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**Prince William Sound Area Commercial Salmon
Fisheries, 2014: a Report to the Alaska Board of
Fisheries**

by

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and

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November 2014

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



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Weights and measures (metric)		General		Mathematics, statistics	
centimeter	cm	Alaska Administrative Code	AAC	<i>all standard mathematical signs, symbols and abbreviations</i>	
deciliter	dL	all commonly accepted abbreviations	e.g., Mr., Mrs., AM, PM, etc.	alternate hypothesis	H_A
gram	g	all commonly accepted professional titles	e.g., Dr., Ph.D., R.N., etc.	base of natural logarithm	e
hectare	ha	at	@	catch per unit effort	CPUE
kilogram	kg	compass directions:		coefficient of variation	CV
kilometer	km	east	E	common test statistics	(F, t, χ^2 , etc.)
liter	L	north	N	confidence interval	CI
meter	m	south	S	correlation coefficient (multiple)	R
milliliter	mL	west	W	correlation coefficient (simple)	r
millimeter	mm	copyright	©	covariance	cov
		corporate suffixes:		degree (angular)	$^\circ$
Weights and measures (English)		Company	Co.	degrees of freedom	df
cubic feet per second	ft ³ /s	Corporation	Corp.	expected value	E
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than	>
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	greater than or equal to	≥
inch	in	District of Columbia	D.C.	harvest per unit effort	HPUE
mile	mi	et alii (and others)	et al.	less than	<
nautical mile	nmi	et cetera (and so forth)	etc.	less than or equal to	≤
ounce	oz	exempli gratia (for example)	e.g.	logarithm (natural)	ln
pound	lb	Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (base 10)	log
quart	qt	id est (that is)	i.e.	logarithm (specify base)	log ₂ , etc.
yard	yd	latitude or longitude	lat or long	minute (angular)	'
		monetary symbols (U.S.)	\$, ¢	not significant	NS
Time and temperature		months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan, ..., Dec	null hypothesis	H_0
day	d	registered trademark	®	percent	%
degrees Celsius	°C	trademark	™	probability	P
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	United States (adjective)	U.S.	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	α
degrees kelvin	K	United States of America (noun)	USA	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	β
hour	h	U.S.C.	United States Code	second (angular)	"
minute	min	U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	standard deviation	SD
second	s			standard error	SE
Physics and chemistry				variance	
all atomic symbols				population sample	Var var
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

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FISHERIES, 2014: A REPORT TO THE ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES**

by
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ABSTRACT

The 2012–2014 Prince William Sound Area commercial salmon total (all species) harvest average of 61.4 million fish is above the 10 year (2002–2011) harvest average of 46.8 million fish for this area. The 2012–2014 total harvest average was made up of 54.7 million pink (*Oncorhynchus gorbuscha*), 3.1 million sockeye (*O. nerka*), 1.9 million chum (*O. keta*), 347,000 coho (*O. kisutch*), and 19,000 Chinook salmon (*O. tshawytscha*). Approximately 8.0% (4.9 million fish) of the total harvest average was composed of hatchery cost recovery and broodstock fish. The majority, 92.0% (56.5 million fish), were harvested in the common property fishery. The most significant events that have occurred since the 2011 Alaska Board of Fisheries meeting include 1) the largest pink salmon harvest on record in 2013, 2) improved salmon prices and record exvessel values for all gear groups, 3) PWS allocation came back into parity and then returned to favor the purse seine gear group due to record pink salmon harvests and high pink salmon values, and 4) participation in all commercial salmon fisheries is at historically high levels.

Key words: Prince William Sound, Pacific salmon *Oncorhynchus* spp., harvest, drift gillnet, set gillnet, purse seine, common property fishery, hatchery, cost recovery.

INTRODUCTION

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND SALMON FISHERIES

This report summarizes Prince William Sound (PWS) commercial fishery performance (including the Copper and Bering districts) for the years 2012, 2013 and 2014, and highlights significant events that have occurred since the 2011 PWS Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) meeting. At the time of writing this report, 2014 commercial fisheries were ongoing and complete harvest data were not available. Because the season has not concluded, an abbreviated 2014 season summary with preliminary harvest data is provided. Detailed annual summaries are available for 2012 and 2013 in the *Prince William Sound area finfish management report* for each year that also provide historical data for comparisons and examination of trends.

Salmon returns and harvests have been consistently strong over the past 3 years. Wild pink *Oncorhynchus gorbuscha* and chum *O. keta* salmon stocks in PWS have met the majority of district-specific escapement goals since 2011, and there are no stocks of concern. PWS wild pink salmon escapements were within or above escapement goals from 2012 to 2014 and were near record levels in 2013. Wild chum salmon escapements were within escapement goal ranges for the years 2012–2104. Adequate wild stock escapements have allowed for liberal time and area management of purse seine fisheries. Broad area fisheries allow for a wide distribution of fishing effort, which relieves congestion and alleviates gear conflict issues to some extent.

The most significant events that occurred since the 2011 BOF meeting include 1) the largest pink salmon harvest on record in 2013, 2) increased salmon prices and record exvessel values for all gear groups, 3) PWS allocation came back into parity and then returned to a higher purse seine gear group proportion due to record pink salmon harvests (2010 and 2013) and high pink salmon values, and 4) participation in all salmon fisheries is at historically high levels (Tables 1 and 2).

MANAGEMENT AREA

The PWS management area encompasses all coastal waters and inland drainages entering the north central Gulf of Alaska between Cape Suckling and Cape Fairfield. This area includes the Bering River, Copper River, and all of PWS with a total adjacent land area of approximately 38,000 square miles (Figure 1). While the Copper River lies within the PWS management area, Copper River salmon fisheries will be described in a separate report.

The salmon management area is divided into 11 districts that correspond to the local geography and distribution of the 5 species of salmon harvested by the commercial fishery. The management objective for all districts is achievement of escapement goals for the major salmon species while allowing for the orderly harvest of all fish surplus to spawning requirements and inriver goals. In addition, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) follows regulatory plans to manage fisheries and assist private nonprofit (PNP) hatcheries in achieving cost recovery and broodstock objectives.

There are 6 hatcheries that contribute to the area's fisheries and 5 are operated by the regional aquaculture association, Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC). Gulkana Hatchery in Paxson augments production of sockeye salmon *O. nerka* to the Copper River. Cannery Creek Hatchery (CCH), located on the north shore of the sound, and Armin F. Koernig (AFK) Hatchery in the southwestern sound produce pink salmon *O. gorbuscha*. Wally H. Noerenberg (WNH) Hatchery in the northwestern sound produces pink, chum *O. keta*, and coho *O. kisutch* salmon, and Main Bay Hatchery (MBH) in the western sound produces sockeye salmon. Valdez Fisheries Development Association (VFDA) operates Solomon Gulch Hatchery (SGH) in Port Valdez and produces pink and coho salmon. Hatchery production, especially pink salmon production, has increased since inception of the hatcheries (Figure 2).

Gear for the salmon fishery includes purse seine, drift gillnet, and set gillnet. Drift gillnet permits are the most numerous (536) and are allowed in the Bering River, Copper River, Coghill, Unakwik, and Eshamy districts. Set gillnet gear (29 permits) is allowed only in the Eshamy District. Purse seine gear (258 permits) is allowed in the Eastern, Northern, Unakwik, Coghill, Northwestern, Southwestern, Montague, and Southeastern districts.

SALMON HARVEST OVERVIEW 2012–2014

The 2012–2014 Prince William Sound Area (including the Copper and Bering districts) commercial salmon harvest average of 59.5 million fish is 22% above the 10-year harvest average (48.6 million fish) for this area (Table 3).

The 2012 harvest of 35.4 million salmon was made up of 27.6 million pink, 3.7 million sockeye, 3.8 million chum, 210,000 coho, and 13,100 Chinook salmon (Table 4). Approximately 11.3% (3.9 million fish) of the harvest was composed of hatchery cost recovery and broodstock fish. The majority, 88.7% (31.4 million fish), were harvested in the common property fishery (CPF). During the 2012 season, 522 drift gillnet permit holders, 29 set gillnet permit holders, and 224 purse seine permit holders reported deliveries. The estimated value of the combined 2012 commercial salmon harvest is \$115 million, including hatchery sales (Table 5).

The 2013 harvest of 99.7 million salmon was made up of 92.6 million pink, 2.3 million sockeye, 4.1 million chum, 619,000 coho, and 10,800 Chinook salmon (Table 6). Approximately 4.9% (4.9 million fish) of the harvest was composed of hatchery cost recovery and broodstock fish. The majority, 95.1% (94.8 million fish), were harvested in the CPF. During the 2013 season, 526 drift gillnet permit holders, 29 set gillnet permit holders, and 211 purse seine permit holders reported deliveries. The estimated value of the combined 2013 commercial salmon harvest, including hatchery sales, was \$168.3 million (Table 7).

The 2014 harvest of 49.3 million salmon was made up of 43.9 million pink, 3.3 million sockeye, 1.5 million chum, 600,000 coho, and 10,100 Chinook salmon (Table 8). Approximately 12% (5.90 million fish) of the harvest was composed of hatchery cost recovery and broodstock fish.

The majority, 88% (43.5 million fish), were harvested in the CPF. During the 2014 season, 525 drift gillnet permit holders, 29 set gillnet permit holders, and 222 purse seine permit holders reported deliveries. The preliminary estimated value of the combined 2014 commercial salmon harvest is \$107 million, including hatchery sales (Table 9).

There are 6 proposals currently before the BOF that concern allocation in the general PWS area.

- Proposal 10 – Seeks to change set gillnet component of *Prince William Sound Management and Salmon Enhancement Allocation Plan*.
- Proposal 11 – Seeks to include Valdez Fisheries Development Association (VFDA) enhanced salmon harvest value in the *Prince William Sound Management and Salmon Enhancement Allocation Plan*.
- Proposal 13 – Seeks to designate an area in the Coghill District north of Point Pakenham to a point on the east side of College Fiord near Golden Lagoon that would be opened to both drift gillnet and purse seine gear by emergency order.
- Proposal 14 – Seeks to allow the purse seine gear group to target sockeye salmon at the Coghill River.
- Proposal 15 – This proposal is a place holder and does not suggest any specific changes to regulation.
- Proposal 16 – Seeks to designate area and establish alternating periods of time for drift gillnet and purse seine gear in portions of the Coghill District after July 21.

There is 1 proposal currently before the BOF that concerns drift gillnet in the general PWS area.

- Proposal 17 – Allow use of monofilament mesh in Prince William Sound drift gillnet fishery.

There are 3 proposals currently before the BOF that concern the use of aircraft in the general PWS area.

- Proposals 19, 20 and 21 – Addresses spotter plane use for purse seine fishery.

GILLNET FISHERIES

Coghill District

There are 5 proposals currently before the BOF that deal with issues specific to the Coghill District.

- Proposal 13 – Open certain waters of College Fjord to purse seine fishery before July 21.
- Proposal 14 – Reestablish historic purse seine gear access to Coghill Lake sockeye salmon in Coghill River terminal area.
- Proposal 15 – Establish standards to alleviate gear conflicts in Esther Subdistrict during the commercial pink salmon fishery.
- Proposal 16 – Establish alternating purse seine and drift gillnet fishing periods in certain areas to alleviate gear conflicts in Esther Subdistrict during the commercial pink salmon fishery.

- Proposal 22 – Identify certain landmarks in description of the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery terminal harvest area using latitude and longitude coordinates.

