

**Fishery Management Report No. 14-13**

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**Kodiak Management Area Harvest Strategy for the  
2014 Commercial Salmon Fishery**

by

**Matthew Keyse**

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March 2014

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Divisions of Sport Fish and Commercial Fisheries



## Symbols and Abbreviations

The following symbols and abbreviations, and others approved for the Système International d'Unités (SI), are used without definition in the following reports by the Divisions of Sport Fish and of Commercial Fisheries: Fishery Manuscripts, Fishery Data Series Reports, Fishery Management Reports, and Special Publications. All others, including deviations from definitions listed below, are noted in the text at first mention, as well as in the titles or footnotes of tables, and in figure or figure captions.

<b>Weights and measures (metric)</b>		<b>General</b>		<b>Mathematics, statistics</b>	
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, $\chi^2$ , 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)	$^\circ$
<b>Weights and measures (English)</b>		Company	Co.	degrees of freedom	df
cubic feet per second	ft <sup>3</sup> /s	Corporation	Corp.	expected value	$E$
foot	ft	Incorporated	Inc.	greater than	>
gallon	gal	Limited	Ltd.	greater than or equal to	$\geq$
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	$\leq$
ounce	oz	exempli gratia		logarithm (natural)	ln
pound	lb	(for example)	e.g.	logarithm (base 10)	log
quart	qt	Federal Information Code	FIC	logarithm (specify base)	log <sub>2</sub> , etc.
yard	yd	id est (that is)	i.e.	minute (angular)	'
		latitude or longitude	lat or long	not significant	NS
<b>Time and temperature</b>		monetary symbols		null hypothesis	$H_0$
day	d	(U.S.)	\$, ¢	percent	%
degrees Celsius	°C	months (tables and figures): first three letters	Jan,...,Dec	probability	P
degrees Fahrenheit	°F	registered trademark	®	probability of a type I error (rejection of the null hypothesis when true)	$\alpha$
degrees kelvin	K	trademark	™	probability of a type II error (acceptance of the null hypothesis when false)	$\beta$
hour	h	United States (adjective)	U.S.	second (angular)	"
minute	min	United States of America (noun)	USA	standard deviation	SD
second	s	U.S.C.	United States Code	standard error	SE
		U.S. state	use two-letter abbreviations (e.g., AK, WA)	variance	
<b>Physics and chemistry</b>				population sample	Var var
all atomic symbols					
alternating current	AC				
ampere	A				
calorie	cal				
direct current	DC				
hertz	Hz				
horsepower	hp				
hydrogen ion activity (negative log of)	pH				
parts per million	ppm				
parts per thousand	ppt, ‰				
volts	V				
watts	W				

***FISHERY MANAGEMENT REPORT NO. 14-13***

**KODIAK MANAGEMENT AREA HARVEST STRATEGY FOR THE 2014  
COMMERCIAL SALMON FISHERY**

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# TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<b>Page</b>
LIST OF TABLES.....	ii
LIST OF FIGURES.....	ii
LIST OF APPENDICES.....	ii
ABSTRACT.....	1
INTRODUCTION.....	1
ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATION CHANGES FROM THE JANUARY 2014 MEETING.....	2
Alitak District.....	2
Release of Large Chinook (King) Salmon by Purse Seine Fishermen.....	3
HARVEST PROJECTIONS.....	3
FISHING PERIODS.....	3
Advance Notice.....	3
Fishery Opening Times.....	4
Timing and Length of Initial Fishing Periods.....	4
Inperiod Closures.....	9
INSEASON FISHERY ANNOUNCEMENTS.....	10
ADF&G STAFF CONTACT NUMBERS.....	11
Statistical Areas.....	11
Use of Net Pens.....	11
Waste of Salmon.....	11
Personal Use of Commercially Taken Salmon (Home Pack).....	11
Direct Marketing.....	12
Fish Transporters.....	12
FISH TICKETS/HARVEST REPORTS.....	12
Processors/Tenders.....	13
Purse Seine Fishermen.....	13
Set Gillnet Fishermen.....	13
REFERENCES CITED.....	13
TABLES.....	15
FIGURES.....	19
APPENDIX A. CHARTS OF AVERAGE RUN TIMING RELATIVE TO CURRENT ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR SELECT STREAMS AND SPECIES.....	29
APPENDIX B. SALMON MANAGEMENT BASIS.....	43
APPENDIX C. NEWS RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS.....	51

## LIST OF TABLES

<b>Table</b>		<b>Page</b>
1.	Alaska Board of Fisheries approved fishery management plans for the Kodiak Management Area, 2014.....	16
2.	Actual versus projected 2013 commercial salmon harvest by species and fishery, and 2014 harvest projections for the Kodiak Management Area. ....	17

## LIST OF FIGURES

<b>Figure</b>		<b>Page</b>
1.	Map of the commercial salmon fishing districts in the Kodiak Management Area identifying commercial salmon fishing districts. ....	20
2.	Map of the Mainland District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas. ....	21
3.	Map of the Alitak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas. ....	22
4.	Map of the Southwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.....	23
5.	Map of the Afognak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas. ....	24
6.	Map of the Northwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.....	25
7.	Map of the Eastside Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.....	26
8.	Map of the Northeast Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.....	27
9.	Commercial salmon fishery chronology by species, for the Kodiak Management Area.....	28

## LIST OF APPENDICES

<b>Appendix</b>		<b>Page</b>
A1.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Karluk system.....	30
A2.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.....	31
A3.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.....	32
A4.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Ayakulik system. ....	33
A5.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system. ....	34
A6.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system. ....	35
A7.	Average run timing relative to optimum and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system.....	36
A8.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system. ....	37
A9.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Frazer system through the Dog Salmon River weir.....	38
A10.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Litnik system.....	39
A11.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Buskin system.....	40
A12.	Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Sallery system.....	41

## LIST OF APPENDICES (Continued)

<b>Appendix</b>	<b>Page</b>
B1. The Westside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.....	44
B2. The Alitak fishery salmon management basis.....	46
B3. Eastside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.....	47
B4. Eastside Afognak fishery management basis.....	48
B5. North Afognak/Shuyak fishery management basis.....	49
B6. Mainland District fishery management basis.....	50
C1. User instructions for new division of commercial fisheries fishery announcements news release system.....	52





## ABSTRACT

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) will manage the commercial salmon fisheries in the Kodiak Management Area (KMA) to promote maximum sustained yield for future KMA salmon returns by achieving salmon escapement goals and providing opportunity to harvest salmon in excess of those goals. ADF&G will attempt to provide for orderly fisheries while maximizing harvest opportunities on the highest quality salmon. ADF&G will adhere to the biological and allocative requirements of the management plans adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries for the KMA. Management of the fisheries follows a general chronology based on the run timing of four commercially targeted salmon species: sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum *O. keta* salmon.

The 2014 preseason forecasts project a harvest of approximately 2,222,228 sockeye, 270,379 coho, 14,585,758 pink and 777,261 chum salmon. Additionally, about 20,000 Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha* could be harvested incidentally in fisheries targeting other salmon species. All fishing periods are established by emergency order. The initial sockeye salmon commercial test fishing period for the west side of Kodiak Island is tentatively scheduled for June 9, but may occur as early as June 1. A June 9 fishery opening is also planned for the Duck Bay, Izhut Bay, Inner Kitoi, Outer Kitoi Bay sections; and the Foul Bay and Waterfall Bay Special Harvest areas. The initial commercial test fishing period in the Alitak District is not likely to occur on June 9, due to the weak sockeye salmon forecast projected for the Alitak District. The actual opening date for the Alitak District will be determined based on inseason indicators of run strength. On July 6, the initial weekly fishing period targeting pink salmon will be 105 hours (~4½ days) in length for Kodiak Archipelago sections and the Mainland District sections north of Cape Aklek will be 57 hours (~2½ days) in length.

Key Words: Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Kodiak, Afognak, Alaska Peninsula, Karluk, Ayakulik, Frazer, Upper Station, Alitak, Cape Igvak, North Shelikof, commercial fishery, salmon, management plan, purse seine, set gillnet, KMA, Chinook salmon, *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*, sockeye salmon, *O. nerka*, coho salmon, *O. kisutch*, pink salmon, *O. gorbuscha*, chum salmon, *O. keta*

## INTRODUCTION

The Kodiak Management Area (KMA; Figure 1) 2014 commercial salmon fishery harvest strategy emphasizes the following three criteria:

- (1) Promote maximum sustained yield for future KMA salmon returns by ensuring salmon escapements of sufficient magnitude and distribution.
- (2) Provide for orderly fisheries while maximizing harvest opportunities on the highest quality salmon.
- (3) Adhere to the biological and allocative requirements of all management plans adopted by the Alaska Board of Fisheries (BOF) for the KMA salmon fishery.

There are 10 salmon management plans that direct Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) management activities for specific portions and time periods of the KMA (Table 1; Appendices B1-B6). Within the KMA there are seven districts which are further broken down into sections and statistical areas (Figures 2–8). All salmon fishing districts within the KMA are managed by regulatory plans for the entire season. Proper implementation of these plans requires good communication between ADF&G and fishing industry personnel.

Salmon run timing within the KMA follows a general chronology by species (Figure 9). Commercial fisheries management is based on the run timing of four targeted salmon species: sockeye *Oncorhynchus nerka*, coho *O. kisutch*, pink *O. gorbuscha*, and chum salmon *O. keta*. Inseason adjustment in areas open to fishing and fishing time are dictated by escapement goals (Sagalkin et al. 2013).

The KMA salmon fisheries are managed with data that are compiled and evaluated daily. These data include escapement information from weir counts and/or aerial, boat, and foot surveys, and total catch and fishery performance trends over time.

Management of major sockeye salmon runs are based on escapement, and utilize daily escapement information from salmon counting weirs on nine of the larger streams (Appendices A1–A11). Due to inadequate funding, ADF&G now relies on inseason aerial survey counts of smaller streams. For many of these small systems, aerial survey counts are not available until sockeye salmon begin to move into their spawning streams. This means that escapement data are obtained much later in the season. Due to this lag in timing, ADF&G employs a more conservative management approach which includes increased closed water areas and reduced fishing time. These management actions will likely occur for systems that have the potential to be overharvested or have shown signs of overharvest in previous years.

The length of the initial fishing periods for pink salmon are determined pre-season based on the magnitude of the wild stock pink salmon forecast. Adjustments in weekly fishing time and areas open to fishing will occur as the actual run strength becomes apparent through assessment of harvest and escapement estimates.

Initially, chum and coho salmon are incidentally harvested in fisheries directed at sockeye or pink salmon. Terminal or near-terminal fisheries targeting chum or coho salmon will be managed based on an assessment of actual run strength and current harvest information.

Commercial fisheries are not currently directed toward surplus Chinook salmon *O. tshawytscha*. Incidental harvests of Chinook salmon occur during directed sockeye and pink salmon fisheries.

## **ALASKA BOARD OF FISHERIES REGULATION CHANGES FROM THE JANUARY 2014 MEETING**

The Alaska Board of Fisheries met in Kodiak during January 2014 to discuss Kodiak salmon fishery regulations. Changes were made that will be in effect for the 2014 commercial salmon season. A synopsis of several important regulations and regulation changes are detailed below, but all participants in the Kodiak commercial salmon fishery are urged to make themselves aware of all applicable regulations. Copies of the KMA commercial salmon fishery regulations and the most recent Kodiak Area Salmon Statistical Chart (revised January 2014) are available at the Kodiak ADF&G office.

### **ALITAK DISTRICT**

From June 1 through July 15, fishing opportunity will be based on the biological escapement goals (BEG) for both early Upper Station sockeye salmon, and the Frazer system sockeye salmon. Except early Upper Station sockeye salmon run will be managed for sustained yield by an optimal escapement goal of 30,000 fish only if the department determines that the upper end of the Frazer system sockeye salmon escapement goal will be exceeded. From June 1 through September 15, fishing periods for the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections will be established by emergency order, and will open and close at the same time. Fishing periods in the Humpy-Deadman Section will follow previous management strategies, with openings occurring concurrently with the Cape Alitak Section until July 15, and after July 15 based on local pink and chum salmon stocks.

Regulations for the Dog Salmon Flats Section allow ADF&G to provide fishing opportunity based on the perceived run strength and escapement of Frazer Lake sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. The department shall give at least 24-hours' advanced notice before opening the Dog Salmon Flats Section. ADF&G will attempt to provide fishing periods in the Dog Salmon Flats Section concurrently with other sections in the Alitak District.

## **RELEASE OF LARGE CHINOOK (KING) SALMON BY PURSE SEINE FISHERMEN**

In addition to provisions found in 5 AAC 18.395, regulations were adopted that require Chinook salmon 28 inches or greater in length taken during the commercial salmon seine fishery may not be retained and must be immediately returned to the water in the KMA from June 1 through July 5.

Though these regulations remain unchanged, ADF&G would like to remind commercial seine fishermen may be required to release large Chinook salmon (greater than 28 inches in length) from their catch from July 6 through July 30, if the department determines that the Karluk or Ayakulik Chinook salmon runs will not likely meet seasonal escapement goals. This would occur in the Inner Karluk, Outer Karluk, Inner Ayakulik, or Outer Ayakulik sections and that portion of the Northwest Kodiak District south of the latitude of Cape Kuliuk. If the department determines that the Karluk or Ayakulik Chinook salmon runs will not likely meet seasonal escapement goals.

## **HARVEST PROJECTIONS**

Based on preseason projections, a total of approximately 20,000 Chinook, 2,222,228 sockeye, 270,379 coho, 14,585,758 pink, and 777,261 chum salmon are predicted to be available for harvest throughout the KMA in 2014 (Table 2).

Of this total, the Kodiak Regional Aquaculture Association (KRAA) has forecasted the harvest of salmon returning to the Kitoi Bay Hatchery to be approximately 70,900 sockeye, 2,544,666 pink, 125,977 chum, and 113,321 coho salmon (Table 2). Additional enhanced salmon production, from projects conducted by KRAA and ADF&G, are expected to produce about 413,010 sockeye salmon for harvest (e.g., Spiridon Lake and Hidden Lake; Table 2). Although most of these fish are available in the common property fishery, a portion is normally harvested in cost recovery programs conducted by KRAA at Kitoi Bay and Telrod Cove. KRAA has not yet finalized the details of their cost recovery programs for 2014.

## **FISHING PERIODS**

All fishing periods will be established by emergency order.

### **ADVANCE NOTICE**

For the initial sockeye salmon fisheries from June 1 through June 14, there will be at least 42 hours advance notice. All subsequent fishing periods will have at least 18 hours advance notice. There will be at least 24 hours advance notice for openings of the Cape Igvak Section (Figure 2) fishery. For the openings in the Inner or Outer Akalura, Inner or Outer Upper Station, or Dog

Salmon Flats sections (Figure 3), there will be at least 24 hours advance notice. For adjustments to closed waters (decrease), there will be at least 18 hours advance notice.

For extension of a previously announced fishing period, or for in-period closure of an announced fishing period, there will be at least three hours advance notice.

## **FISHERY OPENING TIMES**

Most fishing periods from June 1 through August 15 open at noon and close at 9:00 PM. Beginning on August 16, most fishing periods will close at 6:00 PM instead of 9:00 PM.

There are several exceptions to this opening/closure schedule:

- The Cape Igvak fishery opens at 12:01 AM and closes at 12:01 AM from June 1 through July 25. The 12:01 AM opening and closure time allows for more orderly fisheries due to the possibility of relatively short notice given for extensions of fishing periods.
- The Inner Ayakulik Section (Figure 4) usually opens at noon and may be of short duration. If possible, the opening time for the Outer Ayakulik Section may be adjusted to coincide with the Inner Ayakulik Section.
- The Inner Kitoi Bay Section (Figure 5) common property fisheries will usually begin between noon and 12:30 PM, when a flare is launched by hatchery staff within the Inner Kitoi Bay Section.

## **TIMING AND LENGTH OF INITIAL FISHING PERIODS**

### **Sockeye Salmon**

The first commercial salmon fishing period could begin as early as Sunday June 1, 2014 but most fisheries are likely to open on Monday June 9.

#### ***Initial Commercial Fisheries-June 1 to June 9***

Cape Igvak Section of the Mainland District (Figure 2).

Chignik sockeye salmon are considered, by regulation, the principal stock harvested in the Cape Igvak Section from June 1 to July 25. The timing of initial commercial fisheries in the Cape Igvak Section depends on the evaluation of the Chignik sockeye salmon run strength (Appendix B6). The first Cape Igvak fishery may occur beginning June 1. Fishing periods in the Cape Igvak Section will be in 24-hour increments, beginning at 12:01 AM (5 AAC 18.360).

The Foul Bay and Waterfall Bay Special Harvest areas of the Afognak District (Figure 5).

These fisheries could open as early as noon Sunday, June 1, and remain open until further notice (5 AAC 18.365).

Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections of the Southwest Kodiak District (Figure 4) and the Southeast Afognak Section of the

The initial fishing period in the Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections and the Southeast Afognak Section is solely dependent on

Afognak District (Figure 5).

sockeye salmon escapement to the Ayakulik (Red; Appendix B1) or Afognak (Litnik; Appendix B4) systems, respectively (5 AAC 18.362). Since both of these systems have early runs that are expected to be moderately strong, fishing periods could occur as early as June 1.

The Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figures 6).

For these sections, a 33-hour commercial test fishing period may be conducted between June 1 and June 9. An extension of this period will depend on escapement buildups in Karluk Lagoon (Appendix B1). The commercial catch from this period will be used to assess the strength of the sockeye salmon run to the Karluk system, with consideration of the Ayakulik, Frazer (Dog Salmon), and Upper Station sockeye salmon runs (5 AAC 18.362; Appendix B1).

