 - Nelson Lagoon commercial sockeye salmon landings by week, 2011

- 22 -

- ADFG NMN - 2011

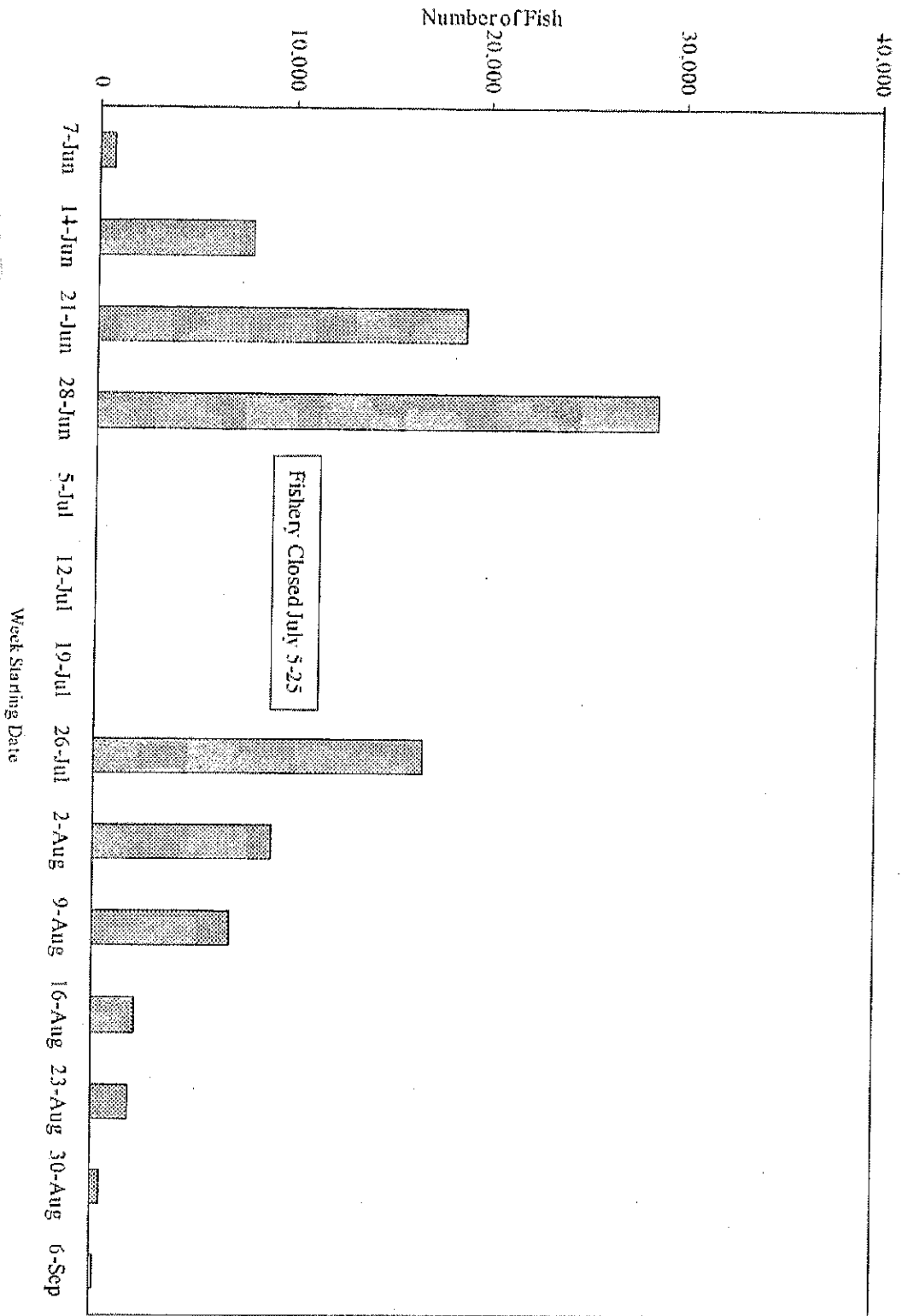


Figure 9 - Nelson Lagoon commercial sockeye salmon harvest by week 2010

ATFL - AMR - 2010

- 23 -



Mr. Herman Savikko
PO Box 240772
Douglas, AK 99824

Ms. Monica Wellard
Executive Director – Boards Support Section
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
PO Box 115526
Juneau, AK 99811-5526

Dear Ms. Wellard,

Enclosed please find material that may be helpful to Chairman Johnstone and the other members of the Alaska Board of Fisheries when considering upcoming proposals for the Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands finfish meeting. This meeting is scheduled for February 26 through March 4, 2013, in Anchorage, AK.

Attached reference materials will have value when considering action on Proposals 197, 198, 199, 201, 202, 205, 206, 207, and 209. I support these proposals in whole or in part because they would benefit fishermen from Nelson Lagoon, AK. The commercial salmon fishery is a vital part of the economy in Nelson Lagoon.

Under the 1973 Limited Entry act, the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) awarded specific gear permits to qualified individuals who showed an economic dependence on the resource. Under State Statute 16.43.100 (4), determination of the maximum number of permits for each administrative area resulted in a process that was more inclusive than exclusive. For example, in 1975 there were 173 SO3M (salmon, drift gillnet, Alaska Peninsula) permanent (transferable) and interim (non-transferable) permits issued. Of that number, only 37% fished that year. In 2011 there were no longer any interim permits in the fishery. Of the 94 permanent permits remaining, 89% of them fished. Fishermen holding multiple net permits initially issued to them in 1975, divested their holdings in the 1980s when permit values were selling at over \$100K. Permit values peaked a decade later at over \$400K (CFEC permit value tables). Fishing effort has also increased within the Northern District of the North Alaska Peninsula over the past two decades, given the abundance of Bristol Bay-bound salmon in the area. Changes in regulation on the Area M drift gillnet fleet, improved fishing platforms, and their subsequent fishing behavior has resulted in unintended consequences that have negatively impacted the residents of Nelson Lagoon. Recent genetic studies (Stock Composition of Sockeye Salmon Harvests in Fisheries of the Western Alaska Salmon Stock Identification Program (WASSIP), 2006-2008) also provide insight into interceptions of Nelson River sockeye salmon.

The attached information principally comes from literature searches of Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Commercial Fisheries Westward Region publications. Information was also supplied from Department personnel via telephone, email, and in person. Data from the State's Fish Ticket Database as well as from the



Commercial Operators Annual Report has been included. The Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission website also provided permit and earnings data. Social and economic data for the community of Nelson Lagoon was extracted from NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-AFSC-160, *Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries – Alaska*, by J.A. Sepez et al, December 2005.

I look forward to working in cooperation with the Board's Committee process on these specific salmon proposals.

Thank you,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Herman Savikko".

Herman Savikko



NOAA Technical Memorandum NMFS-AFSC-160

Community Profiles for North Pacific Fisheries –Alaska

by
J. A. Sepez, B. D. Tilt, C. L. Package, H. M. Lazrus, and I. Vaccaro



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
National Marine Fisheries Service
Alaska Fisheries Science Center

December 2005

Nelson Lagoon (return to communities)



People and Place

Location

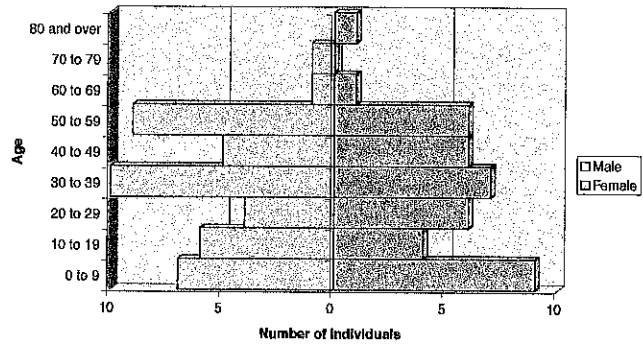
Nelson Lagoon is an unincorporated city in the Aleutians East Borough. It is located 580 miles southwest of Anchorage, on the northern coast of the Alaska Peninsula. The area encompasses 135.3 square miles of land and 61.4 square miles of water.

Demographic Profile

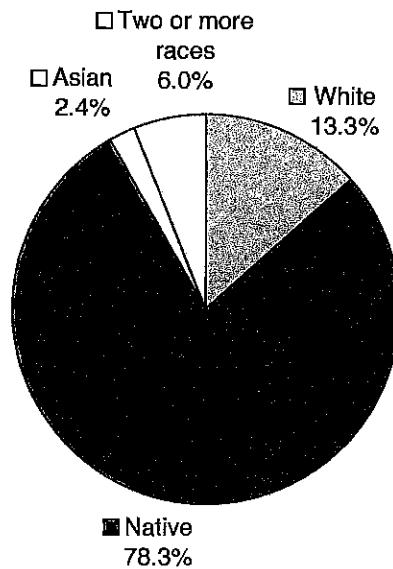
Nelson Lagoon has 83 permanent residents in 31 households, with an average household size of 2.68 people, and its population is predominantly comprised of Alaska Natives. The gender composition of the community is only somewhat skewed, at 51.8% male and 48.2% female. The racial makeup of the community is as follows: White (13.3%), Alaska Native or American Indian (78.3%), Asian (2.4%), and residents of two or more races (6.0%). A total of 81.9% of the population recognized themselves as all or part Alaska Native or American Indian. The median age of residents was 33.3 years, whereas the national age median was 35.3 years. All of Nelson Lagoon's permanent residents live in households rather than group quarters, but the population often increases four-fold during the summer months, when temporary residents come for the salmon fishing season.

History

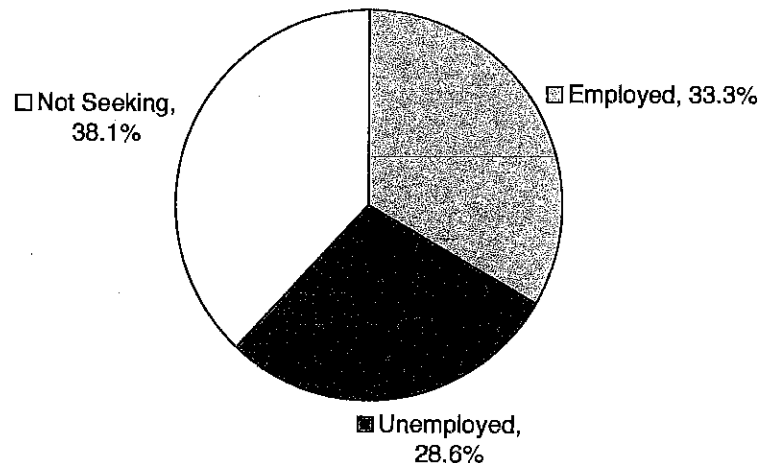
The presence of ancient artifacts suggests that Aleut people hunted and fished in this area in the distant past. Permanent human settlement, however, is a relatively recent phenomenon in Nelson Lagoon. The lagoon itself was named in 1882 for Edward William Nelson of the U.S. Signal Corps, who explored the Yukon Delta region in the late 19th century. Coal mining in the nearby Herendeen Bay area began in the late 1800s, but died out shortly thereafter as dependence on fuel oils grew. A salmon saltery was in operation on the site from 1906 to 1917, attracting Scandinavian fishermen, but the site was not occupied year-round until 1965, when a school was built (Rennick 1994: 40-42). Today, Peter Pan Seafoods operates a cold storage facility across Herendeen Bay at Port Moller, and most of Nelson Lagoon's residents are involved in the commercial salmon fishery.



2000 Racial Structure
Nelson Lagoon
Data source: US Census



2000 Employment Structure
Nelson Lagoon
Data source: US Census



Infrastructure

Current Economy

The economy of Nelson Lagoon is largely dependent on the salmon fishery. Many local residents hold commercial fishing permits, and most of the salmon catch is processed at the nearby town of Port Moller. The median annual per capita income in Nelson lagoon is \$27,596, and the median household income is \$43,750. Approximately 6.4% of community residents live below the poverty level.

The 2000 U.S. Census reports that 28.6% of residents were unemployed and 38.1% were not in the labor force (i.e. not working and not seeking work). Given Nelson Lagoon's high degree of dependence on the commercial fishery, and the seasonal nature of this type of employment, a more likely interpretation is that employment opportunities vary according to season. Approximately 10.8% of residents are employed by the government at the city, borough, state, and federal levels. Some subsistence hunting and fishing supplements the main economy. There is also a small commercial sector in Nelson Lagoon, including traveler accommodations, child care, and a grocery store.

Governance

Nelson Lagoon is an unincorporated village governed by a village council, which is recognized by the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The village council is a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Island Community Development Association, a community development quota (CDQ) group responsible for allocating community development quota proceeds and investing in infrastructural development. The village is also a member of the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Association, a non-profit organization, and the Aleut Corporation, a regional Native corporation.

There is no property tax and no sales tax in Nelson Lagoon. A 2% raw fish tax is administered by the borough. The nearest NMFS office and Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services (BCIS) office are in Kodiak. The nearest Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) office is located in Port Moller.

Facilities

The local water utility is operated by the village council, and consists of piped water from a 600,000 gallon storage tank. Nelson Lagoon Electric Cooperative provides electricity produced by a diesel

generator. Individually owned septic tanks serve the sewer system. The Nelson Lagoon Hospital Clinic, owned by the local village council, provides health care to the community. Police services (VPSO) are provided by the borough.

The Nelson Lagoon School, operated by the borough, has two teachers and 11 students from grades K-12. Access to Nelson Lagoon is by plane or boat. Transportation facilities include a gravel airstrip, a dock, and a boat ramp. Roundtrip airfare to Anchorage, via Sand Point, is approximately \$571 (Travelocity 2003).

Involvement in North Pacific Fisheries

Commercial Fishing

Commercial fishing, particularly in the salmon fishery, is a vital part of the economy in Nelson Lagoon. In 2000 there were 31 commercial permits held by 24 residents, and 18 vessel owners who resided in the community. There were 25 vessels home-ported and 23 registered crew members in the community.

Commercial permits in 2000 were issued for the following fisheries: 16 salmon set gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (16 fished), 11 salmon drift gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (11 fished), 3 herring roe gillnet permits for the Alaska Peninsula (3 fished), and one Korean Hair Crab pot gear permit for vessels under 60 feet statewide (none fished).

In 2000 there were no processing plants in Nelson Lagoon and therefore no registered landings. Most landings are taken to nearby Port Moller, where there is a processing plant and cold storage facility. In 2002 the Aleutians East Borough was granted \$140,063 in federal funds to compensate for fisheries losses due to the protection of Steller sea lion habitat under the Endangered Species Act. In addition, the Aleutian Pribilof Islands Community Development Association, a regional community development quota group (CDQ), received \$57,163 in Steller sea lion funds. In 2003 the Aleutians East Borough was granted \$1,101,638 in federal disaster funds to compensate for falling salmon prices. A portion of these sums will likely be used for programs that directly affect Nelson Lagoon.

Sport Fishing

There is limited sport fishing in Nelson Lagoon, with a total of eight licenses sold locally in 2000. Of



this total, six were sold to Alaska residents and two to non-residents.

Subsistence Fishing

Subsistence fishing, particularly for sockeye salmon, is an important part of the economy for Nelson Lagoon residents. The ADF&G's Division of Subsistence reports that, in 1987, 100% of households in Nelson Lagoon used subsistence resources. Approximately 92.3% of households used subsistence salmon, and 53.8% used non-salmon subsistence fish (including cod, flounder, and char). Approximately 7.7% of households used marine mammals for subsistence, and 100% of households used marine invertebrates.

The annual per capita harvest of subsistence foods for Nelson Lagoon in 1987 was comprised of the following resources: salmon (33.8.0%), non-salmon fish (1.8%), land mammals (51.2%), marine mammals (0.5%), birds and bird eggs (3.0%), marine invertebrates (6.3%), and vegetation (1.8%).





Table 6.-Selected Northern District Alaska Board of Fisheries regulation changes.

5

Year	Board of Fisheries Regulation Changes
1988	Reduced the weekly fishing period in Ilnik Section 24 hours to 6:00 AM Monday to 6:00 PM Wednesday over concern for Unangashak River coho salmon and Ilnik River sockeye salmon stocks.
1990	Closed Outer Port Heiden Section to Area M and Area T permit holders over interception concerns for migrating coho salmon into Port Heiden. Closed the outer portion of Ilnik Section to Area T permit holders. Delayed the season opening in that portion of Ilnik Section between Unangashak Bluffs and Strogonof Point from July 5 to July 15, over sockeye salmon interception concerns with Bristol Bay.
1992	The minimum gillnet mesh size restriction of 5 1/4" was removed in Bear River Section after July 20. The remainder of North Peninsula minimum 5 1/4" gillnet mesh restriction remains in effect.
1996	The minimum gillnet mesh restriction of 5 1/4" was removed in Bear River, Port Moller Bight and Nelson Lagoon sections to fully utilize local salmon stocks.
1998	The minimum gillnet mesh restriction of 5 1/4" was removed after July 24 in Three Hills and Ilnik Sections. The <i>Northern District Salmon Fisheries Management Plan</i> (5 AAC 09.369) was adopted. Early fishing time in Ilnik Section southwest of Unangashak Bluffs between June 25 and July 4 is permitted if certain strong Ilnik River escapement levels are met. If early fishing is permitted, maximum continuous fishing time is 24 hours, followed by at least a 24 hour closure, a sockeye salmon cap of 100,000 fish, and that portion of Ilnik Section northeast of Unangashak Bluffs to Strogonof Point will remain closed from July 15 to July 25. Ugashik River sockeye salmon considered in management of Ilnik Section prior to July 20.
2001	The minimum gillnet mesh size restriction of 5 1/4" was removed from the entire North Peninsula to fully utilize local stocks and provide a management tool to control escapement quality.
2004	Ilnik Section portion of the management plan was changed and early fishing was allowed beginning on June 25 in the entire Ilnik Section if Ilnik and Meshik river sockeye salmon escapement warrant. That portion of the plan with the 100,000 sockeye salmon cap, 24 hour maximum continuous fish time, and potential extended closure of Strogonof Point area were removed from the plan. Ugashik River sockeye salmon still considered in management of Ilnik Section prior to July 20.
2007	A portion of Outer Port Heiden Section that had been closed to commercial salmon fishing since 1990 was reopened to commercial salmon fishing for drift gillnet gear from June 20 to July 31 to provide opportunity to harvest surplus salmon bound for Meshik River. Ilnik Section opening date was changed from June 25 to June 20 to provide more harvest opportunity on Ilnik River bound sockeye salmon.

ADFG FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT
No 09-53
Murphy et al

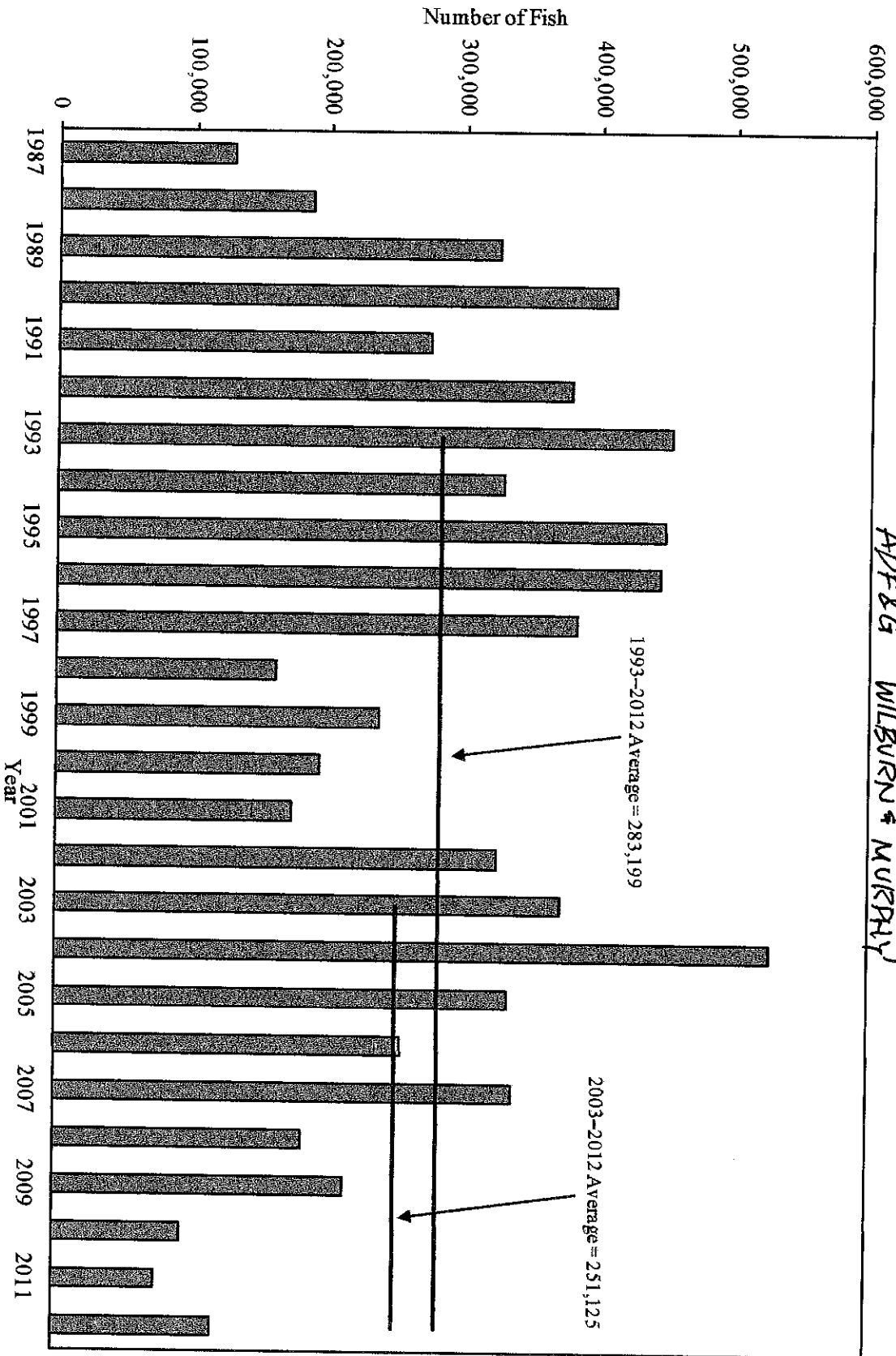
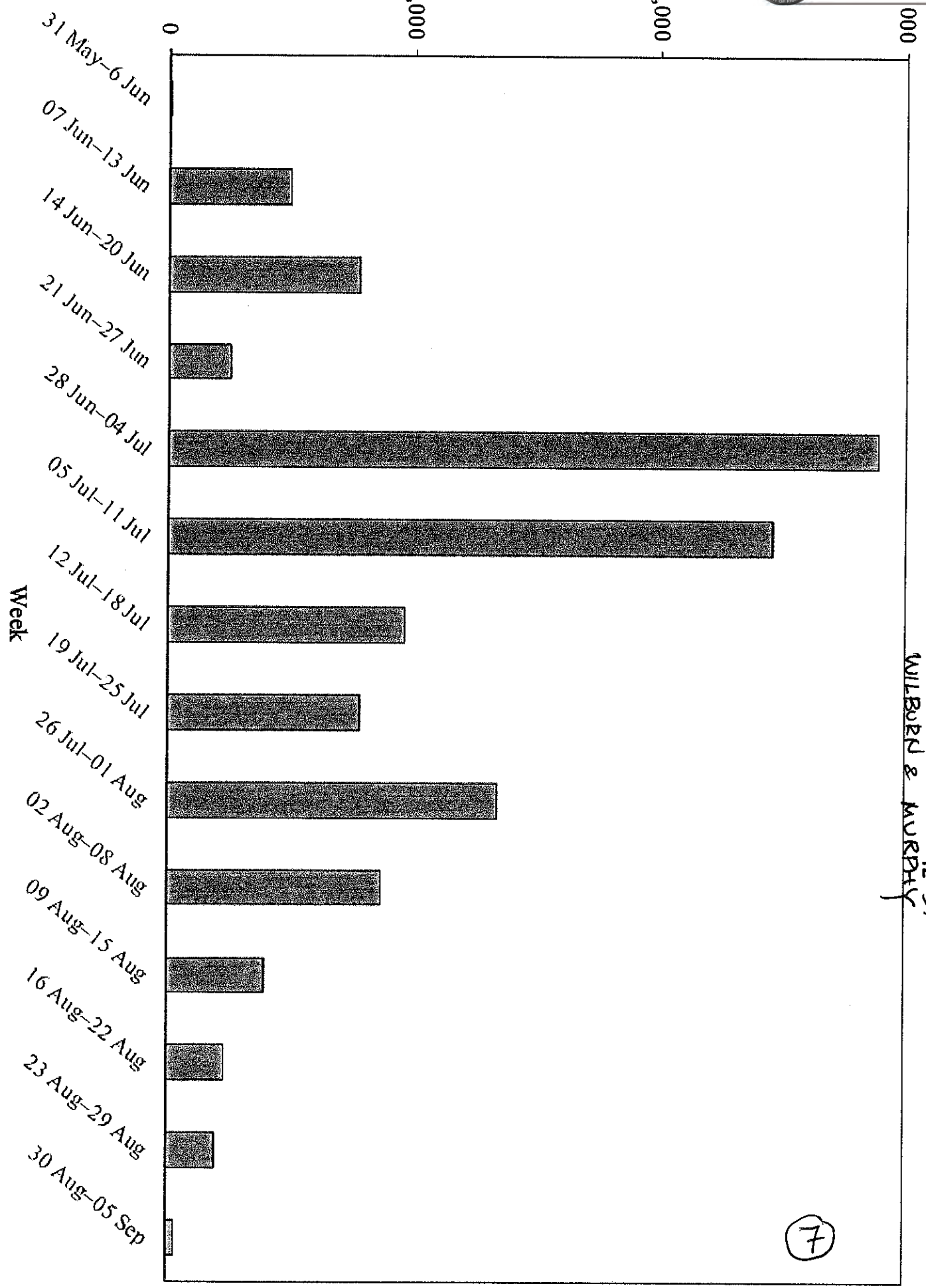


Figure 7. Nelson Lagoon commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 1987-2012.