The Coghill District is located in northwestern PWS and is approximately 45 miles in length. The majority of commercial fisheries in the Coghill District target hatchery salmon from the Wally Noerenberg Hatchery (WNH) and wild sockeye salmon. The hatchery is located on Lake Bay at the southern end of Esther Island (Figure 1) and annually produces chum (~3 million), pink (~9.5 million), and coho (~250,000) salmon. Early-season management of the Coghill District is largely based on Coghill Lake sockeye salmon escapement and WNH chum salmon run strength.

The Coghill District is open for the harvest of chum, sockeye, pink, and coho salmon to drift gillnet permit holders; it opens to purse seine permit holders beginning on July 21 and ends when the harvestable surplus is no longer pink salmon.

PWSAC, in consultation with ADF&G, generally elects to complete a high percentage (80–90%) pink and chum salmon cost recovery harvest before recommending CPF openings. CPF openings in hatchery subdistricts and terminal areas during cost recovery occur as cost recovery progress warrants.

Eshamy District

The Eshamy District is located in western PWS and is 15 miles in length. This is the only district in PWS where set gillnet gear is allowed to operate. The Main Bay Subdistrict was established to allow permit holders to harvest enhanced sockeye salmon while minimizing the harvest of wild sockeye returning to Eshamy Lake.

The Eshamy District is open to all drift and set gillnet permits in Area E.

During years in which the set gillnet gear group catches 5% or more of the previous 5-year average exvessel value of the total CPF for enhanced salmon, beginning on July 10, the set gillnet gear group will be limited to no more than 36 hours per week. In the past 3 years the set gillnet gear group remained within the 5% allocation, and no restrictions were triggered.

Port Chalmers Subdistrict (Montague District)

The Port Chalmers Subdistrict is located in the northern end of the Montague District. Since 1994, PWSAC has released chum salmon at this remote location.

Based on the allocation plan, the drift gillnet gear group maintained exclusive access to Port Chalmers from 2009 through 2013. In 2014 the Port Chalmers area returned to the purse seine gear group when allocation came back into balance. However, the area will return to the drift gillnet gear group because of the record 2013 pink salmon harvest, which will be included in the allocation calculation for the next 5 years. Following a regulatory change at the 2011 PWS BOF meeting, gillnets greater than 60 meshes in depth were no longer permitted in the Port Chalmers Subdistrict to maintain consistency with gear standards in other fishing districts. Chum salmon runs to the Port Chalmers remote release have been below forecast since 2010 and have had minimal impact in bringing allocation between purse seine and drift gillnet back into parity.

Gillnet Season Summary 2012

The 5 year rolling average allocation calculation used to guide 2012 fisheries management was 61% purse seine, 39% drift gillnet, and 4% set gillnet. As a result, the drift gillnet fleet had

exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 to July 30 in 2012, and the set gillnet fleet was not limited to 36 hours per week after July 10, 2012.

The 2012 PWS commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest was 7.5 million fish. The harvest was composed of 1.2 million pink, 2.9 million chum, 3.2 million sockeye, 184,000 coho, and 12,000 Chinook salmon (Table 4). The 2012 PWS commercial set gillnet salmon harvest was 336,000 fish. The harvest was composed of 17,000 pink, 24,000 chum, 295,000 sockeye, 97 coho, and 14 Chinook salmon (Table 4).

The 2012 wild stock sockeye salmon run to Coghill Lake was forecast at 321,000 fish. During the 2011 BOF meeting, the Coghill Lake sockeye salmon sustainable escapement goal (SEG) range was changed from 20,000–40,000 fish to 20,000–60,000. Achieving a midpoint escapement of 40,000 sockeye salmon will leave approximately 281,000 fish for the CPF.

PWSAC forecasted a harvest of 1.2 million chum salmon to hatchery release sites in 2012 (Table 10). Approximately 380,000 chum salmon were designated for corporate cost recovery and broodstock. The Coghill District enhanced chum salmon and wild sockeye salmon runs were strong compared to the forecast. As a result, fishing area in the district was liberalized throughout the season. The CPF harvest of chum salmon in the Coghill District was 2.5 million fish (92% drift gillnet) and 250% greater than forecast. PWSAC harvested 438,000 chum salmon for corporate cost recovery and broodstock (Table 4). The proportion of wild chum salmon in the Coghill District CPF was 3%.

Coghill Lake sockeye escapement was larger than expected, and weir passage in just 2 days (July 3 and 4) totaled 23,300, exceeding the lower end of the SEG range. The continued strength of the return provided extended fishing time and expanded area. Nonetheless 72,000 sockeye salmon passed the Coghill River weir, which exceeded the SEG range of 20,000–60,000 fish. The total CPF harvest of sockeye salmon in the Coghill District was 436,000 fish (88% drift gillnet) (Table 4). The proportion of wild sockeye salmon in the Coghill District CPF harvest was 81%.

Pink salmon CPF harvest in the Coghill District was 3.4 million fish (33% drift gillnet). The proportion of wild pink salmon in the Coghill District CPF harvest was 19%. The total CPF harvest of coho salmon in the Coghill District was 11,000 fish, the majority of which were likely enhanced from WNH.

Gillnets greater than 60 meshes in depth were not permitted in the Port Chalmers Subdistrict in 2012 due to regulatory changes at the 2011 BOF meeting. These regulatory changes applied the same regulatory start date (the first Monday in July) for deep gear that existed in Coghill, Unakwik, and Eshamy districts. Even with the potential for reduced harvest efficiency, drift gillnet fishing effort appeared to keep up with chum salmon run entry, and no buildups or foregone harvest were observed.

PWSAC forecasted a run of 504,000 chum salmon to the Port Chalmers remote release site in 2012. CPF drift gillnet harvest of 325,000 chum salmon in the Montague District was 36% below that forecast and 46% below the 5 year (2007–2011) CPF average of 599,000 chum salmon. The proportion of wild chum salmon in the Port Chalmers Subdistrict CPF harvest was 3%.

ADF&G's preseason harvest forecast for Eshamy Lake was 33,000 wild sockeye salmon, and PWSAC forecasted a run of 1.2 million MBH enhanced sockeye salmon (Table 10). Overall, 988,000 sockeye, 255,000 chum, and 89,000 pink salmon were harvested in the Eshamy District

by 355 drift gillnet permit holders during the 2012 season. A total of 29 set gillnet permit holders harvested 295,000 sockeye, 24,400 chum, and 17,300 pink salmon (Table 4). Contribution estimates show that wild sockeye salmon comprised 11% of the 1.3 million harvested, wild chum salmon comprised 4% of the 279,000 harvest, and wild pink salmon comprised 74% of the 106,000 harvest in Eshamy District.

The Eshamy River weir did not operate in 2012. Escapement was monitored through a pilot video monitoring project at the outlet of Eshamy Lake. Escapement counts for the season were incomplete because of new project deployment problems, and no escapement estimate is available. The sockeye salmon biological escapement goal (BEG) range for Eshamy Lake is 13,000 to 28,000 fish. Due to uncertainty in escapement at Eshamy River, openings in Eshamy Bay were restricted to one 14-hour period per week starting August 14. Low sockeye salmon harvest in the Eshamy Bay fishery did not support expanded fishing opportunity on the Eshamy Lake sockeye salmon stock.

Gillnet Season Summary 2013

The 5-year rolling average allocation calculation used to guide 2013 fisheries management was 58% purse seine, 42% drift gillnet, and 4% set gillnet. As a result, the drift gillnet fleet had exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 to July 30 in 2013, and the set gillnet fleet was not limited to 36 hours per week after July 10, 2013.

The 2013 PWS commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest was 7.8 million fish. The harvest was composed of 2.6 million pink, 2.8 million chum, 2.0 million sockeye, 357,000 coho, and 9,000 Chinook salmon (Table 6). The 2013 PWS commercial set gillnet salmon harvest was 265,000 fish. The harvest was composed of 19,000 pink, 43,000 chum, 203,000 sockeye, 360 coho, and 59 Chinook salmon (Table 6).

The enhanced chum salmon CPF harvest was forecast to be 2.5 million fish. PWSAC's projection for cost recovery and broodstock requirements was approximately 663,000 fish. The Coghill District drift gillnet fishery was largely concentrated in hatchery subdistricts and terminal areas in 2013, focusing fishing effort on a WNH chum salmon run that was stronger than anticipated throughout the season. The CPF harvest of chum salmon in the Coghill District was 2.2 million fish (97% drift gillnet). PWSAC harvested 761,000 chum salmon for corporate cost recovery and broodstock (Table 6). The proportion of wild chum salmon in the Coghill District CPF was 2%.

The 2013 forecast of the sockeye salmon run to Coghill Lake was 156,000 fish. Meeting the midpoint of the SEG range of 20,000–60,000 sockeye salmon would leave 116,000 fish for the CPF (Table 11). Total sockeye salmon escapement past the Coghill River weir was 17,200 fish, which was below the lower SEG bound of 20,000 fish. Also, 360,000 pink salmon passed the Coghill River weir. District pink and chum salmon escapement goals were met.

The total CPF harvest of sockeye salmon in the Coghill District was 96,000 fish (98% drift gillnet), composed of approximately 35,100 wild and 60,600 enhanced sockeye salmon (Table 6). The proportion of wild sockeye salmon in the Coghill District CPF harvest was 37%.

Pink salmon CPF harvest in the Coghill District was 9.1 million fish (27% drift gillnet). The proportion of wild pink salmon in the Coghill District CPF harvest was 12%. The total CPF harvest of coho salmon in the Coghill District was 71,000 fish, the majority of which are assumed to be from WNH (Table 6). Of the 2,290 coho salmon collected for broodstock at

WNH, only 319 were viable. WNH coho survival has been highly variable, ranging from nearly 12% for return year 2007 to less than 1% for return year 2012, and broodstock goals have been rarely met.

PWSAC forecasted a run of 634,000 chum salmon to the Port Chalmers remote release site in 2013. The CPF drift gillnet harvest of chum salmon in the Montague District of 484,000 fish was 24% below forecast (Table 6) and 7% below the 5-year average of 516,000 fish. The proportion of wild chum salmon in the Port Chalmers Subdistrict CPF harvest was 5%.

ADF&G's preseason CPF harvest forecast for Eshamy Lake was 32,000 wild sockeye salmon, and PWSAC forecasted a CPF harvest of 1.1 million MBH enhanced sockeye salmon (Table 11). Overall, 326 drift gillnet permit holders harvested 336,000 sockeye, 184,000 chum, and 62,200 pink salmon. A total of 29 set gillnet permit holders harvested 203,000 sockeye, 42,600 chum, and 19,100 pink salmon (Table 6). Contribution estimates show that wild sockeye salmon comprised 8% of the 539,000 harvested, wild chum salmon comprised 14% of the 227,000 harvest, and wild pink salmon comprised 54% of the 81,000 harvest in Eshamy District. The enhanced sockeye salmon run to MBH fell 483,000 fish (57%) short of the forecast of 1.12 million fish.

The Eshamy River weir did not operate in 2013. Escapement was monitored through a video monitoring project at the outlet of Eshamy Lake. The counts from that project are incomplete and there is no escapement estimate for 2013. The sockeye salmon BEG range for Eshamy Lake is 13,000–28,000 fish. Due to uncertainty in escapement at Eshamy River, openings in Eshamy Bay were restricted to one 14-hour period per week starting August 15. Low sockeye salmon harvest in the Eshamy Bay fishery did not support expanded fishing opportunity on the Eshamy Lake sockeye salmon stock.

Gillnet Season Summary 2014

The 5-year rolling average allocation calculation used to allocate 2014 fisheries came back into balance such that no triggers and set net restrictions were activated. As a result, the purse seine fleet had exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict for the first time since 2008.