Anton Larsen, Sharatin Bay, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, Kizhuyak, and Uyak Bay sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figure 6).

These sections could open June 1, but are likely to open at noon Monday, June 9, for a 33-hour commercial test fishing period. Management of these sections is based on local chum or sockeye salmon runs (Appendix B1).

Cape Alitak, Humpy-Deadman, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, Olga Bay, and Dog Salmon Flats sections of the Alitak District (Figure 3).

Depending on early indications of sockeye salmon run strength to Frazer and Upper Station, these sections may open at noon Monday June 9 as a commercial test fishing period, (Appendix B2). Since both of these runs are expected to be weak, the June 9 test fishing period is not likely. If a commercial test fishing period is allowed on June 9, it will be announced no later than June 5, and shall be no more than 33 hours in length, with no extension to fishing time, with the exception of the Dog Salmon Flats section.

Duck Bay, Izhut Bay, Inner Kitoi Bay, and Outer Kitoi Bay sections (Figure 5).

These fisheries could open June 1, but are likely to open at noon Monday, June 9. Once open, the fishing period is likely to be open until further notice. The fishery for the Kitoi Bay Hatchery early chum salmon runs may extend through late June (5 AAC 18.365).

## June 14 to June 21 Commercial Fisheries

Commercial fisheries in the following management units may also occur on or after June 14, if escapement objectives are met or exceeded.

The Central and North Cape sections of the Northwest Kodiak District and the Southwest Afognak Section of the Afognak District (Figure 4, 5, and 6).

For these sections, a 33-hour commercial test fishing period may occur from noon Saturday, June 14 through 9:00 pm Sunday, June 15. An extension of this period will depend on escapement through the weir and buildup in Karluk Lagoon (Appendix B1). The commercial catch from this period will be used to assess the strength of the sockeye salmon run to the Karluk system.

Anton Larsen, Sharatin Bay, Terror Bay, Inner Uganik Bay, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, Kizhuyak and Uyak Bay sections of the Northwest Kodiak District (Figure 6).

These sections may open at noon Saturday, June 14 as a 33-hour commercial test fishing period.

Perenosa Bay, Pauls Bay, and Northwest Afognak sections of the Afognak District (Figure 5) Eastside Kodiak District (Figure 7) Big River and Outer Kukak Bay sections of the Mainland District (Figure 2).

Commercial salmon fishing will open at noon Saturday, June 14 for a 33-hour fishing period. This initial fishing period targets early-run sockeye salmon bound for Pauls, Portage, Thorsheim, Long Lagoon, Saltery, Pasagshak, Ocean Beach, Swikshak, and Kaflia systems (Appendices B3, B5 and B6). However, Pauls Bay and Portage may open as early as June 1 if escapement into these sections is being met. A second fishing period for minor sockeye salmon systems should occur on Saturday, June 21 (5 AAC 18.362; 5 AAC 18.367; 5 AAC 18.368; 5 AAC 18.369).

Spiridon Bay Special Harvest Area (Telrod Cove; Figure 6).

The initial commercial salmon fishing period targeting enhanced sockeye salmon returning to Telrod Cove is not expected to occur until after a cost recovery fishery has been finalized or after July 20 to help KRAA fund this project. The actual starting date will depend on the salmon buildups in Telrod Cove, ADF&G's ability to monitor the commercial fisheries (5 AAC 18.366), and the progress of the cost recovery harvest.

Additional fishing time from mid-June to early July will be based on sockeye salmon run strength as determined by salmon escapement counts, salmon buildups, and fishery performance

(Appendix B1-B6). In order to maintain sockeye salmon escapements within established goal ranges, commercial fishing may be extended or curtailed.

Directed commercial fisheries within the Inner Karluk Section are solely dependent on Karluk River sockeye salmon escapement (Appendix B1), and are only expected to occur if it appears likely that either the early-run or late-run Karluk desired sockeye salmon escapement goal would be exceeded.

For most late-run sockeye salmon stocks, a portion of the harvestable surplus is taken during fishing periods targeting pink salmon. Consequently, a blended management strategy is needed to ensure that escapements for each species are achieved. Commercial fisheries targeting Upper Station late-run sockeye salmon begins July 16 (5 AAC 18.361; Appendix B2) and fisheries targeting Karluk late-run sockeye salmon may begin August 16 (5 AAC 18.362; Appendix B1).

### ***Alitak District Salmon Management Plan***

With the new regulation changes to the *Alitak District Salmon Management Plan*, the forecasted weak early-run sockeye salmon to Upper Station, and the weak forecasted return to Frazer Lake, ADF&G does not anticipate that there will be a test fishery on June 9 in the Alitak District. Fishing periods in the Alitak District from June 1 through July 15 will be based on both the early-run Upper Station sockeye salmon BEG of 43,000 to 93,000 fish and Dog Salmon sockeye salmon escapement goal of 109,500 to 204,500 fish. Except that in the event that the sockeye salmon return to Dog Salmon is stronger than expected, and ADF&G perceives that the upper escapement goal value will be exceeded, then the 30,000 sockeye salmon optimal escapement goal for early-run Upper Station will take effect. After July 15, ADF&G will manage the Cape Alitak, Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections based on mixed stock management; taking into consideration both late-run Upper Station and Frazer system sockeye salmon, and pink salmon returning to the Frazer system. The Humpy-Deadman Section will be managed concurrently with the other sections located within the Alitak District from June 1 through July 15, and after July 15 will be based on pink and chum salmon returning to local systems within the Humpy-Deadman Section.

In addition to the management strategy described above, ADF&G expects a large proportion of jack sockeye salmon (jacks) returning to the Frazer system. Jacks will be counted at both the Dog Salmon weir and Frazer fish pass. If jacks counted through the Dog Salmon weir exceed 10% of the total overall cumulative of sockeye salmon escapement, then those jacks in excess of the 10% will not be considered towards the total escapement of sockeye salmon into the Frazer system. In the event that there is a large proportion of jacks, fishing periods may be restricted in order to meet escapement needs of adult, non-jack sockeye salmon into the Frazer system.

### **Pink Salmon**

In addition to the three management criteria identified in the introduction of this document, the KMA harvest strategy for pink salmon also utilizes:

- a fixed opening date (July 6),
- wild stock pink salmon forecasts to set the length of the initial fishing periods, and
- coordination of multiple fisheries, whenever possible, to disperse the purse seine fleet.

The initial pink salmon fishing period in the Kodiak Archipelago will be 105 hours in length. From July 6 to July 25, fishing time for that portion of the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek will not exceed 57 hours per week (this does not include the Cape Igvak or Wide Bay sections, which are managed in accordance with the Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan; 5 AAC 18.360; Appendix B6).

The following schedule of pink salmon fishing periods for the 2014 season is provided for industry planning purposes. Changes to the following schedule should be expected if the perceived pink salmon run strength is weaker or stronger than forecasted. No extensions will occur during the first two periods. Extensions to later fishing periods may occur depending on run strength.

***First Period:*** 105 hours – from noon Sunday, July 6 through 9:00 PM Thursday, July 10. Harvests during this initial period provide important data to assess early run strength of KMA pink and chum salmon stocks. There will be no extension in fishing time following this period. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek this period will be 57 hours, from noon Sunday, July 6 through 9:00 PM Tuesday, July 8.

***Second Period:*** 105 hours – from noon Sunday, July 13 through 9:00 PM Thursday, July 17. During the second period, run strength for both pink and chum salmon will again be assessed from harvest data. There will be no extension in fishing time following this period. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek this period will be 57 hours, from noon Sunday, July 13 through 9:00 PM Tuesday, July 15.

***Third Period:*** 105 hours – from noon Sunday, July 20 through 9:00 PM Thursday, July 24. The previous closures will likely allow an influx of pink and chum salmon into terminal closed areas, resulting in the buildup of potential escapement. At this time, a combination of harvest and early escapement and/or buildup information should provide an indication of the actual run strength for major pink salmon stocks. If the pink salmon run is strong, extensions in fishing time may occur if escapements are sufficient within the systems. In the Mainland District north of Cape Aklek, this period will be 57 hours, from noon Sunday, July 20 through 9:00 PM Tuesday, July 22. In the Inner or Outer Kitoi Bay, Izhut Bay, or Duck Bay sections, fishery restrictions may occur to meet hatchery cost recovery needs (Appendix B4).

***Fourth Period:*** 105 hours – from noon Sunday, July 27 through 9:00 PM Thursday, July 31. During this period the run strength should be evident by the end of the period. The pink salmon harvest has traditionally increased during this period. If the pink salmon run is strong, extensions in fishing time will occur. In the Inner or Outer Kitoi Bay, Izhut Bay, or Duck Bay sections, fishery restrictions may occur to meet hatchery cost recovery needs (Appendix B4).

Subsequent fishing periods will likely follow the same weekly pattern through August, unless escapement information indicates that an extension or reduction of fishing time is necessary. Fishing time will be based on pink salmon returns to individual systems. Differential fishing time, by management unit, may occur as stronger production areas are targeted, while moderate or lower production areas are provided additional protection. There may be changes in closed water sanctuaries to increase escapement levels or to harvest surplus salmon.

From approximately August 1 through August 16, there will be cost recovery fisheries for the Kitoi Bay Hatchery. These cost recovery fisheries will primarily occur within the Inner Kitoi Bay Section, but may also expand into the Outer Kitoi Bay Section. There may be restricted



fishing time in the Izhut Bay and Duck Bay sections during this time period, to allow fish to move into the Kitoi Bay sections for cost recovery and broodstock needs (Appendix B4).

### **Chum Salmon**

The supplemental Kitoi Bay Hatchery chum salmon run is projected to be moderately strong in 2014 (Table 2). Liberal amounts of fishing time in the vicinity of the hatchery should begin in early June and could extend into late-June/early-July.

With the exception of chum salmon returning to the Kitoi Bay Hatchery, a major portion of the 2014 chum salmon harvest will occur in non-terminal locations during directed sockeye and pink salmon fisheries. The initial fishing periods targeting chum salmon will begin on July 6, and will follow the same opening dates and times as those for pink salmon. System-specific chum salmon fisheries that occur during the pink salmon fishery may result in some management units (such as the Kizhuyak Bay, Terror Bay, Uganik River, Uyak River, Sturgeon, Spiridon Bay, Zachar Bay, Inner or Outer Kukak Bay, Kiliuda Bay, or Outer Ugak Bay sections) having more or less fishing time than those targeting primarily pink salmon stocks (Appendices B1, B3, and B6). Additional fishing time after July 25 for that portion of the Mainland District north of Dakavak Bay will depend on assessment of local pink, chum, and coho salmon runs. Chum salmon run strength will be assessed primarily from aerial surveys and harvest data.

### **Coho Salmon**

Initially, coho salmon harvests will occur in non-terminal locations during directed pink salmon fisheries. System-specific coho salmon fisheries may occur during the pink salmon fishery, and may result in some management units having more or less fishing time than those primarily targeting pink salmon stocks (such as the Pauls Bay, Perenosa Bay, or Inner Ayakulik sections; Appendices B1 and B5). Coho salmon run strength will be assessed from weir escapements, aerial surveys, foot surveys, and harvest data.

Directed coho salmon fisheries may begin on August 1 in both the Pauls Bay and Shuyak Island sections (Appendix B5). The supplemental Kitoi Bay Hatchery coho salmon run is projected to be moderate this season (Table 2). Additional fishing time in the vicinity of the hatchery may occur in early September after pink salmon broodstock requirements are ensured (Appendix B4).

## **INPERIOD CLOSURES**

From July 6 through July 25, there are limits on the number of sockeye salmon that may be harvested in areas bordering the North Shelikof Strait (5 AAC 18.363). Purse seine permit holders operating in the North Shelikof Strait from July 6 to July 25 are advised that inperiod closures of designated Seaward Zones will occur in the likely event the harvest of sockeye salmon approach these limits (Figure 5; 5 AAC 18.360). Since the plan went into effect in 1990, Seaward Zone closures have occurred nearly every year.

Seaward Zone closures, if required, will be announced on single side band radio frequency 3.230 MHz, from the ADF&G office in Kodiak, and on VHF 6 from the *R/V K-Hi-C* on the fishing grounds. In-period Seaward Zone closure announcement times will be 8:30 AM, 10:00 AM, 2:00 PM, 5:00 PM, or 8:00 PM. There will be at least three hours advance notice given for Seaward Zone closures.

## INSEASON FISHERY ANNOUNCEMENTS

After enough information has been collected to determine an appropriate amount fishing time to harvest surplus fish, a fishery announcement or News Release (NR) will be issued as follows:

- (1) The NR will include:
  - (a) the date, time, and number of the emergency order announcement,
  - (b) the length of the fishing period,
  - (c) the opening and closing times and dates of the fishing period,
  - (d) the areas opening to fishing,
  - (e) the areas closing to fishing,
  - (f) the location of closed water adjustments (if any), and
  - (g) a list of any previous NR information that is still pertinent.
- (2) The NR will be posted at the main entrance of the Kodiak ADF&G office at 351 Research Court. Copies of the NR will be available outside the main entrance, in the Kodiak ADF&G office during regular office hours (Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM), and posted at the Region IV commercial salmon fishery web site at <http://www.cf.adfg.state.ak.us/region4/finfish/salmon/salmhom4.php>.
- (3) The NR will be recorded on a 24-hour recorded message phone (486-4559).
- (4) The NR will be made available to local radio stations (KVOK 560 AM, KRXX 101.1 FM and KMXT 100.1 FM).
- (5) The Kodiak ADF&G management staff will monitor single side band radio channel 3.230 MHz (call sign WON 32), and Matrix satellite phone dispatch number 7410, during regular office hours, and will reply to public and industry inquiries when available.
- (6) The NR will be distributed to all registered processors by email, telephone, hand delivery, or through the ADF&G recorded message phone.
- (7) Copies of emergency orders, which detail specific regulation changes and justifications, will be available upon request.

NRs are generally very detailed and complicated. It is advised that tender operators and permit holders obtain a written copy, or use a tape recorder to document the exact wording of each announcement as it is broadcasted.

## ADF&G STAFF CONTACT NUMBERS

ADF&G Kodiak management staff is available to answer questions regarding commercial salmon fishery regulations, openings, closures, and harvests. Contact phone numbers and e-mail address are as follows:

General Information - 486-1830

**James Jackson:** 486-1808  
Area Management Biologist  
After Hours: 907-942-2097

Matrix Dispatch - 7410

**Matthew Keyse:** 486-1807  
Assistant Area Management Biologist  
After Hours: 907-978-6690

Record-a-Phone - 486-4559

**Geoff Spalinger:** 486-1804  
Assistant Area Management Biologist  
After Hours: 952-567-1420

Email -  
[dfg.dcf.kodiaksalmon@alaska.gov](mailto:dfg.dcf.kodiaksalmon@alaska.gov)

**Brad Fuerst:** 486-1810  
Fishery Biologist  
After Hours: 907-539-9033

## STATISTICAL AREAS

It is important that permit holders have the most recent statistical chart (January 2014).

## USE OF NET PENS

Floating net pens may be used in the KMA to hold live, commercially caught salmon prior to processing. However, fishermen that choose to use a net pen to hold live salmon must obtain a permit at the Kodiak ADF&G office (5 AAC 18.392). The permit will outline restrictions, conditions, and reporting requirements. It is the responsibility of the permit holder to obtain any additional licenses or permits that may be required. Any fishermen that wish to use a net pen should contact salmon management staff at the Kodiak Fish and Game office.

## WASTE OF SALMON

Waste of salmon will not be tolerated and may result in fishing period closures (AS 16.05.831 and 5 AAC 93.310). Unless prohibited by law, salmon taken commercially may be used or sold as bait (5 AAC 93.350).

## PERSONAL USE OF COMMERCIALY TAKEN SALMON (HOME PACK)

Commercial fishermen may keep salmon legally taken in their commercial gear during open commercial fishing periods for their own use (home pack). However, the number of fish harvested and kept for home pack must be reported on a fish ticket. These fish may not be sold or bartered (5 AAC 39.010).

At the time of delivery, record the number of each species of salmon caught but not sold in the lower right hand corner of the fish ticket, in the space designated for that purpose.

## **DIRECT MARKETING**

Kodiak commercial salmon fishermen may market their own lawfully taken commercial catch (direct marketing). If fish are to be sold later, the commercial fishermen must be properly registered and licensed. There are several ways to legally market your own fish, but some require special registration and licensing. Registration and licensing ensures accurate reporting of harvests, which is essential for sound management of commercial fisheries.

Direct marketers are responsible for filing their own fish tickets with ADF&G and will be required to complete a Commercial Operators Annual Report. Direct marketers must also register with the ADF&G salmon management office in Kodiak.

## **FISH TRANSPORTERS**

A fish transporter differs from a tender. A tender acts as the agent of a processor or buyer, and is the first point of sale of fish from the Commercial Fisheries Entry Commission (CFEC) permit holder to a processor or buyer. A fish transporter is an agent of the CFEC permit holder(s) and is authorized to take legally harvested fish from one or more commercial salmon fisherman to a buyer or buyers. A fisherman or group of fishermen may hire a fish transporter, who may then legally take their fish to the first point of sale.

A fish transporter must be in possession of a Fish Transporter Permit during the transport and sale of fish. The ADF&G Division of Commercial Fisheries in Juneau issues Fish Transporter Permits. All fish transporters who plan to transport salmon within the KMA must also be registered with the ADF&G Kodiak commercial salmon fishery management staff. The transporting vessel used must be licensed as a commercial fishing vessel and all people working aboard the vessel must have crewmember licenses.