Number of Fish



FROM ADPES FME # 12-51
WILBURN & MURPHY

7

Figure 8. Nelson Lagoon commercial sockeye salmon harvest by week, 2012.



*FROM ADREG FMR N# 11-42
BY MICHELLE G. MOORE*

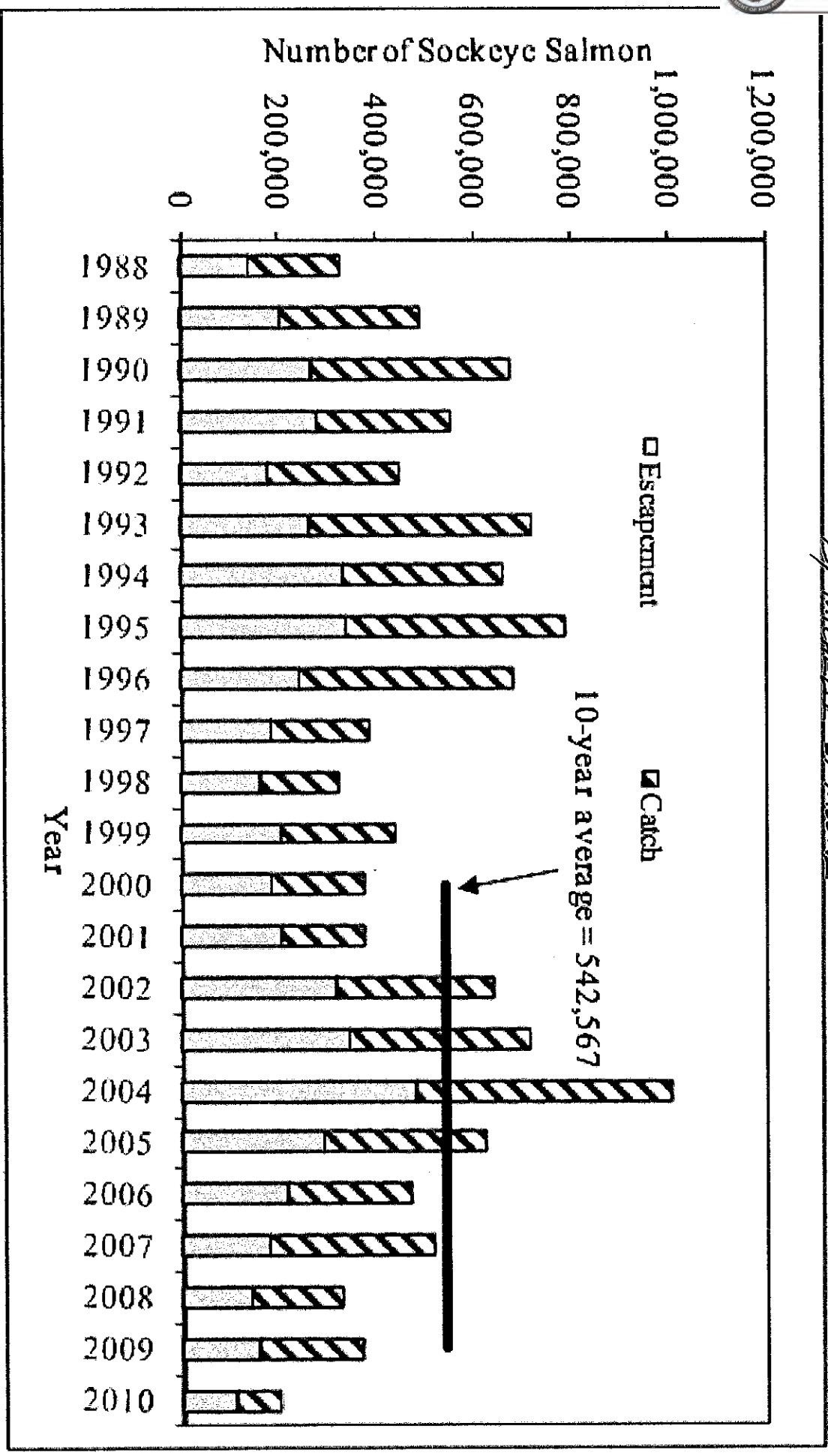


Figure 3.-Nelson River sockeye salmon escapement, catch, and run estimates, 1988 to 2010, and the recent 10-year average estimated run (2000 to 2009).

NPen HARVEST

FROM ADFG FMR # 12-51, WILBURN & MURPHY

6

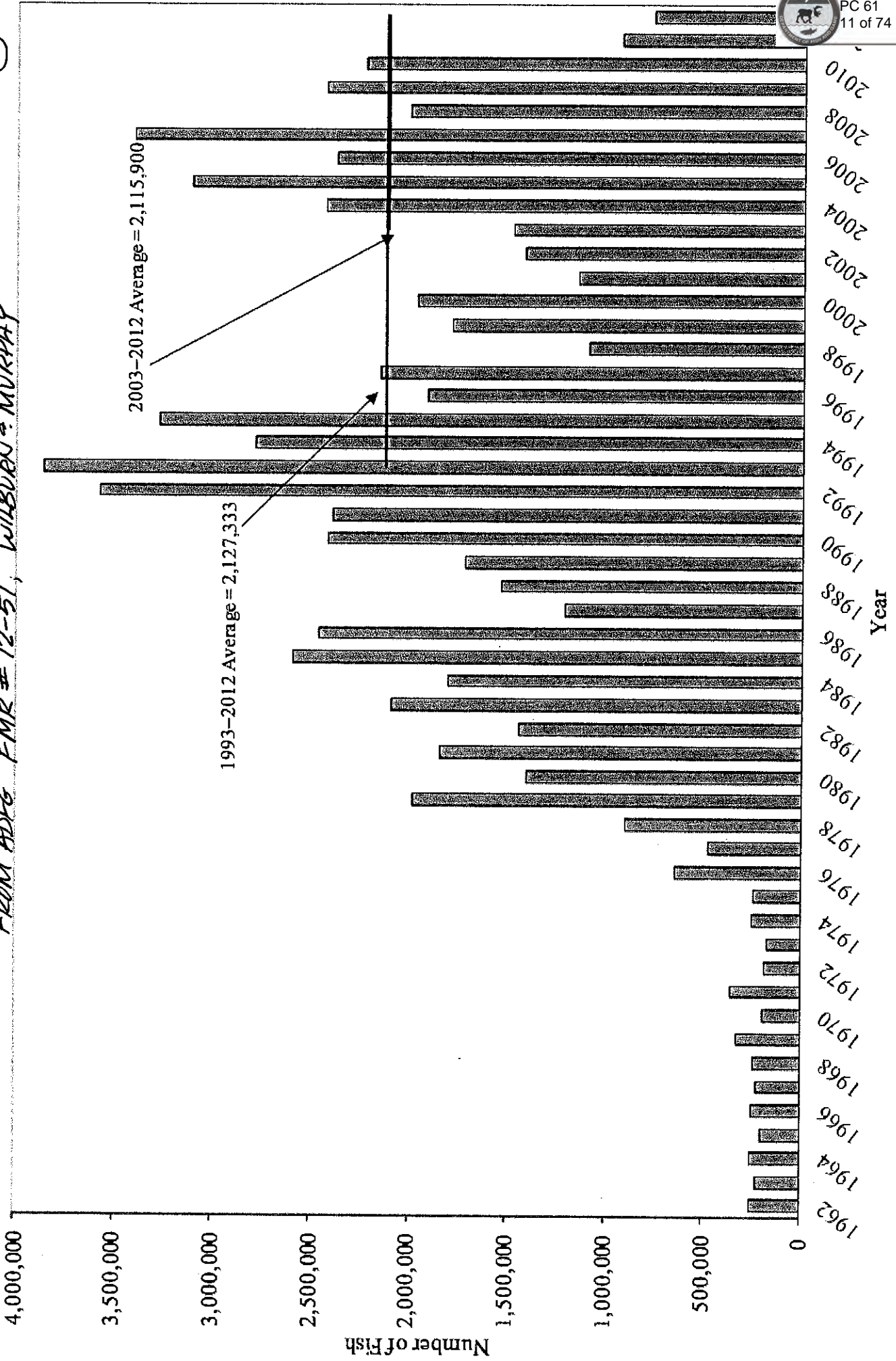
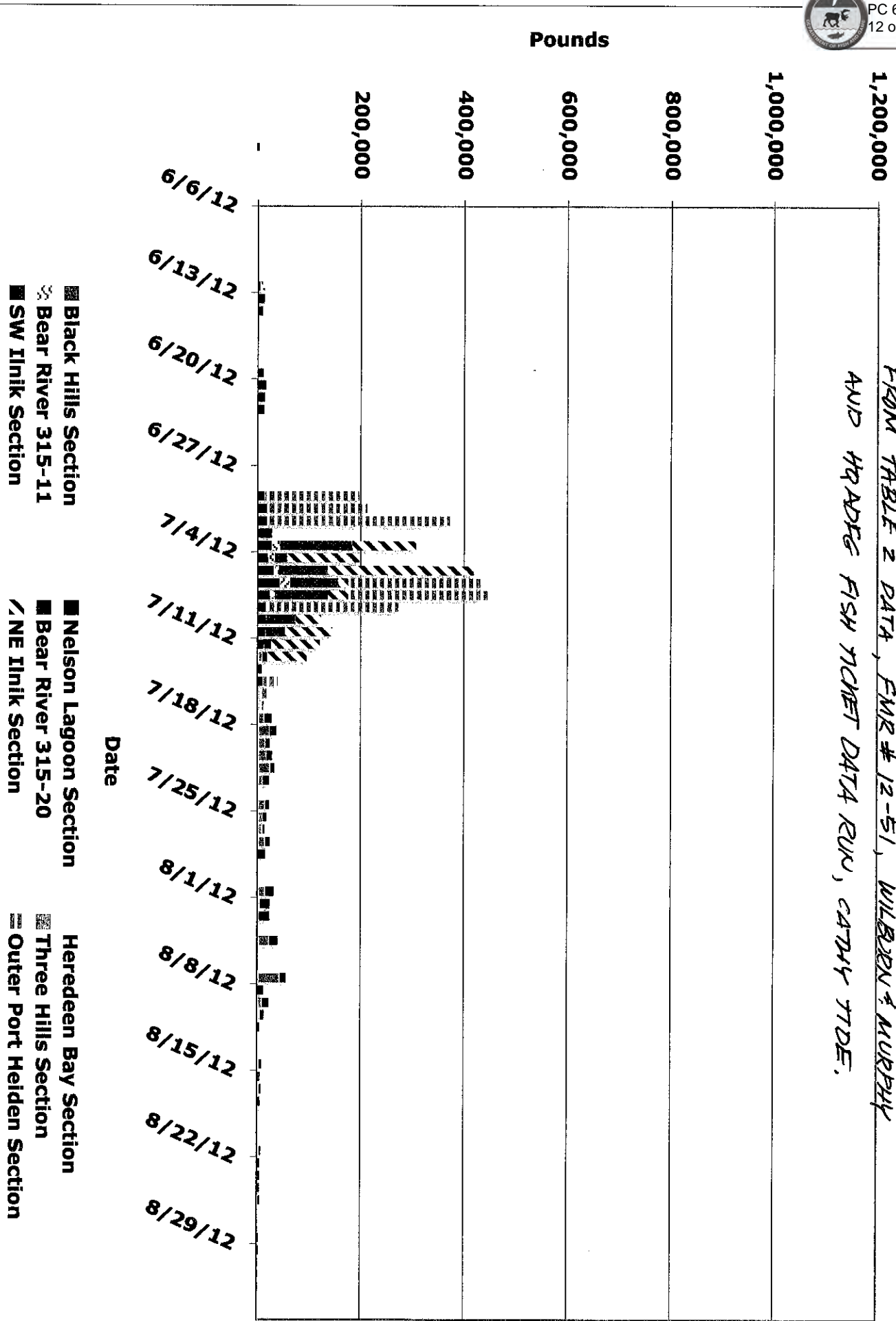


Figure 4.--North Alaska Peninsula commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 1962-2012.



North AK Pen, Northern District Sockeye Salmon Harvest by Section by Day, 2012

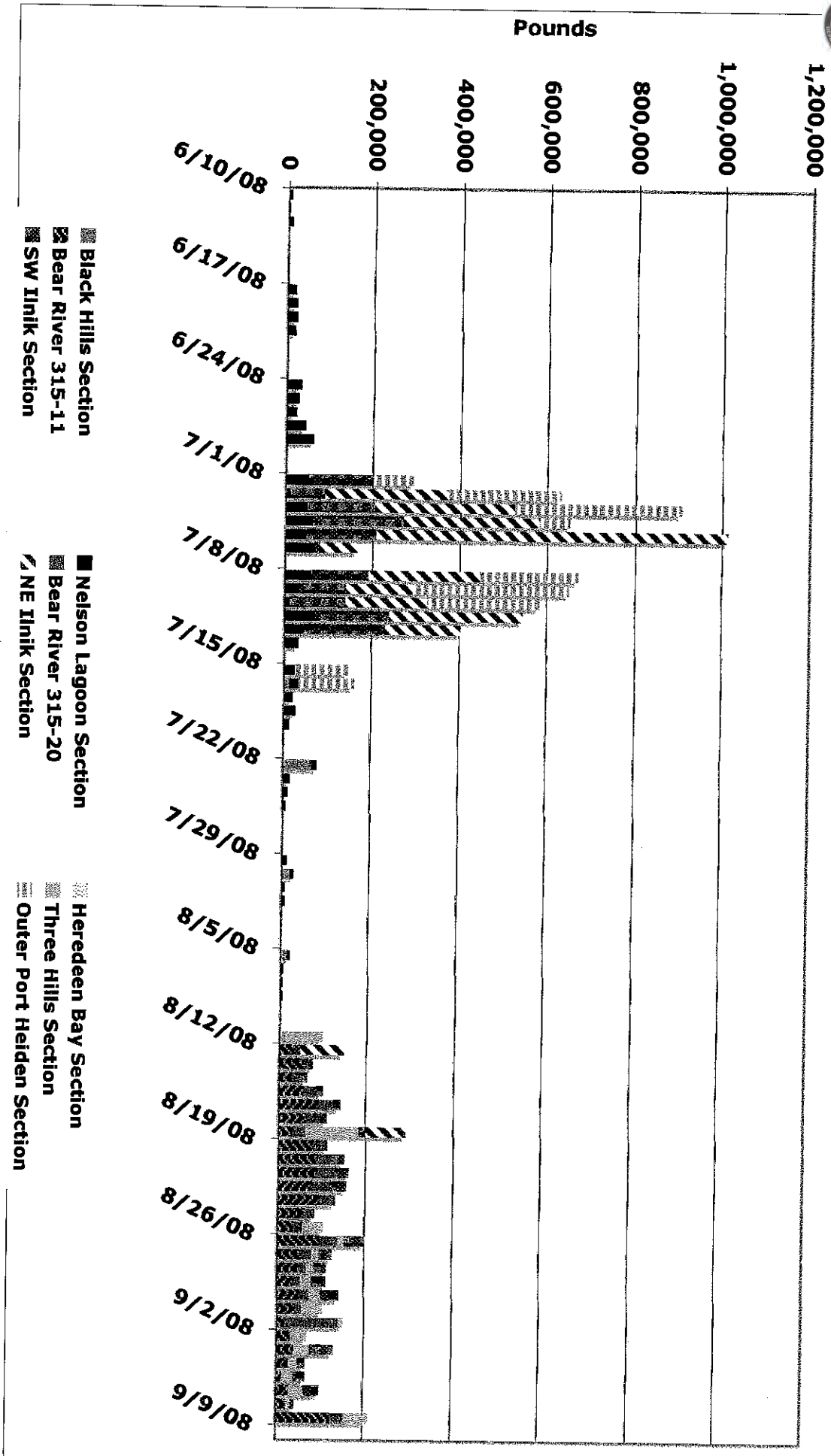
*FROM TABLE 2 DATA, ENR # 12-51, WILBERN & MURPHY
AND HQ ADTS FISH TICKET DATA RUN, CATHY TIDE.*





North AK Pen, Northern District Sockeye Harvest by Section by Day, 2008

*FROM THE FISH TRAP DATABASE
RUN BY CATHY TIDE, RAIII*





*FROM ADIG FMR #12-51
WILBURN & WILCHRY*

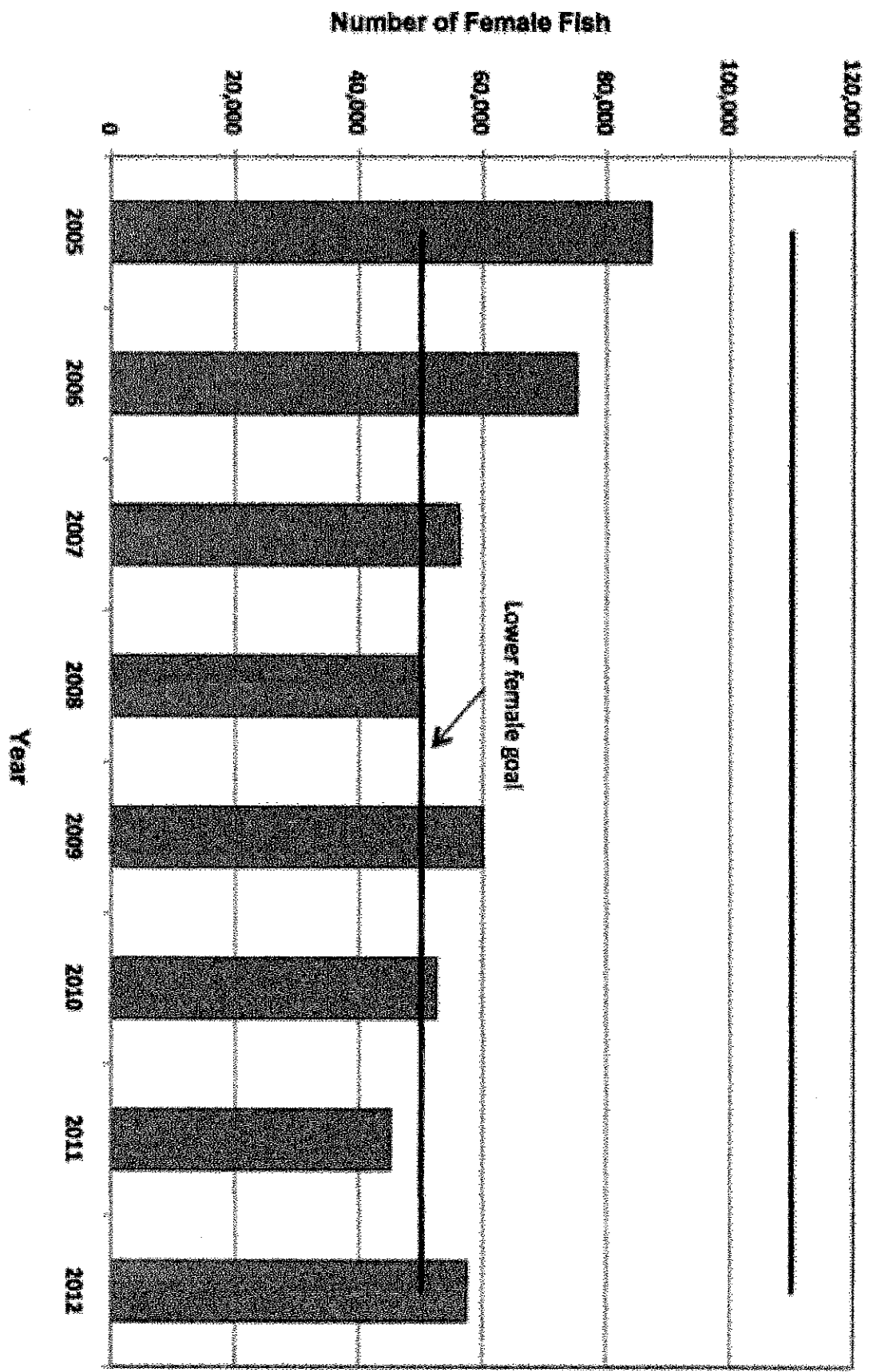
Table 14.—Historical North Alaska Peninsula sockeye salmon escapements and escapement goals, 1986–2012.

Year	Nelson River		Bear River		Sandy River		Inlik River		Meshik River		Cinder River	
	Escapement ^{a,b}	Goal	Escapement ^b	Goal	Escapement ^b	Goal	Escapement ^{b,e}	Goal	Escapement ^{d,e}	Goal	Escapement ^{d,f}	Goal
1986	193,300		272,500		115,000		135,000		26,230		25,650	
1987	258,000		310,000		64,000		70,000		28,290		17,900	
1988	451,000		451,000		38,000		39,000		35,900		1,800	
1989	546,800		606,000		52,000		50,000		10,520		3,950	
1990	240,700		450,000		40,000		45,000		26,830		11,850	
1991	268,400		452,000		48,000		75,000		26,400		47,400	
1992	162,300		200,000		32,000		82,000		33,100		12,500	
1993	287,200		250,000		40,000		62,000		50,000		20,000	
1994	325,300		367,000		51,000		95,000		44,900		83,400	
1995	329,400	100,000 to 150,000	305,000	200,000 to 250,000	40,000 to 60,000	40,000 to 60,000	58,200	10,000 to 20,000	85,610		47,500	6,000 to 12,000
1996	250,500		367,000		58,000		75,000		50,100		60,000	
1997	183,100		360,000		40,000		50,000		40,505		33,000	
1998	159,800		415,000		48,000		58,000		58,200		57,000	
1999	202,067		350,000		40,000		75,000		75,500		12,400	
2000	182,700		275,000		51,000		43,000		184,100		51,000	
2001	201,962		300,000		49,000		82,000		115,000		24,950	
2002	315,693		275,000		66,000		69,000		52,250		11,500	
2003	343,511		435,000		32,000		101,000		114,000		102,700	
2004	480,097		554,000		48,000		88,000		102,200		58,050	
2005	303,000		445,000		44,700		93,000		111,100		141,000	
2006	215,000		431,000		32,200		44,300		138,010		101,000	
2007	180,000	97,000 to 219,000	321,000	293,000 to 488,000	36,000	34,000 to 74,000	66,000	25,000 to 100,000	57,400		142,000	
2008	141,600		349,500		37,000		59,000		83,250		129,800	
2009	157,000		369,500		37,500		43,000		88,000		133,600	
2010	108,000		289,600		27,100		61,000		63,700		108,900	
2011	89,000								93,900		106,000	
2012	103,300								50,900		76,620	
2003–2012 Avg	212,051		390,060		46,150		75,930		90,246		109,967	

^a Does not include David or Caribou Rivers.
^b Escapement is based on weir counts and post weir escapement estimates. Only those years when weirs were present are included in the table.
^c From 2005–2010, and in 2012, the Ocean River did not flow into Inlik Lagoon. For those years, the Ocean River escapements (determined by aerial surveys) have been added to the Inlik River weir count. In 2012 the Ocean River escapement was 21,000 fish.
^d Escapement is based on aerial surveys.
^e Meshik River escapement includes Red and Yellow Bluff creeks (tributaries).
^f Cinder River escapement includes Mud Creek (a tributary).