The 2014 PWS commercial drift gillnet salmon harvest was 5.8 million fish. The harvest was composed of 1.4 million pink, 791,000 chum, 3.0 million sockeye, 556,000 coho, and 9,700 Chinook salmon (Table 8). The 2014 PWS commercial set gillnet salmon harvest was 316,000 fish. The harvest was composed of 36,000 pink, 21,000 chum, 259,000 sockeye, 65 coho, and 22 Chinook salmon (Table 8).

The enhanced chum salmon run to WNH was forecast to be 1.6 million fish. PWSAC's projection for cost recovery and broodstock requirements was approximately 512,000 fish. The 2014 WNH chum salmon run was weaker than PWSAC's 1.6 million fish forecast. The CPF harvest of chum salmon in the Coghill District was 671,000 fish. PWSAC harvested 370,000 chum salmon for corporate cost recovery and broodstock (Table 8). Due to higher than anticipated mortality in their broodstock, PWSAC did not make their chum salmon egg take goal. PWSAC's WNH chum salmon egg take goal was 18% below their goal in 2014, with 136 million green eggs collected towards a final goal of 165 million. The proportion of wild chum salmon in the Coghill District CPF was 11% and escapement (8,000 fish) was met.

The 2014 forecast of the sockeye salmon run to Coghill Lake was 168,000 fish with 138,000 fish available for CPF (Table 12). Total sockeye salmon escapement past the Coghill River weir was

21,200 fish, just above the lower SEG bound of 20,000 fish. The total CPF harvest of sockeye salmon in the Coghill District was 166,000 fish (Table 8). Otolith contribution estimates indicate that approximately 42,000 wild and 124,000 enhanced MBH sockeye salmon were harvested. The proportion of wild sockeye salmon in the Coghill District CPF harvest was 25%.

CPF (combined gillnet and purse seine) pink salmon harvest is summarized in the purse seine fisheries section. Gillnet pink salmon harvest has remained small compared to purse seine harvest; however, with higher prices for pink in the past 3 years there has been a steady increase in drift gillnet harvest of pink salmon. WNH also produces coho salmon, and in 2014 the Coghill District coho harvest was 147,000 fish. PWSAC harvested 14,000 coho salmon as part of broodstock collection (Table 8).

ADF&G's 2014 preseason forecast for Eshamy Lake was 53,000 wild sockeye salmon, and PWSAC forecasted a run of 1.0 million MBH enhanced sockeye salmon (Table 12). Overall, 311 drift gillnet permit holders harvested 761,000 sockeye, 78,000 chum, and 190,000 pink salmon in the Eshamy District (Table 8). This is above the 10-year harvest averages of 515,000 sockeye and 81,000 pink salmon and below the 10-year average of 167,000 chum salmon harvested. A total of 29 set gillnet permit holders harvested 259,000 sockeye, 21,000 chum, and 36,000 pink salmon (Table 8). This sockeye and pink salmon harvest total is higher than the previous 10-year averages of 183,000 sockeye salmon and 32,000 pink salmon, and this year's chum salmon harvest is lower than the 10-year average of 31,000 chum salmon. Preliminary contribution estimates show that wild sockeye salmon comprised 6% of the 1.0 million harvested, wild chum salmon comprised 26% of the 101,000 harvested, and wild pink salmon comprised 52% of the 228,000 harvested in Eshamy District. The enhanced sockeye salmon run to MBH, 1.2 million fish, was 14% larger than the preseason harvest forecast of 1.0 million fish.

The Eshamy River weir did not operate in 2014. Escapement was monitored through a video monitoring project at the outlet of Eshamy Lake, but those counts are incomplete, and no estimate of escapement is available. The sockeye salmon BEG range for Eshamy Lake is 13,000 to 28,000 fish. Due to uncertainty in escapement at Eshamy River, openings in Eshamy District were restricted to waters north of Eshamy Bay, and duration was limited to 36 hours from July 24 through August 19. During this time period, over 35% of the pink salmon harvested were of wild origin. Further limiting area to the Main Bay Subdistrict during this time reduced harvest of wild pink and chum salmon returning to other districts and protected sockeye salmon returning to Eshamy River. Eshamy Lake sockeye salmon run timing and limited fishing effort allowed for expanding fishing area to the entire district after August 21.

PURSE SEINE FISHERIES

Purse seine districts include the Eastern, Coghill, Montague, Northern, Northwestern, Southeastern, Southwestern, and Unakwik districts. These districts are managed to achieve wild pink and chum salmon escapement goals by district and to allow for the orderly harvest of surplus wild and enhanced salmon stocks. Hatchery subdistricts are managed cooperatively with PWS hatchery operators to achieve hatchery escapement goals. Escapement of pink and chum salmon is monitored throughout the season by weekly aerial surveys of 215 index streams. Pink and chum salmon escapement trends determine the area and duration of fishing periods within districts. PWS purse seine fisheries primarily target VFDA and PWSAC enhanced salmon.

Purse Seine Season Summary 2012

The 2012 pink salmon total run forecast for PWS was 37.5 million fish, of which 30.2 million were anticipated to be available for the CPF. This pink salmon total run forecast included 4.4 million wild stock fish, 13.5 million VFDA fish, and 19.6 million PWSAC hatchery fish. Approximately 2.7 million (20.1%) of the projected 13.5 million pink salmon run to SGH were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock, leaving 10.8 million for CPF harvest. Approximately 3.44 million (17.6%) of the projected 19.6 million pink salmon run to the PWSAC hatcheries were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock. The remaining 16.2 million PWSAC pink salmon were to be available for CPF harvest.

The 2012 PWS commercial purse seine salmon harvest was 23.5 million fish. The harvest was composed of 22.8 million pink, 504,000 chum, 155,000 sockeye, 22,300 coho, and 186 Chinook salmon (Table 4).

The most important events of the 2012 PWS pink salmon fishery include: 1) the VFDA pink salmon run was 21.8% (2.83 million) below the preseason forecast of 13.5 million fish; 2) the PWSAC pink salmon run was 31.1% (5.92 million) below the preseason forecast of 19.6 million fish; 3) fewer aerial surveys were flown than any year since 1976 due to poor weather conditions; 4) more permits were fished (224) than any year since 1991; and 5) PWSAC's Cannery Creek Hatchery pink salmon egg take goal was missed by 46% in 2012, with 102 million green eggs collected towards a final goal of 187 million. Total pink salmon harvest was 27.6 million fish, including 3.53 million (2.16 million for PWSAC and 1.37 million for VFDA) fish for hatchery cost recovery and broodstock (Table 4). The 10-year average total pink salmon harvest (2002–2011) in PWS is 40.4 million fish (Table 3).

The 2012 PWS pink salmon escapement estimate of 1.13 million fish was within the SEG range of 793,000 to 1.70 million fish, and supported a harvest of 4.43 million wild stock pink salmon.

The most significant events of the 2012 PWS purse seine chum salmon fishery include: 1) the use of seine gear in the Esther Subdistrict for the purpose of preventing the deterioration of fish quality of the harvestable surplus of chum salmon that was not being adequately harvested by the drift gillnet fleet, as permitted under 5 AAC 24.368 (f), resulting in the purse seine harvest of 186,000 chum salmon; and 2) the AFK chum salmon run was 54.3% (114,000) greater than the preseason forecast of 210,000 fish. Chum salmon CPF harvest in PWS was 3.39 million fish, which was 1.6 million fish greater than the CPF preseason forecast. The purse seine fleet harvested 504,000 chum salmon in 2012.

The 2012 PWS chum salmon escapement was greater than the PWS lower bound SEG and supported a harvest of 246,000 wild stock chum salmon.

Despite liberal fishing time and area, as well as higher than anticipated drift gillnet fishing effort, sockeye salmon escapement at the Coghill River weir was above the upper end of the river's anticipated cumulative escapement count by July 3. To further slow sockeye salmon escapement, purse seine gear was permitted to fish in the vicinity of the Coghill River prior to the Coghill District's July 21 regulatory start date. The purse seine fleet harvested 47,400 sockeye salmon during 2 fishing periods on July 5 and 12.

The VFDA enhanced coho salmon forecast was 129,000 fish with an anticipated commercial harvest of 62,000 fish. Due to a weak return, fishing opportunity targeting VFDA coho salmon in

Port Valdez was limited in 2012. Total commercial purse seine harvest of coho salmon in PWS was 22,300 fish.

Purse Seine Season Summary 2013

The 2013 pink salmon total run forecast for PWS was 40.7 million fish, of which 34.0 million were anticipated to be available for the CPF. This pink salmon total run forecast included 6.23 million wild stock fish, 13.8 million VFDA fish, and 20.7 million PWSAC hatchery fish. Approximately 2.93 million (21.3%) of the projected 13.8 million pink salmon run to SGH were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock leaving 10.8 million for CPF harvest. Approximately 2.35 million (11.4%) of the projected 20.7 million pink salmon run to the PWSAC hatcheries were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock. The remaining 18.3 million PWSAC pink salmon were to be available for CPF harvest.

The 2013 PWS commercial purse seine salmon harvest was 86.7 million fish. The harvest was composed of 85.9 million pink, 487,000 chum, 76,700 sockeye, 222,000 coho, and 775 Chinook salmon (Table 6).

The most important events of the 2013 PWS pink salmon fishery include: 1) the PWS pink salmon total run set the new area record (97.3 million fish) and was more than double the preseason forecast; 2) the PWS wild stock pink salmon total run was more than triple the preseason forecast and also set the new area record (22.3 million fish); 3) industry processing capacity was reached and the majority of the purse seine fleet was placed on harvest limits for 2 weeks in August; 4) the VFDA coho salmon return was nearly double the preseason forecast; and 5) a record exvessel value of salmon was harvested by the purse seine group. Participation in the 2013 PWS purse seine fishery was 211 unique permits fished. This participation is 13 permits less than were fished in 2012, but greater than the 10-year average participation from 2002—2011 of 132 permits. Pink salmon CPF harvest in PWS was 88.6 million fish, which was 54.6 million fish greater than the CPF preseason forecast (Table 6). Total pink salmon harvest was 92.6 million fish, including 4.09 million (1.82 million for PWSAC and 2.27 million for VFDA) fish for hatchery cost recovery and broodstock. The 10-year average total pink salmon harvest (2003–2012) in PWS is 41.3 million fish (Table 3).

The 2013 PWS pink salmon escapement estimate was 4.68 million fish, or more than twice the upper bound of the odd-year SEG range for all districts, and supported a record harvest of 17.6 million wild stock pink salmon.

The most significant event of the 2013 PWS purse seine chum salmon fishery was the use of seine gear in the Esther Subdistrict between July 11 and 21 for the purpose of preventing the deterioration of fish quality of the harvestable surplus of chum salmon that was not being adequately harvested by the drift gillnet fleet, as permitted under 5 AAC 24.368 (f), resulting in the purse seine harvest of 69,200 chum salmon. Chum salmon CPF harvest in PWS was 3.31 million fish, which was 178,000 fish greater than the CPF preseason forecast. The purse seine fleet harvested 487,000 chum salmon in 2013. Otolith contribution estimates indicate that 319,000 AFK chum salmon were harvested in the PWS CPF, which was greater than the preseason forecast of 306,000 fish.

The 2013 PWS chum salmon escapement estimate was greater than the SEG lower bound, near the 1976–2013 mean escapement index, and supported a harvest of 247,000 wild stock chum salmon in PWS commercial fisheries.

The VFDA enhanced coho salmon forecast was 127,000 fish with an anticipated commercial harvest of 67,000 fish. Port Valdez was opened to daily commercial purse seine fishing periods to target surplus VFDA coho salmon on September 3, resulting in the harvest of 138,000 coho salmon. Total commercial purse seine harvest of coho salmon in PWS was 222,000 fish.