Fish transporters are required to report their activities to ADF&G and to fill out a fish ticket for all fish taken aboard their vessel. The commercial fisherman who caught the salmon is required to provide the fish transporter with fish ticket information such as the CFEC permit number, the area of harvest, catch dates, and catcher vessel ADF&G number, and must sign the fish ticket. The number of fish by species and the weight of the fish by species must be estimated and recorded on the fish ticket. Final weights and fish counts will be verified upon delivery of the fish to the buyer or processor. The buyer or processor submits the finalized fish ticket to ADF&G. Additional information and Fish Transporter Permit applications are available from the ADF&G Kodiak staff.

## **FISH TICKETS/HARVEST REPORTS**

It is the legal responsibility of commercial fishermen, tenders or transporters, and processors and buyers to ensure that all information on a fish ticket is complete and correct. Prior to completing and signing fish tickets, permit holders, tender operators, and/or processing personnel should make sure that the proper statistical area with the correct harvest information has been entered and the fish ticket is complete, legible, and accurate. Fishermen are reminded that 5AAC 39.130 (c)(9) requires completed fish tickets to include the CFEC permit number of the operator of the unit of gear with which the fish were taken, imprinted on the fish ticket from the valid permit card.

## **PROCESSORS/TENDERS**

Management of the KMA commercial salmon fisheries requires timely, accurate harvest reporting. Without accurate information, a more conservative harvest strategy will be adopted and less fishing time will be allowed. Processors and buyers are required to accurately report catches daily to ADF&G (5 AAC 39.130). In order to process the harvest information and use it for management decisions, catch reports must include the estimated number of salmon harvested by species, for each gear type, from each major catch area (by statistical area, or by geographic area such as a bay, cape, or headland). ADF&G management staff will contact processors to arrange the daily reporting times and format. Daily reports can be made verbally, by fax, or by email. Email is the preferred method. Processors should obtain correct, up to date, information from tender operators prior to providing daily reports to ADF&G.

Each day, tender operators must provide their processing companies with an accurate count of deliveries and number of salmon delivered, by species and by catch area. Alternately, tender operators may report, the total number of pounds and the average weight by species, by catch area.

Statistical area numbers are used to record harvest location(s) on fish tickets. Tender operators should ensure that the location of the catch, rather than the location of the tender pick-up, is recorded on the fish ticket.

The correct harvest location and number of fish harvested by species must be recorded on each fish ticket. This information is extremely important in evaluating inseason harvests, stock contribution, and effort distribution. In order to provide maximum allowable fishing time, especially in areas such as the Cape Igvak Section and north Shelikof Strait, it is imperative that the correct statistical areas and numbers of fish by species are reported on the fish ticket at the time of delivery.

## **PURSE SEINE FISHERMEN**

Purse seine fishermen should be certain that their fish tickets show the number of fish of each species, or the total weight and average by species for each delivery. Purse seine permit holders must, at a minimum, provide estimates of harvest by statistical area to tender operators. For example: "1/3 of my sockeye were from Cape Alitak (257-20) and 2/3 were from Outer Ayakulik (256-20). The rest of my fish were 1/2 and 1/2 from each of those two areas." The location of the tender where the fish were delivered should not be used as the harvest location.

## **SET GILLNET FISHERMEN**

Set gillnet fishermen should make sure their fish tickets show the number of fish of each species, or the total and average weight by species for each delivery. Because of the fixed nature of set gillnet gear, each permit holder's reporting area (statistical area) is usually consistent between landings. In the event that a gillnet is moved into a new statistical area, fishermen should make sure that the tender operator is provided with that information.

## **REFERENCES CITED**

Sagalkin, N. H., B. Foster, M. B. Loewen, and J. W. Erickson. 2013. Review of salmon escapement goals in the Kodiak Mangement Area, 2013. Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Fishery Manuscript Series No. 13-11, Anchorage.



## **TABLES**

Table 1.–Alaska Board of Fisheries approved fishery management plans for the Kodiak Management Area, 2014.

Management Plan	Year Initiated	Management Units Affected	Dates in Effect
Cape Igvak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.360)	1978	Cape Igvak Section Wide Bay Section	6/1 - 7/25
Alitak Bay District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.361)	1987	Alitak Bay District	6/1 - 10/31
Westside Kodiak Management Plan (5 AAC 18.362)	1990	NW Kodiak District SW Kodiak District SW Afognak Section	6/1 - 10/31
North Shelikof Strait Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.363)	1990	SW Afognak Section NW Afognak Section Shuyak Island Section Big River Section Hallo Bay Section Inner and Outer Kukak Bay sections Dakavak Bay Section	7/6 - 7/25
Crescent Lake Coho Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.364)	1990	Special Harvest Area in the Central Section near Port Lions	7/15 - 10/31
Eastside Afognak Management Plan (5 AAC 18.365)	1993	Southeast Afognak Section Raspberry Strait Section Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections Duck Bay Section Izhut Bay Section	6/1 - 10/31
Spiridon Lake Sockeye Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.366)	1993	Special Harvest Area in Spiridon Bay Section	6/1 - 10/31
Eastside Kodiak Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.367)	1995	Eastside Kodiak District NE Kodiak District	6/14 - 10/31
North Afognak / Shuyak Island Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.368)	1995	NE Afognak Section Perenosa Bay Section Pauls Bay Section Shuyak Island Section NW Afognak Section	6/1 - 10/31
Mainland District Salmon Management Plan (5 AAC 18.369)	1999	Mainland District	6/14 – 10/31



Table 2.—Actual versus projected 2013 commercial salmon harvest by species and fishery, and 2014 harvest projections for the Kodiak Management Area.

	Chinook	Sockeye	Coho	Pink	Chum	Total
Projected Harvest 2013 <sup>a</sup>	20,000	2,702,770	158,690	17,402,031	963,719	21,247,210
Actual Harvest 2013 <sup>a</sup>	33,973	2,570,199	268,667	28,167,703	791,879	31,832,421
Projected Harvest 2014	20,000	2,222,228	270,379	14,585,758	777,261	17,875,626

FISHERY	2013 Harvest		2014 Harvest
	Projection <sup>b</sup>	Actual <sup>c</sup>	Projection <sup>b</sup>
Early Sockeye Salmon Fisheries (6/1-7/15)			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	55,440	77,010	49,630
Cape Igvak <sup>e</sup>	362,615	295,561	65,668
Karluk <sup>f</sup>	158,361	736,398	107,786
Ayakulik <sup>g</sup>	211,654	60,329	201,614
Alitak District	58,684	170,623	15,583
Minor Enhancement <sup>h</sup>	45,700	16,414	22,140
Spiridon <sup>i</sup>	259,619	169,318	273,609
Minor Systems/Other <sup>j</sup>	608,588	96,341	536,446
Subtotal	1,760,661	1,621,994	1,272,476
Late Sockeye Salmon Fisheries (7/16-10/31)			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	23,760	32,696	21,270
Cape Igvak <sup>e</sup>	89,659	97,971	61,271
Karluk <sup>f</sup>	306,614	524,962	398,578
Ayakulik <sup>g</sup>	90,709	37,739	86,406
Alitak District	59,278	51,531	35,061
Spiridon <sup>i</sup>	111,265	161,513	117,261
Minor Systems/Other <sup>j</sup>	260,824	41,793	229,905
Subtotal	942,109	948,205	949,752
Total sockeye	2,702,770	2,570,199	2,222,228
Pink Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	10,585,000	11,758,629	2,544,666
Afognak (Wild) <sup>k</sup>	583,350	1,720,071	2,763,573
Westside Kodiak <sup>l</sup>	3,465,675	3,774,118	6,839,158
Alitak District	591,550	2,648,475	984,085
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	1,866,995	8,061,799	932,961
Mainland District	309,461	204,611	521,315
Subtotal	17,402,031	28,167,703	14,585,758
Chum Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	289,182	96,142	125,977
Afognak (Wild) <sup>k</sup>	38,802	27,192	38,684
Westside Kodiak <sup>l</sup>	200,812	193,957	204,249
Alitak District	48,316	34,048	39,987
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	247,684	357,174	255,530
Mainland District	138,923	83,366	112,834
Subtotal	963,719	791,879	777,261

-continued-

Table 2.–Page 2 of 2.

FISHERY	2013 Harvest		2014 Harvest
	Projection <sup>b</sup>	Actual <sup>c</sup>	Projection <sup>b</sup>
Coho Salmon Fisheries			
Kitoi Bay Hatchery <sup>d</sup>	8,736	52,714	113,321
Afognak <sup>k</sup>	20,909	21,812	19,370
Westside Kodiak <sup>l</sup>	65,338	85,226	68,634
Alitak District	9,372	4,035	7,101
Eastside/Northend Kodiak <sup>m</sup>	41,715	93,309	51,661
Mainland District	12,620	11,571	10,292
Subtotal	158,690	268,667	270,379
Grand Total <sup>n</sup>	21,247,210	31,832,421	17,870,486

*Note:* Harvest projections presented in this table represent formal forecasts as well as projections based on past fishery performance.

- <sup>a</sup> In number of salmon. Does not include subsistence, sport, personal use, or ADF&G test fish harvests.
- <sup>b</sup> Projected harvests for enhanced and major sockeye systems are based on the formal forecasts for those individual stocks (total run minus escapement) and the projected harvest from minor sockeye systems and other salmon species are based on less formal escapement to return relationships, environmental factors, and interspecies competition. For the 2014 Kodiak natural chum - estimated using 10-year median. For the 2014 KMA wild stock pink salmon forecast, a generalized Ricker model (Quinn and Deriso 1999<sup>b</sup>) was fit to the even-year KMA returns from 1980 to 2012 utilizing Karluk and Ayakulik rivers pink salmon escapement counts for the spawner index. Four additional terms were included in this generalized Ricker model: 1) KMA pink salmon indexed escapement (total escapement minus Karluk and Ayakulik escapement), 2) November-February average air temperature anomalies, 3) November-February total precipitation divided by the variance (analogous to the Sharpe ratio) anomalies, 4) June-July average air temperature anomalies. For the 2014 Kodiak natural coho - estimated using 10-year average.
- <sup>c</sup> Actual harvest is the number taken in a particular geographic area, not the catch assigned to an individual salmon stock.
- <sup>d</sup> From the Duck Bay, Izhut Bay, and Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections only (Excludes 425,000 pink salmon and 40,000 chum salmon collected by KRAA for brood stock).
- <sup>e</sup> From the Cape Igvak Section. Early run is from the beginning of season through June 26. Late run is from July 8 through 25.
- <sup>f</sup> From the Southwest Afognak Section, Northwest Kodiak District (except for Spiridon and Settler Cove Special Harvest areas), Inner and Outer Karluk sections, plus 50% of Halibut Bay Section from June 21 through July 15 and 100% after July 31 minus the estimated contribution from the Spiridon SHA. Includes the majority of the Karluk sockeye salmon harvest.
- <sup>g</sup> From the Outer and Inner Ayakulik sections, plus 50% of Halibut Bay Section from June 21 through July 15 and 100% from July 16 through 31.
- <sup>h</sup> From the Foul Bay, Waterfall Bay, and Settler Cove Special Harvest areas.
- <sup>i</sup> From the Spiridon Lake Special Harvest Area (Telrod Cove), plus an estimate of Spiridon-bound sockeye taken in adjacent areas.
- <sup>j</sup> From minor systems at Inner and Outer Ugak Bay (Saltery), Buskin River, Perenos Bay (Portage), Northwest Afognak (Thorsheim & Long Lagoon), Big River (Swikshak), and Outer Kukak Bay (Kafliia & Kuliuk) sections.
- <sup>k</sup> From the Afognak District except for the Duck, Izhut, and Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections.
- <sup>l</sup> From the Southwest Kodiak District (256- and 255-) and the Northwest Kodiak District (254- and 253-) except for the North Cape, Anton Larson, Sharatin, and Kizhuyak sections, and part of the Central Section (259-35 to 259-39).
- <sup>m</sup> From the Eastside Kodiak District (258-, and 259-40 to 259-42), Northeast Kodiak District (259-21 to 259-25), and the North Cape, Anton Larson, Sharatin, and Kizhuyak sections, plus part of the Central Section (259-35 to 259-39).
- <sup>n</sup> Includes the projected 2013 harvest of 20,000 Chinook salmon, the actual 2013 harvest of 33,973 Chinook salmon and a projected 2014 harvest of 20,000 Chinook salmon.

## **FIGURES**

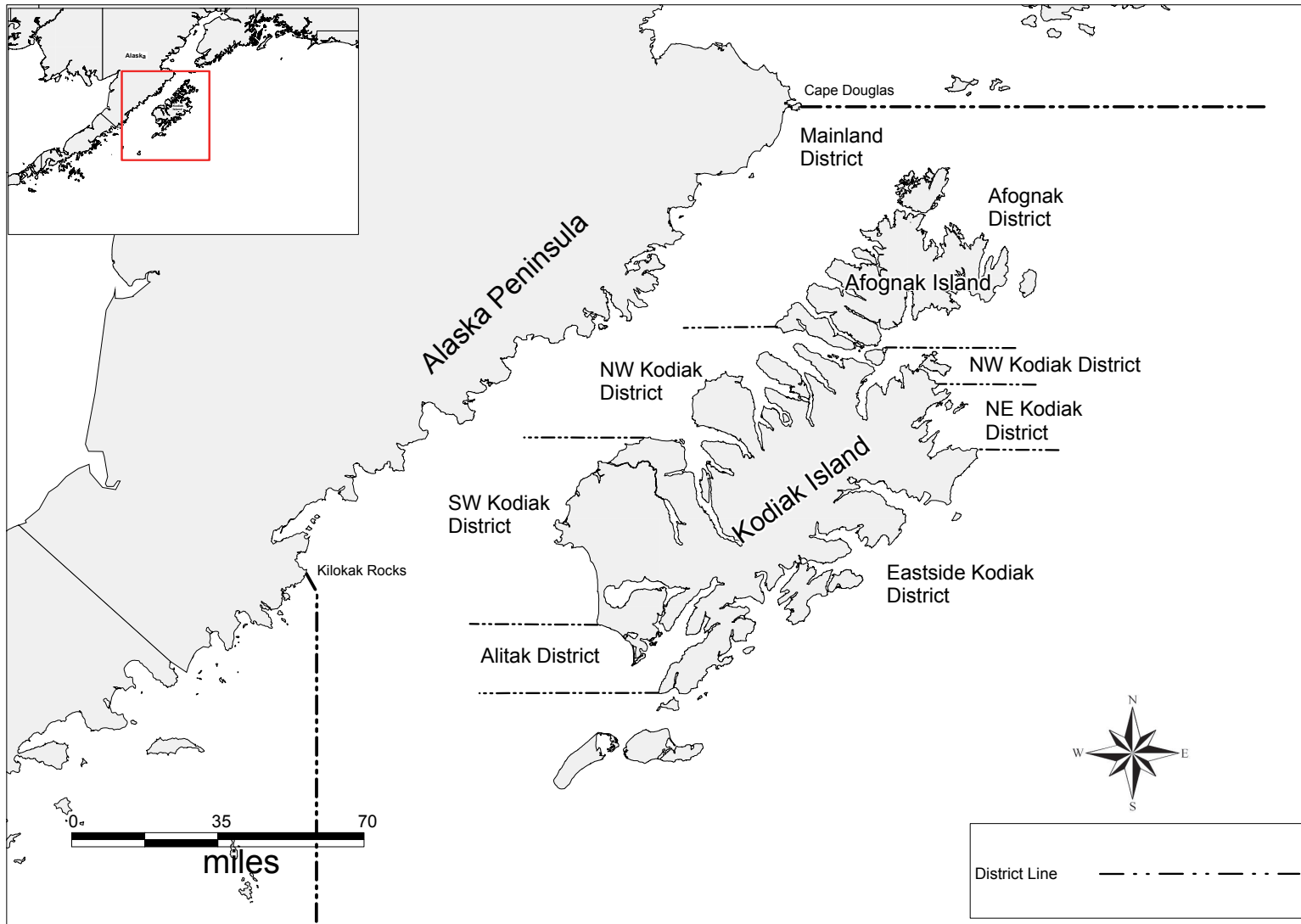


Figure 1.—Map of the commercial salmon fishing districts in the Kodiak Management Area identifying commercial salmon fishing districts.