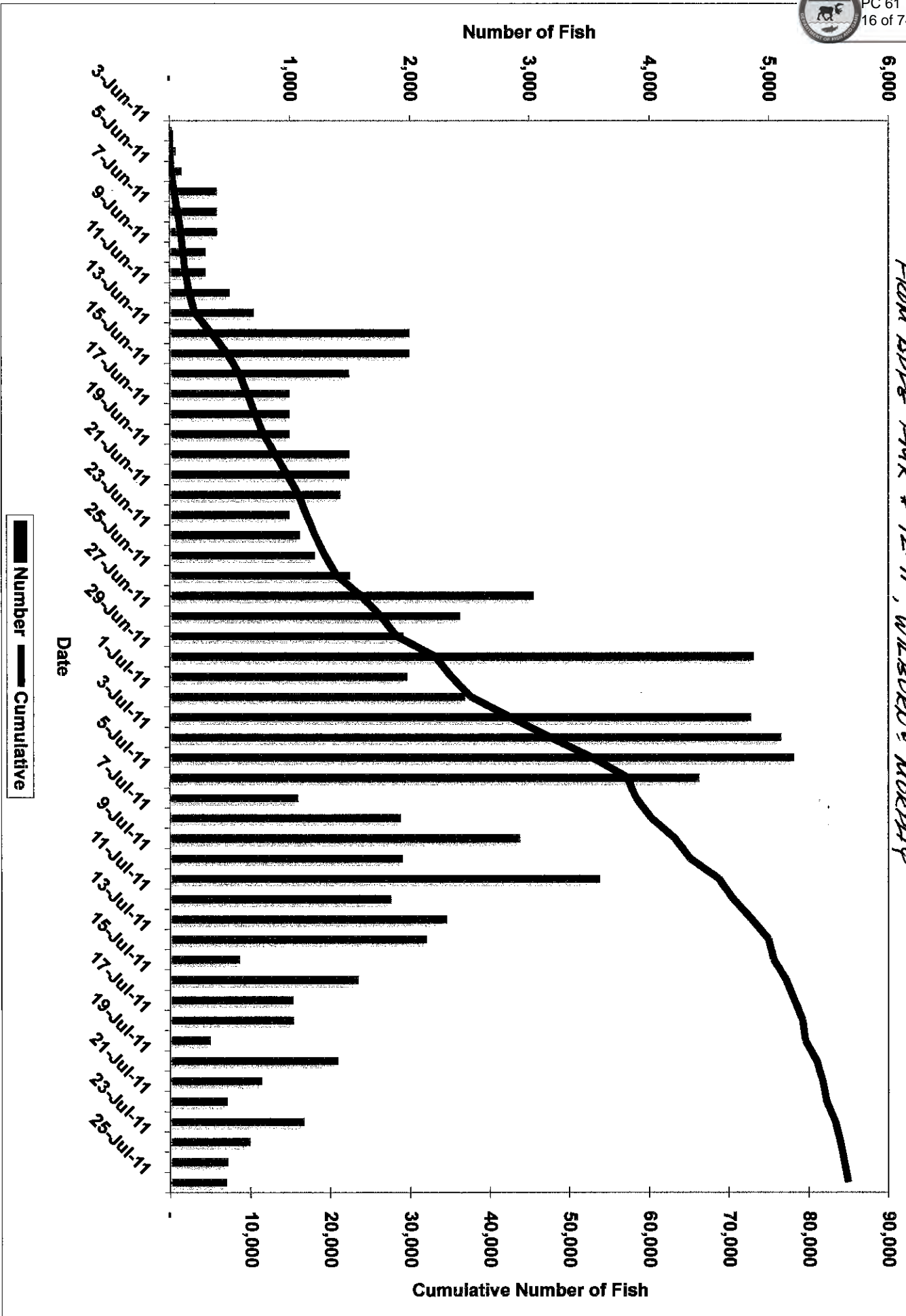


FROM ROBERT MURPHY
ADFG NORTH PENINSULA AREA MANAGEMENT BIOLOGIST
Nelson River female sockeye salmon escapement, 2005-2012





2011 Sockeye salmon escapement, Nelson River weir
From ADFG FMR # 12-11, WILBURD MURPHY



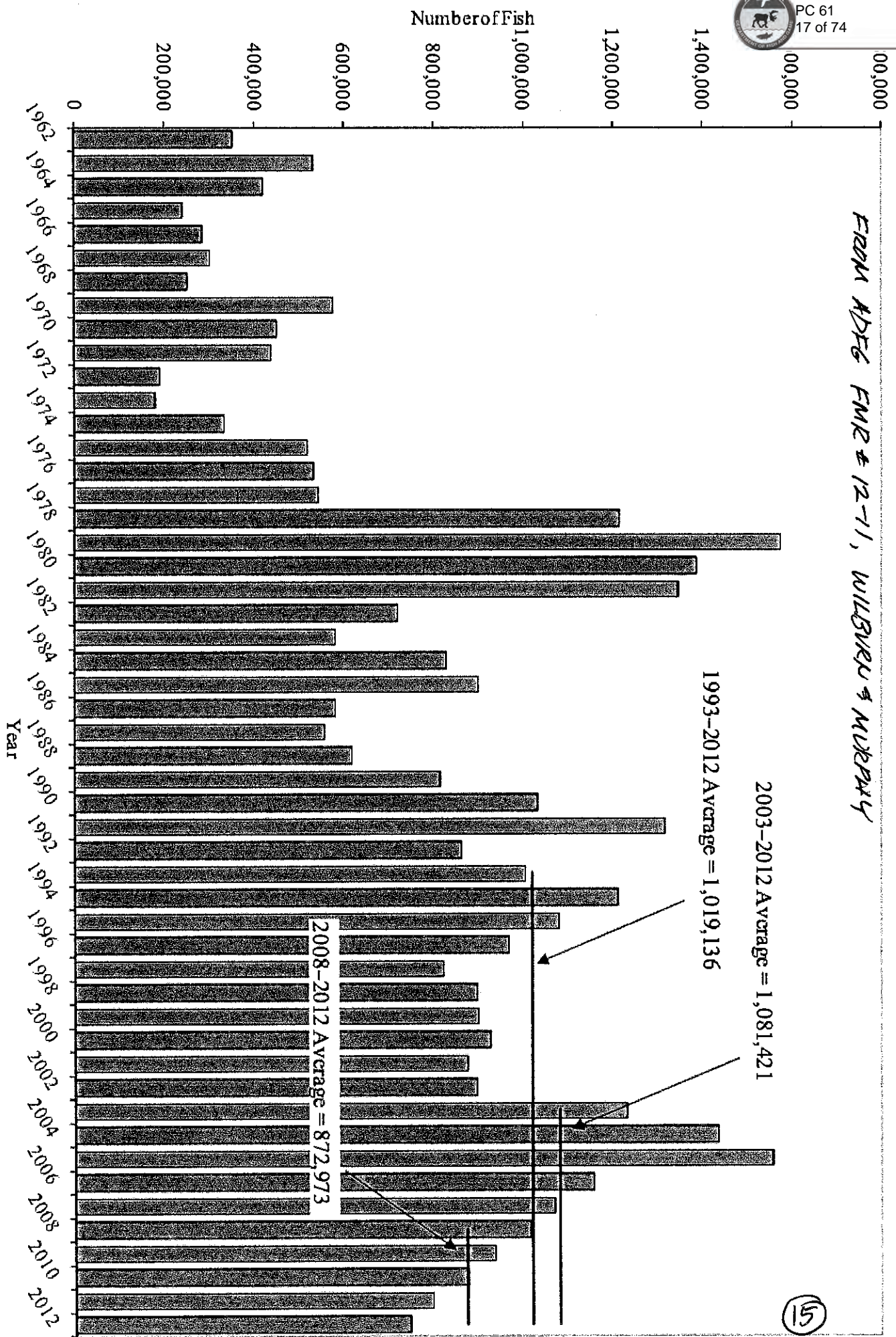
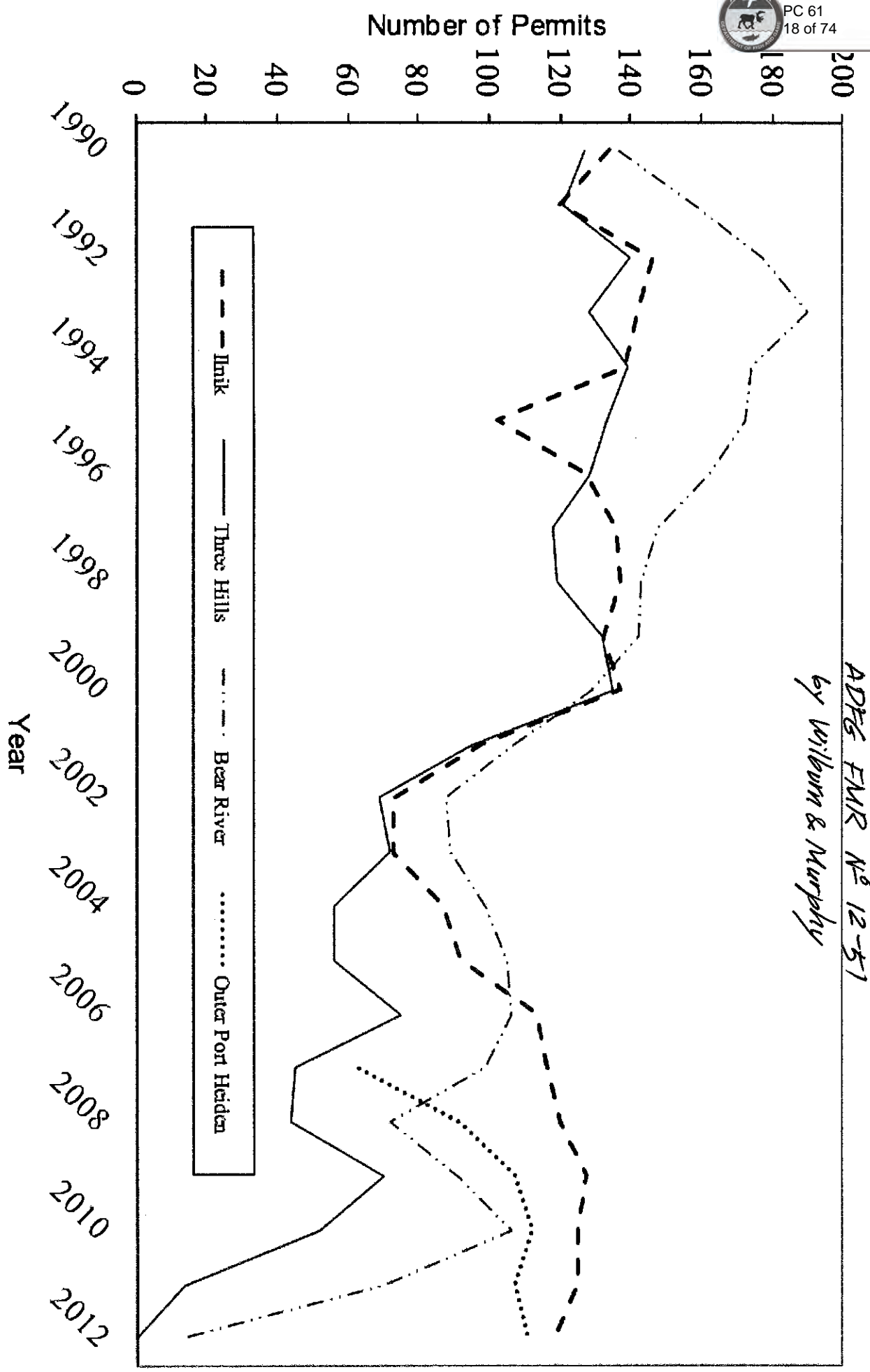


Figure 6.—North Alaska Peninsula sockeye salmon escapement, 1962–2012.



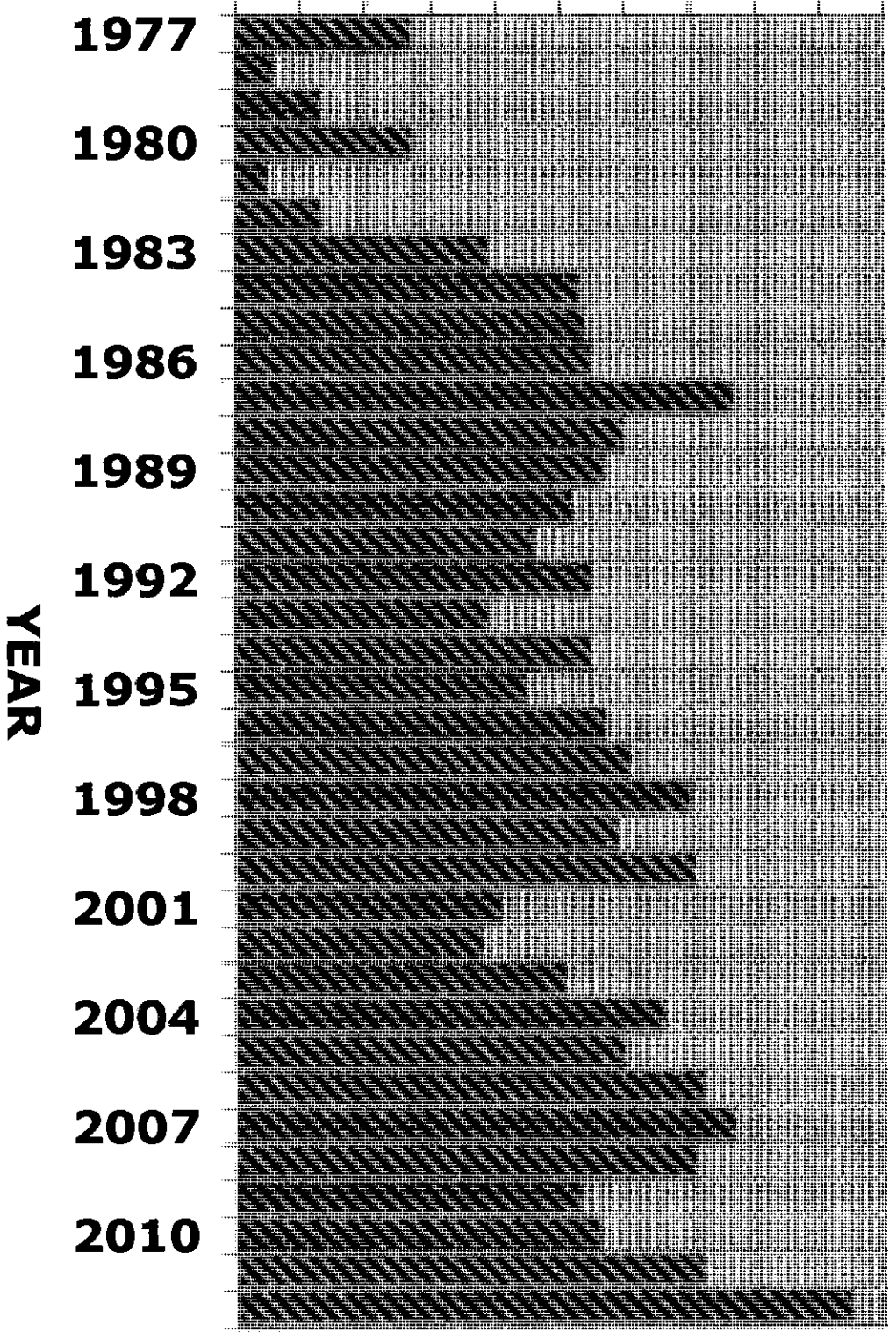
ADEG FMR N° 12-51
by Wilborn & Murphy

Figure 10.—Number of permits fished in the Inuk, Three Hills, Bear River, and Outer Port Heiden sections, 1990–2012.



% of HARVEST

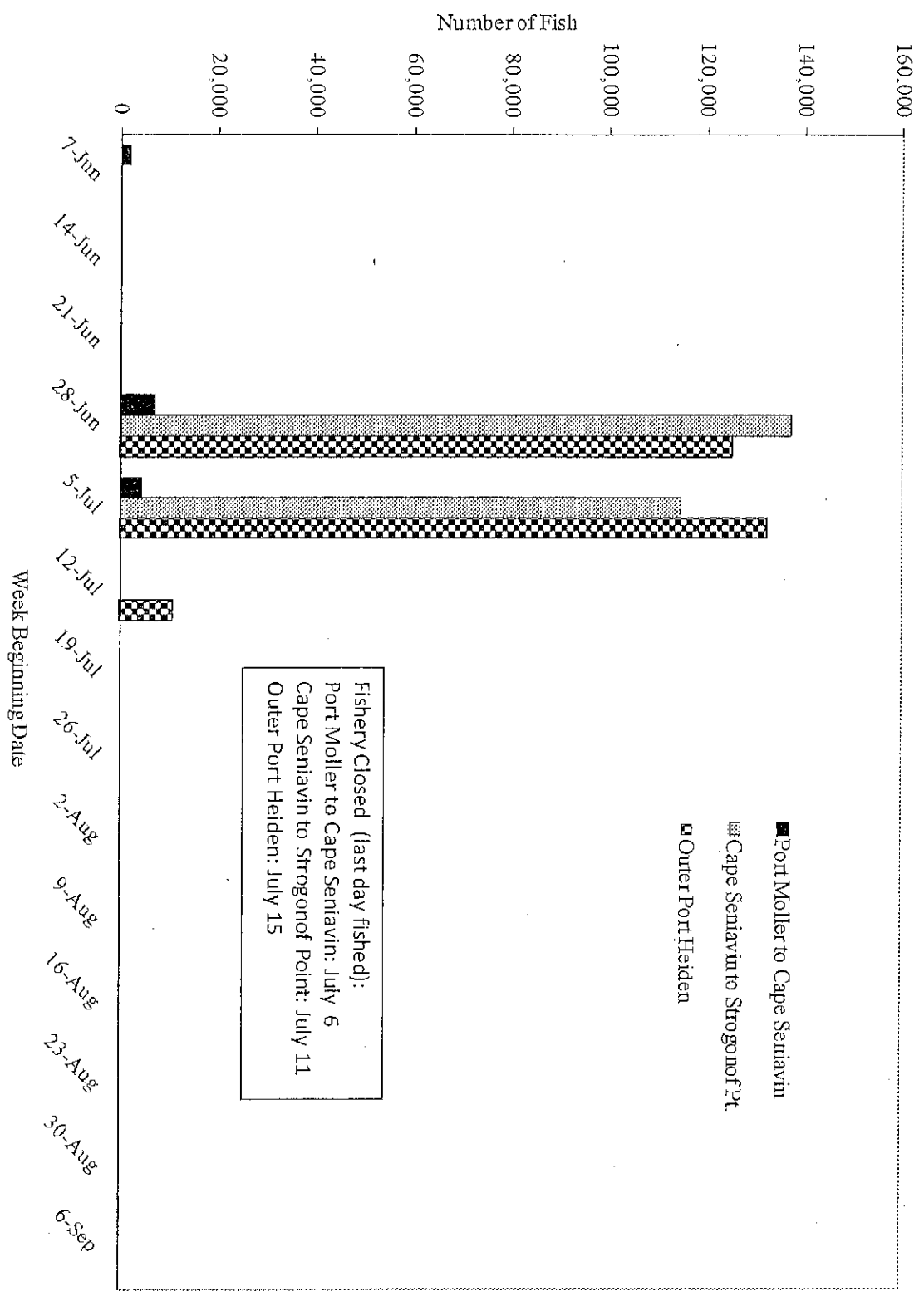
100%
90%
80%
70%
60%
50%
40%
30%
20%
10%
0%



**Distribution of Annual Sockeye Salmon
Northern District - AK Peninsula, 1977-2012
(minus Nelson Lagoon and Outer Port Heiden Sections)**

▨ HARBOR PT TO CAPE SENIAVIN
▩ CAPE SENIAVIN TO STROGANOF PT

DATA EXTRACTED FROM TABLE A
ADFG FMR # 12-51
by Wilburn & Murphy



*FWR # 12-11
ADFG WILBURN & MURPHY*

Figure 9.—Port Moller to Cape Seniavin, Cape Seniavin to Strogonof Point and Outer Port Heiden sockeye salmon catch by week, 2012.

FWR - 2012

18



1001

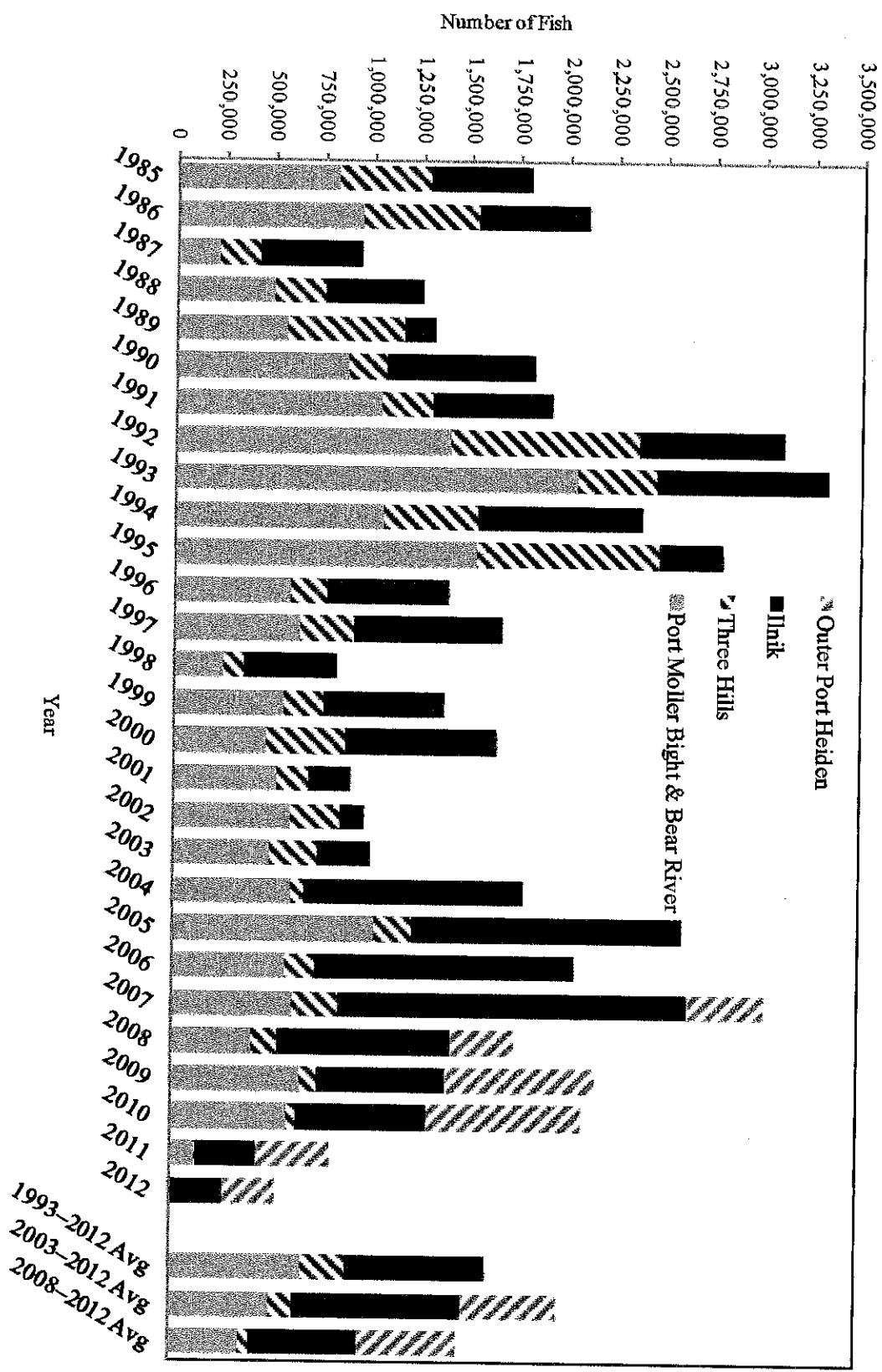


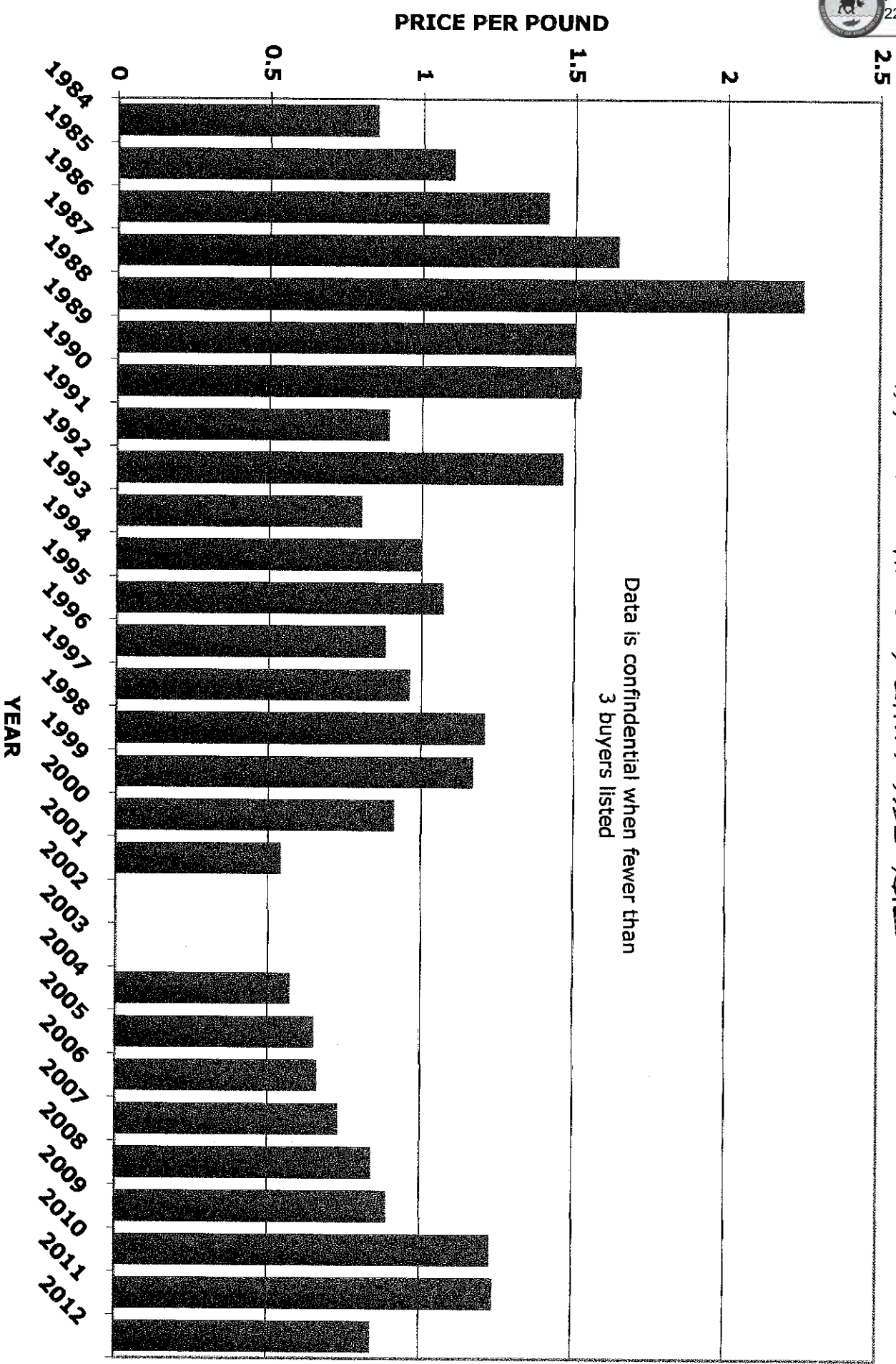
Figure 5. Port Moller Bight, Bear River, Three Hills, Ilnik and Outer Port Heiden sections commercial sockeye salmon harvest, 1985-2012.