Purse Seine Season Summary 2014

The 2014 pink salmon total run forecast for PWS was 38.4 million fish, of which 31.5 million were anticipated to be available for the CPF. This pink salmon total run forecast included 4.30 million wild stock fish, 12.9 million VFDA fish, and 21.2 million PWSAC hatchery fish. Approximately 2.76 million (21.4%) of the projected 12.9 million pink salmon run to SGH were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock leaving 10.2 million for CPF harvest. Approximately 3.07 million (14.5%) of the projected 21.2 million pink salmon run to the PWSAC hatcheries were to be needed for cost recovery and broodstock. The remaining 18.1 million PWSAC pink salmon were to be available for CPF harvest.

The 2014 PWS commercial purse seine salmon harvest was 37.4 million fish. The harvest was composed of 36.9 million pink, 347,000 chum, 53,100 sockeye, 31,100 coho, and 355 Chinook salmon (Table 8).

The most important events of the 2014 PWS pink salmon fishery were: 1) the VFDA run was twice the preseason forecast and set a new record return for SGH (24.5 million fish); 2) the PWSAC pink salmon run was 17.8% (3.78 million) below the preseason forecast of 21.2 million fish; 3) the number of active permits fished (222 unique permits fished) was the second highest since 1991; and 4) PWSAC's Cannery Creek Hatchery pink salmon egg take goal was missed by 3% in 2014, with 181 million green eggs collected towards a final goal of 187 million. Pink salmon CPF harvest in PWS was 38.4 million fish, 6.9 million fish greater than the preseason forecast (Table 8). Total pink salmon harvest was 43.9 million fish, including 5.51 million (3.58 million for PWSAC and 1.93 million for VFDA) fish for hatchery cost recovery and broodstock. The 10-year average total pink salmon harvest (2004–2013) in PWS is 45.4 million fish (Table 3).

The 2014 PWS pink salmon escapement estimate was not available at the time of writing this report. However, inseason pink salmon escapement indices were above minimum anticipated aerial survey counts. Overall escapement was likely within the even-year SEG range for all districts and supported a harvest of 1.95 million wild stock pink salmon.

The most significant events of the 2014 PWS purse seine chum salmon fishery include: 1) exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict remote release chum salmon fishery for the purse seine gear group, as stipulated in 5 AAC 24.370 (h) (1); and 2) weaker than forecast runs of enhanced chum salmon to PWSAC's release locations. Chum salmon CPF harvest in PWS was 1.16 million fish, which was 1.20 million fish below the CPF preseason forecast. Preliminary otolith contribution estimates indicate that 86,300 AFK chum salmon and 174,000 Port Chalmers chum salmon were harvested in the PWS CPF, which are both well below (63.3%) preseason expectations of 987,000 fish. The purse seine fleet harvested 347,000 chum salmon in 2014.

The 2014 PWS chum salmon escapement estimate was not available at the time of writing this report. However, inseason chum salmon escapement indices were above minimum anticipated aerial survey counts. Overall escapement was likely greater than the PWS lower bound SEG and supported a harvest of 406,000 wild stock chum salmon.

The VFDA enhanced coho salmon forecast was 106,000 fish, with an anticipated commercial harvest of 57,000 fish. Due to a weak run, Port Valdez was not opened to commercial purse seine fishing to target surplus VFDA coho salmon in 2014. Total commercial purse seine harvest of coho salmon in PWS was 31,100 fish.

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND MANAGEMENT AND SALMON ENHANCEMENT ALLOCATION PLAN

In December 2005, the BOF modified the *Prince William Sound Management and Salmon Enhancement Allocation Plan* (5 AAC 24.370). The modifications removed wild stocks and Valdez Fisheries Development Association enhanced fish from the plan and allocated only PWSAC enhanced fish. Additionally, a 5-year average exvessel value is now used rather than annual value percentages (see Figure 3 for exvessel value from 2004 through 2014). The set gillnet gear group allocation is now 4% of the 5-year average value of PWSAC enhanced salmon stocks. The drift gillnet and purse seine gear groups each receive 50% of the remaining value of PWSAC enhanced salmon stocks. If the set gillnet gear group exceeds 5% of the of the 5-year average value of PWSAC enhanced stocks, they will be limited to no more than 36 hours of fishing time per week beginning July 10 in the year following this calculation. If the drift gillnet gear group harvest value is 45% or less, then in the year following the current calculations, the drift gillnet gear group shall have exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict to harvest enhanced salmon returns from June 1 through July 30, during fishing periods established by emergency order. If the purse seine gear group harvest value is 45% or less, then in the year following the current calculations, the purse seine gear group shall have exclusive access to the Esther Subdistrict to harvest enhanced salmon returns from June 1 through July 20, during fishing periods established by emergency order.

The most significant events of relevance to PWS allocation since the 2011 PWS BOF meeting include: 1) a record harvest of PWSAC pink salmon in 2013; 2) large harvests of GH sockeye salmon in 2012 and 2013; 3) large harvests of MBH sockeye salmon in 2012 and 2014; 4) large harvests of WNH chum salmon in 2012 and 2013; and 5) high salmon prices for all species. Large drift gillnet harvests in recent years (Table 13), combined with high salmon prices brought allocation back into parity for the 2014 season (Table 14). However, the record 2013 pink salmon harvest will likely lead to larger purse seine gear group allocation percentages for the next several years, as this value will remain in the allocation calculation through the 2019 Allocation Plan calculation.

In 2011–2014, ADF&G calculated the exvessel value percentages for each gear group using the Commercial Operators Annual Report (COAR) area-specific prices and weights, as well as department harvest estimates of PWSAC enhanced fish by species and gear type.

2012 Allocation

The 5-year (2006–2010) average value percentages for each gear type are 39.1% drift gillnet, 60.9% purse seine, and 3.7% set gillnet. As a result, the drift gillnet gear group had exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 to July 30 in 2012, and the set gillnet gear group was not limited to 36 hours per week beginning July 10, 2012.

2013 Allocation

The 5-year (2007–2011) average value percentages for each gear type are 42.4% drift gillnet, 57.6% purse seine, and 4.1% set gillnet. As a result, the drift gillnet gear group had exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict from June 1 to July 30 in 2013, and the set gillnet gear group was not limited to 36 hours per week beginning July 10, 2013.

2014 Allocation

The 5-year (2008–2012) average value percentages for each gear type are 46.3% drift gillnet, 53.7% purse seine, and 4.3% set gillnet. As a result, the purse seine gear group had exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict for the entire 2014 fishing season, and the set gillnet gear group was not limited to 36 hours per week beginning July 10, 2014.

2015 Allocation

The 5-year (2009–2013) average value percentages for each gear type are 44.6% drift gillnet, 55.4% purse seine, and 4.3% set gillnet. As a result, the drift gillnet gear group will have exclusive access to the Port Chalmers Subdistrict for the entire 2015 fishing season, and the set gillnet gear group will not be limited to 36 hours per week beginning July 10, 2015.

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TABLES AND FIGURES

Table 1.—Average price paid to permit holders for salmon, Prince William Sound, 1988–2014.

Year	Chinook salmon			Sockeye salmon			Coho salmon			Pink salmon			Chum salmon		
	Gillnet			Gillnet			Gillnet			Gillnet			Gillnet		
	Copper and Bering	PWS		Copper and Bering	PWS	Purse seine	Copper and Bering	PWS	Purse seine	Copper and Bering	PWS	Purse seine	Copper and Bering	PWS	Purse seine
1988	\$2.23	\$2.43		\$3.20	\$2.74	\$2.68	\$2.35	\$1.19	\$1.85	ND	\$0.60	\$0.79	ND	\$0.92	\$0.72
1989	\$2.25	\$0.00		\$2.30	\$0.00	\$2.68	\$0.60	\$0.00	\$1.58	ND	\$0.00	\$0.48	ND	\$0.00	\$0.43
1990	\$2.24	\$1.45		\$2.13	\$1.59	\$1.50	\$0.97	\$0.69	\$0.50	ND	\$0.30	\$0.30	ND	\$0.70	\$0.70
1991	\$1.65	\$1.00		\$1.28	\$1.28	\$1.00	\$0.65	\$0.44	\$0.45	ND	\$0.12	\$0.12	ND	\$0.40	\$0.40
1992	\$2.50	\$1.55		\$2.50	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$0.90	\$0.90	\$0.90	ND	\$0.18	\$0.18	ND	\$0.55	\$0.55
1993	\$1.82	\$0.97		\$1.32	\$0.87	\$0.83	\$0.80	\$0.66	\$0.54	ND	\$0.17	\$0.16	ND	\$0.71	\$0.36
1994	\$1.43	\$0.84		\$1.27	\$1.16	\$0.89	\$0.74	\$0.67	\$0.54	ND	\$0.11	\$0.16	ND	\$0.32	\$0.24
1995	\$2.19	\$0.79		\$1.67	\$1.07	\$0.86	\$0.52	\$0.37	\$0.39	ND	\$0.18	\$0.18	ND	\$0.39	\$0.28
1996	\$1.96	\$0.68		\$1.38	\$0.85	\$0.73	\$0.53	\$0.24	\$0.36	ND	\$0.04	\$0.07	ND	\$0.14	\$0.13
1997	\$2.00	\$1.00		\$0.88	\$0.85	\$0.85	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.30	ND	\$0.07	\$0.12	ND	\$0.25	\$0.30
1998	\$2.07	\$1.25		\$1.49	\$1.11	\$1.01	\$0.46	\$0.41	\$0.31	ND	\$0.14	\$0.12	ND	\$0.21	\$0.27
1999	\$3.44	\$0.50		\$1.84	\$0.89	\$0.98	\$0.58	\$0.23	\$0.49	ND	\$0.06	\$0.10	ND	\$0.15	\$0.27
2000	\$4.02	\$4.04		\$1.72	\$1.38	\$0.90	\$0.57	\$0.56	\$0.42	ND	\$0.11	\$0.15	ND	\$0.26	\$0.28
2001	\$3.30	\$1.94		\$1.35	\$0.77	\$0.74	\$0.32	\$0.20	\$0.26	ND	\$0.05	\$0.13	ND	\$0.38	\$0.37
2002	\$3.34	\$1.26		\$1.29	\$1.14	\$0.57	\$0.35	\$0.09	\$0.25	ND	\$0.05	\$0.09	ND	\$0.15	\$0.15
2003	\$3.48	\$0.00		\$1.16	\$0.80	\$0.71	\$0.48	\$0.48	\$0.42	ND	\$0.06	\$0.07	ND	\$0.17	\$0.17
2004	\$4.69	\$1.38		\$1.81	\$0.85	\$0.55	\$0.69	\$0.28	\$0.42	ND	\$0.04	\$0.10	ND	\$0.23	\$0.18
2005	\$4.70	\$0.00		\$1.79	\$0.92	\$0.54	\$0.83	\$0.69	\$0.10	ND	\$0.05	\$0.08	ND	\$0.28	\$0.18
2006	\$5.03	\$1.20		\$1.83	\$1.15	\$1.05	\$0.92	\$0.67	\$0.60	ND	\$0.11	\$0.16	ND	\$0.37	\$0.33
2007	\$4.50	\$2.70		\$1.81	\$1.04	\$0.82	\$0.90	\$0.30	\$0.59	ND	\$0.11	\$0.17	ND	\$0.33	\$0.37
2008	\$5.96	\$1.04		\$3.12	\$1.24	\$1.17	\$1.23	\$1.24	\$1.12	\$0.27	\$0.33	\$0.34	\$0.21	\$0.55	\$0.57
2009	\$5.29	\$2.06		\$2.09	\$1.42	\$1.32	\$1.30	\$1.13	\$0.42	\$0.22	\$0.27	\$0.24	\$0.28	\$0.52	\$0.53
2010	\$5.50	\$2.13		\$2.58	\$1.72	\$1.79	\$1.27	\$0.58	\$0.70	\$0.29	\$0.34	\$0.35	\$0.36	\$0.80	\$0.78
2011	\$5.66	\$3.97		\$2.08	\$1.56	\$1.43	\$1.24	\$1.09	\$1.04	\$0.31	\$0.40	\$0.45	\$0.38	\$0.90	\$0.86
2012	\$5.39	\$1.44		\$1.94	\$1.40	\$1.42	\$1.10	\$1.04	\$0.69	\$0.29	\$0.38	\$0.42	\$0.28	\$0.66	\$0.68
2013	\$5.79	\$2.83		\$2.47	\$1.86	\$1.69	\$1.39	\$1.29	\$0.95	\$0.27	\$0.35	\$0.42	\$0.11	\$0.57	\$0.59
10-year average	\$5.02	\$1.59		\$2.02	\$1.21	\$1.08	\$1.00	\$0.75	\$0.61	\$0.28	\$0.21	\$0.24	\$0.30	\$0.48	\$0.47
2014	\$6.43	\$2.87		\$2.44	\$1.97	\$1.90	\$1.17	\$1.00	\$0.81	\$0.13	\$0.30	\$0.29	\$0.22	\$0.68	\$0.65

Note: ND indicates no data.