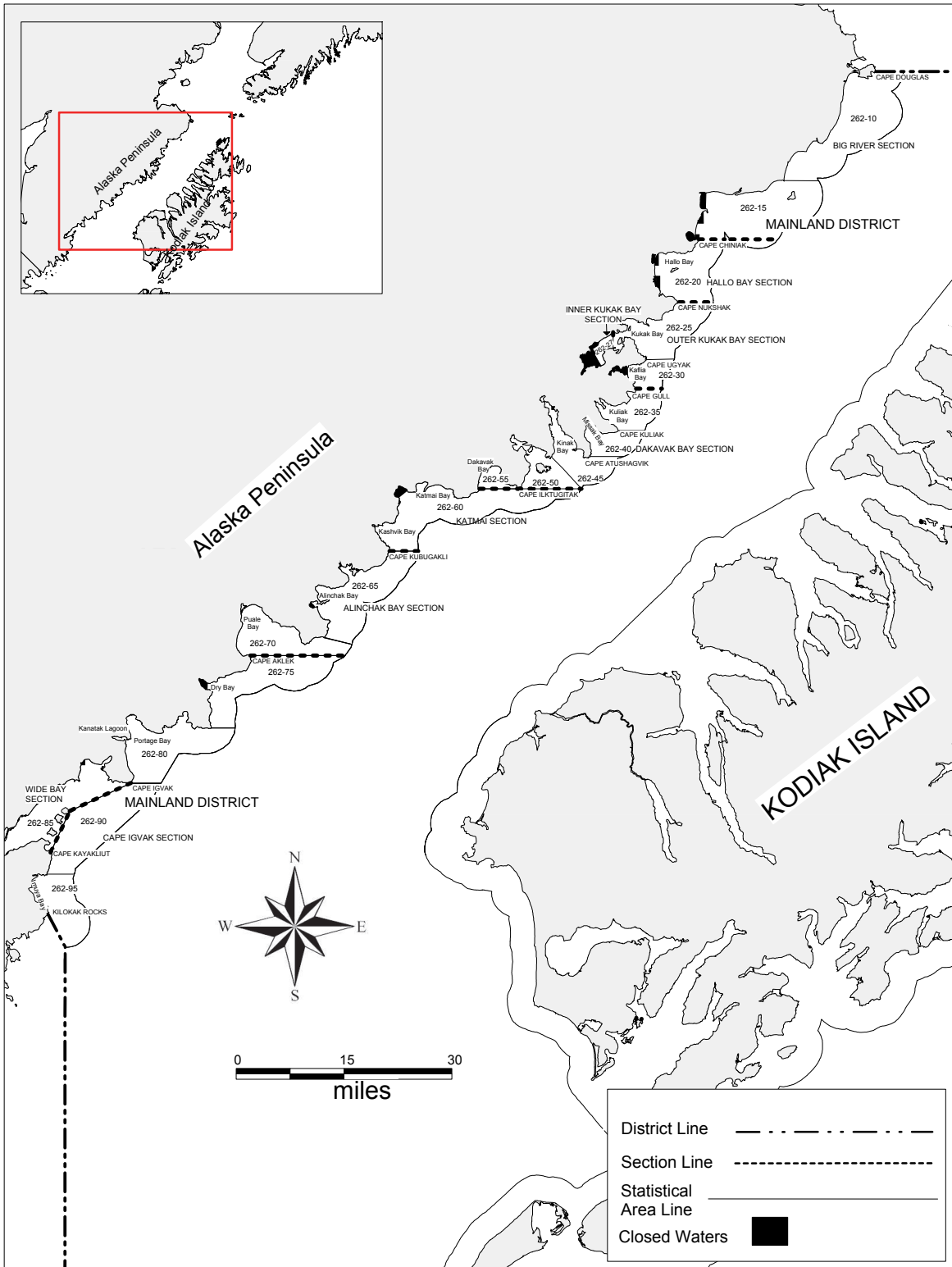


Figure 2.–Map of the Mainland District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

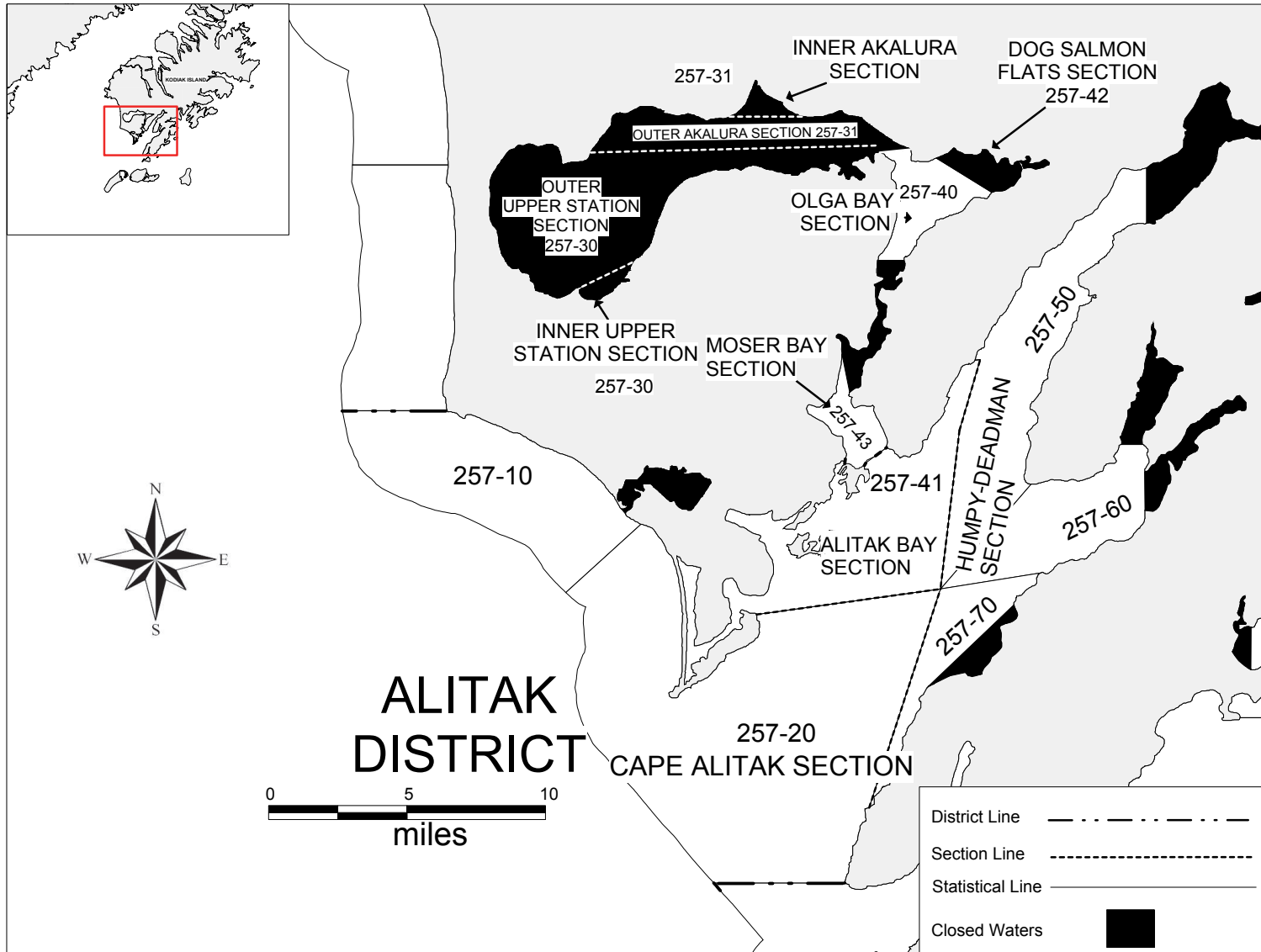


Figure 3.—Map of the Alitak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

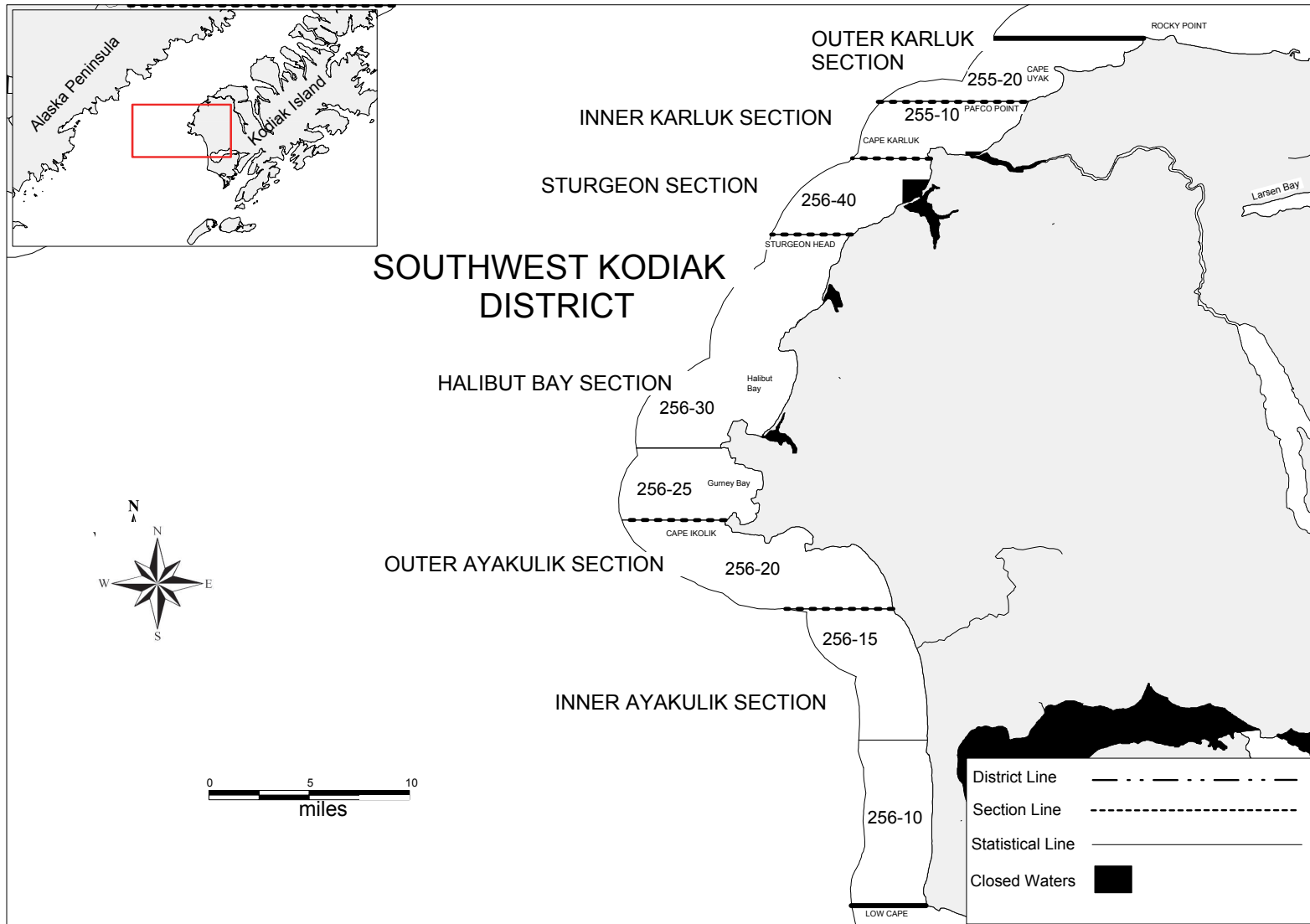


Figure 4.—Map of the Southwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

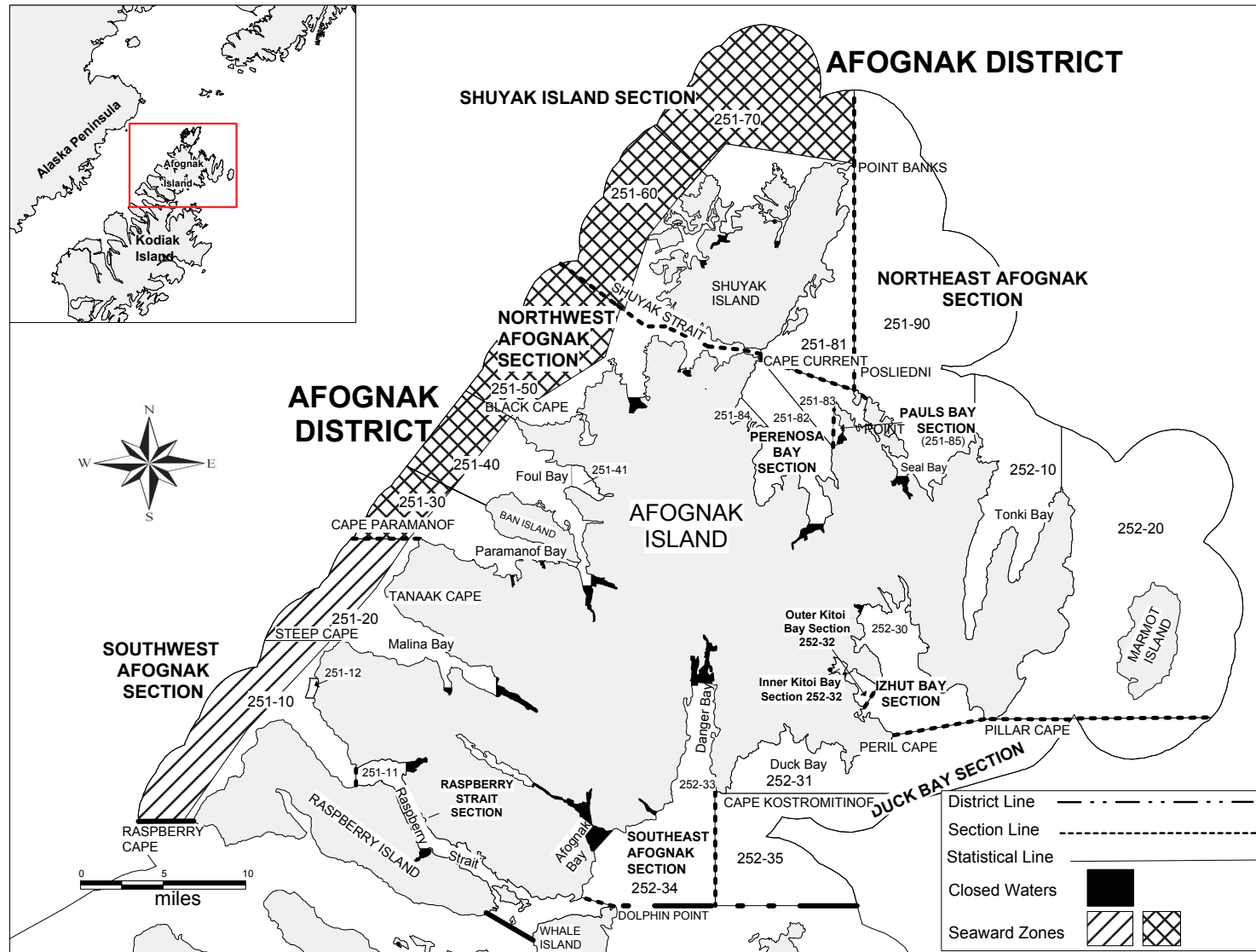


Figure 5.—Map of the Afognak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.



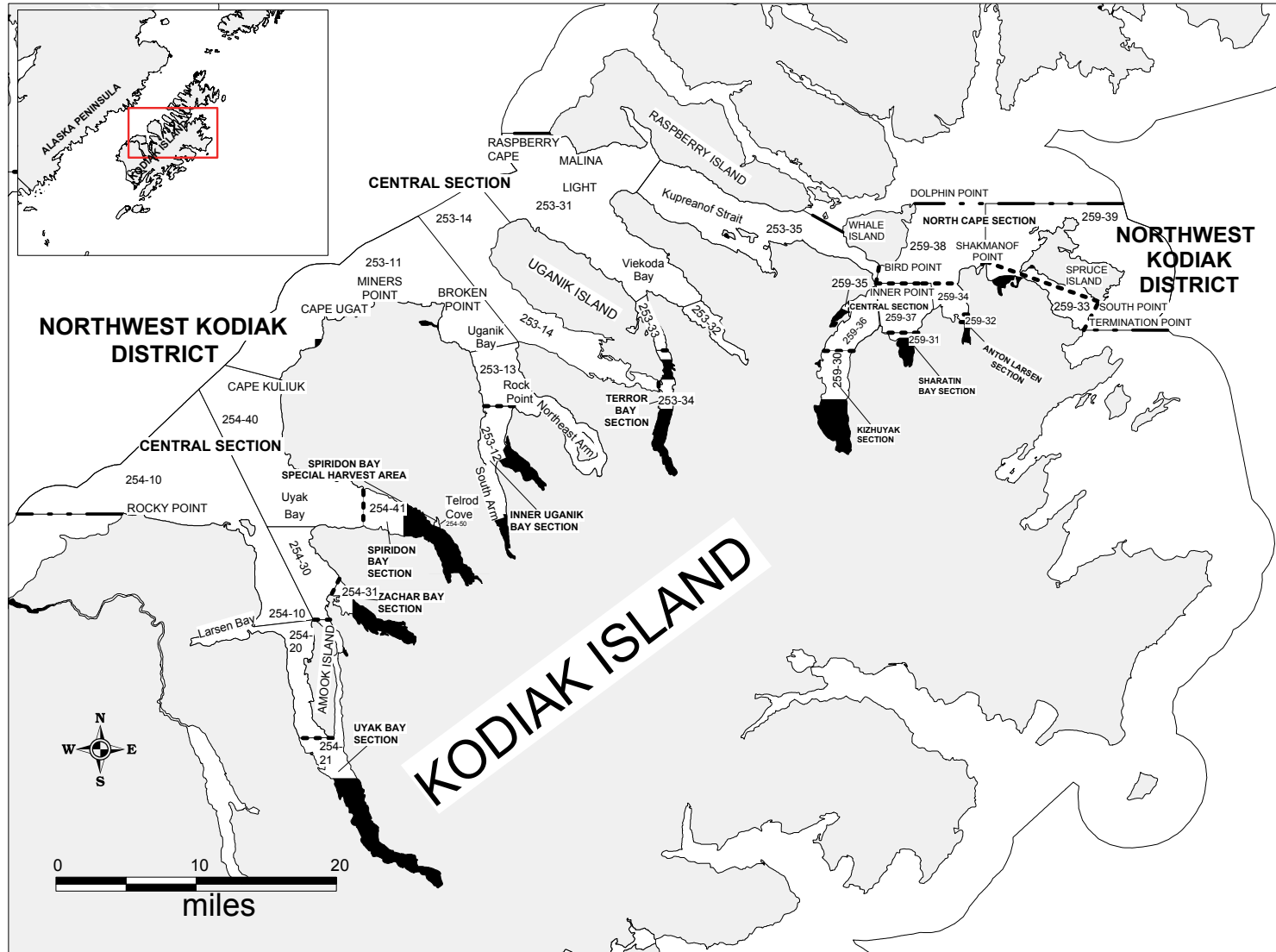


Figure 6.—Map of the Northwest Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas

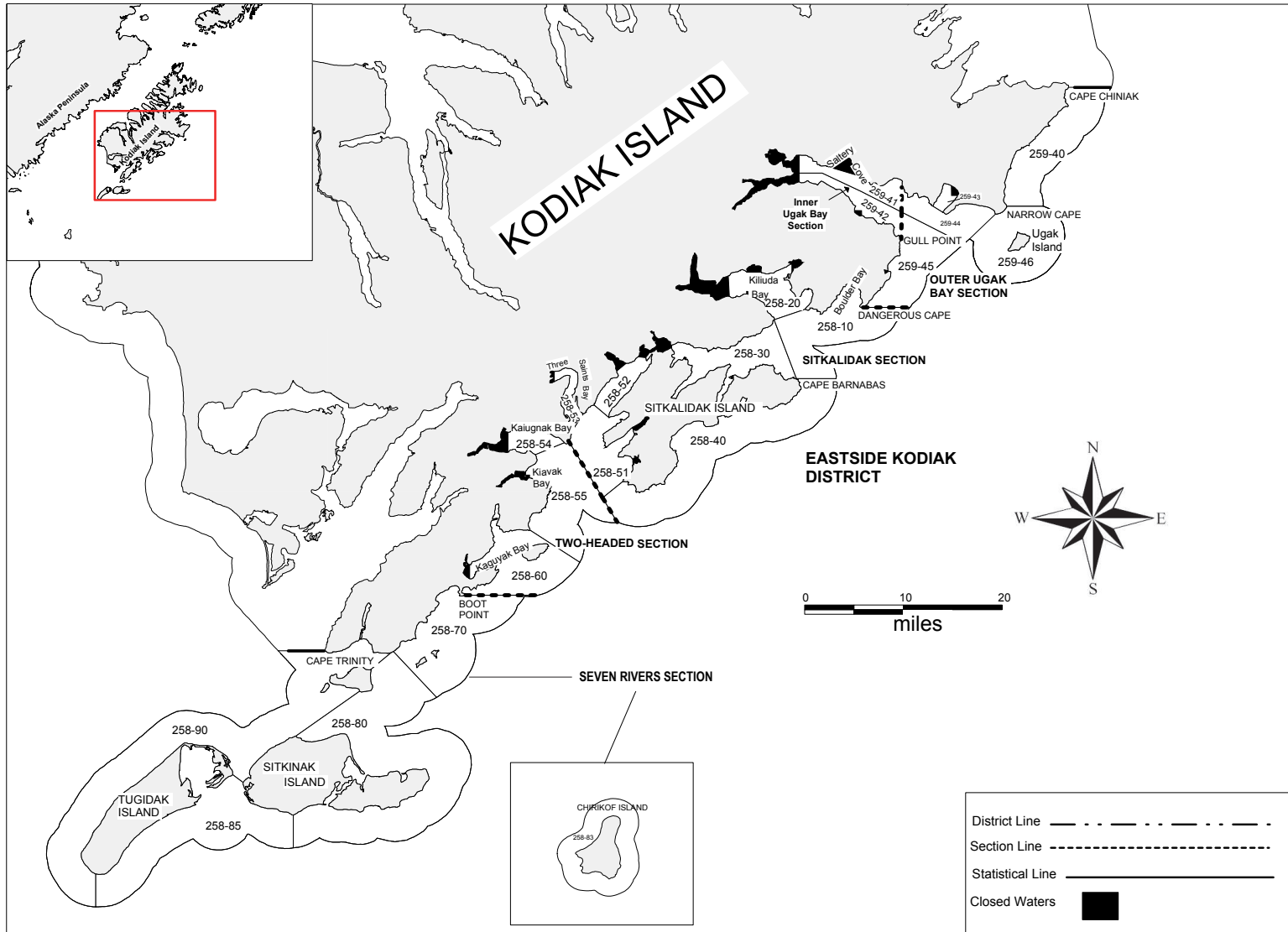


Figure 7.—Map of the Eastside Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

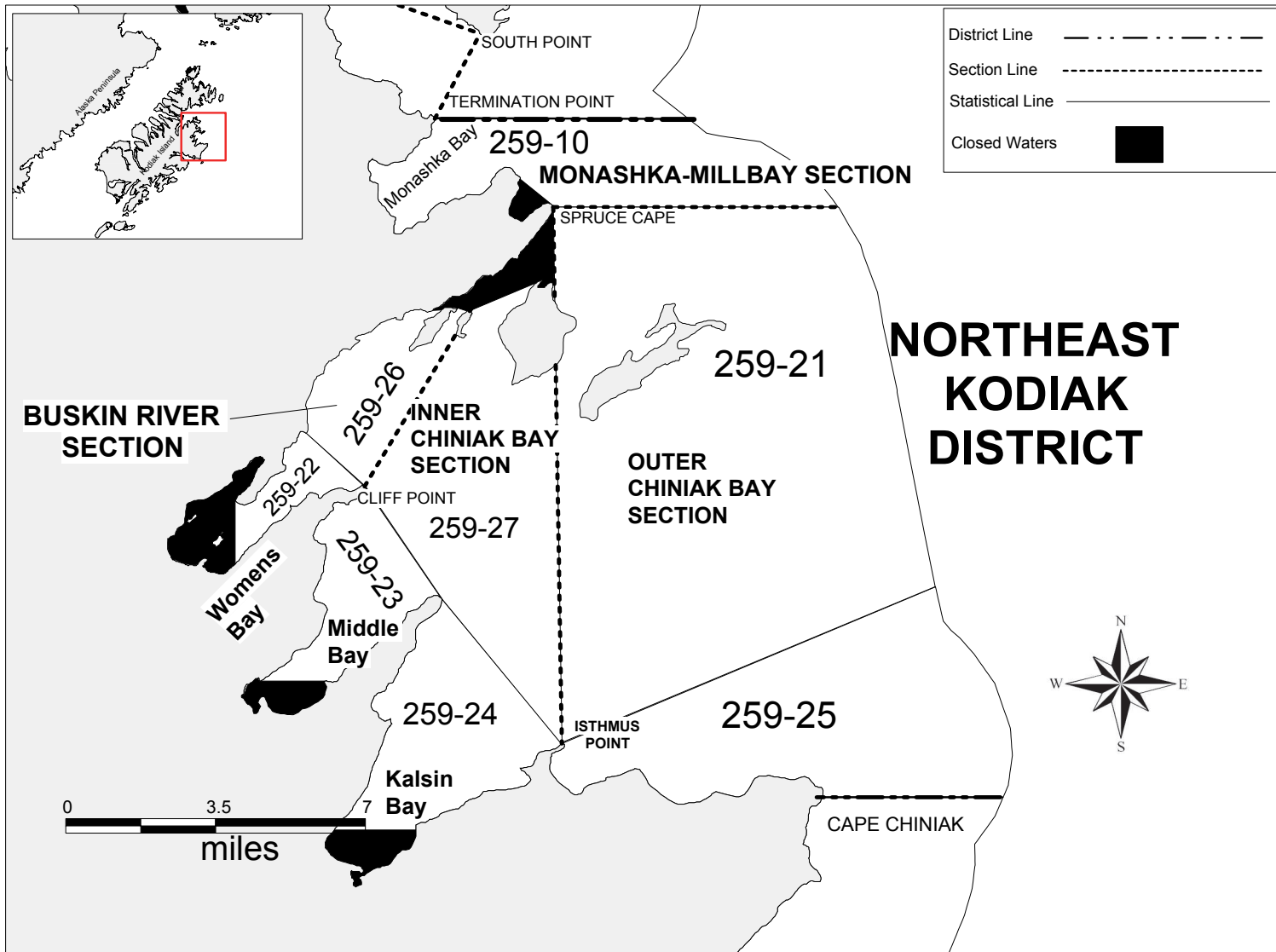


Figure 8.—Map of the Northeast Kodiak District identifying commercial salmon fishing sections and statistical areas.

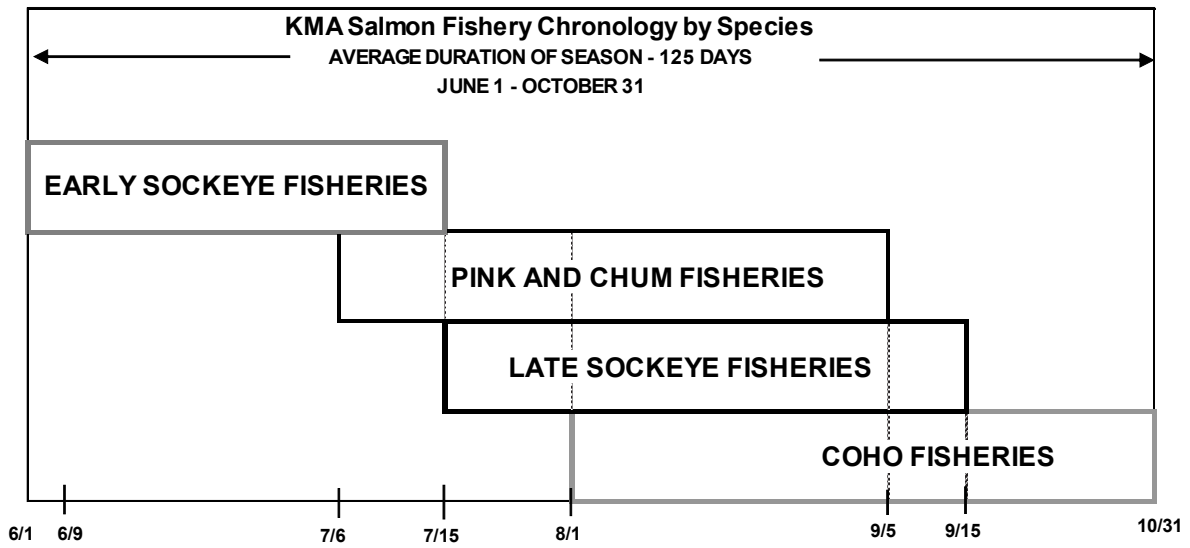
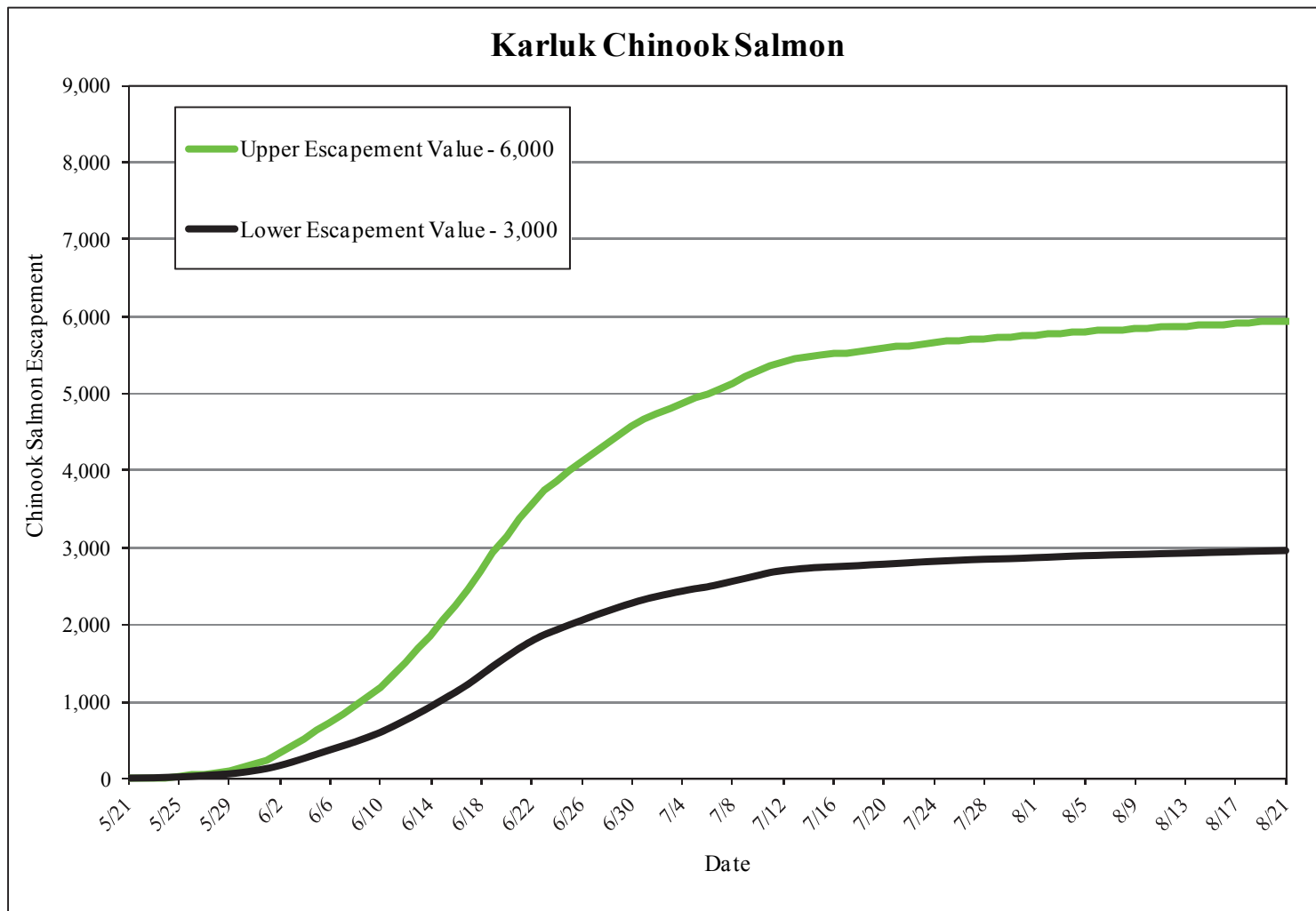


Figure 9.—Commercial salmon fishery chronology by species, for the Kodiak Management Area.

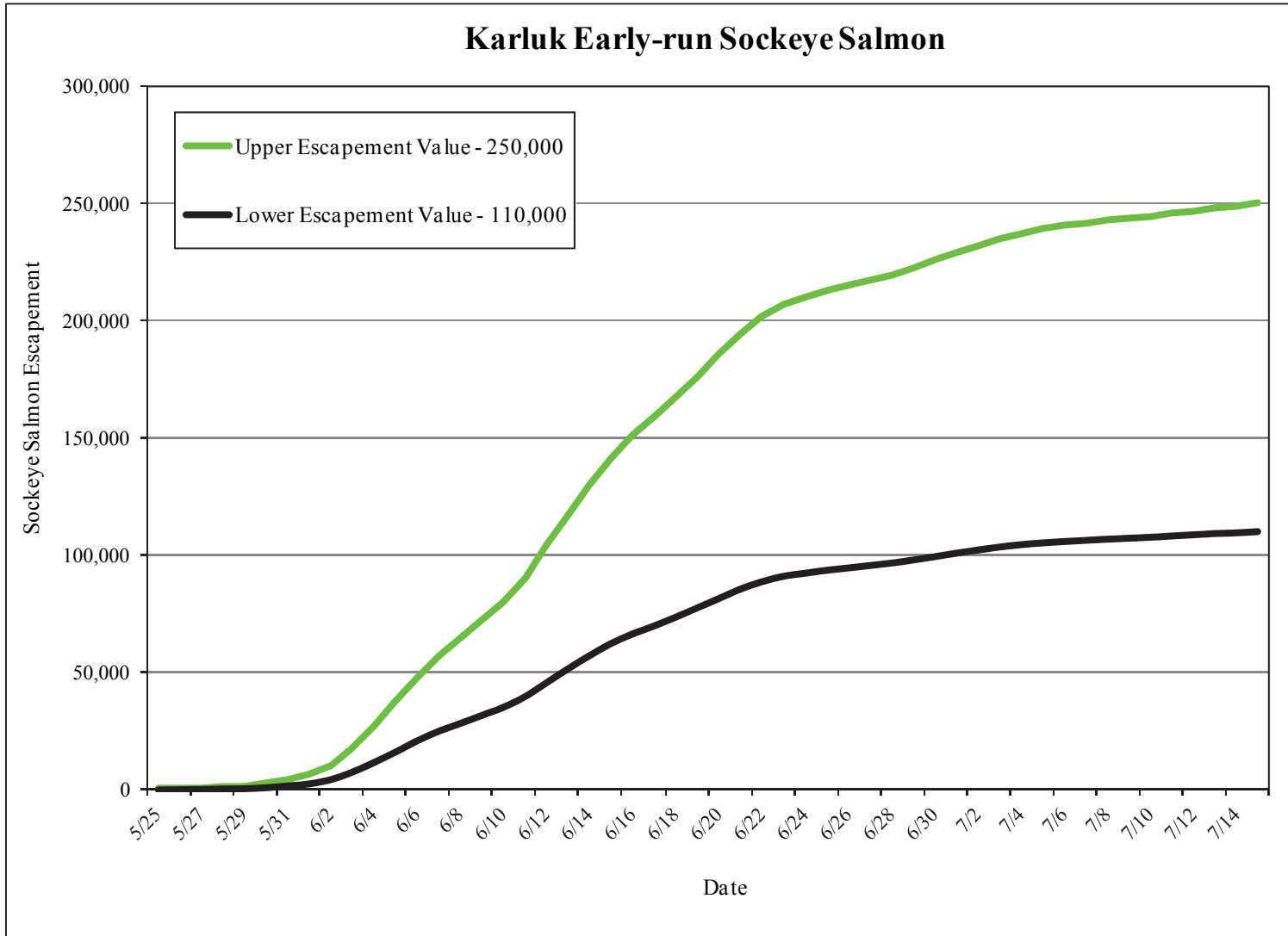
**APPENDIX A. CHARTS OF AVERAGE RUN TIMING  
RELATIVE TO CURRENT ESCAPEMENT GOALS FOR  
SELECT STREAMS AND SPECIES**

Appendix A1.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Karluk system.