19



Historical Area M Salmon Price per Pound, 1984-2012

FROM ADEG HQ CHAR DATA BU, CATHY TIDE RA III

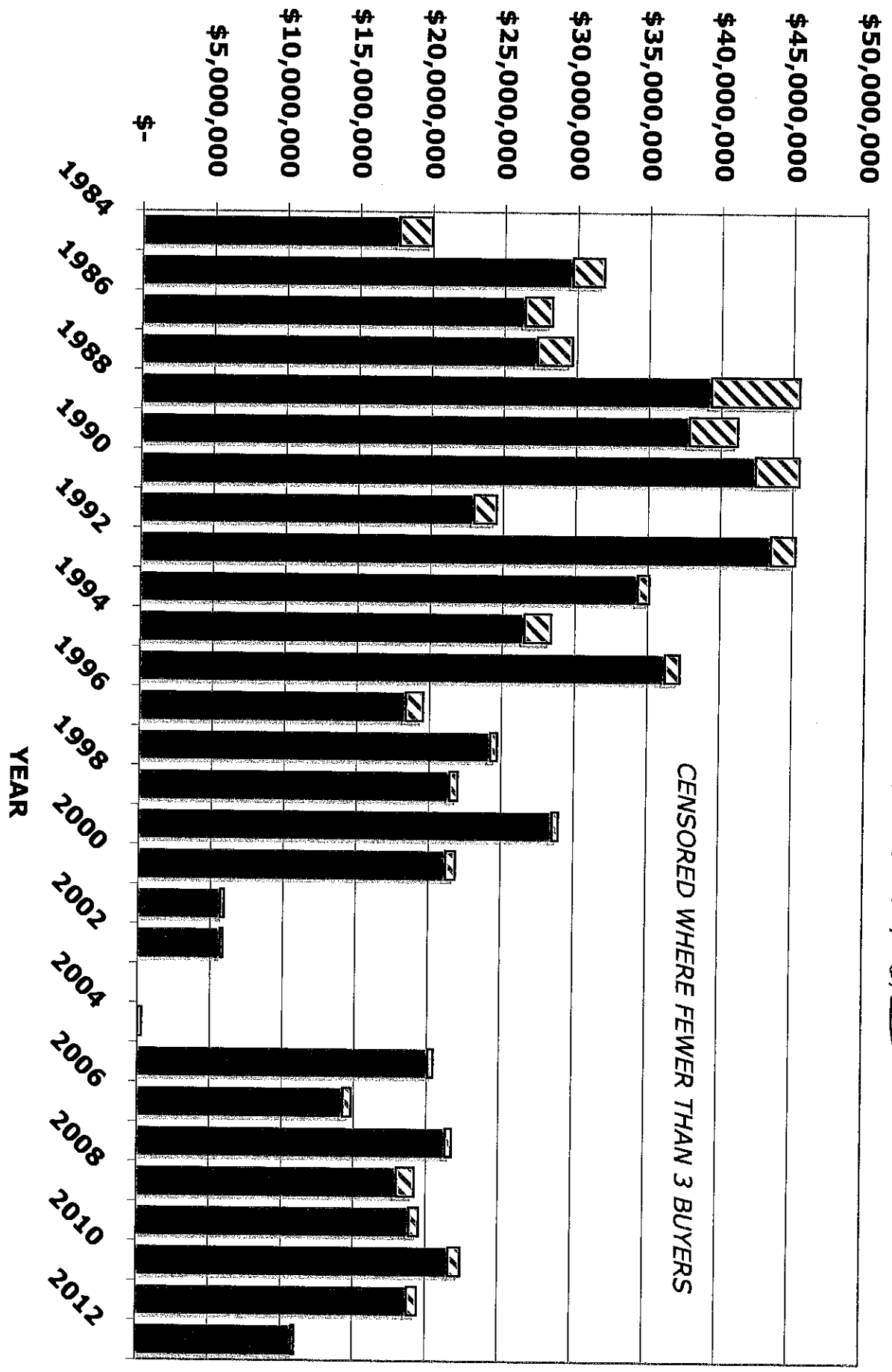




Alaska Peninsula Gillnet Exvessel Value

FROM ADIG-HQ COAR DATA RUN, CATHY TIDE, RA III

EXVESSEL VALUE



CENSORED WHERE FEWER THAN 3 BUYERS

■ SOCKEYE EXVESSEL ▨ COHO EXVESSEL



FROM EMP # 12-11 WILBERT & MURPHY ADDS APRIL 2012

Table 6.-North Peninsula coho salmon harvest in number of fish by district and section, 2003-2012.

Section	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2003-2012 Average
Northwestern District											
Dublin Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Utilia Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Swanson Lagoon	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	7	1
Bechevin Bay	0	0	0	109	10	0	0	27	9	0	7
Izenbek - Moffet Bay	37	15	901	92	3	41	50	272	905	37	142
Northwestern District Total	37	15	901	224	142	1	0	226	1,533	1,937	488
Northern District											
Black Hills	423	356	78	140	71	2,419	743	1,026	596	3,929	978
Caribou Flats ^a	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nelson Lagoon	30,620	29,879	46,486	66,874	47,647	54,282	37,060	44,821	13,119	31,476	40,226
Herendeen - Moller Bay ^b	7	0	0	0	41	1	0	0	3	0	5
Bear River	10,379	1,743	9,046	11,580	9,076	33,400	9,809	9,632	2,195	0	9,686
Three Hills	3,982	944	2,177	4,422	4,111	10,646	6,862	2,193	637	0	3,597
Thnk	5,617	649	7,870	10,715	7,281	24,428	11,682	3,112	432	3	7,179
Inner Port Heiden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Outer Port Heiden ^c	0	0	0	0	628	19	507	838	11	10	336
Cinder River	2,072	334	2,122	0	0	0	888	0	0	0	542
Northern District Total	53,100	33,905	67,779	93,731	68,855	125,195	67,551	61,622	16,993	35,418	62,415
North Peninsula											
Total	53,137	33,920	68,680	93,955	69,010	125,237	67,601	62,147	19,440	37,399	63,053

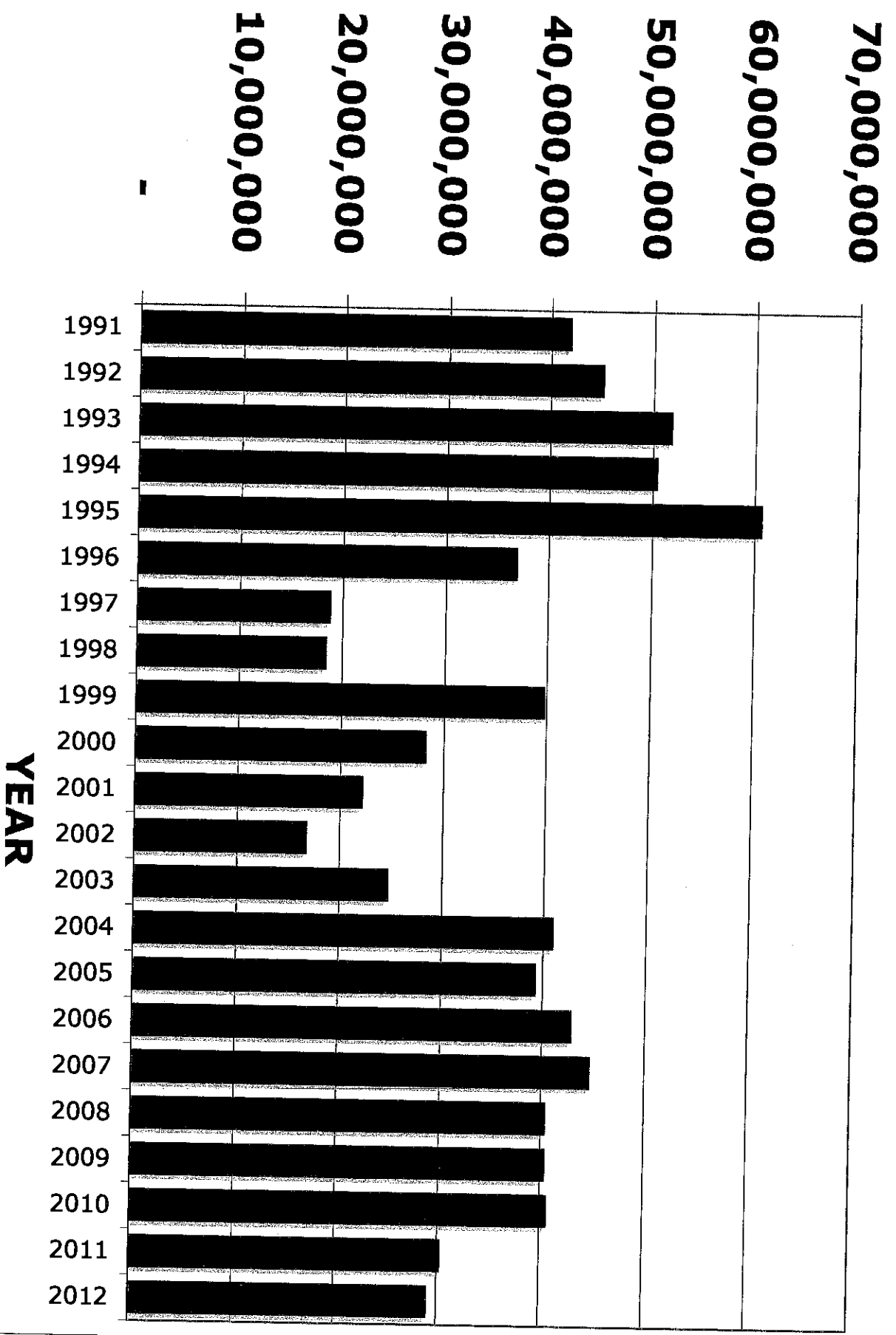
Note: Catch numbers do not include test fish harvest or fish retained for personal use.
^a Caribou Flats Section: no open season.
^b Includes Port Moller Bight Section.
^c Outer Port Heiden average only included 2007-2012, years the section has been opened.



FBWM ADP& EMR # 12-21 BBAY REPORT BY MATT JONES, et al. MAY 2012

NUMBER OF SOCKEYE

Bristol Bay Sockeye Run, 1991-2012





WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 03M SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
2011	Resident	94	0	94	80	5,261,106	65,764	\$5,763,547	\$72,044	
	Nonresident	68	0	68	64	4,964,249	77,566	\$5,722,704	\$89,417	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	144	10,225,355	71,009	\$11,486,251	\$79,766	\$127,800
2010	Resident	92	0	92	78	7,544,589	96,726	\$6,297,212	\$80,733	
	Nonresident	70	0	70	64	7,788,567	121,696	\$6,654,538	\$103,977	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	142	15,333,156	107,980	\$12,951,750	\$91,210	\$108,100
2009	Resident	89	0	89	78	8,824,611	113,136	\$6,524,143	\$83,643	
	Nonresident	73	0	73	63	8,444,570	134,041	\$6,553,439	\$104,023	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	141	17,269,181	122,476	\$13,077,582	\$92,749	\$98,000
2008	Resident	85	0	85	69	8,534,245	123,685	\$6,030,765	\$87,402	
	Nonresident	77	0	77	61	8,876,720	145,520	\$6,476,820	\$106,177	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	130	17,410,965	133,951	\$12,507,586	\$96,212	\$97,900
2007	Resident	87	0	87	72	10,995,020	152,709	\$7,363,690	\$102,273	
	Nonresident	75	0	75	53	11,888,223	224,306	\$8,139,994	\$153,585	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	125	22,883,243	183,066	\$15,503,683	\$124,029	\$74,700
2006	Resident	87	0	87	68	7,100,319	104,416	\$4,174,425	\$61,389	
	Nonresident	75	0	75	59	8,042,764	136,318	\$4,862,743	\$82,419	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	127	15,143,083	119,237	\$9,037,168	\$71,159	\$73,100
2005	Resident	85	0	85	61	8,455,659	138,617	\$5,017,593	\$82,256	
	Nonresident	77	0	77	59	11,059,086	187,442	\$6,830,717	\$115,775	
	Year Totals	162	0	162	120	19,514,745	162,623	\$11,848,309	\$98,736	\$47,400
2004	Resident	83	0	83	62	6,694,553	107,977	\$3,429,658	\$55,317	
	Nonresident	78	0	78	55	8,161,730	148,395	\$4,393,307	\$79,878	
	Year Totals	161	0	161	117	14,856,283	126,977	\$7,822,966	\$66,863	\$28,000
2003	Resident	81	0	81	52	4,672,570	89,857	\$2,219,102	\$42,675	
	Nonresident	79	0	79	57	5,317,284	93,286	\$2,763,139	\$48,476	
	Year Totals	160	0	160	109	9,989,854	91,650	\$4,982,240	\$45,709	\$23,100
2002	Resident	79	0	79	55	4,353,722	79,159	\$1,859,900	\$33,816	
	Nonresident	81	0	81	57	5,044,592	88,502	\$2,283,451	\$40,061	
	Year Totals	160	0	160	112	9,398,314	83,914	\$4,143,351	\$36,994	\$24,800
2001	Resident	80	0	80	67	3,350,068	50,001	\$1,486,147	\$22,181	

ALL CFEC DATA FROM <http://www.cfec.state.ak.us/index.htm>



WWB17P-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 03M SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1999	Nonresident	80	0	80	70	4,420,640	63,152	\$2,161,240	\$30,875	
	Year Totals	160	0	160	137	7,770,708	56,720	\$3,647,387	\$26,623	\$123,000
2000	Resident	81	1	82	78	7,210,412	92,441	\$5,667,891	\$72,665	
	Nonresident	79	0	79	78	8,998,973	115,371	\$7,484,545	\$95,956	
1999	Year Totals	160	1	161	156	16,209,385	108,906	\$13,152,436	\$84,310	\$146,400
	Resident	80	4	84	81	5,994,230	74,003	\$6,176,761	\$76,256	
1998	Nonresident	80	0	80	79	7,666,088	97,039	\$8,077,898	\$102,252	
	Year Totals	160	4	164	160	13,660,318	85,377	\$14,254,659	\$89,092	\$154,400
1998	Resident	83	3	86	81	6,447,949	79,604	\$6,189,467	\$76,413	
	Nonresident	77	1	78	78	6,842,653	87,726	\$6,744,814	\$86,472	
1997	Year Totals	160	4	164	159	13,290,602	83,589	\$12,934,281	\$81,348	\$228,800
	Resident	86	4	90	84	8,516,029	101,381	\$7,357,707	\$87,592	
1996	Nonresident	74	1	75	73	8,721,234	119,469	\$7,721,557	\$105,775	
	Year Totals	160	5	165	157	17,237,263	109,791	\$15,079,264	\$96,046	\$285,000
1996	Resident	86	4	90	89	6,871,689	77,210	\$5,325,188	\$59,834	
	Nonresident	73	1	74	74	6,833,161	92,340	\$5,390,654	\$72,847	
1995	Year Totals	159	5	164	163	13,704,850	84,079	\$10,715,841	\$65,741	\$309,400
	Resident	87	4	91	91	11,618,997	127,681	\$11,165,293	\$122,696	
1994	Nonresident	72	1	73	73	11,141,171	152,619	\$10,989,061	\$150,535	
	Year Totals	159	5	164	164	22,760,168	138,782	\$22,154,354	\$135,088	\$305,200
1994	Resident	89	4	93	93	9,472,500	101,855	\$8,635,487	\$92,855	
	Nonresident	70	1	71	71	8,998,195	126,735	\$8,788,144	\$123,777	
1993	Year Totals	159	5	164	164	18,470,695	112,626	\$17,423,630	\$106,242	\$329,800
	Resident	89	4	93	92	12,761,320	138,710	\$9,787,543	\$106,386	
1992	Nonresident	70	1	71	71	12,534,739	176,546	\$9,807,618	\$138,135	
	Year Totals	159	5	164	163	25,296,059	155,191	\$19,595,162	\$120,216	\$389,900
1992	Resident	88	4	92	90	12,896,625	143,296	\$16,872,821	\$187,476	
	Nonresident	71	1	72	72	12,331,243	171,267	\$16,601,234	\$230,573	
1991	Year Totals	159	5	164	162	25,227,868	155,728	\$33,474,056	\$206,630	\$319,300
	Resident	88	4	92	91	9,011,508	99,028	\$6,979,280	\$76,695	
1991	Nonresident	71	1	72	71	8,289,248	116,750	\$6,719,023	\$94,634	

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WWBIFP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 03M SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1990	Year Totals	159	5	164	162	17,300,756	106,795	\$13,698,303	\$84,557	\$357,000
	Resident	87	4	91	89	8,798,757	98,862	\$11,650,783	\$130,908	
	Nonresident	71	2	73	73	8,654,813	118,559	\$12,002,334	\$164,416	
	Year Totals	158	6	164	162	17,453,570	107,738	\$23,653,117	\$146,007	\$355,962
1989	Resident	89	4	93	92	7,984,244	86,785	\$9,870,327	\$107,286	
	Nonresident	69	2	71	71	7,593,746	106,954	\$9,936,273	\$139,948	
	Year Totals	158	6	164	163	15,577,990	95,570	\$19,806,600	\$121,513	\$344,000
	Resident	91	3	94	93	7,684,662	82,631	\$12,705,286	\$136,616	
	Nonresident	67	2	69	69	7,462,696	108,155	\$13,173,770	\$190,924	
	Year Totals	158	5	163	162	15,147,358	93,502	\$25,879,056	\$159,747	\$235,000
1987	Resident	94	5	99	97	6,462,935	66,628	\$7,943,592	\$81,893	
	Nonresident	64	2	66	66	5,608,868	84,983	\$7,695,684	\$116,601	
	Year Totals	158	7	165	163	12,071,803	74,060	\$15,639,277	\$95,946	\$215,429
	Resident	94	5	99	97	6,462,935	66,628	\$7,943,592	\$81,893	
1986	Resident	93	5	98	98	7,635,842	77,917	\$9,093,760	\$92,793	
	Nonresident	64	4	68	66	8,499,713	128,784	\$11,055,966	\$167,515	
	Year Totals	157	9	166	164	16,135,555	98,388	\$20,149,727	\$122,864	\$197,000
	Resident	94	5	99	93	8,578,940	92,247	\$7,814,778	\$84,030	
1985	Resident	62	4	66	65	9,265,514	142,546	\$8,687,243	\$133,650	
	Nonresident	156	9	165	158	17,844,454	112,940	\$16,502,021	\$104,443	\$175,176
	Year Totals	96	5	101	94	7,753,374	82,483	\$5,163,965	\$54,936	
	Resident	60	4	64	64	8,150,764	127,356	\$5,720,196	\$89,378	
1984	Resident	156	9	165	158	15,904,138	100,659	\$10,884,162	\$68,887	\$186,429
	Nonresident	97	6	103	96	7,951,889	82,832	\$5,841,589	\$60,850	
	Year Totals	97	6	103	96	7,951,889	82,832	\$5,841,589	\$60,850	
	Resident	59	4	63	63	8,583,043	136,239	\$6,565,058	\$104,207	
1983	Resident	156	10	166	159	16,534,932	103,993	\$12,406,647	\$78,029	\$157,700
	Nonresident	98	5	103	97	9,411,983	97,031	\$6,989,772	\$72,060	
	Year Totals	58	3	61	59	8,624,963	146,186	\$6,553,525	\$111,077	
	Resident	156	8	164	156	18,036,946	115,621	\$13,543,297	\$86,816	\$128,833
1982	Resident	101	6	107	97	7,660,092	78,970	\$6,152,841	\$63,431	
	Nonresident	55	3	58	55	8,490,406	154,371	\$6,830,720	\$124,195	
	Year Totals	156	9	165	152	16,150,498	106,253	\$12,983,561	\$85,418	\$110,000



WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 03M SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1980	Resident	103	5	108	102	5,990,202	\$8,139	\$2,694,149	\$26,413	
	Nonresident	53	2	55	53	6,062,336	114,384	\$2,697,047	\$50,888	
	Year Totals	156	7	163	155	11,992,538	77,371	\$5,391,196	\$34,782	\$115,000
1979	Resident	107	4	111	100	5,116,621	51,166	\$5,769,215	\$57,692	
	Nonresident	49	1	50	46	6,367,552	138,425	\$7,295,941	\$158,607	
	Year Totals	156	5	161	146	11,484,173	78,659	\$13,065,156	\$89,487	\$64,500
1978	Resident	110	2	112	93	3,855,665	41,459	\$2,821,948	\$30,344	
	Nonresident	46	0	46	40	3,399,998	85,000	\$2,443,569	\$61,089	
	Year Totals	156	2	158	133	7,255,663	54,554	\$5,265,517	\$39,590	
1977	Resident	108	2	110	75	2,367,282	31,564	\$1,373,720	\$18,316	
	Nonresident	46	0	46	37	2,320,564	62,718	\$1,344,868	\$36,348	
	Year Totals	154	2	156	112	4,687,846	41,856	\$2,718,588	\$24,273	
1976	Resident	110	2	112	78	3,063,547	39,276	\$1,052,894	\$13,499	
	Nonresident	43	0	43	38	3,465,245	91,191	\$1,183,113	\$31,135	
	Year Totals	153	2	155	116	6,528,792	56,283	\$2,236,007	\$19,276	
1975	Resident	109	14	123	71	1,302,702	18,348	\$575,154	\$8,101	
	Nonresident	43	7	50	27	992,885	36,774	\$432,321	\$16,012	
	Year Totals	152	21	173	98	2,295,587	23,424	\$1,007,475	\$10,280	

Notes:

A "*" following the year field indicates data are preliminary.
 Selected data fields are represented by "-" when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.
 Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e., closure).
 Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species, and gear type.
 These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.
 Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits.
 Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, educational permits, or unmatchable permits are excluded.