Table 2.—Estimated exvessel value of the total commercial salmon harvest by gear type with previous 10-year average, Prince William Sound, 2004–2014.

Purse seine											Previous	
Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	10 year avg.	2014
Chinook	1,270	1,787	4,940	9,330	2,487	985	634	6,120	3,279	15,444	4,628	\$7,913
Sockeye	46,573	207,022	219,984	338,262	540,113	584,595	705,231	560,497	1,449,007	796,220	544,750	\$547,367
Coho	121,688	103,312	1,426,736	546,805	2,056,932	22,522	48,476	633,076	117,259	1,608,923	668,573	\$185,624
Pink	4,293,551	13,104,242	6,688,126	28,839,799	39,059,344	7,890,237	78,063,374	35,834,331	37,732,043	100,334,069	35,183,912	\$35,542,741
Chum	1,228,965	773,620	3,007,947	3,499,189	8,002,952	1,123,335	1,019,498	691,520	2,450,017	2,157,525	2,395,457	\$1,770,780
	\$5,692,047	\$14,189,982	\$11,347,734	\$33,233,386	\$49,661,828	\$9,621,674	\$79,837,212	\$37,725,543	\$41,751,606	\$104,912,182	\$38,797,319	\$38,054,424
Drift gillnet												
Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	10 year avg.	2014
Chinook	4,050,947	3,575,253	3,145,401	3,886,795	1,511,402	956,053	1,025,380	2,148,066	1,352,540	973,720	2,262,556	\$1,116,059
Sockeye	13,436,808	15,849,204	19,375,916	26,169,047	11,533,354	17,386,798	18,486,735	36,356,087	37,444,516	29,389,403	22,542,787	\$41,307,876
Coho	3,561,659	2,374,703	3,972,107	1,391,204	3,937,198	3,197,336	3,523,008	2,031,963	1,646,222	3,986,567	2,962,197	\$5,126,103
Pink	12,134	84,308	54,070	82,356	1,195,812	363,373	3,446,356	1,025,474	1,659,983	2,465,469	1,038,933	\$1,510,359
Chum	976,553	1,965,383	845,703	2,542,327	10,853,908	9,227,837	11,973,968	8,669,206	13,170,829	11,654,134	7,187,985	\$3,869,082
	\$22,038,101	\$23,848,851	\$27,393,197	\$34,071,729	\$29,031,674	\$31,131,396	\$38,455,447	\$50,230,797	\$55,274,091	\$48,469,293	\$35,994,458	\$52,929,479
Set gillnet												
Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	10 year avg.	2014
Chinook	189	0	143	1,267	533	1,302	756	1,832	230	3,015	927	\$769
Sockeye	454,709	608,528	822,232	1,318,799	1,238,739	1,451,897	3,103,081	2,993,318	2,454,505	2,278,575	1,672,438	\$2,881,576
Coho	1,635	4,737	1,869	873	1,414	241	250	2,297	509	2,556	1,638	\$451
Pink	7,439	23,542	8,325	5,416	20,966	3,419	20,573	21,931	28,480	17,062	15,715	\$35,588
Chum	17,261	6,880	29,925	53,380	231,785	197,332	450,989	163,884	121,995	188,004	146,143	\$106,524
	\$481,233	\$643,687	\$862,493	\$1,379,735	\$1,493,437	\$1,654,191	\$3,575,649	\$3,183,261	\$2,605,720	\$2,489,211	\$1,836,862	\$3,024,908
Hatchery sales												
Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	10 year avg.	2014
Chinook	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	6	\$0
Sockeye	997,020	2,383,400	2,173,808	1,790,819	0	1,088,363	0	0	7,749	110	844,127	\$0
Coho	35,733	0	102,792	161,995	67,879	145,267	44,808	280,215	217	214,752	105,366	\$20,128
Pink	5,718,678	7,288,894	7,300,390	6,809,392	7,574,535	5,208,870	8,911,203	11,867,472	12,381,620	8,765,309	8,182,636	\$11,504,489
Chum	779,268	1,704,693	2,893,174	2,105,903	2,465,426	1,816,012	2,894,835	2,802,681	2,952,252	3,424,927	2,383,917	\$1,514,775
	\$7,530,699	\$11,376,987	\$12,470,164	\$10,868,110	\$10,107,840	\$8,258,512	\$11,850,846	\$14,950,368	\$15,341,896	\$12,405,098	\$11,516,052	\$13,039,393

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Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

Other gear												
Species	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ^a	2012 ^a	2013 ^a	Previous 10 year avg.	2014 ^a
Chinook	493	81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	57	ND
Sockeye	614	289	0	0	0	0	0	16	159	0	108	ND
Coho	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	ND
Pink	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,123	27	0	1,115	ND
Chum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,169	1,090	243	250	ND
	\$1,107	\$370	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$12,308	\$1,275	\$243	\$1,530	ND
Average earnings												
Purse seine	\$54,210	\$137,767	\$299,400	\$447,404	\$352,212	\$518,423	\$216,813	\$206,151	\$186,391	\$497,214	\$291,598	\$171,416
Drift gillnet	\$42,219	\$46,807	\$68,971	\$57,375	\$57,262	\$75,255	\$96,784	\$97,916	\$105,889	\$92,853	\$74,133	\$100,818
Set gillnet	\$17,823	\$23,840	\$53,067	\$57,440	\$59,737	\$132,431	\$109,768	\$109,768	\$89,852	\$88,900	\$74,263	\$104,307
Number of permits fished												
Purse seine	105	103	111	111	141	154	174	183	224	211	152	222
Drift gillnet	522	508	494	506	507	511	519	513	522	522	512	525
Set gillnet	27	27	26	26	25	27	29	29	29	28	27	29

Note: ND – No data

^a Confiscated fish.

Table 3.—Commercial salmon harvest by species for all gear types, Prince William Sound, Copper, and Bering districts 1980–2014.

Year ^a	Harvest					
	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
1980	8,643	208,724	337,123	14,161,023	482,214	15,197,727
1981	20,782	784,469	396,163	20,558,304	1,888,822	23,648,540
1982	47,871	2,362,328	623,877	20,403,423	1,336,878	24,774,377
1983	53,879	908,469	365,469	13,977,116	1,048,737	16,353,670
1984	39,774	1,303,515	609,484	22,119,309	1,229,185	25,301,267
1985	43,735	1,464,563	1,025,046	25,252,924	1,321,538	29,107,806
1986	42,128	1,288,712	426,240	11,410,302	1,700,906	14,868,288
1987	41,909	1,737,989	175,214	29,230,303	1,919,415	33,104,830
1988	31,797	767,674	477,816	11,820,121	1,843,317	14,940,725
1989	32,006	1,175,238	424,980	21,886,466	1,001,809	24,520,499
1990	22,163	911,607	524,274	44,165,077	967,384	46,590,505
1991	35,355	1,734,544	641,854	37,135,561	352,321	39,899,635
1992	41,306	1,771,612	619,460	8,637,116	334,376	11,403,870
1993	32,005	1,851,133	445,612	5,761,097	1,186,365	9,276,212
1994	48,558	1,514,329	1,058,154	36,886,301	1,058,213	40,565,555
1995	67,083	1,523,464	992,798	16,221,493	864,245	19,669,083
1996	56,457	3,000,602	459,253	26,042,942	2,103,559	31,662,813
1997	52,482	4,163,074	83,113	25,836,563	2,227,190	32,362,422
1998	70,910	1,715,778	194,621	28,685,115	1,271,911	31,938,335
1999	63,434	2,035,293	244,754	45,003,656	2,989,255	50,336,392
2000	32,411	1,430,838	714,286	38,885,528	5,163,760	46,226,823
2001	40,461	2,261,097	494,135	35,246,524	3,099,794	41,142,011
2002	39,706	2,262,134	650,331	18,950,931	6,373,491	28,276,593
2003	49,227	2,838,679	502,135	51,136,305	3,779,657	58,306,003
2004	39,142	1,892,525	619,884	23,531,483	2,001,918	28,084,952
2005	36,118	1,988,771	536,675	59,896,419	1,996,956	64,446,609
2006	31,634	2,524,496	761,044	21,673,378	2,181,482	27,172,034
2007	41,149	3,231,202	328,980	63,464,830	3,579,068	70,645,229
2008	12,454	1,301,067	550,629	42,353,653	5,075,195	49,292,998
2009	10,802	1,919,240	300,615	18,581,891	3,220,841	24,033,389
2010	10,996	2,045,135	334,789	71,309,596	4,323,156	78,023,672
2011	20,462	3,542,007	371,482	33,404,190	1,914,525	39,252,666
2012	13,159	3,700,792	210,466	27,591,840	3,834,761	35,351,018
2013	10,807	2,334,491	619,494	92,640,123	4,070,104	99,675,019
10-year average (2004-2013)	22,672	2,447,973	463,406	45,444,740	3,219,801	51,597,759
2014	10,117	3,307,398	600,303	43,902,238	1,529,730	49,336,286

^a Includes commercial common property, hatchery sales, and test fisheries harvest, personal use, educational special use permit harvest, and donated fish, 1980–2013. This includes commercial common property and hatchery sales harvest in 2014.

Table 4.–Prince William Sound (PWS) Management Area commercial salmon harvest by district and gear type, 2012.

District	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Eastern	216	41	11,907	8,210	10,601,626	102,046	10,723,830
Northern	171	1	534	502	3,677,080	2,149	3,680,266
Coghill	136	15	52,893	3,269	2,304,364	199,010	2,559,551
Northwestern	11	0	58	28	87,010	37	87,133
Southwestern	190	94	84,521	9,950	5,722,240	164,913	5,981,718
Montague	10	0	20	148	187,075	280	187,523
Southeastern	67	35	4,599	219	225,255	35,560	265,668
Unakwik	3	0	353	0	0	1	354
Purse seine	224	186	154,885	22,326	22,804,650	503,996	23,486,043
Bering River	48	1	0	46,169	1	0	46,171
Copper River	510	11,764	1,866,541	130,261	6,011	27,333	2,041,910
Coghill	359	147	383,289	7,724	1,125,888	2,256,915	3,773,963
Eshamy	355	52	987,619	192	88,951	254,774	1,331,588
Montague	54	46	486	27	13,525	325,137	339,221
Unakwik	5	0	1,337	0	16	2	1,355
Drift gillnet	522	12,010	3,239,272	184,373	1,234,392	2,864,161	7,534,208
Eshamy	29	14	294,632	97	17,311	24,368	336,422
Set gillnet	29	14	294,632	97	17,311	24,368	336,422
Solomon Gulch	1	9	1,198	2,372	1,373,104	2,675	1,379,358
Cannery Creek	1	0	0	0	106,625	0	106,625
Wally Noerenberg	1	0	0	0	1,378,093	438,266	1,816,359
Main Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armin F. Koernig	1	0	0	0	674,036	0	674,036
Hatchery ^a		9	1,198	2,372	3,531,858	440,941	3,976,378
Misc total		940	10,805	1,298	3,629	1,295	17,967
PWS total		13,159	3,700,792	210,466	27,591,840	3,834,761	35,351,018

^a Hatchery sales for hatchery operating costs.