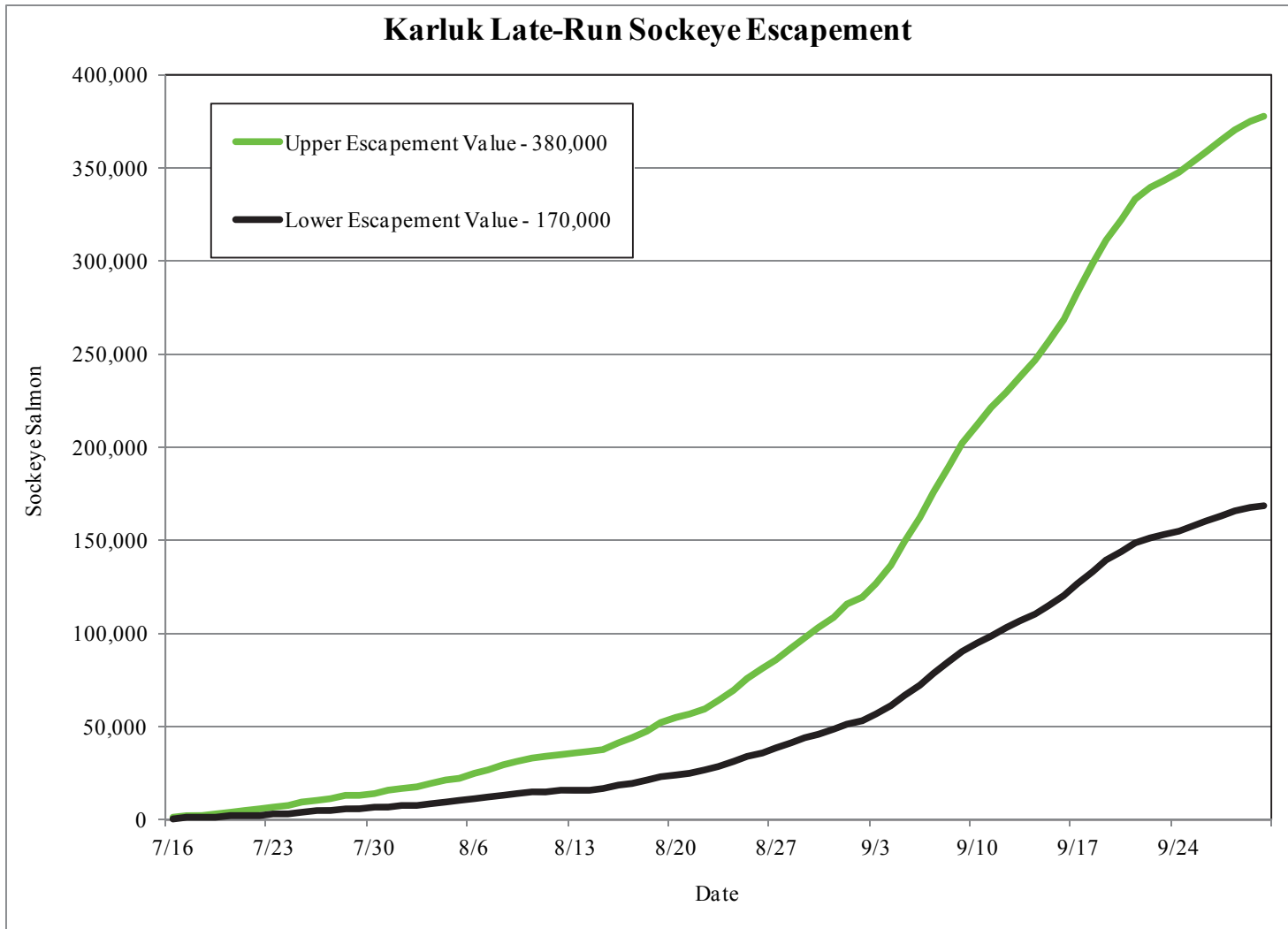
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A2.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

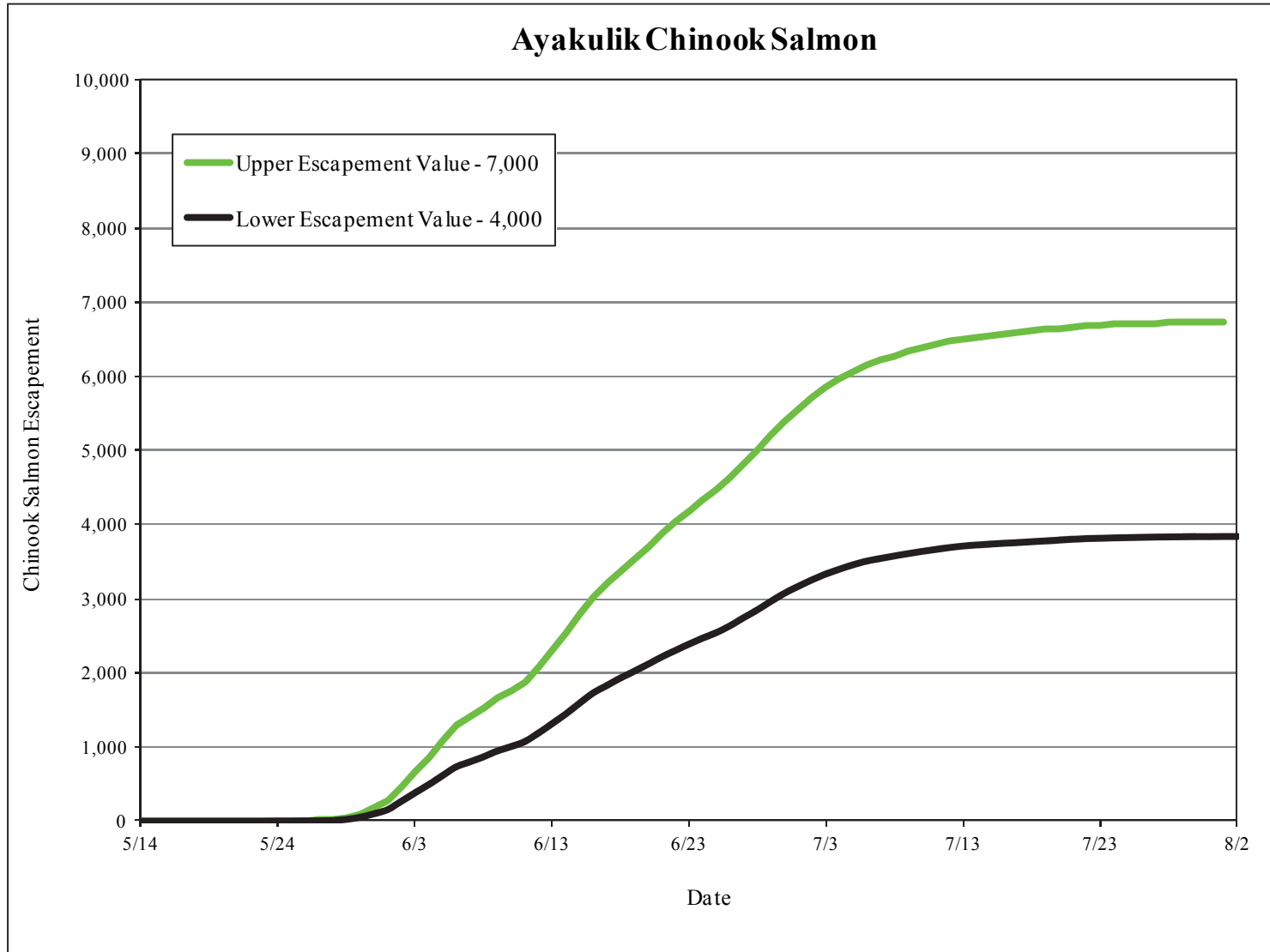
Appendix A3.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Karluk system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

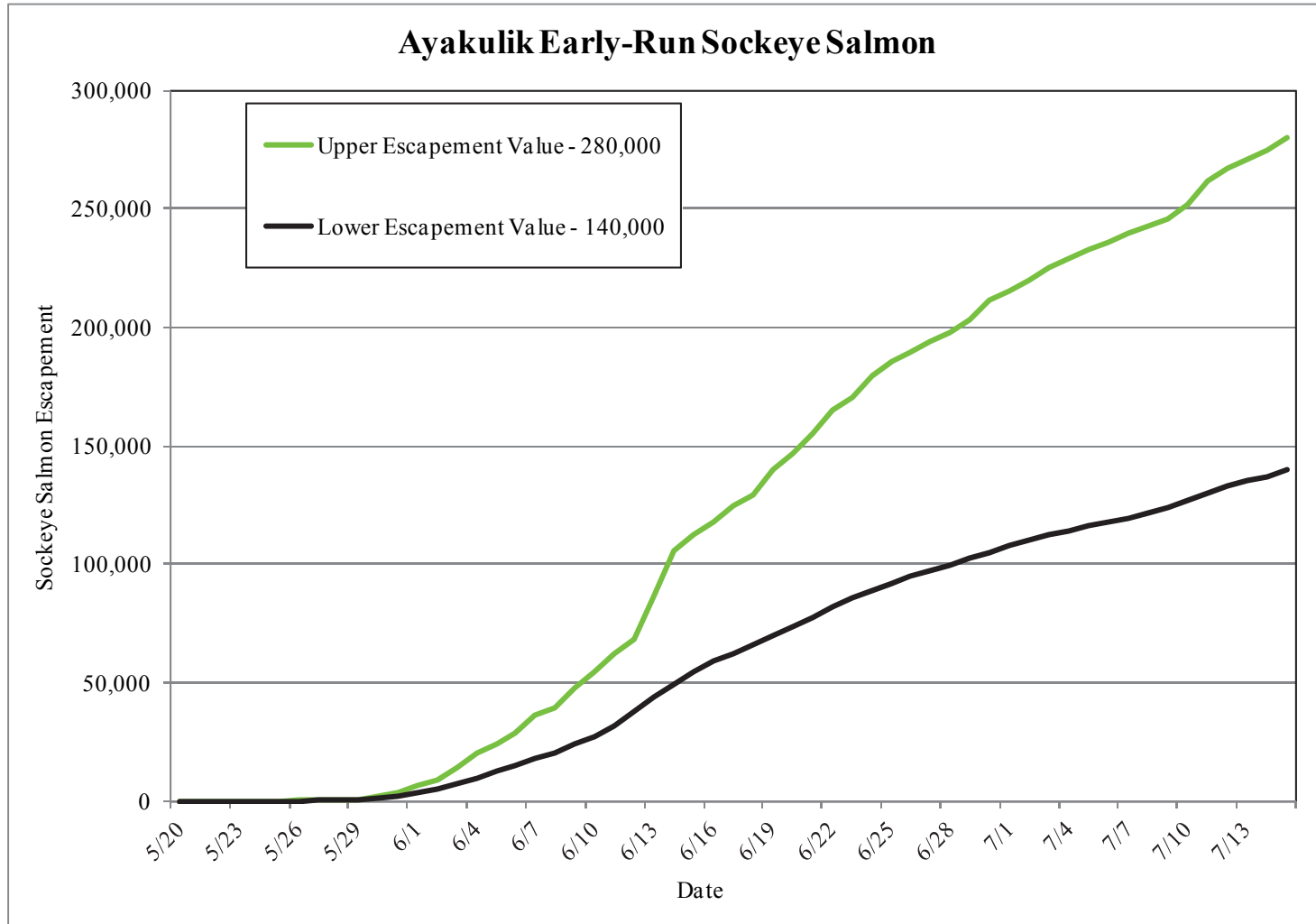


Appendix A4.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for Chinook salmon into the Ayakulik system.



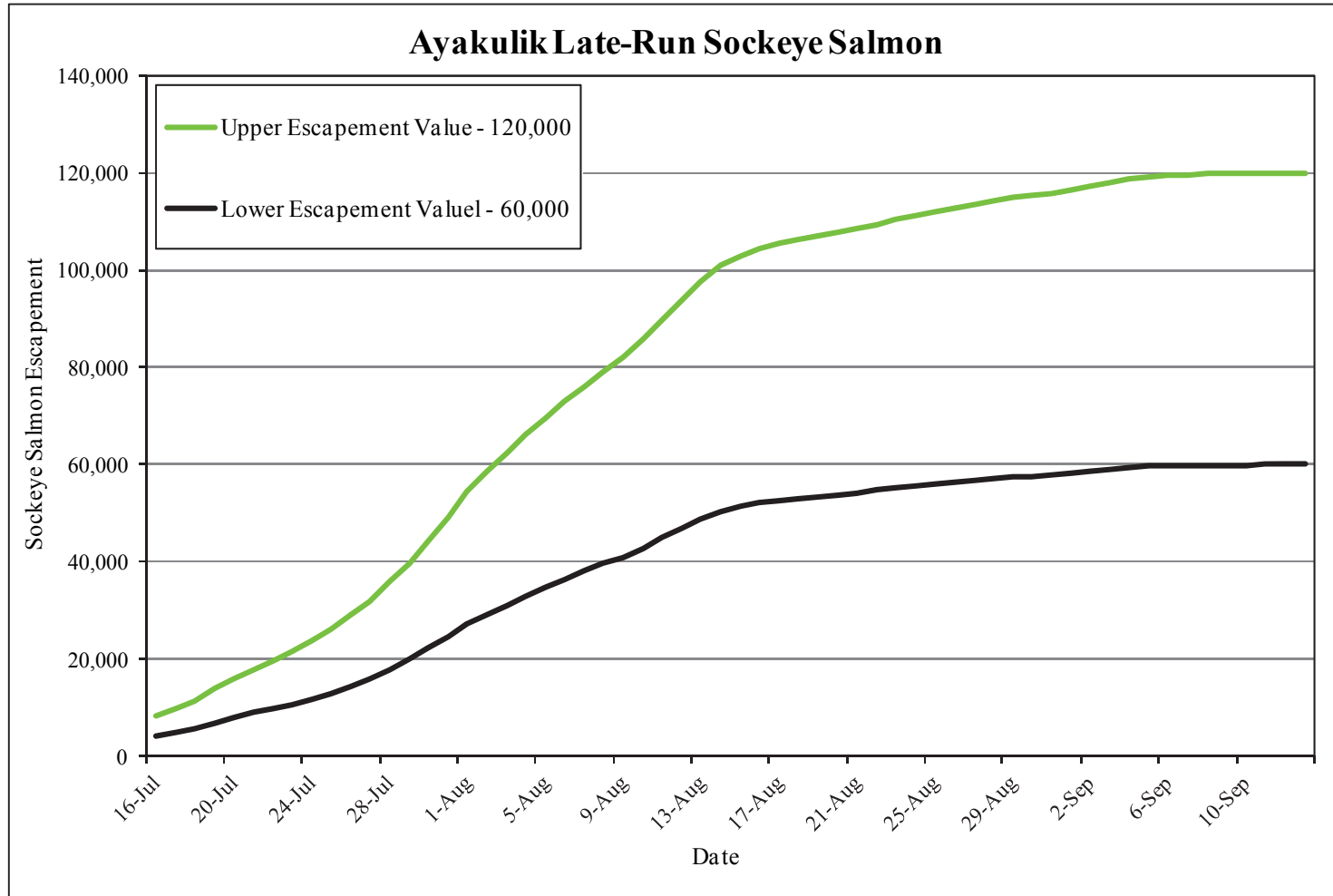
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A5.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system.