Average Permit Price Notes:
 --- indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery.
 ... indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

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WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 04M SALMON, SET GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
2011	Resident	96	0	96	81	4,758,414	58,746	\$4,495,642	\$55,502	
	Nonresident	17	0	17	12	305,476	25,456	\$305,773	\$25,481	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	93	5,063,890	54,450	\$4,801,415	\$51,628	\$54,000
2010	Resident	96	0	96	74	3,657,657	49,428	\$2,744,111	\$37,083	
	Nonresident	17	0	17	10	228,957	22,896	\$180,247	\$18,025	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	84	3,886,614	46,269	\$2,924,358	\$34,814	\$49,600
2009	Resident	94	0	94	75	6,148,300	81,977	\$3,847,471	\$51,300	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	13	497,687	38,284	\$354,817	\$27,294	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	88	6,645,987	75,523	\$4,202,288	\$47,753	\$51,300
2008	Resident	93	0	93	74	5,671,917	76,648	\$3,287,576	\$44,427	
	Nonresident	20	0	20	9	344,844	38,316	\$231,335	\$25,704	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	83	6,016,761	72,491	\$3,518,911	\$42,397	\$51,300
2007	Resident	95	0	95	77	6,955,629	90,333	\$3,523,987	\$45,766	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	11	997,090	90,645	\$576,195	\$52,381	
	Year Totals	114	0	114	88	7,952,719	90,372	\$4,100,182	\$46,593	\$57,400
2006	Resident	93	0	93	82	7,536,393	91,907	\$3,904,832	\$47,620	
	Nonresident	21	0	21	12	1,039,829	86,652	\$570,257	\$47,521	
	Year Totals	114	0	114	94	8,576,222	91,236	\$4,475,089	\$47,607	\$56,800
2005	Resident	92	0	92	78	9,010,415	115,518	\$4,755,342	\$60,966	
	Nonresident	21	0	21	14	1,149,820	82,130	\$695,606	\$49,686	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	92	10,160,235	110,437	\$5,450,949	\$59,249	\$50,500
2004	Resident	95	0	95	75	6,801,230	90,683	\$3,198,167	\$42,642	
	Nonresident	18	0	18	11	1,285,830	116,894	\$674,543	\$61,322	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	86	8,087,060	94,036	\$3,872,710	\$45,032	\$38,100
2003	Resident	94	0	94	74	6,043,260	81,666	\$2,377,994	\$32,135	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	12	748,465	62,372	\$397,095	\$33,091	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	86	6,791,725	78,974	\$2,775,089	\$32,268	\$50,500
2002	Resident	95	0	95	77	4,524,965	58,766	\$1,706,238	\$22,159	
	Nonresident	18	0	18	13	622,712	47,901	\$287,962	\$22,151	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	90	5,147,677	57,196	\$1,994,200	\$22,158	\$62,600
2001	Resident	94	0	94	81	4,725,201	58,336	\$1,585,629	\$19,576	

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WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 04M SALMON, SET GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
	Nonresident	19	0	19	17	979,422	57,613	\$377,039	\$22,179	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	98	5,704,623	58,210	\$1,962,668	\$20,027	\$73,300
2000	Resident	94	0	94	90	6,394,779	73,275	\$4,317,335	\$47,970	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	1,234,609	64,979	\$843,297	\$44,384	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	109	7,829,388	71,829	\$5,160,633	\$47,345	\$88,900
1999	Resident	94	0	94	90	8,268,086	91,868	\$7,357,219	\$81,747	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	17	1,330,025	78,237	\$1,318,692	\$77,570	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	107	9,398,111	89,702	\$8,675,911	\$81,083	\$86,300
1998	Resident	90	0	90	89	6,805,402	76,465	\$5,272,456	\$59,241	
	Nonresident	23	0	23	23	1,417,073	61,612	\$1,185,126	\$51,527	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	112	8,222,475	73,415	\$6,457,583	\$57,657	\$78,800
1997	Resident	88	1	89	86	5,776,784	67,172	\$4,883,726	\$56,788	
	Nonresident	25	0	25	25	1,662,434	66,497	\$1,463,656	\$58,546	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	111	7,439,218	67,020	\$6,347,383	\$57,184	\$97,200
1996	Resident	89	1	90	87	6,135,293	70,521	\$3,955,275	\$45,463	
	Nonresident	24	0	24	22	1,984,775	90,217	\$1,376,744	\$62,579	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	109	8,120,068	74,496	\$5,332,019	\$48,918	\$106,300
1995	Resident	90	1	91	86	8,227,947	95,674	\$5,674,371	\$65,981	
	Nonresident	23	0	23	23	1,719,158	74,746	\$1,374,121	\$59,744	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	109	9,947,105	91,258	\$7,048,492	\$64,665	\$109,300
1994	Resident	91	1	92	87	6,948,748	79,871	\$5,362,576	\$61,639	
	Nonresident	22	0	22	21	1,484,892	70,709	\$1,232,908	\$58,710	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	108	8,433,640	78,089	\$6,595,484	\$61,069	\$107,900
1993	Resident	93	1	94	93	7,097,391	76,316	\$4,602,785	\$49,492	
	Nonresident	20	0	20	20	1,457,789	72,889	\$1,029,744	\$51,487	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	113	8,555,180	75,710	\$5,632,529	\$49,845	\$129,400
1992	Resident	93	1	94	91	7,499,772	82,415	\$7,892,657	\$86,732	
	Nonresident	20	0	20	20	1,662,452	83,123	\$1,836,108	\$91,805	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	111	9,162,224	82,543	\$9,728,766	\$87,647	\$101,400
1991	Resident	91	1	92	89	6,900,031	77,528	\$4,577,453	\$51,432	
	Nonresident	22	0	22	21	1,536,277	73,156	\$1,080,108	\$51,434	

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WWBIFP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 04M SALMON, SET GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1990	Year Totals	113	1	114	110	8,436,308	76,694	\$5,657,561	\$51,432	\$130,000
	Resident	94	1	95	91	5,122,531	\$6,292	\$6,574,760	\$72,250	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	1,296,607	68,242	\$1,681,278	\$88,488	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	110	6,419,138	\$8,356	\$8,256,037	\$75,055	\$121,667
1989	Resident	94	1	95	93	6,365,167	68,443	\$6,773,016	\$72,828	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	18	1,317,056	73,170	\$1,497,145	\$83,175	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	111	7,682,223	69,209	\$8,270,160	\$74,506	\$79,156
	Resident	93	1	94	86	4,995,976	58,093	\$7,856,094	\$91,350	
1988	Nonresident	20	0	20	20	1,549,904	77,495	\$2,381,662	\$119,083	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	106	6,545,880	61,754	\$10,237,756	\$96,583	\$85,542
1987	Resident	93	1	94	89	4,631,561	52,040	\$6,182,092	\$69,462	
	Nonresident	20	0	20	19	799,484	42,078	\$1,046,541	\$55,081	
	Year Totals	113	1	114	108	5,431,045	50,287	\$7,228,633	\$66,932	\$62,063
	Resident	93	3	96	80	4,202,683	52,534	\$4,522,421	\$56,530	
1986	Nonresident	20	0	20	20	1,022,339	51,117	\$1,080,456	\$54,023	
	Year Totals	113	3	116	100	5,225,022	52,250	\$5,602,877	\$56,029	\$56,357
1985	Resident	95	4	99	87	4,763,687	54,755	\$3,804,373	\$43,728	
	Nonresident	15	0	15	15	1,107,137	73,809	\$950,499	\$63,367	
	Year Totals	110	4	114	102	5,870,824	57,557	\$4,754,871	\$46,616	\$50,313
	Resident	95	4	99	92	7,519,217	81,731	\$5,166,117	\$56,133	
1984	Nonresident	14	0	14	11	1,156,383	105,126	\$752,376	\$68,398	
	Year Totals	109	4	113	103	8,675,600	84,229	\$5,918,493	\$57,461	\$50,374
1983	Resident	96	5	101	83	4,294,749	51,744	\$2,928,767	\$35,286	
	Nonresident	13	0	13	11	744,316	67,665	\$536,172	\$48,743	
	Year Totals	109	5	114	94	5,039,065	53,607	\$3,464,938	\$36,861	\$55,420
	Resident	95	6	101	82	4,039,558	49,263	\$2,815,318	\$34,333	
1982	Nonresident	14	0	14	10	693,519	69,352	\$526,505	\$52,651	
	Year Totals	109	6	115	92	4,733,077	51,446	\$3,341,823	\$36,324	
1981	Resident	98	6	104	81	5,220,244	64,447	\$4,351,052	\$53,717	
	Nonresident	11	0	11	7	771,164	110,166	\$660,165	\$94,309	
	Year Totals	109	6	115	88	5,991,408	68,084	\$5,011,217	\$56,946	\$34,166

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WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S 04M SALMON, SET GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1980	Resident	98	4	102	79	3,772,881	47,758	\$1,800,934	\$22,797	
	Nonresident	11	0	11	7	410,529	58,647	\$206,483	\$29,498	
	Year Totals	109	4	113	86	4,183,410	48,644	\$2,007,417	\$23,342	\$15,000
1979	Resident	99	5	104	74	3,368,191	45,516	\$3,486,863	\$47,120	
	Nonresident	9	0	9	6	264,914	44,152	\$287,207	\$47,868	
	Year Totals	108	5	113	80	3,633,105	45,414	\$3,774,069	\$47,176	\$32,250
1978	Resident	100	5	105	56	1,461,343	26,095	\$1,014,590	\$18,118	
	Nonresident	8	0	8	4	215,822	53,956	\$157,847	\$39,462	
	Year Totals	108	5	113	60	1,677,165	27,953	\$1,172,437	\$19,541	
1977	Resident	95	2	97	50	915,821	18,316	\$506,983	\$10,140	
	Nonresident	11	0	11	6	299,340	49,890	\$174,956	\$29,159	
	Year Totals	106	2	108	56	1,215,161	21,699	\$681,939	\$12,177	
1976	Resident	98	10	108	50					
	Nonresident	7	0	7	3					
	Year Totals	105	10	115	53	1,142,814	21,563	\$402,633	\$7,597	
1975	Resident	76	26	102	37					
	Nonresident	6	1	7	3					
	Year Totals	82	27	109	40	361,413	9,035	\$161,999	\$4,050	

Notes:

A "*" following the year field indicates data are preliminary.
 Selected data fields are represented by "-" when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.
 Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e., closure).
 Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species, and gear type.
 These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.
 Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits.
 Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, educational permits, or unmatchable permits are excluded.

Average Permit Price Notes:

---- indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery.
 ... indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

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WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S O I M SALMON, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
2011	Resident	83	0	83	49	23,260,108	474,696	\$13,463,126	\$274,758	
	Nonresident	36	0	36	10	6,788,705	678,871	\$3,915,624	\$391,562	
	Year Totals	119	0	119	59	30,048,813	509,302	\$17,378,750	\$294,555	\$55,800
2010	Resident	85	0	85	48	8,770,850	182,726	\$4,546,745	\$94,724	
	Nonresident	34	0	34	15	3,867,085	257,806	\$1,989,915	\$132,661	
	Year Totals	119	0	119	63	12,637,935	200,602	\$6,536,660	\$103,757	\$62,900
2009	Resident	85	0	85	47	38,678,518	822,947	\$12,047,629	\$256,333	
	Nonresident	34	0	34	7	8,239,341	117,7049	\$2,349,851	\$335,693	
	Year Totals	119	0	119	54	46,917,859	868,849	\$14,397,480	\$266,620	\$73,800
2008	Resident	82	0	82	46	44,627,276	970,158	\$16,489,964	\$358,477	
	Nonresident	36	0	36	9	11,301,118	125,680	\$4,176,892	\$464,099	
	Year Totals	118	0	118	55	55,928,394	101,6880	\$20,666,856	\$375,761	\$53,900
2007	Resident	85	0	85	39	33,079,432	848,191	\$8,907,245	\$228,391	
	Nonresident	33	0	33	7	7,664,944	109,4992	\$1,889,688	\$269,955	
	Year Totals	118	0	118	46	40,744,376	885,747	\$10,796,933	\$234,716	\$33,200
2006	Resident	85	0	85	37	22,857,607	617,773	\$5,682,092	\$153,570	
	Nonresident	34	0	34	6	7,573,548	126,228	\$1,575,842	\$262,640	
	Year Totals	119	0	119	43	30,431,155	707,701	\$7,257,934	\$168,789	\$31,000
2005	Resident	86	0	86	39	34,203,128	877,003	\$6,897,401	\$176,856	
	Nonresident	33	0	33	7	6,339,414	905,631	\$1,301,508	\$185,930	
	Year Totals	119	0	119	46	40,542,542	881,360	\$8,198,909	\$178,237	\$24,000
2004	Resident	87	1	88	37	28,748,913	776,998	\$5,336,321	\$144,225	
	Nonresident	33	0	33	5	4,203,706	840,741	\$894,938	\$178,988	
	Year Totals	120	1	121	42	32,952,619	784,586	\$6,231,259	\$148,363	\$17,300
2003	Resident	89	0	89	43					
	Nonresident	29	0	29	3					
	Year Totals	118	0	118	46	20,802,567	452,230	\$2,768,854	\$60,192	\$14,600
2002	Resident	88	2	90	42	15,050,720	388,350	\$2,440,835	\$58,115	
	Nonresident	31	0	31	0	0	0	\$0	\$0	
	Year Totals	119	2	121	42	15,050,720	388,350	\$2,440,835	\$58,115	\$39,600
2001	Resident	89	1	90	60	19,353,261	322,554	\$2,610,871	\$43,515	

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WWBTPP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S OIM SALMON, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1999	Nonresident	31	0	31	4	2,677,681	669,420	\$332,034	\$83,009	
	Year Totals	120	1	121	64	22,030,942	344,233	\$2,942,906	\$45,983	\$48,800
2000	Resident	90	1	91	64	16,253,038	253,954	\$4,778,044	\$74,657	
	Nonresident	30	0	30	12	5,226,572	435,548	\$1,210,356	\$100,863	
1999	Year Totals	120	1	121	76	21,479,610	282,626	\$5,988,400	\$78,795	\$48,800
	Resident	91	1	92	66	30,919,157	468,472	\$10,010,831	\$151,679	
1998	Nonresident	29	0	29	8	4,369,976	546,247	\$1,314,584	\$164,323	
	Year Totals	120	1	121	74	35,289,133	476,890	\$11,325,415	\$153,046	\$74,300
1998	Resident	89	2	91	70	27,139,590	387,708	\$6,993,039	\$99,901	
	Nonresident	31	0	31	9	5,679,478	631,053	\$1,455,317	\$161,702	
1997	Year Totals	120	2	122	79	32,819,068	415,431	\$8,448,356	\$106,941	\$166,000
	Resident	90	2	92	69	12,529,564	181,588	\$4,035,436	\$58,485	
1996	Nonresident	30	0	30	13	1,628,237	125,249	\$642,027	\$49,387	
	Year Totals	120	2	122	82	14,157,801	172,656	\$4,677,464	\$57,042	\$166,000
1996	Resident	90	4	94	80	12,462,627	155,783	\$3,236,222	\$40,453	
	Nonresident	30	0	30	21	2,895,453	137,879	\$902,952	\$42,998	
1995	Year Totals	120	4	124	101	15,358,080	152,060	\$4,139,174	\$40,982	\$166,000
	Resident	93	4	97	93	58,181,760	625,610	\$15,923,891	\$171,225	
1994	Nonresident	27	0	27	25	17,119,629	684,785	\$5,003,454	\$200,138	
	Year Totals	120	4	124	118	75,301,389	638,147	\$20,927,345	\$177,350	\$182,800
1994	Resident	92	4	96	93	40,484,152	435,313	\$10,232,313	\$110,025	
	Nonresident	28	0	28	26	12,179,075	468,426	\$3,290,014	\$126,539	
1993	Year Totals	120	4	124	119	52,663,227	442,548	\$13,522,327	\$113,633	\$193,400
	Resident	91	6	97	93	42,213,418	453,908	\$12,351,599	\$132,813	
1992	Nonresident	29	0	29	29	9,436,255	325,388	\$3,803,704	\$131,162	
	Year Totals	120	6	126	122	51,649,673	423,358	\$16,155,304	\$132,421	\$197,500
1992	Resident	91	6	97	91	42,254,551	464,336	\$19,565,580	\$215,006	
	Nonresident	28	0	28	28	12,204,054	435,859	\$6,286,370	\$224,513	
1991	Year Totals	119	6	125	119	54,458,605	457,635	\$25,851,950	\$217,243	\$191,700
	Resident	92	7	99	94	39,107,787	416,040	\$9,616,381	\$102,302	
1991	Nonresident	27	0	27	26	9,279,865	356,918	\$2,796,531	\$107,559	

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Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S O I M SALMON, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1990	Year Totals	119	7	126	120	48,387,652	403,230	\$12,412,912	\$103,441	\$232,500
	Resident	92	7	99	94	20,130,023	214,149	\$13,936,100	\$148,256	
	Nonresident	27	0	27	27	7,246,003	268,370	\$5,489,159	\$203,302	
	Year Totals	119	7	126	121	27,376,026	226,248	\$19,425,259	\$160,539	\$226,667
1989	Resident	93	7	100	96	32,561,163	339,179	\$19,689,269	\$205,097	
	Nonresident	26	0	26	23	9,466,521	411,588	\$6,484,059	\$281,916	
	Year Totals	119	7	126	119	42,027,684	353,174	\$26,173,328	\$219,944	\$214,500
	Resident	95	5	100	92	34,205,528	371,799	\$32,682,767	\$355,247	
	Nonresident	24	0	24	22	10,514,535	477,933	\$10,763,708	\$489,259	
	Year Totals	119	5	124	114	44,720,063	392,281	\$43,446,475	\$381,109	\$182,833
1987	Resident	98	6	104	96	15,109,455	157,390	\$10,534,050	\$109,730	
	Nonresident	21	0	21	19	3,586,529	188,765	\$3,100,933	\$163,207	
	Year Totals	119	6	125	115	18,695,984	162,574	\$13,634,984	\$118,565	\$176,667
	Resident	100	6	106	102	26,708,130	261,844	\$12,568,099	\$123,217	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	5,496,019	289,264	\$2,902,030	\$152,738	
	Year Totals	119	6	125	121	32,204,149	266,150	\$15,470,130	\$127,852	\$236,250
1985	Resident	100	9	109	104	30,753,895	295,711	\$13,756,000	\$132,269	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	6,467,924	340,417	\$3,437,163	\$180,903	
	Year Totals	119	9	128	123	37,221,819	302,616	\$17,193,163	\$139,782	
	Resident	98	8	106	101	58,032,679	574,581	\$18,912,911	\$187,257	
	Nonresident	20	0	20	20	12,599,166	629,958	\$4,433,811	\$221,691	
	Year Totals	118	8	126	121	70,631,845	583,734	\$23,346,723	\$192,948	\$243,333
1983	Resident	99	9	108	103	25,590,770	248,454	\$11,532,106	\$111,962	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	18	5,897,046	327,614	\$2,982,111	\$165,673	
	Year Totals	118	9	127	121	31,487,816	260,230	\$14,514,217	\$119,952	
	Resident	99	9	108	97	39,129,810	403,400	\$14,017,534	\$144,511	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	9,304,199	489,695	\$4,236,010	\$222,948	
	Year Totals	118	9	127	116	48,434,009	417,535	\$18,253,544	\$157,358	
1981	Resident	98	10	108	103	32,499,831	315,532	\$16,877,250	\$163,857	
	Nonresident	19	0	19	19	8,991,662	473,245	\$5,096,796	\$268,252	
	Year Totals	117	10	127	122	41,491,493	340,094	\$21,974,046	\$180,115	\$125,000

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WWBTP-A State of Alaska 2012-11-02
Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission
Basic Information Table
S OIM SALMON, PURSE SEINE, AK PENINSULA

Year	Residency	Permanent Permits Renewed	Interim Permits Issued	Total Permits Issued/ Renewed	Total Permits Fished	Total Pounds	Average Pounds	Total Gross Earnings	Average Gross Earnings	Average Permit Price
1980	Resident	97	8	105	102	45,442,138	445,511	\$13,681,307	\$134,130	
	Nonresident	20	1	21	21	15,020,376	715,256	\$4,752,243	\$226,297	
	Year Totals	117	9	126	123	60,462,514	491,565	\$18,433,550	\$149,866	\$102,500
1979	Resident	102	6	108	105	29,574,733	281,664	\$14,593,075	\$138,982	
	Nonresident	15	0	15	13	6,418,709	493,747	\$4,147,631	\$319,049	
	Year Totals	117	6	123	118	35,993,442	305,029	\$18,740,706	\$158,820	\$81,667
1978	Resident	104	8	112	101	23,801,950	235,663	\$8,506,777	\$84,226	
	Nonresident	11	0	11	10	2,899,221	289,922	\$1,286,821	\$128,682	
	Year Totals	115	8	123	111	26,701,171	240,551	\$9,793,597	\$88,231	
1977	Resident	99	0	99	74	7,742,700	104,631	\$2,242,745	\$30,307	
	Nonresident	14	0	14	8	524,152	65,519	\$220,648	\$27,581	
	Year Totals	113	0	113	82	8,266,852	100,815	\$2,463,393	\$30,041	
1976	Resident	99	1	100	75	11,679,760	155,730	\$3,274,963	\$43,666	
	Nonresident	13	1	14	11	1,470,230	133,657	\$468,034	\$42,549	
	Year Totals	112	2	114	86	13,149,990	152,907	\$3,742,997	\$43,523	
1975	Resident	95	16	111	45	1,038,229	23,072	\$352,180	\$7,826	
	Nonresident	13	2	15	9	290,248	32,250	\$110,701	\$12,300	
	Year Totals	108	18	126	54	1,328,477	24,601	\$462,882	\$8,572	

Notes:

A "*" following the year field indicates data are preliminary.
 Selected data fields are represented by "-" when fewer than four people participated in a fishery.
 Selected data fields are represented by "0" when no activity has occurred in a fishery (i.e., closure).
 Gross earnings are estimated using an average annual ex-vessel price per area, species, and gear type.
 These data are aggregated by type of permit fished, and thus contain both targeted and incidentally landed species.
 Data includes only commercial catch landed on valid permits.
 Data associated with test fishing, illegal landings, derbies, educational permits, or unmatchable permits are excluded.

Average Permit Price Notes:
 --- indicates that there were no monetary transfers for this fishery.
 ... indicates confidential information because fewer than four surveys exist.

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PERMIT VALUE

TABLE DESCRIPTION: This table contains estimated values for permanent permits in Alaska's limited fisheries. The estimated values were calculated from actual permit sales as reported on the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission's transfer survey. In general, permit value estimates for each limited fishery are created by calculating the average purchase price of transfers that occurred in the last three months. The value is calculated on a monthly basis.

By statutes and regulation, the financial data reported on the CFEC permit transfer surveys are confidential and cannot be disclosed to the public. For reporting purposes, permit value estimates must be averages from at least four transactions. In some fisheries, permit transfers are not common occurrences. In these instances, transactions that occurred before the three most recent months must be included in order to reach the four-transfer minimum. In some limited fisheries four market transfers do not exist; therefore a permit value cannot be estimated for these fisheries.

Year-end averages are calculated and include transactions that occurred between January and December for each year. Where fewer than four transactions occur in a year, additional data from earlier months are included until an adequate number of observations are obtained to meet confidentiality requirements.

The table contains the following information:

PERIOD

The month, year, or quarter for which the estimated value applies. Estimated values are currently determined monthly. Prior to 1985, estimated values were calculated on a quarterly basis.

ESTIMATED VALUE

An estimate of the value of permit transfers during the period specified based on the average price of actual sales transactions.

RANGE

The difference between the highest and lowest values used to calculate the estimated value. Range is indicated from 1991 to present.

STANDARD DEVIATION

A measure of the variance from the estimated value, the average purchase price of transfers. Standard deviation is indicated from 1991 to present.

MAXIMUM VALUE

Prior to 1991, maximum value is listed. Maximum value is the highest value used in the calculation of the estimated value and is used with the minimum value to indicate the range of values used to calculate the estimated value. A "." indicates that less than four transactions occurred during the three month period and no value can be displayed.

MINIMUM VALUE

Prior to 1991, minimum value is listed. Minimum value is the lowest value used in the calculation of the estimated value and is used with the maximum value to indicate the range of values used to calculate the estimated value. A "." indicates that less than four transactions occurred during the three month period and no value can be displayed.

EARLIEST/LATEST TRANSACTIONS

Permit transactions occurring from the earliest month shown through the latest month shown, inclusive, were used to calculate the estimated value.

In some cases it may appear that the estimated value is calculated from transfers in just one or two months rather than the three most recent. In these situations, the current month has more than four transfers but either or both of the preceding months have no transfers. No values are included from one or both of the preceding months, so the estimated value is calculated as the average of the transfers in the most recent month.

Prior to 1987, the estimated value was calculated for the current month and two prior months. If there were fewer than four

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rior to 1997, the estimated value was calculated for the current month and two prior months. If there were transfers, insufficient data existed to determine the estimated value. Transactions from preceding months w reach the minimum required number. Earliest and latest transactions are not indicated for these years.



QUESTIONS

Questions regarding this data should be addressed to our Research Section.