Table 5.—Mean price and estimated exvessel value of the total commercial salmon harvest by gear type, Prince William Sound, 2012.

Purse seine ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average weight	Price	Value
Chinook	186	2,182	11.73	\$1.50	\$3,279
Sockeye	154,902	1,021,904	6.60	\$1.42	\$1,449,007
Coho	22,326	170,191	7.62	\$0.69	\$117,259
Pink	22,804,668	90,674,500	3.98	\$0.42	\$37,732,043
Chum	504,143	3,583,369	7.11	\$0.68	\$2,450,017
	23,486,225	95,452,146			\$41,751,606
Drift gillnet ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average weight	Price	Value
Chinook	12,010	252,740	21.04	\$5.35	\$1,352,540
Sockeye	3,239,272	21,657,844	6.69	\$1.73	\$37,444,516
Coho	184,373	1,501,620	8.14	\$1.10	\$1,646,222
Pink	1,234,392	4,355,409	3.53	\$0.38	\$1,659,983
Chum	2,864,229	20,194,461	7.05	\$0.65	\$13,170,829
	7,534,276	47,962,074			\$55,274,091
Set gillnet ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average Weight	Price	Value
Chinook	14	151	10.79	\$1.52	\$230
Sockeye	294,632	2,095,745	7.11	\$1.17	\$2,454,505
Coho	97	660	6.80	\$0.77	\$509
Pink	17,311	69,832	4.03	\$0.41	\$28,480
Chum	24,368	175,423	7.20	\$0.70	\$121,995
	336,422	2,341,811			\$2,605,720
Hatchery sales ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average weight	Price	Value
Chinook	9	74	8.22	\$0.79	\$59
Sockeye	1,198	9,764	8.15	\$0.79	\$7,749
Coho	2,372	10,416	4.39	\$0.02	\$217
Pink	3,521,887	13,418,116	3.81	\$0.92	\$12,381,620
Chum	440,941	3,351,491	7.60	\$0.88	\$2,952,252
	3,966,407	16,789,861			\$15,341,896
Summary					
Gear type		Value of catch	No. of permits	Average earnings	
Purse seine		\$41,751,606	224	\$186,391	
Drift gillnet		\$55,274,091	522	\$105,889	
Set gillnet		\$2,605,720	29	\$89,852	
Subtotal					
Value of CPF		\$99,631,416			
Hatchery		\$15,341,896			
Confiscated		\$1,275			
Grand total		\$114,974,587			

Note: CPF means common property fishery.

^a Mean prices are based on weighted average prices given voluntarily by processors and hatchery operators. Pounds of fish are based on fish ticket reporting and do not represent pounds reported in Commercial Operator Annual Reports (COAR).

Table 6.–Prince William Sound (PWS) Management Area commercial salmon harvest by district and gear type, 2013.

District	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Eastern	208	217	13,024	159,236	25,566,365	94,277	25,833,119
Northern	178	18	3,462	3,261	17,062,533	6,326	17,075,600
Coghill	130	32	1,978	7,573	6,690,850	70,271	6,770,704
Northwestern	10	0	471	97	110,432	171	111,171
Southwestern	188	238	46,574	48,276	33,510,249	275,290	33,880,627
Montague	10	0	11	2,085	413,816	41	415,953
Southeastern	71	270	8,392	1,455	2,570,809	40,929	2,621,855
Unakwik	-	0	2,815	1	81	159	3,056
Purse seine	211	775	76,727	221,984	85,925,135	487,464	86,712,085
Bering River	56	16	3,286	46,959	2	16	50,279
Copper River	515	8,826	1,607,992	244,985	65,366	10,169	1,937,338
Coghill	388	259	93,734	62,968	2,450,108	2,100,341	4,707,410
Eshamy	326	74	336,061	1,724	62,176	184,334	584,369
Montague	151	140	2,077	255	28,097	483,686	514,255
Unakwik	-	1	776	0	203	28	1,008
Drift gillnet	526	9,316	2,043,926	356,891	2,605,952	2,778,574	7,794,659
Eshamy	29	59	203,019	360	19,114	42,630	265,182
Set gillnet	29	59	203,019	360	19,114	42,630	265,182
Solomon Gulch	1	0	9	39,946	2,274,237	75	2,314,267
Cannery Creek	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Wally Noerenberg	1	0	0	0	1,318,914	761,280	2,080,194
Main Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armin F. Koernig	1	0	0	0	496,523	0	496,523
Hatchery ^a		0	9	39,946	4,089,674	761,355	4,890,984
Misc total		657	10,810	313	248	81	12,109
PWS total		10,807	2,334,491	619,494	92,640,123	4,070,104	99,675,019

^a Hatchery sales for hatchery operating costs.

Table 7.—Mean price and estimated exvessel value of the total commercial salmon harvest by gear type, Prince William Sound, 2013.

Purse seine ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average weight	Price	Value
Chinook	775	8,201	10.58	\$1.88	\$15,444
Sockeye	76,727	470,891	6.14	\$1.69	\$796,220
Coho	221,984	1,697,940	7.65	\$0.95	\$1,608,923
Pink	85,925,135	238,018,132	2.77	\$0.42	\$100,334,069
Chum	487,464	3,683,581	7.56	\$0.59	\$2,157,525
	86,712,085	243,878,745			\$104,912,182
Drift gillnet ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average Weight	Price	Value
Chinook	9,316	172,845	18.55	\$5.63	\$973,720
Sockeye	2,043,926	12,493,882	6.11	\$2.35	\$29,389,403
Coho	356,891	2,892,610	8.11	\$1.38	\$3,986,567
Pink	2,605,952	7,179,124	2.75	\$0.34	\$2,465,469
Chum	2,778,574	20,609,389	7.42	\$0.57	\$11,654,134
	7,794,659	43,347,850			\$48,469,293
Set gillnet ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average Weight	Price	Value
Chinook	59	1,005	17.03	\$3.00	\$3,015
Sockeye	203,019	1,200,938	5.92	\$1.90	\$2,278,575
Coho	360	2,501	6.95	\$1.02	\$2,556
Pink	19,114	52,786	2.76	\$0.32	\$17,062
Chum	42,630	318,383	7.47	\$0.59	\$188,004
	265,182	1,575,613			\$2,489,211
Hatchery sales ^a					
Species	Number	Pounds	Average weight	Price	Value
Chinook	0	0	0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Sockeye	9	65	7.22	\$1.69	\$110
Coho	39,946	307,494	7.70	\$0.70	\$214,752
Pink	4,089,674	11,226,239	2.75	\$0.78	\$8,765,309
Chum	761,355	5,638,467	7.41	\$0.61	\$3,424,927
	4,890,984	17,172,265			\$12,405,098

Gear type	Value of catch	No. of permits	Average earnings
Purse seine	\$104,912,182	211	\$497,214
Drift gillnet	\$48,469,293	522	\$92,853
Set gillnet	\$2,489,211	28	\$88,900
Subtotal			
Value of CPF catch	\$155,870,686		
Hatchery	\$12,405,098		
Confiscated	\$243		
Grand total	\$168,276,028		

Note: CPF means common property fishery.

^a Mean prices are based on weighted average prices given voluntarily by processors and hatchery operators. Pounds of fish are based on fish ticket reporting and do not represent pounds reported in Commercial Operator Annual Reports (COAR).

Table 8.—Prince William Sound (PWS) Management Area commercial salmon harvest by district and gear type, 2014.

District	Permits	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Eastern	217	27	9,474	1,998	19,288,176	87,740	19,387,415
Northern	164	4	3,343	2,020	4,989,618	2,862	4,997,847
Coghill	65	0	332	7,683	918,143	299	926,457
Northwestern	10	0	418	139	70,684	5,884	77,125
Southwestern	191	114	28,360	18,386	8,779,636	58,245	8,884,741
Montague	113	210	10,850	873	2,881,396	179,413	3,072,742
Southeastern	4	0	4	0	10,144	12,747	22,895
Unakwik	9	0	346	0	0	112	458
Purse seine	222	355	53,127	31,099	36,937,797	347,302	37,369,680
Bering River	83	0	50	98,041	4	0	98,095
Copper River	518	9,626	2,068,418	317,259	11,614	42,610	2,449,527
Coghill	284	79	165,596	139,732	1,214,725	670,790	2,190,922
Eshamy	311	35	760,706	607	189,940	77,647	1,028,935
Unakwik	4	0	275	0	3	23	301
Drift gillnet	525	9,740	2,995,045	555,639	1,416,286	791,070	5,767,780
Eshamy	29	22	259,226	65	35,681	20,882	315,876
Set gillnet	29	22	259,226	65	35,681	20,882	315,876
Solomon Gulch	1	0	0	0	1,928,557	0	1,928,557
Cannery Creek	1	0	0	0	303,099	0	303,099
Wally Noerenberg	1	0	0	13,500	2,180,361	370,476	2,550,837
Main Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Armin F. Koernig	1	0	0	0	1,100,457	0	1,100,457
Hatchery ^a		0	0	13,500	5,512,474	370,476	5,882,950
PWS total		10,117	3,307,398	600,303	43,902,238	1,529,730	49,335,828

^a Hatchery sales for hatchery operating costs.

Table 9.—Mean price and estimated exvessel value of the total commercial salmon harvest by gear type, Prince William Sound, 2014.

Purse seine			Average		
Species	Number	Pounds ^a	weight	Price ^a	Value
Chinook	355	4,541	12.79	\$1.74	\$7,913
Sockeye	53,127	288,719	5.43	\$1.90	\$547,367
Coho	31,099	229,212	7.37	\$0.81	\$185,624
Pink	36,937,797	124,318,479	3.37	\$0.29	\$35,542,741
Chum	347,302	2,714,550	7.82	\$0.65	\$1,770,780
	37,369,680	127,555,501			\$38,054,424
Drift gillnet ^a			Average		
Species	Number	Pounds	weight	Price	Value
Chinook	9,740	174,104	17.88	\$6.41	\$1,116,059
Sockeye	2,995,045	17,868,696	5.97	2.31	\$41,307,876
Coho	555,639	4,538,873	8.17	\$1.13	\$5,126,103
Pink	1,416,286	5,022,652	3.55	0.30	\$1,510,359
Chum	791,070	5,973,743	7.55	\$0.65	\$3,869,082
	5,767,780	33,578,068			\$52,929,479
Set gillnet ^a			Average		
Species	Number	Pounds	weight	Price	Value
Chinook	22	328	14.91	\$2.35	\$769
Sockeye	259,226	1,457,775	5.62	\$1.98	\$2,881,576
Coho	65	511	7.86	\$0.88	\$451
Pink	35,681	119,268	3.34	\$0.30	\$35,588
Chum	20,882	159,036	7.62	\$0.67	\$106,524
	315,876	1,736,918			\$3,024,908
Hatchery sales ^a			Average		
Species	Number	Pounds	weight	Price	Value
Chinook	0	0	0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Sockeye	0	0	0.00	\$0.00	\$0
Coho	13,500	84,510	6.26	\$0.24	\$20,128
Pink	5,512,474	18,632,162	3.38	\$0.62	\$11,504,489
Chum	370,476	2,811,913	7.59	\$0.54	\$1,514,775
	5,896,450	21,528,585			\$13,039,393
Gear type		Value of catch	No. of permits		Average earnings
Purse seine		\$38,054,424	222		\$171,416
Drift gillnet		\$52,929,479	525		\$100,818
Set gillnet		\$3,024,908	29		\$104,307
Subtotal-					
Value of CPF catch		\$94,008,811			
Hatchery		\$13,039,393			
Grand total		\$107,048,205			

Note: CPF means common property fishery.