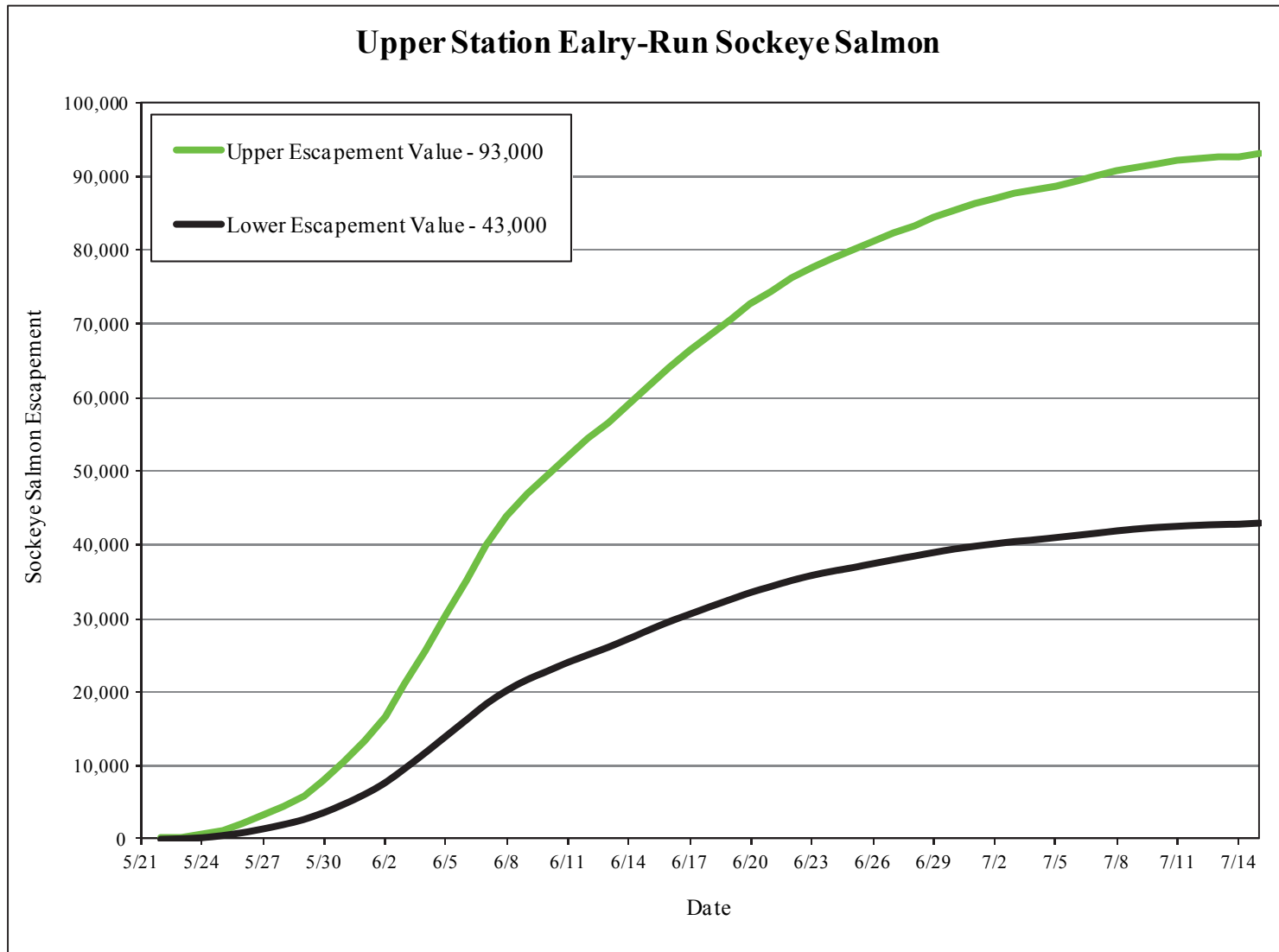
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A6.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Ayakulik system.



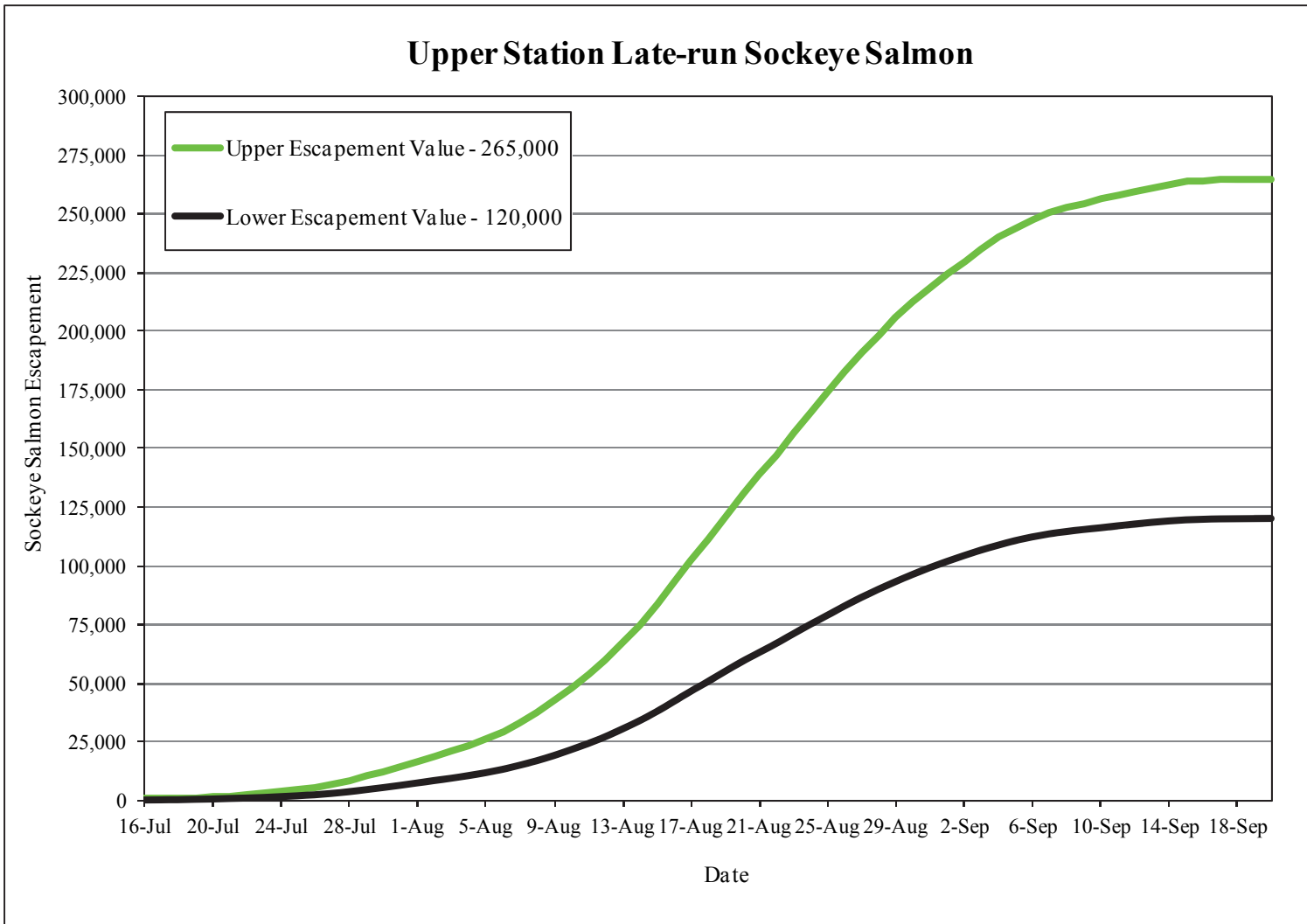
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A7.—Average run timing relative to optimum and upper escapement goals for early-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system.



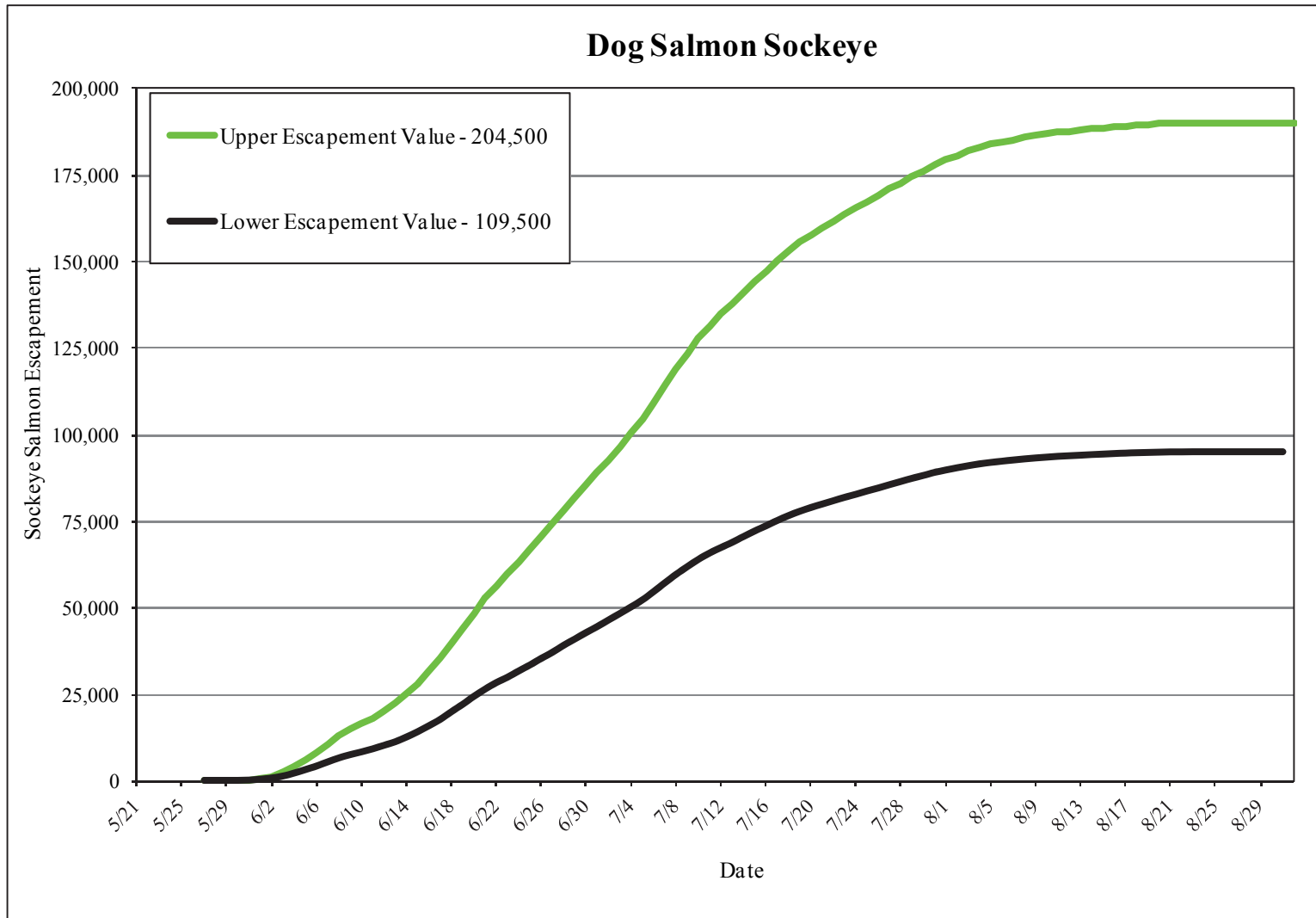
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A8.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for late-run sockeye salmon into the Upper Station system.



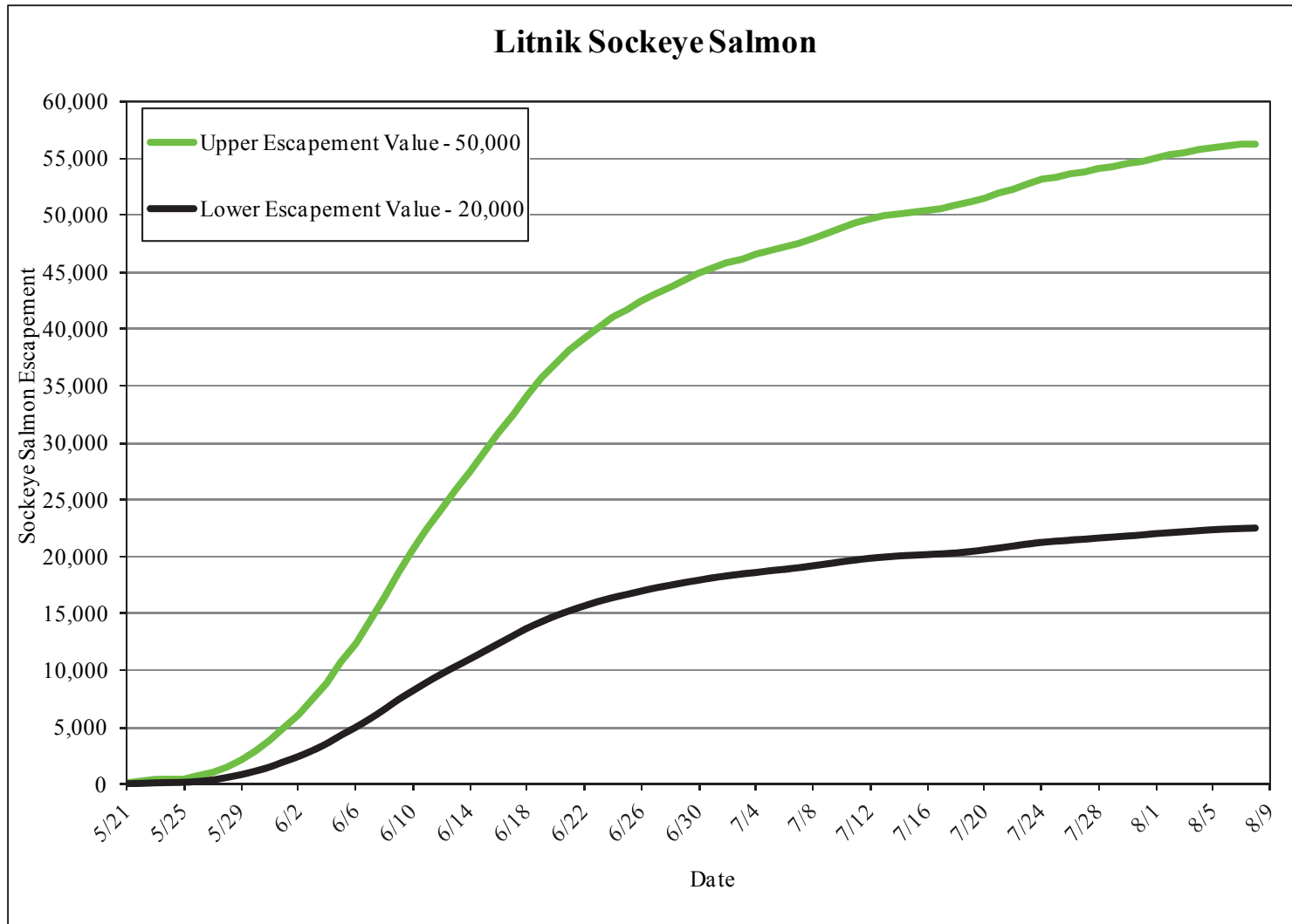
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A9.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Frazer system through the Dog Salmon River weir.



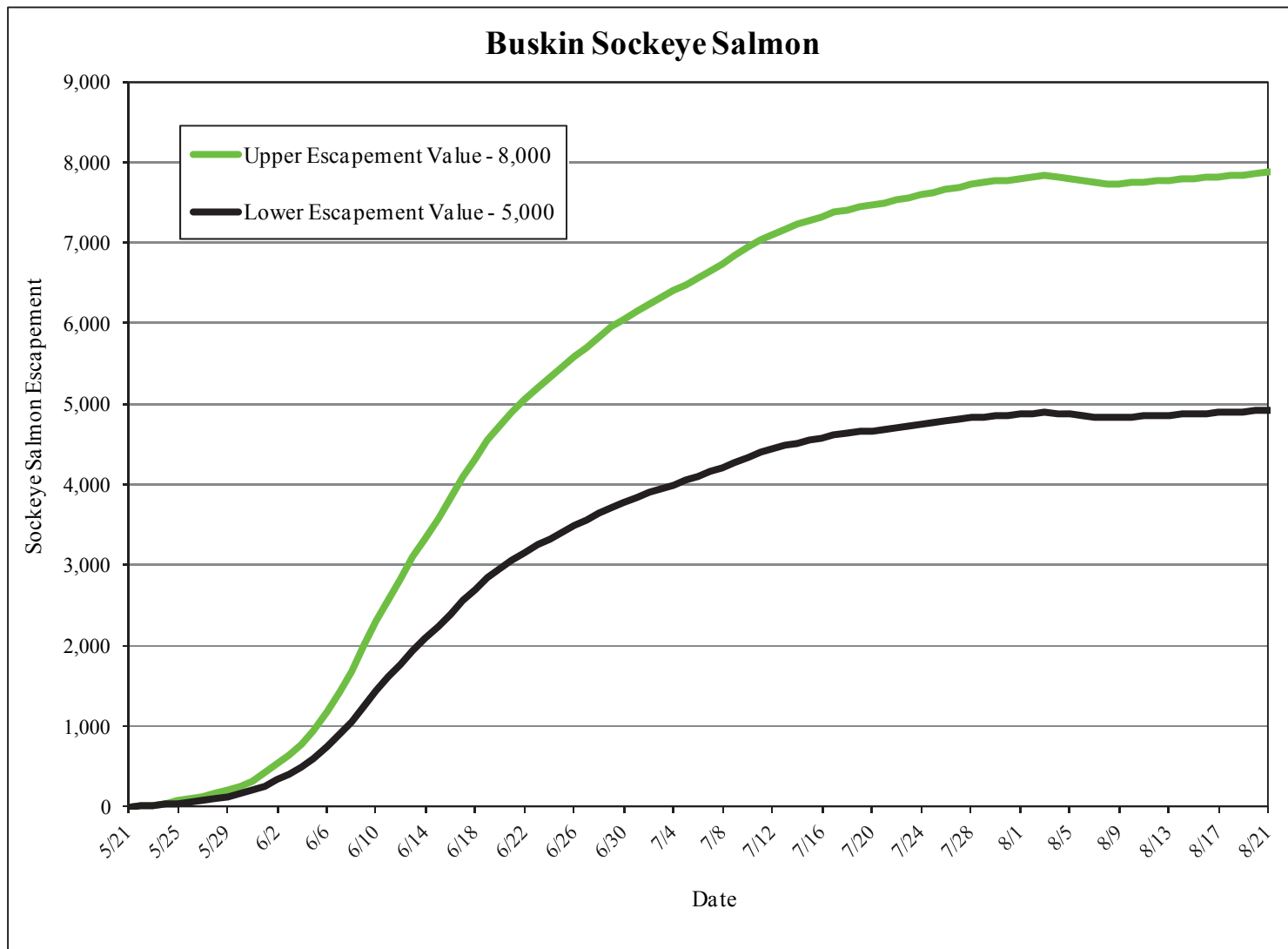
Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

Appendix A10.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Litnik system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.