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P.O. Box 110302
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WWWPVALU ALASKA COMMERCIAL FISHERIES ENTRY COMMISSION
2013-02-01 ESTIMATED PERMIT VALUE REPORT 14:45:18

S 03M SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA

PERIOD	ESTIMATED VALUE	RANGE	STANDARD DEVIATION	EARLIEST/LATEST TRANSACTIONS	
JAN13	\$97,400	19,500	9,350	MAY12	JAN13
ALL12	\$112,400	60,000	26,300	MAY11	DEC12
DEC12	\$112,400	60,000	26,300	MAY11	DEC12
NOV12	\$121,500	50,000	21,950	MAY11	OCT12
OCT12	\$121,500	50,000	21,950	MAY11	OCT12
SEP12	\$127,800	40,500	16,700	MAY11	MAY12
AUG12	\$127,800	40,500	16,700	MAY11	MAY12
JUL12	\$127,800	40,500	16,700	MAY11	MAY12
JUN12	\$127,800	40,500	16,700	MAY11	MAY12
MAY12	\$127,800	40,500	16,700	MAY11	MAY12
APR12	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
MAR12	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
FEB12	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
JAN12	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
ALL11	\$127,800	52,500	16,800	JAN11	MAY11
DEC11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
NOV11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
OCT11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
SEP11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
AUG11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
JUL11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
JUN11	\$138,500	27,500	14,750	MAY11	MAY11
MAY11	\$129,800	52,500	19,350	MAR11	MAY11
APR11	\$117,000	25,000	11,500	JAN11	MAR11
MAR11	\$117,000	25,000	11,500	JAN11	MAR11
FEB11	\$120,000	13,000	5,700	JUL10	JAN11
JAN11	\$120,000	13,000	5,700	JUL10	JAN11
ALL10	\$108,100	30,000	7,200	JAN10	AUG10
DEC10	\$110,300	30,000	9,150	JUN10	AUG10
NOV10	\$110,300	30,000	9,150	JUN10	AUG10
OCT10	\$110,300	30,000	9,150	JUN10	AUG10
SEP10	\$110,300	30,000	9,150	JUN10	AUG10
AUG10	\$110,300	30,000	9,150	JUN10	AUG10
JUL10	\$108,600	30,000	8,100	MAY10	JUL10
JUN10	\$106,600	20,000	5,900	APR10	JUN10
MAY10	\$106,300	15,000	5,000	APR10	MAY10
APR10	\$103,500	7,000	3,100	DEC09	APR10
MAR10	\$95,500	30,000	13,800	JUL09	JAN10
FEB10	\$95,500	30,000	13,800	JUL09	JAN10
JAN10	\$95,500	30,000	13,800	JUL09	JAN10
ALL09	\$98,000	45,000	16,950	JAN09	DEC09
DEC09	\$99,300	45,000	18,500	JUN09	DEC09



NOV09	\$93,000	45,000	22,050	MAY09	SEP09
OCT09	\$93,000	45,000	22,050	MAY09	SEP09
SEP09	\$93,000	45,000	22,050	MAY09	SEP09
AUG09	\$94,300	45,000	22,850	FEB09	JUL09
JUL09	\$94,300	45,000	22,850	FEB09	JUL09
JUN09	\$102,300	45,000	19,150	JAN09	JUN09
MAY09	\$97,300	32,000	15,200	NOV08	MAY09
APR09	\$100,800	30,000	12,200	MAY08	FEB09
MAR09	\$100,800	30,000	12,200	MAY08	FEB09
FEB09	\$100,800	30,000	12,200	MAY08	FEB09
JAN09	\$99,300	30,000	13,500	MAY08	JAN09
ALL08	\$97,900	30,000	12,850	JAN08	NOV08
DEC08	\$100,000	30,000	14,150	APR08	NOV08
NOV08	\$100,000	30,000	14,150	APR08	NOV08
OCT08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
SEP08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
AUG08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
JUL08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
JUN08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
MAY08	\$99,000	30,000	15,150	MAR08	MAY08
APR08	\$98,800	25,000	13,150	JAN08	APR08
MAR08	\$93,100	25,000	11,450	OCT07	MAR08
FEB08	\$84,900	18,000	8,650	JUN07	JAN08
JAN08	\$84,900	18,000	8,650	JUN07	JAN08
ALL07	\$74,700	50,000	14,600	JAN07	OCT07
DEC07	\$79,300	18,000	8,750	MAY07	OCT07
NOV07	\$79,300	18,000	8,750	MAY07	OCT07
OCT07	\$79,300	18,000	8,750	MAY07	OCT07
SEP07	\$77,300	18,000	8,600	MAY07	AUG07
AUG07	\$77,300	18,000	8,600	MAY07	AUG07
JUL07	\$75,800	12,000	4,950	MAR07	JUN07
JUN07	\$75,800	12,000	4,950	MAR07	JUN07
MAY07	\$76,800	12,000	5,150	MAR07	MAY07
APR07	\$69,000	44,000	19,700	JAN07	MAR07
MAR07	\$69,000	44,000	19,700	JAN07	MAR07
FEB07	\$68,400	45,000	18,150	MAY06	JAN07
JAN07	\$68,400	45,000	18,150	MAY06	JAN07
ALL06	\$73,100	40,000	12,250	FEB06	MAY06
DEC06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
NOV06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
OCT06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
SEP06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
AUG06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
JUL06	\$72,600	40,000	16,000	MAY06	MAY06
JUN06	\$73,200	40,000	14,350	APR06	MAY06
MAY06	\$73,600	40,000	13,150	MAR06	MAY06
APR06	\$68,000	26,000	12,350	DEC05	APR06
MAR06	\$62,800	26,000	12,250	NOV05	MAR06
FEB06	\$57,900	20,000	7,150	OCT05	FEB06
JAN06	\$55,500	12,500	4,450	OCT05	DEC05
ALL05	\$47,400	26,500	6,700	FEB05	DEC05
DEC05	\$55,500	12,500	4,450	OCT05	DEC05
NOV05	\$56,900	7,500	3,750	OCT05	NOV05



OCT05	\$55,600	12,500	5,150	AUG05	OCT05
SEP05	\$48,000	5,000	2,450	JUN05	AUG05
AUG05	\$48,000	5,000	2,450	JUN05	AUG05
JUL05	\$46,600	10,000	3,550	MAY05	JUN05
JUN05	\$45,200	10,000	4,000	APR05	JUN05
MAY05	\$43,200	10,000	4,000	APR05	MAY05
APR05	\$40,000	8,000	2,850	FEB05	APR05
MAR05	\$34,000	15,000	6,400	OCT04	FEB05
FEB05	\$34,000	15,000	6,400	OCT04	FEB05
JAN05	\$27,500	15,000	6,450	JUN04	NOV04
ALL04	\$28,000	15,000	6,150	MAR04	NOV04
DEC04	\$27,500	15,000	6,450	JUN04	NOV04
NOV04	\$27,500	15,000	6,450	JUN04	NOV04
OCT04	\$27,500	15,000	6,450	MAY04	OCT04
SEP04	\$28,800	15,000	6,300	APR04	AUG04
AUG04	\$28,800	15,000	6,300	APR04	AUG04
JUL04	\$29,000	14,000	5,850	MAR04	JUN04
JUN04	\$29,000	14,000	5,850	MAR04	JUN04
MAY04	\$27,000	14,000	5,500	DEC03	MAY04
APR04	\$25,000	9,000	3,750	DEC03	APR04
MAR04	\$22,900	4,000	1,950	NOV03	MAR04
FEB04	\$21,400	10,000	4,500	SEP03	DEC03
JAN04	\$21,400	10,000	4,500	SEP03	DEC03
ALL03	\$23,100	11,000	2,700	FEB03	DEC03
DEC03	\$21,400	10,000	4,500	SEP03	DEC03
NOV03	\$21,100	9,000	4,250	JUN03	NOV03
OCT03	\$22,600	11,000	4,300	MAY03	SEP03
SEP03	\$22,600	11,000	4,300	MAY03	SEP03
AUG03	\$24,500	2,200	1,050	MAY03	AUG03
JUL03	\$24,100	3,500	1,450	APR03	JUN03
JUN03	\$24,100	3,500	1,450	APR03	JUN03
MAY03	\$24,100	3,500	1,450	MAR03	MAY03
APR03	\$23,300	3,000	1,200	FEB03	APR03
MAR03	\$23,500	3,000	1,300	FEB03	MAR03
FEB03	\$23,500	3,000	1,300	DEC02	FEB03
JAN03	\$23,800	4,000	1,900	JUN02	DEC02
ALL02	\$24,800	9,000	2,950	APR02	DEC02
DEC02	\$23,800	4,000	1,900	JUN02	DEC02
NOV02	\$23,800	4,000	1,900	MAY02	NOV02
OCT02	\$26,000	6,000	2,700	APR02	OCT02
SEP02	\$49,800	96,000	46,900	JUN01	JUN02
AUG02	\$49,800	96,000	46,900	JUN01	JUN02
JUL02	\$49,800	96,000	46,900	JUN01	JUN02
JUN02	\$49,800	96,000	46,900	JUN01	JUN02
MAY02	\$71,000	96,000	51,050	JAN01	MAY02
APR02	\$97,500	100,000	45,750	APR00	APR02
MAR02	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
FEB02	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
JAN02	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
ALL01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
DEC01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
NOV01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
OCT01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01



SEP01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
AUG01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
JUL01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
JUN01	\$123,000	20,000	8,350	MAR00	JUN01
MAY01	\$123,800	20,000	9,450	MAR00	JAN01
APR01	\$123,800	20,000	9,450	MAR00	JAN01
MAR01	\$123,800	20,000	9,450	MAR00	JAN01
FEB01	\$123,800	20,000	9,450	MAR00	JAN01
JAN01	\$123,800	20,000	9,450	MAR00	JAN01
ALL00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
DEC00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
NOV00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
OCT00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
SEP00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
AUG00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
JUL00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
JUN00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
MAY00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
APR00	\$146,400	75,600	36,200	DEC99	APR00
MAR00	\$146,300	75,600	30,900	JUN99	MAR00
FEB00	\$160,300	70,600	34,450	MAY99	DEC99
JAN00	\$160,300	70,600	34,450	MAY99	DEC99
ALL99	\$154,400	75,600	34,050	MAR99	DEC99
DEC99	\$160,300	70,600	34,450	MAY99	DEC99
NOV99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
OCT99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
SEP99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
AUG99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
JUL99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
JUN99	\$150,300	65,000	30,150	MAY99	JUN99
MAY99	\$147,500	70,000	32,250	JUN98	MAY99
APR99	\$197,500	145,000	75,550	JUN97	MAR99
MAR99	\$197,500	145,000	75,550	JUN97	MAR99
FEB99	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
JAN99	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
ALL98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
DEC98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
NOV98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
OCT98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
SEP98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
AUG98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
JUL98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
JUN98	\$228,800	130,000	59,750	MAY97	JUN98
MAY98	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
APR98	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
MAR98	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
FEB98	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
JAN98	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
ALL97	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
DEC97	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
NOV97	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
OCT97	\$285,000	115,000	54,000	OCT96	OCT97
SEP97	\$292,500	115,000	53,300	JUL96	JUN97



AUG97	\$292,500	115,000	53,300	JUL96	JUN97
JUL97	\$292,500	115,000	53,300	JUL96	JUN97
JUN97	\$292,500	115,000	53,300	JUL96	JUN97
MAY97	\$306,300	115,000	47,150	JUN96	MAY97
APR97	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
MAR97	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
FEB97	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
JAN97	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
ALL96	\$309,400	75,000	23,950	JAN96	OCT96
DEC96	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
NOV96	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
OCT96	\$317,500	70,000	32,250	MAY96	OCT96
SEP96	\$298,800	20,000	8,550	APR96	JUL96
AUG96	\$298,800	20,000	8,550	APR96	JUL96
JUL96	\$297,500	20,000	8,650	MAR96	JUN96
JUN96	\$297,500	20,000	8,650	MAR96	JUN96
MAY96	\$300,000	25,000	10,000	JAN96	MAY96
APR96	\$301,300	25,000	11,100	JAN96	APR96
MAR96	\$306,300	20,000	8,550	DEC95	MAR96
FEB96	\$306,000	15,000	6,500	JUN95	JAN96
JAN96	\$306,000	15,000	6,500	JUN95	JAN96
ALL95	\$305,200	21,000	8,750	MAR95	DEC95
DEC95	\$302,500	10,000	5,000	MAY95	DEC95
NOV95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
OCT95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
SEP95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
AUG95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
JUL95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
JUN95	\$304,200	21,000	9,400	MAR95	JUN95
MAY95	\$305,300	21,000	10,500	DEC94	MAY95
APR95	\$316,300	44,000	21,000	JUN94	MAR95
MAR95	\$316,300	44,000	21,000	JUN94	MAR95
FEB95	\$329,800	70,000	33,250	JAN94	DEC94
JAN95	\$329,800	70,000	33,250	JAN94	DEC94
ALL94	\$329,800	70,000	33,250	JAN94	DEC94
DEC94	\$329,800	70,000	33,250	JAN94	DEC94
NOV94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
OCT94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
SEP94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
AUG94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
JUL94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
JUN94	\$347,300	65,000	30,700	DEC93	JUN94
MAY94	\$377,400	114,500	40,350	MAY93	MAY94
APR94	\$391,900	49,500	21,500	MAY93	JAN94
MAR94	\$391,900	49,500	21,500	MAY93	JAN94
FEB94	\$391,900	49,500	21,500	MAY93	JAN94
JAN94	\$391,900	49,500	21,500	MAY93	JAN94
ALL93	\$389,900	100,100	30,700	JAN93	DEC93
DEC93	\$397,400	49,500	20,450	MAY93	DEC93
NOV93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93
OCT93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93
SEP93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93
AUG93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93



JUL93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93
JUN93	\$402,400	55,000	19,350	APR93	MAY93
MAY93	\$402,100	55,000	17,700	MAR93	MAY93
APR93	\$398,800	55,000	22,500	MAR93	APR93
MAR93	\$335,800	100,000	38,650	MAY92	MAR93
FEB93	\$323,000	65,000	25,150	MAY92	JAN93
JAN93	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
all92	\$319,300	70,000	27,300	JAN92	JUN92
DEC92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
NOV92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
OCT92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
SEP92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
AUG92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
JUL92	\$322,500	65,000	29,000	MAY92	JUN92
JUN92	\$317,000	70,000	27,950	APR92	JUN92
MAY92	\$318,800	70,000	32,000	APR92	MAY92
APR92	\$330,000	80,000	38,950	DEC91	APR92
MAR92	\$325,500	98,000	44,900	JUN91	FEB92
FEB92	\$325,500	98,000	44,900	JUN91	FEB92
JAN92	\$325,500	98,000	44,900	MAY91	JAN92
ALL91	\$357,000	108,000	41,000	FEB91	DEC91
DEC91	\$345,500	103,000	47,500	APR91	DEC91
NOV91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
OCT91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
SEP91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
AUG91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
JUL91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
JUN91	\$353,400	108,000	44,800	FEB91	JUN91
MAY91	\$372,500	35,000	15,550	FEB91	MAY91
APR91	\$381,300	10,000	4,800	DEC90	APR91
MAR91	\$374,000	25,000	11,400	NOV90	FEB91
FEB91	\$374,000	25,000	11,400	NOV90	FEB91
JAN91	\$362,000	45,000	16,050	MAY90	DEC90

DATE	ESTIMATED VALUE	MAXIMUM VALUE	MINIMUM VALUE	EARLIEST/LATEST TRANSACTIONS	
ALL90	\$355,962	.	.	JAN90	DEC90
DEC90	\$370,000	.	.	NOV90	DEC90
NOV90	\$356,250	.	.	MAY90	NOV90
OCT90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
SEP90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
AUG90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
JUL90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
JUN90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
MAY90	\$354,000	.	.	MAR90	MAY90
APR90	\$351,250	.	.	FEB90	MAR90
MAR90	\$352,188	.	.	JAN90	MAR90
FEB90	\$349,583	.	.	DEC89	FEB90
JAN90	\$352,500	.	.	NOV89	JAN90
ALL89	\$344,000	.	.	JAN89	DEC89
DEC89	\$353,333	.	.	OCT89	DEC89
NOV89	\$353,333	.	.	APR89	NOV89
OCT89	\$340,000	.	.	JAN89	OCT89

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SEP89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
AUG89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
JUL89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
JUN89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
MAY89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
APR89	\$286,250	.	.	APR88	APR89
MAR89	\$265,000	.	.	APR88	JAN89
FEB89	\$265,000	.	.	APR88	JAN89
JAN89	\$265,000	.	.	APR88	JAN89
ALL88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
DEC88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
NOV88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
OCT88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
SEP88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
AUG88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
JUL88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
JUN88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
MAY88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
APR88	\$235,000	.	.	DEC87	APR88
MAR88	\$226,667	.	.	NOV87	DEC87
FEB88	\$226,667	.	.	NOV87	DEC87
JAN88	\$226,667	.	.	NOV87	DEC87
ALL87	\$215,429	.	.	FEB87	DEC87
DEC87	\$226,667	.	.	NOV87	DEC87
NOV87	\$216,250	.	.	APR87	NOV87
OCT87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
SEP87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
AUG87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
JUL87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
JUN87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
MAY87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
APR87	\$207,000	.	.	FEB87	APR87
MAR87	\$215,750	.	.	DEC86	FEB87
FEB87	\$215,750	.	.	DEC86	FEB87
JAN87	\$210,000	.	.	NOV86	DEC86
ALL86	\$197,000	.	.	.	.
DEC86	\$210,000	.	.	.	.
NOV86	.	.	.	.	.
OCT86	.	.	.	.	.
SEP86	.	.	.	.	.
AUG86	.	.	.	.	.
JUL86	\$186,667	.	.	.	.
JUN86	\$190,800	.	.	.	.
MAY86	\$194,833	.	.	.	.
APR86	\$183,000	.	.	.	.
MAR86	\$177,400	.	.	.	.
FEB86	.	.	.	.	.
JAN86	.	.	.	.	.
ALL85	\$175,176	.	.	.	.
DEC85	.	.	.	.	.
NOV85	.	.	.	.	.
OCT85	.	.	.	.	.
SEP85	.	.	.	.	.



AUG85	.	.	.	.	.
JUL85	\$180,000	.	.	.	.
JUN85	\$180,000	.	.	.	.
MAY85	\$173,100	.	.	.	.
APR85	\$170,328	.	.	.	.
MAR85	\$172,162	.	.	.	.
FEB85	\$182,098	.	.	.	.
JAN85	.	.	.	.	.
ALL84	\$186,429	.	.	.	.
DEC84	.	.	.	.	.
SEP84	.	.	.	.	.
JUN84	\$185,000	.	.	.	.
MAR84	\$185,000	.	.	.	.
ALL83	\$157,700	.	.	.	.
DEC83	\$143,000	.	.	.	.
SEP83	\$143,000	.	.	.	.
JUN83	\$143,000	.	.	.	.
MAR83	\$147,500	.	.	.	.
ALL82	\$128,833	.	.	.	.
DEC82	\$143,333	.	.	.	.
SEP82	\$147,000	.	.	.	.
JUN82	\$147,000	.	.	.	.
MAR82	\$112,500	.	.	.	.
DEC81	\$110,000	.	.	.	.
SEP81	\$129,286	.	.	.	.
JUN81	\$129,286	.	.	.	.
MAR81	\$94,200	.	.	.	.
DEC80	\$115,000	.	.	.	.
SEP80	\$115,000	.	.	.	.
JUN80	\$115,000	.	.	.	.
MAR80	\$106,667	.	.	.	.
DEC79	\$64,500	.	.	.	.
SEP79	\$64,500	.	.	.	.
JUN79	\$64,500	.	.	.	.
MAR79	\$27,500	.	.	.	.

Quartile Tables

TABLE DESCRIPTION

Quartile Tables show the distribution of estimated gross earnings among permit holders for each permit fishery and year. Quartiles are established by ranking permits (excluding educational, hatchery, test, and reservation), highest to lowest, by permit holders estimated gross earnings in the fishery. The highest quartile contains the highest ranked permits that account for approximately a fourth of the fishery total gross earnings aggregated to the nearest permit. The second highest quartile includes the next ranked permit holders that account for approximately a fourth of the fishery total gross earnings aggregated to the nearest permit. The remaining quartiles are defined in a similar way.

The report contains the following information:

NUMBER OF PERMITS

The number of permits column contains two numbers for each quartile. The top number is the actual number of permits (permits actually fished) in the quartile. The bottom number is the cumulative number: the number of permits in that quartile plus the number of permits in each higher quartile. The cumulative number for the lowest quartile shows the total number of permits with fishery revenues.

PERCENTAGE OF PERMITS

The *percentage of permits* column contains two numbers for each quartile. The top number is the *actual* percentage of all permits falling in that quartile. The bottom number is the *cumulative* percentage of permits in that quartile: the percentage of permits in that quartile plus the percentage of permits in each higher quartile. The cumulative number for the lowest quartile is 100%.

TOTAL EARNINGS

The *total earnings* column contains two numbers for each quartile. The top number is the actual total estimated gross earnings for that quartile. The bottom number is the cumulative estimated gross earnings for the permits in that, and the higher, quartiles. The cumulative earnings for the lowest quartile is the total gross earnings in the fishery.

PERCENTAGE OF EARNINGS

The percentage of earnings column contains two numbers for each quartile. The top number is the actual percentage of total earnings for that quartile. The bottom number is the cumulative percentage of gross earnings for that, and the higher, quartiles. The cumulative percentage for the lowest quartile is 100%.

AVERAGE EARNINGS

The *average earnings* column contains two numbers for each quartile. The top number is the actual average or mean gross earnings for the permit holders in that quartile. The bottom number is the cumulative average gross earnings for the permits in that quartile and the higher quartiles. The cumulative average gross earnings for the lowest quartile is the average gross earnings for the fishery.

2012-11-05 (WWWQUART)

S 03M Quartile Tables

Click here to...

..read Quartile Table Report Description/Explanation

..download the all fisheries quartile data

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2011						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	19	13.19	\$2,831,062	24.65	\$149,003	actual
	19	13.19	\$2,831,062	24.65	\$149,003	cumulative
2	25	17.36	\$2,900,240	25.25	\$116,010	actual
	44	30.56	\$5,731,302	49.90	\$130,257	cumulative
3	33	22.92	\$2,900,103	25.25	\$87,882	actual
	77	53.47	\$8,631,406	75.15	\$112,096	cumulative
4 (low)	67	46.53	\$2,854,846	24.85	\$42,610	actual
	144	100.00	\$11,486,251	100.00	\$79,766	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 10,225,355						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2010						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	19	13.38	\$3,247,430	25.07	\$170,917	actual
	19	13.38	\$3,247,430	25.07	\$170,917	cumulative
2	26	18.31	\$3,271,440	25.26	\$125,825	actual
	45	31.69	\$6,518,870	50.33	\$144,864	cumulative
3	34	23.94	\$3,216,075	24.83	\$94,590	actual
	79	55.63	\$9,734,945	75.16	\$123,227	cumulative
4 (low)	63	44.37	\$3,216,805	24.84	\$51,060	actual
	142	100.00	\$12,951,750	100.00	\$91,210	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 15,333,156						



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2009						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	21	14.89	\$3,264,163	24.96	\$155,436	actual
	21	14.89	\$3,264,163	24.96	\$155,436	cumulative
2	27	19.15	\$3,268,830	25.00	\$121,068	actual
	48	34.04	\$6,532,992	49.96	\$136,104	cumulative
3	33	23.40	\$3,299,870	25.23	\$99,996	actual
	81	57.45	\$9,832,862	75.19	\$121,393	cumulative
4 (low)	60	42.55	\$3,244,719	24.81	\$54,079	actual
	141	100.00	\$13,077,582	100.00	\$92,749	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 17,269,181						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2008						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	16	12.31	\$3,103,821	24.82	\$193,989	actual
	16	12.31	\$3,103,821	24.82	\$193,989	cumulative
2	22	16.92	\$3,155,650	25.23	\$143,439	actual
	38	29.23	\$6,259,470	50.05	\$164,723	cumulative
3	30	23.08	\$3,119,172	24.94	\$103,972	actual
	68	52.31	\$9,378,642	74.98	\$137,921	cumulative
4 (low)	62	47.69	\$3,128,944	25.02	\$50,467	actual
	130	100.00	\$12,507,586	100.00	\$96,212	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 17,410,965						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2007						

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Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	15	12.00	\$3,889,229	25.09	\$259,282	actual
	15	12.00	\$3,889,229	25.09	\$259,282	cumulative
2	21	16.80	\$3,858,085	24.88	\$183,718	actual
	36	28.80	\$7,747,313	49.97	\$215,203	cumulative
3	29	23.20	\$3,845,291	24.80	\$132,596	actual
	65	52.00	\$11,592,605	74.77	\$178,348	cumulative
4 (low)	60	48.00	\$3,911,079	25.23	\$65,185	actual
	125	100.00	\$15,503,683	100.00	\$124,029	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 22,883,243						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2006						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	15	11.81	\$2,220,746	24.57	\$148,050	actual
	15	11.81	\$2,220,746	24.57	\$148,050	cumulative
2	23	18.11	\$2,337,724	25.87	\$101,640	actual
	38	29.92	\$4,558,470	50.44	\$119,960	cumulative
3	29	22.83	\$2,219,818	24.56	\$76,545	actual
	67	52.76	\$6,778,288	75.00	\$101,168	cumulative
4 (low)	60	47.24	\$2,258,880	25.00	\$37,648	actual
	127	100.00	\$9,037,168	100.00	\$71,159	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 15,143,083						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2005						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	16	13.33	\$3,017,075	25.46	\$188,567	actual
	16	13.33	\$3,017,075	25.46	\$188,567	cumulative



2	22	18.33	\$2,899,089	24.47	\$131,777	acti
	38	31.67	\$5,916,164	49.93	\$155,689	cumulative
3	30	25.00	\$2,929,581	24.73	\$97,653	actual
	68	56.67	\$8,845,745	74.66	\$130,084	cumulative
4 (low)	52	43.33	\$3,002,564	25.34	\$57,742	actual
	120	100.00	\$11,848,309	100.00	\$98,736	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 19,514,745						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2004						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	17	14.53	\$1,952,916	24.96	\$114,877	actual
	17	14.53	\$1,952,916	24.96	\$114,877	cumulative
2	21	17.95	\$1,916,880	24.50	\$91,280	actual
	38	32.48	\$3,869,796	49.47	\$101,837	cumulative
3	27	23.08	\$1,996,622	25.52	\$73,949	actual
	65	55.56	\$5,866,418	74.99	\$90,253	cumulative
4 (low)	52	44.44	\$1,956,548	25.01	\$37,626	actual
	117	100.00	\$7,822,966	100.00	\$66,863	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 14,856,283						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2003						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	15	13.76	\$1,217,999	24.45	\$81,200	actual
	15	13.76	\$1,217,999	24.45	\$81,200	cumulative
2	20	18.35	\$1,278,585	25.66	\$63,929	actual
	35	32.11	\$2,496,584	50.11	\$71,331	cumulative
3	25	22.94	\$1,231,382	24.72	\$49,255	actual
	60	55.05	\$3,727,965	74.83	\$62,133	cumulative

4	49	44.95	\$1,254,275	25.17	\$25,597	actual cumulative
(low)	109	100.00	\$4,982,240	100.00	\$45,709	



Total pounds represented in this table: 9,989,854

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2002						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	14	12.50	\$1,022,604	24.68	\$73,043	actual
	14	12.50	\$1,022,604	24.68	\$73,043	cumulative
2	20	17.86	\$1,062,267	25.64	\$53,113	actual
	34	30.36	\$2,084,872	50.32	\$61,320	cumulative
3	27	24.11	\$1,034,801	24.97	\$38,326	actual
	61	54.46	\$3,119,672	75.29	\$51,142	cumulative
4 (low)	51	45.54	\$1,023,679	24.71	\$20,072	actual
	112	100.00	\$4,143,351	100.00	\$36,994	cumulative

Total pounds represented in this table: 9,398,314

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2001						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	16	11.68	\$924,556	25.35	\$57,785	actual
	16	11.68	\$924,556	25.35	\$57,785	cumulative
2	23	16.79	\$908,224	24.90	\$39,488	actual
	39	28.47	\$1,832,780	50.25	\$46,994	cumulative
3	32	23.36	\$909,078	24.92	\$28,409	actual
	71	51.82	\$2,741,858	75.17	\$38,618	cumulative
4 (low)	66	48.18	\$905,528	24.83	\$13,720	actual
	137	100.00	\$3,647,387	100.00	\$26,623	cumulative