^a Mean prices are based on weighted average prices given voluntarily by processors and hatchery operators. Pounds of fish are based on fish ticket reporting and do not represent pounds reported in Commercial Operator Annual Reports (COAR).

Table 10.—Preseason harvest projections for the 2012 commercial salmon fishery by district and species (thousands of fish), Prince William Sound Area.

District/facility ^b	Forecast type ^c	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho ^a		Pink		Chum	
		Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range
Copper River ^d	CPF harvest	27	6–60	1,190	520–1,860	281	7–555				
Bering River ^e	CPF harvest			17	0–52	53	0–117				
Coghill ^f	CPF harvest			291	154–428						
Eshamy ^f	CPF harvest			33	9–57						
Unakwik ^g	CPF harvest			7	2–11						
General districts	CPF harvest							3,240	1,610–6,710	36	0–182
Total wild stock		27	6–60	1,538	853–2,223	334	55–615	3,240	1,610–6,710	36	0–182
SGH	CPF harvest					118		10,832			
AFK	CPF harvest							6,327		210	
WNH ^h	CPF harvest					261		5,218		1,164	
CCH	CPF harvest							4,620			
MBH ⁱ	CPF harvest			1,191							
GH	CPF harvest			230	100–370						
Total hatchery				1,421		379		26,997		1,374	
Total hatchery and wild		27		2,959		713		30,237		1,410	

Note: Prince William Sound (PWS) Area hatchery facility abbreviations include SGH (Solomon Gulch Hatchery), AFK (Armin F. Koernig Hatchery), WNH (Wally Noerenberg Hatchery), CCH (Cannery Creek Hatchery), MBH (Main Bay Hatchery), and GH (Gulkana Hatchery).

^a ADF&G provides commercial common property (CCPF) harvest forecasts for Copper River and Bering River coho salmon.

^b ADF&G provides common property fishery (CPF) harvest forecasts for all wild stocks and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Hatchery operators provide CPF forecasts for PWS hatchery returns and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Harvest projections do not include salmon harvested by hatcheries for cost recovery.

^c Formal forecast procedures are used for estimating wild stock runs of pink and chum salmon in PWS. Hatchery contributions are based on known fry releases and average marine survival rates. Harvest estimates are made only for species that constitute a significant portion of the catch.

^d Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Copper River sockeye salmon runs. Copper River Chinook and coho salmon harvest estimates are based on the mean annual harvest (5-year for Chinook and 10-year for coho salmon).

^e Bering River coho and sockeye salmon harvest estimates are based on 10-year mean annual harvest.

^f Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Coghill and Eshamy District sockeye salmon runs. The Coghill District's wild pink and chum salmon harvest is included in the "General (PWS) districts" projection.

^g The Unakwik District sockeye salmon harvest estimate is based on the 10-year mean annual harvest.

^h Wally Noerenberg Hatchery chum and coho salmon harvest estimates include all on-site and remote release runs of chum and coho salmon.

ⁱ Main Bay Hatchery sockeye salmon harvest estimate includes all on-site and remote release runs of sockeye salmon.

Table 11.—Preseason harvest projections for the 2013 commercial salmon fishery by district and species (thousands of fish), Prince William Sound Area.

District/facility ^b	Forecast type ^c	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho ^a		Pink		Chum	
		Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range
Copper River ^d	CPF harvest	20	1–48	1,220	550–1,890	240	18–463				
Bering River ^e	CPF harvest			17	0–52	47	0–98				
Coghill ^f	CPF harvest			126	58–300						
Eshamy ^f	CPF harvest			32	9–57						
Unakwik ^g	CPF harvest			6	1–10						
General districts	CPF harvest							4,751	0–22,151	312	18–631
Total wild stock		20	1–48	1,401	727–2,100	287	60–516	4,751	0–22,151	312	18–631
SGH	CPF harvest					106		10,872			
AFK	CPF harvest							6,123		306	
WNH ^h	CPF harvest					72		5,497		2,513	
CCH	CPF harvest							6,728			
MBH ⁱ	CPF harvest			1,128							
GH	CPF harvest			280	130–440						
Total hatchery				1,408		178		29,220		2,819	
Total hatchery and wild		20		2,809		465		33,971		3,131	

Note: Prince William Sound (PWS) Area hatchery facility abbreviations include SGH (Solomon Gulch Hatchery), AFK (Armin F. Koernig Hatchery), WNH (Wally Noerenberg Hatchery), CCH (Cannery Creek Hatchery), MBH (Main Bay Hatchery), and GH (Gulkana Hatchery).

^a ADF&G provides commercial common property (CCPF) harvest forecasts for Copper River and Bering River coho salmon.

^b ADF&G provides common property fishery (CPF) harvest forecasts for all wild stocks and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Hatchery operators provide CPF forecasts for PWS hatchery returns and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Harvest projections do not include salmon harvested by hatcheries for cost recovery.

^c Formal forecast procedures are used for estimating wild stock runs of pink and chum salmon in PWS. Hatchery contributions are based on known fry releases and average marine survival rates. Harvest estimates are made only for species that constitute a significant portion of the catch.

^d Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Copper River sockeye salmon runs. Copper River Chinook and coho salmon harvest estimates are based on the mean annual harvest (5-year for Chinook and 10-year for coho salmon).

^e Bering River coho and sockeye salmon harvest estimates are based on 10-year mean annual harvest.

^f Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Coghill and Eshamy District sockeye salmon runs. The Coghill District's wild pink and chum salmon harvest is included in the "General (PWS) districts" projection.

^g The Unakwik District sockeye salmon harvest estimate is based on the 10-year mean annual harvest.

^h Wally Noerenberg Hatchery chum and coho salmon harvest estimates include all on-site and remote release runs of chum and coho salmon.

ⁱ Main Bay Hatchery sockeye salmon harvest estimate includes all on-site and remote release runs of sockeye salmon.

Table 12.—Preseason harvest projections for the 2014 commercial salmon fishery by district and species (thousands of fish), Prince William Sound Area.

District/facility ^b	Forecast type ^c	Chinook		Sockeye		Coho ^a		Pink		Chum	
		Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range	Point estimate	Range
Copper River ^d	CPF harvest	22	10–40	1,340	768–1,905	229	23–434				
Bering River ^e	CPF harvest			15	0–52	46	0–96				
Coghill ^f	CPF harvest			168	92–363						
Eshamy ^f	CPF harvest			32	9–57						
Unakwik ^g	CPF harvest			6	1–11						
General districts	CPF harvest							3,140	0–17,840	245	0–522
Total wild stock		22	10–40	1,561	983–2,160	275	64–486	3,140	0–17,840	245	0–522
SGH	CPF harvest					57		10,182			
AFK	CPF harvest							5,919		492	
WNH ^h	CPF harvest					214		8,003		1,233	
CCH	CPF harvest							4,009			
MBH ⁱ	CPF harvest			1,029							
GH	CPF harvest			265	152–378						
Total hatchery				1,294	152–378	271		28,113		1,725	
Total hatchery and wild		22		2,855		546		31,253		1,970	

Note: Prince William Sound (PWS) Area hatchery facility abbreviations include SGH (Solomon Gulch Hatchery), AFK (Armin F. Koernig Hatchery), WNH (Wally Noerenberg Hatchery), CCH (Cannery Creek Hatchery), MBH (Main Bay Hatchery), and GH (Gulkana Hatchery).

^a ADF&G provides commercial common property (CCPF) harvest forecasts for Copper River and Bering River coho salmon.

^b Formal forecast procedures are used for estimating wild stock runs of pink and chum salmon in PWS. Hatchery contributions are based on known fry releases and average marine survival rates. Harvest estimates are made only for species that constitute a significant portion of the catch.

^c ADF&G provides common property fishery (CPF) harvest forecasts for all wild stocks and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Hatchery operators provide CPF forecasts for PWS hatchery returns and Gulkana Hatchery sockeye salmon. Harvest projections do not include salmon harvested by hatcheries for cost recovery.

^d Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Copper River sockeye salmon runs. Copper River Chinook and coho salmon harvest estimates are based on the mean annual harvest (5-year for Chinook and 10-year for coho salmon).

^e Bering River coho and sockeye salmon harvest estimates are based on 10-year mean annual harvest.

^f Formalized sibling model forecast procedures are used for Coghill and Eshamy District sockeye salmon runs. The Coghill District's wild pink and chum salmon harvest is included in the "General (PWS) districts" projection.

^g The Unakwik District sockeye salmon harvest estimate is based on the 10-year mean annual harvest.

^h Wally Noerenberg Hatchery chum and coho salmon harvest estimates include all on-site and remote release runs of chum and coho salmon.

ⁱ Main Bay Hatchery sockeye salmon harvest estimate includes all on-site and remote release runs of sockeye salmon.

Table 13.–Harvest values (millions) and allocation percentages by gear type for Area E, 2000–2013.

Year	DGN	%DGN	PS	%PS	SGN	%SGN	Annual Total
2000	\$8.96	47.8%	\$9.79	52.2%	\$0.51	2.7%	\$19.26
2001	\$8.29	68.3%	\$3.85	31.7%	\$0.95	7.3%	\$13.09
2002	\$8.83	65.0%	\$4.76	35.0%	\$1.17	7.9%	\$14.76
2003	\$6.94	44.3%	\$8.72	55.7%	\$1.07	6.4%	\$16.73
2004	\$4.03	71.0%	\$1.65	30.0%	\$0.42	6.9%	\$6.10
2005	\$4.37	34.5%	\$8.31	65.6%	\$0.43	3.3%	\$13.11
2006	\$7.01	54.5%	\$5.85	45.5%	\$0.78	5.7%	\$13.64
2007	\$8.37	33.8%	\$16.39	66.2%	\$1.29	4.9%	\$26.05
2008	\$18.06	33.2%	\$36.41	66.9%	\$1.30	2.3%	\$55.77
2009	\$15.55	61.5%	\$9.72	38.5%	\$1.58	5.9%	\$26.85
2010	\$36.55	36.0%	\$64.98	64.0%	\$3.41	3.2%	\$104.93
2011	\$25.24	65.2%	\$13.46	34.8%	\$2.87	6.9%	\$41.57
2012	\$30.38	58.7%	\$21.36	41.3%	\$3.13	5.7%	\$54.86
2013	\$25.05	31.2%	\$55.19	68.8%	\$2.41	2.9%	\$82.65

Note: Drift gillnet (DGN), purse seine (PS), set gillnet (SGN).

Table 14.–Five year rolling average allocation percentages by gear type for Area E, 2006–2015.

Year	DGN	PS	SGN
2006	56.3%	43.7%	5.9%
2007	54.3%	45.7%	6.3%
2008	51.6%	48.4%	6.0%
2009	42.9%	57.1%	5.3%
2010	37.9%	62.1%	3.7%
2011	41.0%	59.0%	4.0%
2012	39.1%	60.9%	3.7%
2013	42.4%	57.6%	4.1%
2014	46.3%	53.7%	4.3%
2015	44.6%	55.4%	4.3%

Note: Drift gillnet (DGN), purse seine (PS), set gillnet (SGN).

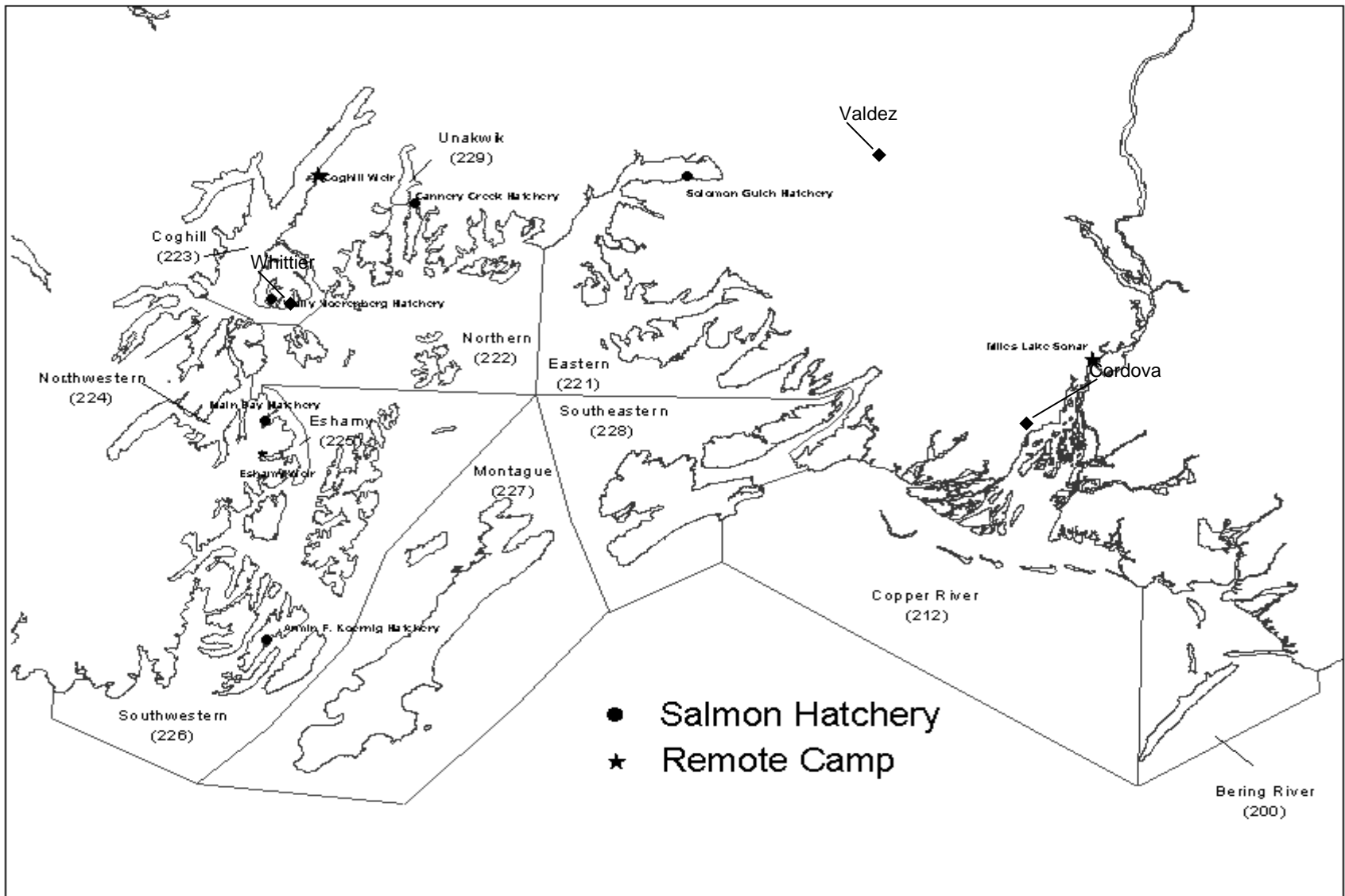


Figure 1.—Prince William Sound Management Area showing towns, commercial fishing districts, salmon hatcheries, weir locations, and the Miles Lake sonar camp.

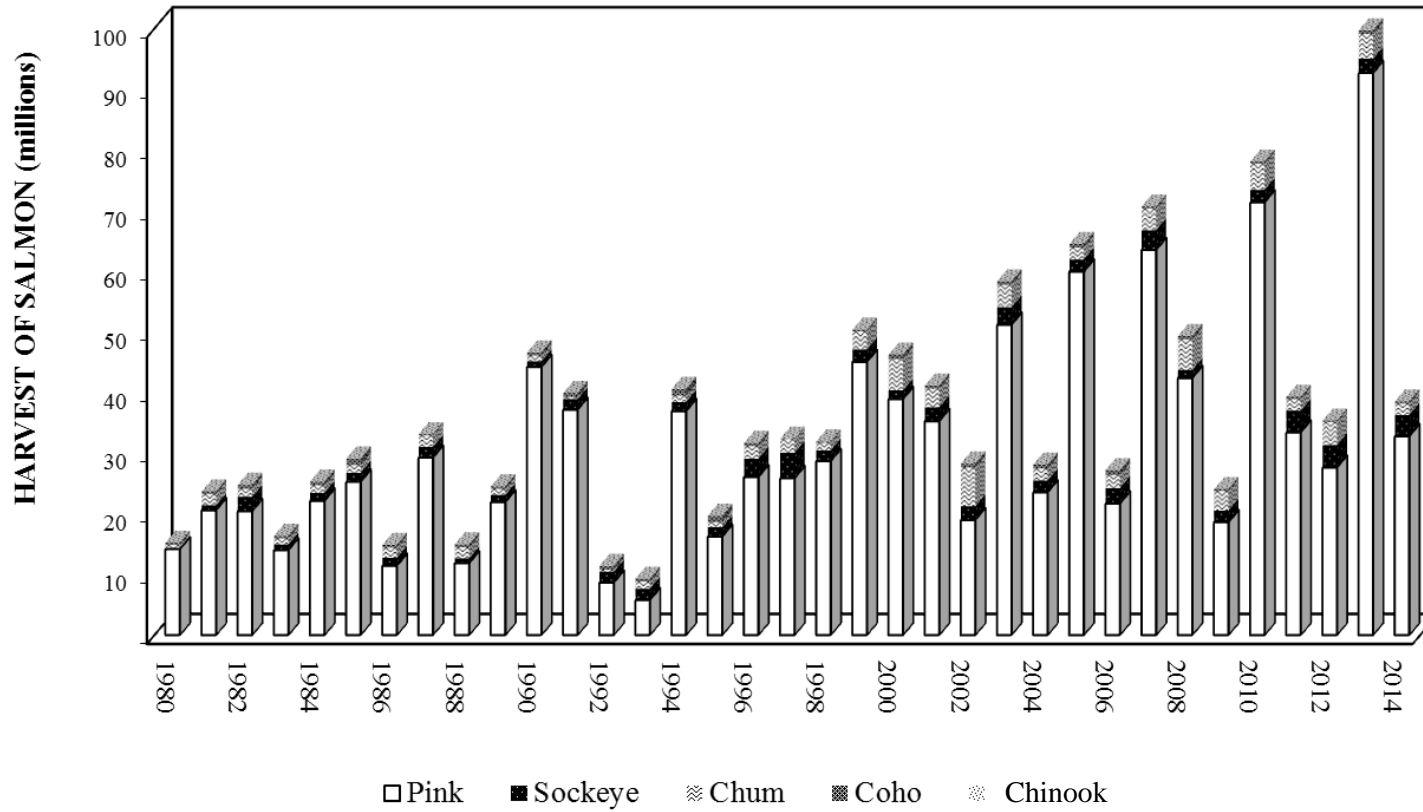


Figure 2.—Commercial salmon harvests in Prince William Sound, 1980–2014.

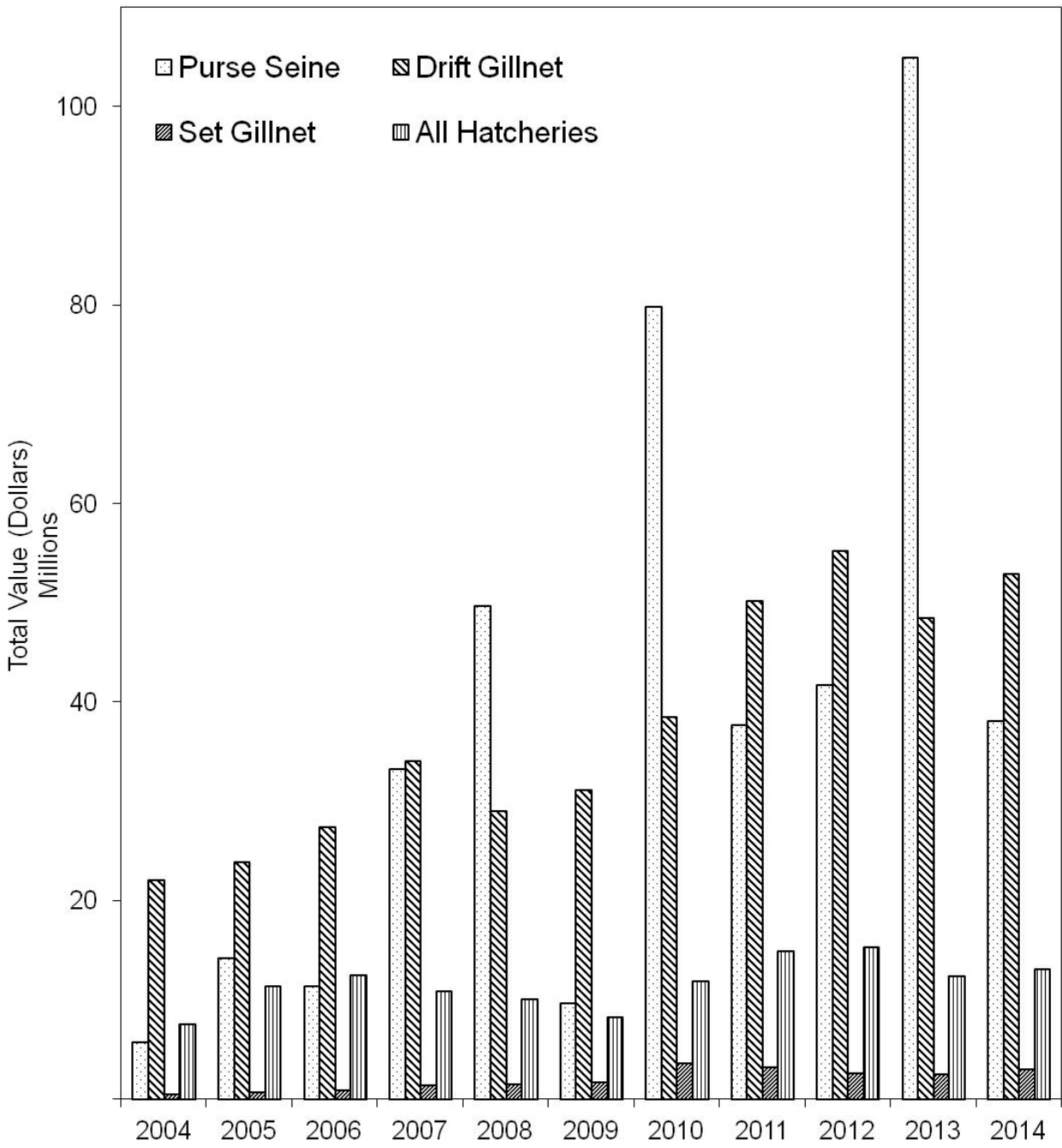


Figure 3.—Exvessel value of the commercial salmon harvest by gear type, 2004–2014.