Total pounds represented in this table: 7,770,708



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 2000						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	14.10	\$3,317,782	25.23	\$150,808	actual
	22	14.10	\$3,317,782	25.23	\$150,808	cumulative
2	30	19.23	\$3,245,106	24.67	\$108,170	actual
	52	33.33	\$6,562,888	49.90	\$126,209	cumulative
3	40	25.64	\$3,323,785	25.27	\$83,095	actual
	92	58.97	\$9,886,673	75.17	\$107,464	cumulative
4 (low)	64	41.03	\$3,265,763	24.83	\$51,028	actual
	156	100.00	\$13,152,436	100.00	\$84,310	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 16,209,385						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1999						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	21	13.13	\$3,540,775	24.84	\$168,608	actual
	21	13.13	\$3,540,775	24.84	\$168,608	cumulative
2	30	18.75	\$3,573,251	25.07	\$119,108	actual
	51	31.88	\$7,114,026	49.91	\$139,491	cumulative
3	39	24.38	\$3,576,507	25.09	\$91,705	actual
	90	56.25	\$10,690,533	75.00	\$118,784	cumulative
4 (low)	70	43.75	\$3,564,126	25.00	\$50,916	actual
	160	100.00	\$14,254,659	100.00	\$89,092	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 13,660,318						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1998						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	



Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	20	12.58	\$3,224,443	24.93	\$161,222	actual
	20	12.58	\$3,224,443	24.93	\$161,222	cumulative
2	29	18.24	\$3,270,736	25.29	\$112,784	actual
	49	30.82	\$6,495,178	50.22	\$132,555	cumulative
3	40	25.16	\$3,232,548	24.99	\$80,814	actual
	89	55.97	\$9,727,726	75.21	\$109,300	cumulative
4 (low)	70	44.03	\$3,206,555	24.79	\$45,808	actual
	159	100.00	\$12,934,281	100.00	\$81,348	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 13,290,602						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1997						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	24	15.29	\$3,765,772	24.97	\$156,907	actual
	24	15.29	\$3,765,772	24.97	\$156,907	cumulative
2	32	20.38	\$3,787,759	25.12	\$118,367	actual
	56	35.67	\$7,553,531	50.09	\$134,884	cumulative
3	39	24.84	\$3,741,447	24.81	\$95,935	actual
	95	60.51	\$11,294,978	74.90	\$118,895	cumulative
4 (low)	62	39.49	\$3,784,287	25.10	\$61,037	actual
	157	100.00	\$15,079,264	100.00	\$96,046	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 17,237,263						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1996						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	13.50	\$2,635,430	24.59	\$119,792	actual
	22	13.50	\$2,635,430	24.59	\$119,792	cumulative
2	32	19.63	\$2,691,132	25.11	\$84,098	actual



	54	33.13	\$5,326,562	49.71	\$98,640	cur
3	41	25.15	\$2,688,173	25.09	\$65,565	actual
	95	58.28	\$8,014,735	74.79	\$84,366	cumulative
4 (low)	68	41.72	\$2,701,106	25.21	\$39,722	actual
	163	100.00	\$10,715,841	100.00	\$65,741	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 13,704,850						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA Year: 1995						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	23	14.02	\$5,613,675	25.34	\$244,073	actual
	23	14.02	\$5,613,675	25.34	\$244,073	cumulative
2	31	18.90	\$5,531,184	24.97	\$178,425	actual
	54	32.93	\$11,144,859	50.31	\$206,386	cumulative
3	40	24.39	\$5,448,149	24.59	\$136,204	actual
	94	57.32	\$16,593,008	74.90	\$176,521	cumulative
4 (low)	70	42.68	\$5,561,346	25.10	\$79,448	actual
	164	100.00	\$22,154,354	100.00	\$135,088	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 22,760,168						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA Year: 1994						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	13.41	\$4,355,097	25.00	\$197,959	actual
	22	13.41	\$4,355,097	25.00	\$197,959	cumulative
2	30	18.29	\$4,356,417	25.00	\$145,214	actual
	52	31.71	\$8,711,514	50.00	\$167,529	cumulative
3	41	25.00	\$4,366,112	25.06	\$106,491	actual
	93	56.71	\$13,077,626	75.06	\$140,620	cumulative
4	71	43.29	\$4,346,004	24.94	\$61,211	actual

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(low)	164	100.00	\$17,423,630	100.00	\$106,242
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Total pounds represented in this table: 18,470,695

**S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA
Year: 1993**

Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	25	15.34	\$4,968,786	25.36	\$198,751	actual
	25	15.34	\$4,968,786	25.36	\$198,751	cumulative
2	31	19.02	\$4,810,013	24.55	\$155,162	actual
	56	34.36	\$9,778,799	49.90	\$174,621	cumulative
3	41	25.15	\$4,870,629	24.86	\$118,796	actual
	97	59.51	\$14,649,428	74.76	\$151,025	cumulative
4 (low)	66	40.49	\$4,945,734	25.24	\$74,935	actual
	163	100.00	\$19,595,162	100.00	\$120,216	cumulative

Total pounds represented in this table: 25,296,059

**S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA
Year: 1992**

Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	25	15.43	\$8,296,576	24.79	\$331,863	actual
	25	15.43	\$8,296,576	24.79	\$331,863	cumulative
2	32	19.75	\$8,444,370	25.23	\$263,887	actual
	57	35.19	\$16,740,947	50.01	\$293,701	cumulative
3	40	24.69	\$8,429,339	25.18	\$210,733	actual
	97	59.88	\$25,170,285	75.19	\$259,487	cumulative
4 (low)	65	40.12	\$8,303,770	24.81	\$127,750	actual
	162	100.00	\$33,474,056	100.00	\$206,630	cumulative

Total pounds represented in this table: 25,227,868



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1991						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	23	14.20	\$3,430,558	25.04	\$149,155	actual
	23	14.20	\$3,430,558	25.04	\$149,155	cumulative
2	31	19.14	\$3,446,546	25.16	\$111,179	actual
	54	33.33	\$6,877,104	50.20	\$127,354	cumulative
3	40	24.69	\$3,382,200	24.69	\$84,555	actual
	94	58.02	\$10,259,304	74.89	\$109,142	cumulative
4 (low)	68	41.98	\$3,438,999	25.11	\$50,574	actual
	162	100.00	\$13,698,303	100.00	\$84,557	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 17,300,756						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1990						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	13.58	\$5,936,844	25.10	\$269,857	actual
	22	13.58	\$5,936,844	25.10	\$269,857	cumulative
2	30	18.52	\$5,936,625	25.10	\$197,887	actual
	52	32.10	\$11,873,469	50.20	\$228,336	cumulative
3	39	24.07	\$5,870,251	24.82	\$150,519	actual
	91	56.17	\$17,743,719	75.02	\$194,986	cumulative
4 (low)	71	43.83	\$5,909,397	24.98	\$83,231	actual
	162	100.00	\$23,653,117	100.00	\$146,007	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 17,453,570						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1989						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	

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1 (high)	21	12.88	\$4,982,510	25.16	\$237,262	actual
	21	12.88	\$4,982,510	25.16	\$237,262	cumulative
2	30	18.40	\$4,966,904	25.08	\$165,563	actual
	51	31.29	\$9,949,414	50.23	\$195,087	cumulative
3	39	23.93	\$4,868,889	24.58	\$124,843	actual
	90	55.21	\$14,818,303	74.81	\$164,648	cumulative
4 (low)	73	44.79	\$4,988,297	25.19	\$68,333	actual
	163	100.00	\$19,806,600	100.00	\$121,513	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 15,577,990						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA Year: 1988						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	23	14.20	\$6,433,179	24.86	\$279,703	actual
	23	14.20	\$6,433,179	24.86	\$279,703	cumulative
2	31	19.14	\$6,506,835	25.14	\$209,898	actual
	54	33.33	\$12,940,015	50.00	\$239,630	cumulative
3	40	24.69	\$6,498,141	25.11	\$162,454	actual
	94	58.02	\$19,438,156	75.11	\$206,789	cumulative
4 (low)	68	41.98	\$6,440,900	24.89	\$94,719	actual
	162	100.00	\$25,879,056	100.00	\$159,747	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 15,147,358						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA Year: 1987						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	25	15.34	\$3,880,854	24.81	\$155,234	actual
	25	15.34	\$3,880,854	24.81	\$155,234	cumulative
2	32	19.63	\$3,958,794	25.31	\$123,712	actual
	57	34.97	\$7,839,648	50.13	\$137,538	cumulative



3	39	23.93	\$3,872,843	24.76	\$99,304	actual cumulative
	96	58.90	\$11,712,491	74.89	\$122,005	
4 (low)	67	41.10	\$3,926,786	25.11	\$58,609	actual cumulative
	163	100.00	\$15,639,277	100.00	\$95,946	
Total pounds represented in this table: 12,071,803						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1986						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	13.41	\$5,069,368	25.16	\$230,426	actual cumulative
	22	13.41	\$5,069,368	25.16	\$230,426	
2	29	17.68	\$5,055,370	25.09	\$174,323	actual cumulative
	51	31.10	\$10,124,737	50.25	\$198,524	
3	38	23.17	\$5,027,617	24.95	\$132,306	actual cumulative
	89	54.27	\$15,152,354	75.20	\$170,251	
4 (low)	75	45.73	\$4,997,373	24.80	\$66,632	actual cumulative
	164	100.00	\$20,149,727	100.00	\$122,864	
Total pounds represented in this table: 16,135,555						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1985						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	21	13.29	\$4,120,298	24.97	\$196,205	actual cumulative
	21	13.29	\$4,120,298	24.97	\$196,205	
2	30	18.99	\$4,179,077	25.32	\$139,303	actual cumulative
	51	32.28	\$8,299,375	50.29	\$162,733	
3	38	24.05	\$4,105,522	24.88	\$108,040	actual cumulative
	89	56.33	\$12,404,898	75.17	\$139,381	
4 (low)	69	43.67	\$4,097,124	24.83	\$59,379	actual cumulative
	158	100.00	\$16,502,021	100.00	\$104,443	

Total pounds represented in this table: 17,844,454



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S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1984						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	22	13.92	\$2,671,413	24.54	\$121,428	actual
	22	13.92	\$2,671,413	24.54	\$121,428	cumulative
2	29	18.35	\$2,777,565	25.52	\$95,778	actual
	51	32.28	\$5,448,978	50.06	\$106,843	cumulative
3	37	23.42	\$2,722,115	25.01	\$73,571	actual
	88	55.70	\$8,171,093	75.07	\$92,853	cumulative
4 (low)	70	44.30	\$2,713,068	24.93	\$38,758	actual
	158	100.00	\$10,884,162	100.00	\$68,887	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 15,904,138						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1983						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	21	13.21	\$3,100,185	24.99	\$147,628	actual
	21	13.21	\$3,100,185	24.99	\$147,628	cumulative
2	28	17.61	\$3,099,645	24.98	\$110,702	actual
	49	30.82	\$6,199,830	49.97	\$126,527	cumulative
3	36	22.64	\$3,135,566	25.27	\$87,099	actual
	85	53.46	\$9,335,397	75.25	\$109,828	cumulative
4 (low)	74	46.54	\$3,071,251	24.75	\$41,503	actual
	159	100.00	\$12,406,647	100.00	\$78,029	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 16,534,932						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA
Year: 1982



Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	21	13.46	\$3,360,695	24.81	\$160,033	actual
	21	13.46	\$3,360,695	24.81	\$160,033	cumulative
2	27	17.31	\$3,361,346	24.82	\$124,494	actual
	48	30.77	\$6,722,041	49.63	\$140,043	cumulative
3	37	23.72	\$3,434,842	25.36	\$92,834	actual
	85	54.49	\$10,156,882	75.00	\$119,493	cumulative
4 (low)	71	45.51	\$3,386,415	25.00	\$47,696	actual
	156	100.00	\$13,543,297	100.00	\$86,816	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 18,036,946						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA
Year: 1981

Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	17	11.18	\$3,219,199	24.79	\$189,365	actual
	17	11.18	\$3,219,199	24.79	\$189,365	cumulative
2	26	17.11	\$3,287,918	25.32	\$126,458	actual
	43	28.29	\$6,507,118	50.12	\$151,328	cumulative
3	34	22.37	\$3,239,426	24.95	\$95,277	actual
	77	50.66	\$9,746,543	75.07	\$126,578	cumulative
4 (low)	75	49.34	\$3,237,018	24.93	\$43,160	actual
	152	100.00	\$12,983,561	100.00	\$85,418	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 16,150,498						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA
Year: 1980

Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings		
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average

1 (high)	15	9.68	\$1,359,283	25.21	\$90,619	actual cumulative
	15	9.68	\$1,359,283	25.21	\$90,619	
2	24	15.48	\$1,335,041	24.76	\$55,627	actual cumulative
	39	25.16	\$2,694,324	49.98	\$69,085	
3	36	23.23	\$1,348,698	25.02	\$37,464	actual cumulative
	75	48.39	\$4,043,022	74.99	\$53,907	
4 (low)	80	51.61	\$1,348,174	25.01	\$16,852	actual cumulative
	155	100.00	\$5,391,196	100.00	\$34,782	
Total pounds represented in this table: 11,992,538						



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1979						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	12	8.22	\$3,365,951	25.76	\$280,496	actual cumulative
	12	8.22	\$3,365,951	25.76	\$280,496	
2	17	11.64	\$3,111,854	23.82	\$183,050	actual cumulative
	29	19.86	\$6,477,805	49.58	\$223,373	
3	26	17.81	\$3,282,837	25.13	\$126,263	actual cumulative
	55	37.67	\$9,760,642	74.71	\$177,466	
4 (low)	91	62.33	\$3,304,514	25.29	\$36,313	actual cumulative
	146	100.00	\$13,065,156	100.00	\$89,487	
Total pounds represented in this table: 11,484,173						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1978						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	11	8.27	\$1,310,956	24.90	\$119,178	actual cumulative
	11	8.27	\$1,310,956	24.90	\$119,178	
2	17	12.78	\$1,296,591	24.62	\$76,270	actual cumulative
	28	21.05	\$2,607,547	49.52	\$93,127	

3	27	20.30	\$1,339,573	25.44	\$49,614	actual cumulative
	55	41.35	\$3,947,120	74.96	\$71,766	
4 (low)	78	58.65	\$1,318,397	25.04	\$16,903	actual cumulative
	133	100.00	\$5,265,517	100.00	\$39,590	
Total pounds represented in this table: 7,255,663						



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1977						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	11	9.82	\$691,486	25.44	\$62,862	actual
	11	9.82	\$691,486	25.44	\$62,862	cumulative
2	14	12.50	\$681,865	25.08	\$48,705	actual
	25	22.32	\$1,373,351	50.52	\$54,934	cumulative
3	18	16.07	\$658,103	24.21	\$36,561	actual
	43	38.39	\$2,031,453	74.72	\$47,243	cumulative
4 (low)	69	61.61	\$687,134	25.28	\$9,958	actual
	112	100.00	\$2,718,588	100.00	\$24,273	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 4,687,846						

S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1976						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	11	9.48	\$564,279	25.24	\$51,298	actual
	11	9.48	\$564,279	25.24	\$51,298	cumulative
2	14	12.07	\$538,511	24.08	\$38,465	actual
	25	21.55	\$1,102,790	49.32	\$44,112	cumulative
3	23	19.83	\$582,432	26.05	\$25,323	actual
	48	41.38	\$1,685,222	75.37	\$35,109	cumulative
4 (low)	68	58.62	\$550,785	24.63	\$8,100	actual
	116	100.00	\$2,236,007	100.00	\$19,276	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table: 6,528,792						



S 03M ---- SALMON, DRIFT GILLNET, AK PENINSULA						
Year: 1975						
Quartile	Permits		Estimated Gross Earnings			
	Number	Percent	Total	Percent	Average	
1 (high)	8	8.16	\$239,549	23.78	\$29,944	actual
	8	8.16	\$239,549	23.78	\$29,944	cumulative
2	12	12.24	\$260,650	25.87	\$21,721	actual
	20	20.41	\$500,199	49.65	\$25,010	cumulative
3	20	20.41	\$252,106	25.02	\$12,605	actual
	40	40.82	\$752,304	74.67	\$18,808	cumulative
4 (low)	58	59.18	\$255,171	25.33	\$4,399	actual
	98	100.00	\$1,007,475	100.00	\$10,280	cumulative
Total pounds represented in this table:			2,295,587			

Table B-3. North Alaska Peninsula fishing periods by statistical week, number of permits and landings for each gear type, 1985 (continued).

District	Statistical Week	Fishing Hours	Purse Seine		Set Gillnet		Drift Gillnet	
			Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings
Caribou Flats Section								
Statistical Area:	18	66			0	0	0	0
131-20	19	108			0	0	0	0
	20	108			0	0	0	0
	21	108			0	0	0	0
	22	108			0	0	0	0
	23	108			0	0	0	0
	24	108			0	0	0	0
	25	90			0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	804				0		0
Nelson Lagoon Section								
Statistical Area:	18	48			0	0	0	0
313-30	19	90			0	0	0	0
	20	90			0	0	0	0
	21	90			0	0	0	0
	22	90			0	0	0	0
	23	90			14	23	7	8
	24	90			23	61	14	25
	25	138			80	146	41	47
	26	144			73	126	59	76
	27	138			70	128	61	83
	28	168			91	133	76	88
	29	168			88	134	74	84
	30	144			61	93	0	0
	31	90			29	41	22	25
	32	90			19	27	15	16
	33	90			26	30	17	17
	34	90			47	75	33	40
	35	90			59	110	61	73
	36	90			50	86	41	53
	Subtotal	2,028				1,213		635



Table B-3. North Alaska Peninsula fishing periods by statis week, number of permits and landings for each gear type, 1985 (continued).

District	Statistical Week	Fishing Hours	Purse Seine		Set Gillnet		Drift Gillnet	
			Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings
Bear River Section (continued)								
	26	114	1	1			185	186
	27	114	16	16			207	226
	28	138	18	20			168	171
	29	168	2	2			234	253
	30	168	0	0			245	252
	31	168	0	0			242	251
	32	168	0	0			302	309
	33	168	0	0			319	329
	34	168	0	0			268	281
	35	168	0	0			131	142
	36	168	0	0			58	59
	37	168	0	0			0	0
	38	168	0	0			0	0
	39	168	0	0			0	0
	40	24	0	0			0	0
	Subtotal	2,868		39				2,509
Three Hills Section								
Statistical Area:	26	96					121	135
316-10	27	114					246	302
	28	168					154	157
	29	168					94	95
	30	168					53	53
	31	168					97	115
	32	168					61	63
	33	168					3	6
	34	168					0	0
	35	168					5	5
	36	168					0	0
	37	168					0	0
	38	168					0	0
	39	168					0	0
	40	24					0	0



Table B-3. North Alaska Peninsula fishing periods by statis week, number of permits and landings for each gear type, 1985 (continued).

District	Statistical Week	Fishing Hours	Purse Seine		Set Gillnet		Drift Gillnet	
			Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings
Fort Heiden Section (continued)								
	26	84			4	6	0	0
	27	84			2	2	0	0
	28	138			5	7	0	0
	29	168			1	2	0	0
	30	168			0	0	0	0
	31	114			0	0	0	0
	32	84			0	0	0	0
	33	114			1	2	0	0
	34	114			4	7	18	18
	35	114			10	18	50	60
	36	84			6	8	32	36
	37	84			0	0	0	0
	38	84			0	0	0	0
	39	84			0	0	0	0
	40	18			0	0	0	0
	Suhtotal 2,166					86		207
Cinder River Section								
Statistical Area:								
	18	42			0	0	0	0
318-10	19	84			0	0	0	0
318-20	20	84			0	0	0	0
	21	84			0	0	0	0
	22	84			0	0	0	0
	23	84			0	0	0	0
	24	84			0	0	0	0
	25	42			0	0	0	0
	26	0			0	0	0	0
	27	0			0	0	0	0
	28	0			0	0	0	0
	29	0			0	0	0	0
	30	0			0	0	0	0
	31	18			0	0	0	0
	32	84			0	0	1	1
	33	84			3	5	21	25



District	Statistical Week	Fishing Hours	Purse Seine		Set Gillnet		Drift Gillnet	
			Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings	Number Permits	Number Landings
Ilnik Section								
Statistical Area:	18	42			0	0	0	0
316-20	19	84			0	0	0	0
	20	84			0	0	0	0
	21	84			0	0	0	0
	22	84			0	0	0	0
	23	84			0	0	0	0
	24	84			0	0	0	0
	25	84			0	0	0	0
	26	84			0	0	0	0
	27	114			1	1	61	63
	28	138			2	2	300	345
	29	168			0	0	239	264
	30	168			2	2	132	142
	31	168			0	0	52	58
	32	168			0	0	6	6
	33	138			0	0	0	0
	34	144			5	7	0	0
	35	114			4	5	0	0
	36	84			5	6	0	0
	37	84			4	4	0	0
	38	84			0	0	0	0
	39	84			0	0	0	0
	40	18			0	0	0	0
	Subtotal	2,388				27		878
Port Heiden Section								
Statistical Area:	18	42			0	0	0	0
317-10	19	84			0	0	0	0
317-20	20	84			0	0	0	0
	21	84			0	0	0	0
	22	84			0	0	0	0
	23	84			0	0	0	0
	24	84			7	18	48	50
	25	84			6	16	36	43

-Continued-

ARTICLE 2. SALMON FISHERY.

5 AAC 39.220. POLICY FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF MIXED STOCK SALMON FISHERIES. (a) In applying this statewide mixed stock salmon policy for all users, conservation of wild salmon stocks consistent with sustained yield shall be accorded the highest priority. Allocation of salmon resources under this policy will be consistent with the subsistence preference in AS 16.05.258, and the allocation criteria set out in 5 AAC 39.205, 5 AAC 75.017, and 5 AAC 77.007.

(b) In the absence of a regulatory management plan that otherwise allocates or restricts harvest, and when it is necessary to restrict fisheries on stocks where there are known conservation problems, the burden of conservation shall be shared among all fisheries in close proportion to their respective harvest on the stock of concern. The board recognized that precise sharing of conservation among fisheries is dependent on the amount of stock-specific information available.

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(c) The board's preference in assigning conservation burdens in mixed stock fisheries is through the application of specific fishery management plans set out in the regulations. A management plan incorporates conservation burden and allocation of harvest opportunity.

(d) Most wild Alaska salmon stocks are fully allocated to fisheries capable of harvesting available surpluses. Consequently, the board will restrict new or expanding mixed stock fisheries unless otherwise provided for by management plans or by application of the board's allocation criteria. Natural fluctuations in the abundance of stocks harvested in a fishery will not be the single factor that identifies a fishery as expanding or new.

(e) This policy will be implemented only by the board through regulations adopted (1) during its regular meeting cycle, or (2) through procedures established in the Joint Board's Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625), Subsistence Petition Policy (5 AAC 96.625(f)), Policy for Changing Board Agenda (5 AAC 39.999), or Subsistence Proposal Policy (5 AAC 96.615).



(F) salmon escapement and harvest management decisions should be made in a manner that protects non-target salmon stocks or species;

(G) the role of salmon in ecosystem functioning should be evaluated and considered in harvest management decisions and setting of salmon escapement goals;

(H) salmon abundance trends should be monitored and considered in harvest management decisions;

(3) effective management systems should be established and applied to regulate human activities that affect salmon as follows:

(A) salmon management objectives should be appropriate to the scale and intensity of various uses and the biological capacities of target salmon stocks;

(B) management objectives should be established in harvest management plans, strategies, guiding principles, and policies, such as for mixed stock fishery harvests, fish disease, genetics, and hatchery production, that are subject to periodic review;

(C) when wild salmon stocks are fully allocated, new fisheries or expanding fisheries should be restricted, unless provided for by management plans or by application of the board's allocation criteria;

GENERAL PROVISIONS

ing manipulation, but does not include a salmon stock undergoing rehabilitation, which is intended to restore a salmon stock's productivity to a higher natural level;

(10) **"escapement"** means the annual estimated size of the spawning salmon stock; quality of the escapement may be determined not only by numbers of spawners, but also by factors such as sex ratio, age composition, temporal entry into the system, and spatial distribution within the salmon spawning habitat;

(11) **"expanding fishery"** means a salmon fishery in which effective harvesting effort has recently increased significantly beyond historical levels and where the increase has not resulted from natural fluctuations in salmon abundance;

(12) **"expected yields"** mean levels at or near the lower range of recent historic harvests if they are deemed sustainable;

(13) **"genetic"** means those characteristics (genotypic) of an individual or group of salmon that are expressed genetically, such as allele frequencies or other genetic markers;

(22) **“maximum sustained yield” or “(MSY)”** means the greatest average annual yield from a salmon stock; in practice, MSY is achieved when a level of escapement is maintained within a specific range on an annual basis, regardless of annual run strength; the achievement of MSY requires a high degree of management precision and scientific information regarding the relationship between salmon escapement and subsequent return;

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the concept of MSY should be interpreted in a broad ecosystem context to take into account species interactions, environmental changes, an array of ecosystem goods and services, and scientific uncertainty;

(23) **“mixed stock fishery”** means a fishery that harvests fish from a mixture of stocks;

(24) **“new fishery”** means a fishery that new units of effort or expansion of existing effort toward new species, areas, or time periods, results in harvest patterns substantially different from those in previous years, and the difference is not exclusively the result of natural fluctuations in fish abundance;



ng.), and west of a line extending south from McGinny Point (55°27'30" N. lat., 9° W. long.), including Ukolnoi and Wosnesenski Islands;

Pavlof Bay Section: all waters of Pavlof Bay, excluding the Canoe Bay section, other waters of the district west of the longitude of Cape Tolstoi (161°30' W. long.);

Canoe Bay Section: all waters of Canoe Bay enclosed by a line from a point at 37° N. lat., 161°21'33" W. long. to a point at 55°35'41" N. lat., 161°21'40" W. long.;

(3) Mino Creek-Little Coal Bay Section: all waters of the district, excluding those of the Pavlof Bay and Canoe Bay sections, between the longitude of McGinny Point (160°59' W. long.) and the longitude of Cape Tolstoi (161°30' W. long.);

ALASKA PENINSULA AREA

(A) from May 1 through September 30 within the lagoon into which Cinder River drains (locally known as False Ugashik or Shagong);

(B) from August 1 through September 30 throughout this section;

(2) Port Heiden Sections:

(A) Inner Port Heiden Section: from May 1 through September 30;

(B) Outer Port Heiden Section: from August 1 through September 30;

(3) Inik Section

(A) from May 1 through September 30 within Inik Lagoon and all waters inside the Seal Islands;

(B) for all waters west of Unangashak Bluffs at Loran line 9990-Y-33265 and the longitude of Three Hills (159°50' W. long.) from July 5 through July 15.

(C) from July 15 through September 30 throughout the remainder of this section.

(4) Three Hills Section: from June 25 through September 30.

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ARTICLE 3.—SALMON FISHERY

5 AAC 09.301. SEAWARD BOUNDARY OF DISTRICTS. For the purpose of managing the historical salmon net fishery in the vicinity of False Pass and Unimak Bight, the outer boundary of the Southwestern and Unimak Districts is a line three miles seaward from a line commencing at 54°26'45" N. lat., 162°53' W. long., near the western end of Sanak Island to Cape Lutke on Unimak Island. The seaward boundary of all other districts is a line three miles seaward of the baseline described in 5 AAC 39.975(13).

5 AAC 09.310. FISHING SEASONS. (a) In the Northern District, salmon may be taken as follows:

(1) Cinder River Section

ALASKA PENINSULA AREA

(d) In the Southwestern District, salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 30.

(e) In the South Central District, salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 30.

(f) In the Southeastern District, salmon may be taken only from June 1 through September 30.

5 AAC 09.320. FISHING PERIODS. (a) In the Northern District, salmon may be taken from 6:00 a.m. Monday until 6:00 p.m. Thursday, except as follows:

(1) in the Black Hills and Caribou Flats Sections, salmon may be taken from 6:00 a.m. Monday until 6:00 p.m. Friday;

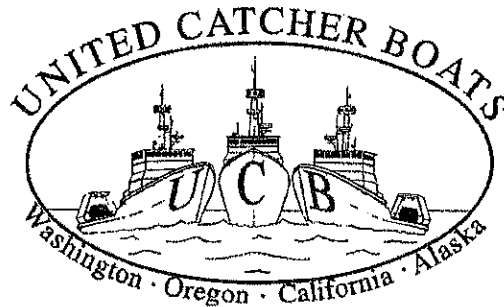
(2) in the Nelson Lagoon Section, salmon may be taken

(A) during the period May 1 through June 15, from 6:00 a.m. Monday until 12:00 midnight Wednesday;

(B) during the period June 16 through August 15, from 6:00 a.m. Monday until 12:00 midnight Thursday;

EXTRACTED FROM ADFG 4K88-38
1087 AKPen AMR

23



Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Board Support
P.O. Box 115526
Juneau, Alaska 99811

February 12, 2013

RE: Proposal 162, Closure of Unalaska Bay

Dear Board of Fisheries Members,

Please consider these comments from the members of United Catcher Boats. We ask that you **do not support** Proposal 162, the complete closure of Unalaska Bay to trawling for Pollock. Adoption of Proposal 162 would unfairly impact the catcher vessel trawl fleet by further closing Unalaska Bay to Pollock fishing and thereby reducing our fishing opportunities. The compromise action (on Proposal 111) adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries in February 2010 was reasonable and addressed the concerns raised by subsistence, sport, and non-trawl harvesters; therefore, no additional closures are needed in Unalaska Bay. We ask the Board to continue its support of the February 2010 compromise, and take no further action with this proposal

The compromise action adopted February 2010 provides a closure of the entire Unalaska Bay from November 1 through July 31. Currently, Pollock fishing is allowed only in the outer portion of Unalaska Bay (outside of a line drawn between Priest Rock and Broad Bay) from August 1 to October 31. The Pollock fleet is prohibited from fishing in the inner portion of Unalaska Bay at all times of the year. UCB supported this compromise as did the representatives of the Unalaska community, and the Board of Fisheries passed the compromise on a unanimous vote.

United Catcher Boats is a trawl catcher vessel trade association made up of the owners of 69 vessels that participate in the Bering Sea/Aleutian Islands (BSAI) and Gulf of Alaska trawl fisheries. Our members fish for Pollock and Pacific Cod in the BSAI trawl fishery and are primarily home-ported out of Dutch Harbor. We deliver our catch to the plants in Dutch Harbor (UniSea, Westward Seafoods and Alyeska Seafoods), Akutan (Trident Seafoods), Beaver Inlet



(Icicle Seafoods), and King Cove (Peter Pan Seafoods). The closure of Unalaska Bay to trawling for Pollock would have a negative impact on our fishing opportunities.

Total Ex-vessel value of Pollock delivered by the catcher vessel Pollock fleet to these Bering Sea shore-based processors and communities has averaged a bit over \$200 million per year for the past decade. The raw fish tax of 2% paid to the State of Alaska is roughly \$4 million, of which the City of Dutch Harbor receives approximately 25%, or \$1 million per year from the catcher vessel fleet that delivers their harvest to the Dutch Harbor seafood plants. Without the taxes generated by this fleet of vessels and their activity, the services and way of life now available in Dutch Harbor would be significantly reduced.

Upon review of the stated reasons presented in Proposal 162, we offer the following comments for consideration. We fail to see any real or definable reason for the Board of Fisheries to enact a closure to the entire Unalaska Bay.

Salmon Bycatch: The Bering Sea Pollock fleet has worked very hard addressing the issue of salmon bycatch. Since 2010 the fleet operates under a Chinook Salmon Savings Incentive Plan (SSIP) that was developed with the NPFMC's Chinook salmon hard cap management program for the BSAI Pollock fleet. Each catcher vessel is limited to a share of the Chinook hard cap and through the SIPP they have incentives to avoid or reduce unwanted harvest of Chinook salmon. This program has proven to be a success.

Relative to salmon harvest within Unalaska Bay, the following table (source: SeaState Inc., using Federal observer data) provides the number of Chinook and chum salmon taken as bycatch by the Pollock fleet since the 2010 Board of Fisheries compromise went into effect. Note that every vessel fishing Pollock is required to carry a federal observer 100% of the time so the data presented represents observed catches.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Deliveries</u>	<u>Pollock (mt)</u>	<u>Chinook (number)</u>	<u>Chum (number)</u>
2012	8	443	100	742
2011	16	1061	17	173
2010	18	1752	12	581

The Pollock fleet also uses a Rolling Hot Spot Closure program for both Chinook and chum salmon to help reduce and manage bycatch. This federal regulation allows the Pollock co-op managers to close, on a weekly basis, discrete areas with known high bycatch rates ("hotspots"). Over the past couple of years this bycatch management tool has become quite effective in reducing salmon bycatch in the Bering Sea Pollock fishery. If salmon bycatch rates in the Unalaska Bay fishery are shown to be above average, then the co-op managers designate this area as a 'Hotspot' and close it to vessels that have high bycatch rates, on a weekly basis. Since 2010 the Pollock coops have implemented three closures in Unalaska Bay under the Hotspot Closure program as follows: Aug. 10 – 20, 2010; no closures in 2011; Aug. 7 – 14, 2012; and Sept. 14 – 18, 2012. These closures were voluntary and were above and beyond what was adopted by the Board of Fisheries in 2010.



The closure of Unalaska Bay as proposed in Proposal 162 will result in extending the pollock fishery later into the season. Extending the season concerns us because Chinook appear in greater numbers on the Pollock grounds as the year progresses into the fall months, thereby increasing the chances for higher bycatch rates. A situation we clearly want to avoid.

In addition, the pollock fleet encounters only Chinook and chum salmon, not sockeye, pink or silver salmon, the species of importance for the sport and subsistence users of Unalaska Bay. The two anadromous rivers that flow into Unalaska Bay are sockeye, silver and pink producing rivers.

Habitat Impacts Due to the rough and high relief bottom substrate, the Pollock fishery in Unalaska Bay is a true pelagic fishery. There is a huge disincentive to have a net come in contact with the seafloor where there are many rough hazards that can damage and destroy the nets, particularly in the area in question. The average price of a Pollock mid-water net is over \$100,000.

Loss of Local Halibut Catch Supporters of Proposal 162 state that the reduction in the catch of halibut by the local sport and subsistence users is a result of the trawl activity by the Pollock fleet. There is no documented evidence or proof that the vessels fishing for Pollock in Unalaska Bay have had any impact on the halibut population in Unalaska Bay. ADF&G data show little to no halibut taken as bycatch in the Pollock fishery. The decline in halibut is a state-wide issue and not limited to just Unalaska Bay. Halibut biomass has declined in all areas of the State.

Gear Conflicts There is no data or any documented report of pot or longline gear loss due to Pollock fishing occurring in Unalaska Bay. Normally, when a trawl net comes in contact with a crab pot, there is a complaint filed with the ADF&G or NMFS offices in Dutch Harbor. Over the past decade, the Bering Sea Pollock trawl and pot fleets have worked together to develop a protocol agreement that has successfully minimized gear and grounds conflicts. Given the thousands of vessel trips that enter and exist Dutch Harbor by the groundfish trawl, pot and longline vessels throughout the year, it is hard to believe that any loss of hook & line and pot gear is due to the few Pollock vessels fishing in the Bay in the late summer months.

Continued Influx of Large Trawlers The trawl vessels harvesting Pollock in Unalaska Bay are the smaller sized vessels (relative to the entire Bering Sea Pollock catcher vessel fleet). The size and shape of the fishing area in Unalaska Bay is better suited for these smaller-size vessels (105' to 125' in length).

We are very concerned about the cumulative loss of fishing grounds over time. Over the past twenty years, the BSAI trawl fleet has seen a continuum of time and area closures to fishing in the form of Steller Sea Lion Critical Habitat, Essential Fish Habitat (EFH), Habitat Areas of Particular Concern (HAPC), and ecosystem management measures. It is our belief that the rationale for the closure in Proposal 162 is without merit. We believe trawling for Pollock, as it is currently allowed in Unalaska Bay, should be permitted to continue.



We cannot simply make up for this loss of area by fishing somewhere else. Unalaska Bay provides fishermen and processing plants the size and quality of fish that are optimal for fillet product forms rather than surimi product forms. They also have a significantly less run time back to the processing plant from the fishing grounds thereby increasing product quality.

In addition, the waters of Unalaska Bay provide a safe area to operate for the smaller Bering Sea Pollock fleet. At times of very severe weather conditions the smaller vessels cannot venture out onto the Eastern Bering Sea Shelf.

If the Board of Fisheries is interested in taking measures to protect the waters and fishery resources of Unalaska Bay, we ask that you request the ADF&G provide you with data that show the current amount of removals of salmon and groundfish by all users of the Bay (sport, subsistence and commercial) in order to develop a baseline trend. We also ask you direct ADF&G to initiate habitat impact studies to determine if there has been negative impacts to the Unalaska Bay habitat, and if so, the possible causes of this impact. For example, over the past decade, there was a large increase of sport and commercial line fishing for halibut in Unalaska Bay. If halibut harvest is such a concern perhaps a better proposal would be to close Unalaska Bay to all gear types for commercial fishing and not just to pollock trawling.

In summary, we ask for your continued support of the compromise action adopted in 2010 that is currently in effect, and take no further action with Proposal 162.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brent C. Paine".

Brent Paine
Executive Director

**SAND POINT TRIBAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE**

P.O. BOX 97

SAND POINT, AK 99661

907-383-6075 PHONE

February 12, 2013

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

The newly formed Sand Point Tribal Fisheries Committee is an organization of the three tribes from Sand Point: Pauloff Harbor Tribe, Qagan Tayagungin Tribe and Unga Tribe, which represent approximately 1,000 members. A function of the committee is to keep abreast of fisheries issues and address those issues affecting our region.

The committee reviewed the Board of Fish Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Finfish proposals with the exception of Cod and ground fish (Proposals 155-172). Enclosed are minutes of February 12, 2013 with the comments from the committee on Proposals 173-242.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment.

Respectfully Submitted,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Arlene A. Gundersen".

Arlene A. Gundersen

Chair

**SAND POINT TRIBAL FISHERIES COMMITTEE****Meeting****February 12, 2013****10:00 AM****Pauloff Harbor Tribal Conference Room**

CALL TO ORDER: The meeting of the Sand Point Tribal Fisheries Committee was called to order at 10:05 am in the Pauloff Harbor Tribe conference room.

ROLL CALL: Present: Dick Jacobsen, QTT, David Osterback, QTT, George P. Gundersen, PHT, William Dushkin, Sr., PHT, Ben Mobeck, Sr., PHT Absent: Glen Gardner, Jr., QTT, John Foster, Jr., Unga and Tony Foster, Unga.

OLD BUSINESS:

Proposal Comments: Additional information requested at the previous meeting was obtained and the committee reviewed the Board of Fish Alaska Peninsula/Aleutian Islands Finfish proposals with the exception of Cod and ground fish, Proposal 155-172. Those proposals will be brought before the Board of Fish in October. Proposal deadline is April 10, 2013.

Proposal 173-177 and 187-190: Support in concept. There should be a new management plan for Post June for the South Alaska Peninsula.

Proposal 178: Support: This used to be open and there should be no reason to not open it again.

Proposal 179-183: No support, the last three years they have met or there was an over escapement in Bristol Bay. There is no need for a chum cap.

Proposal 184: not sure of the intent of the proposal, we support a new management plan for post-June. We would like to see more fishing opportunity post-June.

Proposal 185: We are the only fishery in the State of Alaska where immature fish are monitored. We don't agree with this, we don't mind being part of conservation efforts to save fish, however the number of immature fish shouldn't be a hard fast number there should be flexibility when large about of mature fish are present.

Proposal 186: Support, we would like this area opened based on pink salmon fishery and not managed on Stepovak Flats Section.

Proposal 191: Support to allow adequate protection of other streams in area.

Proposal 192: no support as written, needs to add wording that would allow adjusting the closed waters definition, including the waters of the lagoon and its exit channel upstream from a point located above the exit channel terminus, based on channel movement.

Stream markers should be placed here and all fish stream in area M.



Proposal 193: Support, this proposal will give fishermen more opportunity to harvest pink salmon.

Proposal 194: No Action.

Proposal 195: No Support, Port Moller's fishery is declining, the gillnet fleet could move down and could impact the local stock.

Proposal 196: Support, Monofilament has been used in the Cook Inlet area in Alaska, as well as Canada and Washington. We are not aware of any problems in using monofilament.

Proposal 197-199: Support Nelson Lagoon in their effort to rebuild their fishery.

Proposal 200: No action

Proposal 201-205: Oppose, No biological reason to implement these proposals.

Proposal 206-207: Support Nelson Lagoon in their effort to rebuild their fishery.

Proposal 208-210: Oppose, No biological reason to implement these proposals.

Proposal 211: No Action, until we fully understand the impacts of what is being proposed by the department.

Proposal 212-214: No Action

Proposal 242: This proposal shouldn't be included, it didn't meet criteria.

Being there was no further business to come before the committee, George move to adjourn, Billy second. Vote: All in favor.

The meeting adjourned at 11:20 am

Respectfully Submitted,

Arlene A. Gundersen

Chair

Feb

PC 64
1 of 1

BOARD of Fish -

This is in support of proposal 250.

I do support it. It entitles me to have more than one permit in my name.

Not having to worry about who can I trust to "transfer" my permit to for that fishing season and wonder & worry if they'll not take ownership of it after fishing it for the season.

It will also allow us to keep the permits in our family. I'm working on five (5) generations of females fishing Bristol Bay. Of course I want to permits we have to stay in the family.

Prop. 250 AWARDS THIS.

The Stacking proposal passed in 2012. But it contained a "Sunset Clause" which allowed the regulation to expire at the end of 2012.

WHO WROTE / SUBMITTED THIS PROPOSAL?
I just had to ask.

Sincerely,

Mary Underwood



Fax TO: 907-465-6094

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

RE: Proposal 250:

**To allow set gillnet permit stacking in
Bristol Bay' Egegik and Ugashik salmon fishing districts**

I am opposed to Proposal 250 for the same reasons the Board of Fisheries allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset at its December meeting. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. The increased demand for permits and higher price makes it much more difficult for young people, watershed residents especially, to enter the fishery.

I question too the correctness of allowing this proposal to be brought forward by the Board member who did so at the end of the December Bristol Bay meeting. Although Mr. Webster says he only fishes in the Naknek-Kvichak district, and has no intention of ever fishing at Egegik or Ugashik, the value of the setnet permits his family owns will continue to increase in value if Proposal 250 is approved, as will the value of permits owned by setnetters operating primarily in the Nushagak and Togiak districts.

The Board acknowledged the issues of increased prices and lower availability, and those impacts on the setnet fishery, at its December meeting when it allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset. Those facts won't change by limiting the two-permit setnet option to two fishing districts.

Please oppose Proposal 250.

Thank you.

*Nancy D. Shenshury
Ugashik set gill netter*



Comments to the Alaska Board of Fisheries in advance of the Alaska Peninsula /
Aleutian Islands Finfish meeting scheduled for February 26 - March 4, 2013

First, I would like to commend the Board and the ADF&G for your recent good management practices in the Alaska Peninsula salmon management area. I also would like to congratulate the Department on the publication of the WASSIP study, that generally supports the current Alaska Peninsula salmon management strategies with a thorough scientific backdrop. We believe that the WASSIP study affirms current management strategies in general. In particular, the Harvest Rates publications (SP 12-24, SP 12-25) show relatively insignificant impact of Area M fishermen on Bristol Bay and A-Y-K salmon stocks.

All the stakeholders in the Aleutians East Borough have worked hard to keep this fishery sustainable, and respectful of all the salmon fisheries and fishermen statewide. One example of the respect for others fisheries is the cooperative effort by all of the area processors and harvesters of all gear groups, participating in a June season chum pool, as a disincentive to target chum salmon in June. Another effort worth noting has been the voluntary stand down for the past several years by seiners, at times when the ratio of chum salmon to sockeye is high.

The Aleutians East Borough has participated in, and been supportive of the WASSIP process from the beginning of the project. In addition, the AEB helped fund the supplemental SEDM study, when that area fell out of the WASSIP study because of a lack of commercial fisheries in the SEDM during some of the WASSIP study years. The AEB has always been confident that scientific data will prove the sustainability of these fisheries. These studies have confirmed those beliefs.

We oppose several proposals that would unnecessarily curtail AP/AI salmon fisheries contrary to the latest scientific information. We oppose proposals 179 - 183 that would further restrict the June fishery. We also oppose proposals 201-205 & 208, that would alter the Northern District fishery. In addition, we also oppose proposals 209 & 210 that could possibly change the Area M fisheries. We oppose these possible major changes to the AP/AI fisheries based on the science of the WASSIP study. We believe that the WASSIP study taken as a whole warrants no major changes to these fisheries, on the contrary, WASSIP generally affirms the current management regime.

On the other hand, we do believe some minor changes to some of our fisheries are warranted and advisable. In particular, we feel there is room for adjustment in the post-June management; we support a proposal similar to proposals 187 - 190 that amends the post-June fishing periods without adding any fishing time to the current structure. We also would like to see some adjustment to the SEDM management, as proposals 173 - 178 attempt to do.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment in advance of the AP/AI finfish Board of Fisheries meeting. I would also like to wholeheartedly endorse the comments and information of the following: Policy Implications of the Recent Genetic Stock



Identification (GSI) Studies to Area M Salmon Fisheries Comments to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, submitted by the Area M Seiners Association and the Aleutians East Borough, February 2013.

The commercial salmon fisheries of the Alaska Peninsula have been important to the local communities for over one hundred years. Archeological work and local information points to dependence by the Aleuts on the salmon resource for thousands of years. Recently fishermen and processors have worked to improve the fishing process and product to maintain this long sustainable resource that is so important to the local communities. These fishing communities are hopeful that the science is adhered to, and all Alaskan fishers are able to continue fishing for generations to come.

Ernie Weiss
Natural Resources Director
Aleutians East Borough
3380 C Street suite 205
Anchorage, AK, 99503



Kyle Belleque
Nushagak Setnetter
12 Feb. 2013

FAX TO: 907-465-6094

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members

Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members
Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster,
Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

Dear Board Members

I am opposed to Proposal 250 just as the Board itself has already voted in opposition to dual set-net permit ownership. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. My family of lifelong watershed residents is currently investing in the fishery. Our biggest impediment has been the lack of set net permits and elevated prices. Approving Proposal 250 will only continue the hoarding of Bristol Bay's set net permits and inflated prices keeping my family out of the fishery.

I am disappointed that the Board of Fisheries allowed this Proposal to come forward. Mr. Webster was allowed to make a motion that keeps his set net permits at an artificially elevated value. The entire board allowed Mr. Webster to use a public state funded board to further his personal finances. For that I am ashamed. As a life-long Alaskan I have always been proud of our board systems and the integrity they bring to the decision making process. Proposal 250 is an embarrassment to all proud Alaskans and should be struck down immediately and Mr. Webster should be reprimanded. Failure to do so only solidifies my impression of this board as corrupt.

Restore faith in the Board of Fish and do the only right and ethical thing, vote Hell No on Proposal 250

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "K. Belleque", written in a cursive style.

Kyle T. Belleque
Dillingham, Alaska



Fax TO: 907-465-6094

Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

RE: Proposal 250:

To allow set gillnet permit stacking in

Bristol Bay' Egegik and Ugashik salmon fishing districts

I am opposed to Proposal 250 for the same reasons the Board of Fisheries allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset at its December meeting. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. The increased demand for permits and higher price makes it much more difficult for young people, watershed residents especially, to enter the fishery.

I question too the correctness of allowing this proposal to be brought forward by the Board member who did so at the end of the December Bristol Bay meeting. Although Mr. Webster says he only fishes in the Naknek-Kvichak district, and has no intention of ever fishing at Egegik or Ugashik, the value of the setnet permits his family owns will continue to increase in value if Proposal 250 is approved, as will the value of permits owned by setnetters operating primarily in the Nushagak and Togiak districts.

The Board acknowledged the issues of increased prices and lower availability, and those impacts on the setnet fishery, at its December meeting when it allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset. Those facts won't change by limiting the two-permit setnet option to two fishing districts.

Please oppose Proposal 250.

Thank you.

Ron Puzell



Fax 907-465-6094

TO: Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

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Please oppose Proposal 250.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Helen Foster".

Helen Foster
Bristol Bay Setnetter



Fax 907-465-6094

TO: Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

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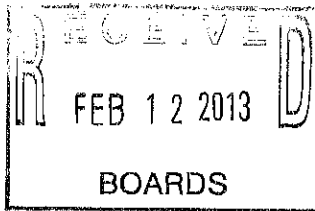
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Please oppose Proposal 250.

Sincerely,

Mickey Foster
Bristol Bay Setnetter



Fax: 907-465-6094

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

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Please oppose Proposal 250.

Sincerely,

Diane Wetter

Diane Wetter
Nushagak Setnetter



12 FEB



PC 72
1 of 1

Fax: 907-465-6094

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

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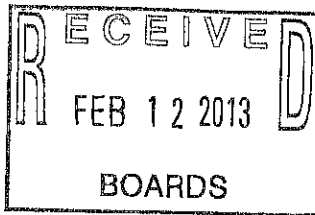
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Please oppose Proposal 250.

I SETNET IN THE NUSHAGAK DISTRICT

Sincerely,

Edward Heyano



Fax: 907-465-6094

To: Alaska Board of Fisheries Members: Chairman Karl Johnstone, and members Sue Jeffrey, Orville Huntington, Vince Webster, Tom Kluberton, John Jensen and Reed Morisky.

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Bristol Bay' Egegik and Ugashik salmon fishing districts

I am opposed to Proposal 250 for the same reasons the Board of Fisheries allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset at its December meeting. Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission reports show that since the dual permit rule was approved in 2009, the price of Bristol Bay set net permits has increased and their availability has decreased. The increased demand for permits and higher price makes it much more difficult for young people, watershed residents especially, to enter the fishery.

I question too the correctness of allowing this proposal to be brought forward by the Board member who did so at the end of the December Bristol Bay meeting. Although Mr. Webster says he only fishes in the Naknek-Kvichak district, and has no intention of ever fishing at Egegik or Ugashik, the value of the setnet permits his family owns will continue to increase in value if Proposal 250 is approved, as will the value of permits owned by setnetters operating primarily in the Nushagak and Togiak districts.

The Board acknowledged the issues of increased prices and lower availability, and those impacts on the setnet fishery, at its December meeting when it allowed the dual setnet permit regulation to sunset. Those facts won't change by limiting the two-permit setnet option to two fishing districts.

Please oppose Proposal 250.

Sincerely,

Brent Wetter

NUSHAGAK SETNET