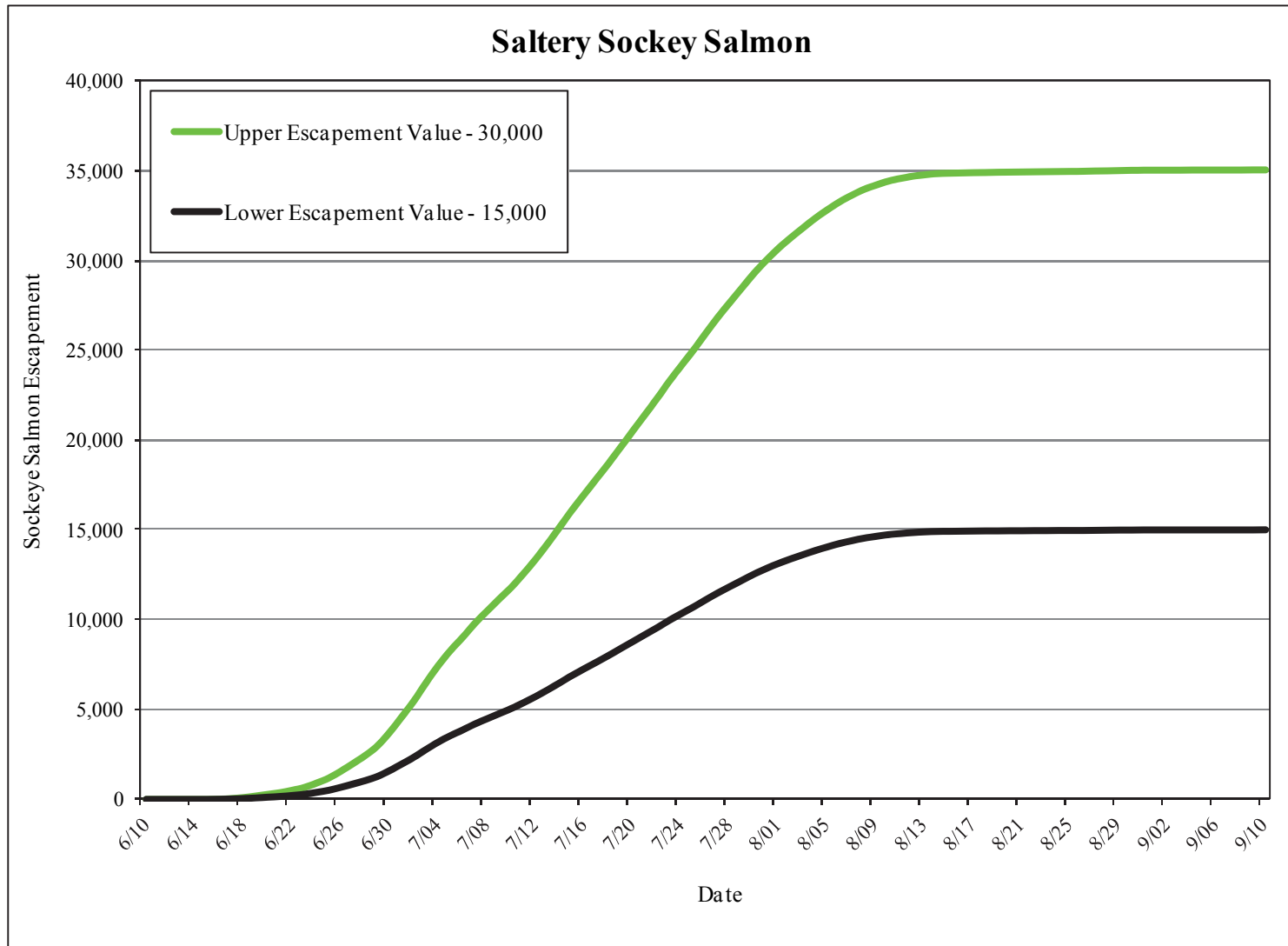
Appendix A11.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Buskin system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.



Appendix A12.—Average run timing relative to lower and upper escapement goals for sockeye salmon into the Saltery system.



Note: This chart does not represent interim escapement goals.



## **APPENDIX B. SALMON MANAGEMENT BASIS**

Appendix B1.–The Westside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.

		June		July		August		September	
Afognak District	<b>Southwest Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through June 15, based on sockeye salmon returning to Karluk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems. There will be at least one 33-hour commercial test fishing period.	June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems in the Southwest Afognak Section and the Northwest Kodiak District.		August 16 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to both the SW Afognak Section and NW Kodiak District and late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	September 5 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returning to the Southwest Afognak Section.	
		June 1 through June 15, based on sockeye salmon returning to Karuk, Ayakulik, and Olga Bay systems. There will be at least two 33-hour commercial test fishing periods.	June 16 through July 5, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	July 6 through August 15, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems in the Northwest Kodiak District.		August 16 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to the Northwest Kodiak District and late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on late run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system and coho salmon returning to the Northwest Kodiak District.	
The Northwest Kodiak District	<b>Anton Larsen, Sheratin, Kizhuyak, Terror, Inner Uganik, Spiridon, Zachar, Inner Uyak sections</b>	June 1 through June 15, based on local sockeye and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section. There will be at least two 33-hour commercial salmon fishing periods at the same time as those in the Central and North Cape sections.	June 16 through July 5, based on local sockeye and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	July 6 through July 31, based on local sockeye, pink, and early-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	August 1 through August 24, based on local pink and late-run chum salmon returning to the major systems in each section.		August 25 through September 5, based on local pink, late-run chum, and coho salmon returning to the major salmon systems in each section.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to the major systems in each section.	

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Appendix B1.–Page 2 of 2.

The Southwest Kodiak District	<b>Inner and Outer Karluk sections</b>	June 1 through July 15, based on Karluk early run sockeye, however fishing periods in the Inner Karluk Section may open only if the department determines that the desired early-run escapement goal will be exceeded. From June 16 through July 15, the Outer Karluk Section shall open at the same time as fishing periods in the Central Section.		July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Karluk system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on late-run sockeye and coho salmon returning to the Karluk system.	
	<b>Sturgeon Bay Section</b>	June 1 through June 22, closed.	June 23 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Ayakulik and Karluk systems, and early-run chum salmon returning to the Sturgeon Section.	July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Karluk System.		August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to local systems.
	<b>Hallibut Bay Section</b>	June 1 through June 22, closed.	June 23 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to Ayakulik and Karluk systems, and early-run chum salmon returning to the Sturgeon Section.	July 16 through July 31 in odd years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.	August 1 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye returning to the Karluk system and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.	August 25 through September 5, based on late-run sockeye salmon returning to the Karluk system.	After September 5, based on coho salmon returning to local systems.
	<b>Inner and Outer Ayakulik sections</b>	June 1 through July 15, based on early-run sockeye salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.		July 16 through August 24 in even years, based on late-run sockeye and pink salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.		After August 25, based on coho salmon returning to the Ayakulik system.	

Appendix B2.–The Alitak fishery salmon management basis.

		June	July	August	September	
The Alitak District	<b>Cape Alitak Section</b>	June 1 through July 15 , based on Frazer and early Upper Station systems sockeye salmon returns.	July 16 through August 9, in even years, based on sockeye salmon returning to either the Frazer or early Upper Station systems.	August 10 through August 25, in even years, based on either pink salmon returning to Frazer or sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.	From August 26 through the end of the season, based on the coho and sockeye salmon returns to all Olga Bay systems.	
	<b>The Alitak Bay, Moser Bay, and Olga Bay sections</b>	June 1 through July 15, based on Frazer and early Upper Station systems sockeye salmon returns.	July 16 through August 9, in even years, based on sockeye salmon returning to either the Frazer or Upper station systems.	August 10 through August 25, in even years, based on either pink salmon returning to Frazer or sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.	From August 26 through the end of the season, based on the coho and sockeye salmon returns to all Olga Bay systems.	
	<b>Humpy-Deadman Section</b>	June 1 through July 15, at the same time and with equal fishing time with the Cape Alitak Section.	After July 15, based on the strength of salmon returns to systems located within the Humpy-Deadman Section.			
	<b>Dog Salmon Flats Section</b>	June 1 through August 20, based on sockeye and pink salmon returns to the Frazer system.			From August 21 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returns to Dog Salmon and Horse Marine systems.	
		The Dog Salmon Flats Section may be opened to fishing based on the perceived run strength and escapement of Frazer Lake sockeye, pink, and coho salmon. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.				
	<b>Inner and Outer Akalura sections</b>	June 1 through August 20, based on sockeye salmon returns to the Akalura system.			August 21 through August 26, based on coho and sockeye salmon returns to Akalura.	After August 26, based on coho salmon returns to the Akalura system.
		The Inner and Outer Akalura sections may be opened to fishing only when the department determines that escapement goals will be exceeded. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.				
	<b>Inner and Outer Upper Station sections</b>	June 1 through August 25, based on early and late run sockeye salmon returning to Upper Station.				After August 26, based on coho and late sockeye salmon returns to the Upper Station system.
The Inner and Outer Upper Station sections may be opened to fishing only when the department determines that escapement goals will be exceeded. These openings may not jeopardize achievement of minimum escapement goals for the other salmon species.						

Appendix B3.–Eastside Kodiak fishery salmon management basis.

Eastside Kodiak Salmon Management Basis									
		June		July		August	September		
Northeast Kodiak District	Outer Chiniak, Inner Chiniak, and the Monaska Mill Bay sections	June 1 through July 5, closed.		July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink (and in the Inner Chiniak Section chum) salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.	After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.		
	Buskin River Section	June 1 through July 5, closed.		July 6 through July 15, based on the abundance of local pink salmon and Buskin Lake sockeye salmon.	July 16 through August 24, based on the abundance of local pink and chum salmon		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.	After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.	
Eastside Kodiak District	Inner Ugak Section	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14- June 21, based on the abundance of local and mixed sockeye salmon. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	June 22 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon bound to Saltery Lake.	July 6 through July 31, based on the abundance of local pink, chum, and Saltery Lake sockeye salmon.	August 1 through August 24, based on the abundance of local pin and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.	After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	Outer Ugak Section	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14- June 21, based on the abundance of local and mixed sockeye salmon.	June 22 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon bound to Pasagshak River.	July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink, chum and coho salmon.	After Sept 5, based on the abundance of late-run chum and coho salmon.	
	Seven Rivers, Two Headed, and Sitkalidak sections	June 1 through June 13, closed.	June 14 through July 5, based on the abundance of local and mixed Kodiak sockeyesalmon. There may not be more that two 33-hr fishing periods.		July 6 through August 24, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		August 25 through Sept 5, based on the abundance of local pink, chum and coho salmon.	After Sept 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.	

Appendix B4.–Eastside Afognak fishery management basis.

Eastside Afognak Salmon Management Basis					
		June	July	August	September
Afognak District	<b>Raspberry Strait Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.		July 6 through August 24, based on local and mixed pink salmon runs.	
	<b>Southeast Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Afognak Lake (Litnik).		From July 6 through August 24, based on pink salmon returning to the major systems of Afognak, Danger, and Marka bays.	
	<b>Duck Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 18, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returns to Kitoi Bay hatchery		July 19 through August 24, based on returning mixed wild and hatchery pink salmon.	
	<b>Izhut Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 26, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returning to Kitoi Bay hatchery.		July 27 through August 24, based on mixed wild and hatchery pink salmon.	
	Throughout the season, fishing time may be restricted in order to meet cost recovery goals for hatchery-bound chum, sockeye, pink, or coho salmon.				
	<b>Inner and Outer Kitoi Bay sections</b>	June 1 through July 26, based on early chum or sockeye salmon returning to Kitoi Bay hatchery. From June 18 through July 26, fishing opportunities will not occur in the Inner Kitoi Bay Section until chum or sockeye salmon brodstock requirements for the hatchery are assured.		July 27 through August 24, based on pink salmon brood stock requirements. Fishing time may only occur if the broodstock requirements are not jeopardized.	
Throughout the season, fishing time may be restricted in order to meet cost recovery goals for hatchery-bound chum, sockeye, pink, or coho salmon.					
After August 25 through the end of the season, based on coho salmon returning to the local systems of Raspberry Strait.					
After August 24, based on coho salmon returning to the Southeast Afognak Section.					
After August 24, based on local coho salmon runs.					
After August 24, based on local coho salmon and hatchery-bound sockeye or coho salmon runs.					
After August 24, fishing time may be provided to harvest returning late sockeye and coho salmon that exceed broodstock needs.					



Appendix B5.–North Afognak/Shuyak fishery management basis.

North Afognak/Shuyak Salmon Management Basis						
		June	July	August	September	
Afognak District	<b>Northeast Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 24, based the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.		August 25 through September 5, based on local pink and coho salmon.	After September 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	<b>Perenosa Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Pauls Bay and Portage Lake. Additional fishing time to harvest sockeye salmon bound to Waterfall Lake will occur in the Waterfall Bay Special Harvest Area only	July 6 through August 20, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink and sockeye salmon bound to Portage Lake and Pauls Bay.	July 21 through August 20, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.	August 21 through September 5, based on the abundance of local pink and coho salmon.	After September 5, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.
	<b>Pauls Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Pauls Bay.	July 6 through August 1, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon and sockeye salmon bound for Pauls Bay.	After August 1, based on the abundance of Pauls Bay coho salmon.		
	<b>Northwest Afognak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, base on sockeye salmon bound to Thorsheim and Long Lagoon. There may not be more tha two 33-hour fishing periods. Additional fishing time to harvest sockeye salmon bound for Hidden Lake will occur in Foul Bay Special Harvest Area.	July 6 through August 24, based the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.		After August 24, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.	
	<b>Shuyak Isalnd Section</b>	June 1 through July 6, closed.	July 6 through August 1, based on the abundance of local and mixed pink salmon.	After August 1, based on the abundance of local coho salmon.		

Appendix B6.–Mainland District fishery management basis.

Mainland District Salmon Management Basis					
		June	July	August	September
Mainland District	<b>Big River Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Swikshak River. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	July 6 through August 20, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 20, based on the return of coho salmon to streams located within the Big River Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Hallo Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 20, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 20, based on the return of coho salmon to streams located within the Hallo Bay Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Outer Kukak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, based on sockeye salmon returning to Kafia Lakes. There may not be more than two 33-hr fishing periods.	July 6 through August 15, based on the return of local and mixed sockeye, pink, and chum salmon.		After August 15, based on late-run chum and coho salmon to streams located in Outer Kukak Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
	<b>Inner Kukak Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 15, based on the return of local and mixed sockeye, pink, and chum salmon.		After August 15, based on late-run chum and coho salmon to streams located in Inner Kukak Section.
			July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.		
<b>Dakavak Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to streams in the Dakavak Bay Section.	
		July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.			
<b>The Katmai and Alinchak Bay sections</b>	June 1 through July 5, closed.	July 6 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.		After August 25, based on local late-run pink and coho salmon returning to streams in the Katmai and Alinchak Bay sections.	
		July 6 through July 25, weekly fishing periods may not exceed 57 hours.			
<b>The Wide Bay Section</b>	June 1 through July 25, closed.		July 26 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.	After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to the Cape Igvak and Wide Bay sections.	
<b>The Cape Igvak Section</b>	June 1 through July 25, based on sockeye salmon returning to Chignik River. In years when a harvestable surplus beyond the escapement goals for the first and second runs of Chignik river systems sockeye salmon is expected to be more than 600,000 and the department determines the runs are as strong as expected, the department will manage the fishery in such a manner whereby the number of sockeye salmon taken in the Cape Igvak Section will approach as near as possible 15 percent of the total Chignik sockeye salmon catch.		July 26 through August 25, based on local and mixed pink and chum salmon.	After August 25, based on late-run pink and coho salmon returning to the Cape Igvak and Wide Bay sections.	

## **APPENDIX C. NEWS RELEASE INSTRUCTIONS**

**USER INSTRUCTIONS FOR NEW DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL FISHERIES  
FISHERY ANNOUNCEMENTS NEWS RELEASE SYSTEM**

May 23, 2011



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On May 23, 2011, a new system for publishing news releases announcing commercial fishery openings, closings, fishing areas, times, etc. became available on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website. This system also publishes non-regulatory fishery updates that convey information about specific fisheries, and allows users to find announcements about subsistence fishing and those personal use fisheries managed by the Division of Commercial Fisheries.

The new system replaces several older systems used by the division to publish fishing announcements and fishery updates to the web and allows a single entry portal for state-wide searching and the creation of email subscriptions.

As of May 31<sup>st</sup>, 2011, all news releases are not issued through this single system. The public may now subscribe to electronic notification via email for specific fisheries that may be of interest. All fishery news releases and announcements from that date forward will appear in the system as they are issued. If the public has subscribed to any news those news releases are delivered to the user’s email inbox as they are issued.

This system can be located on the Alaska Department of Fish and Game website, a visitor to the site should look for the “News and Events” icon which can be found by clicking on the “Home” or “Fishing” menus at the top of any webpage on the site. A “News and Events” icon is located on these pages and clicking on this icon takes the user to the “News and Events” page. By clicking “Regulation Announcements, News Releases, Emergency Orders” and then the “Commercial Fishing” icon, the user can also go directly to this application by copying the following link into their browser. It might be a good idea to bookmark this link for ease of returning to the site for subsequent visits.

<http://www.adfg.alaska.gov/index.cfm?adfg=cfnnews.main>

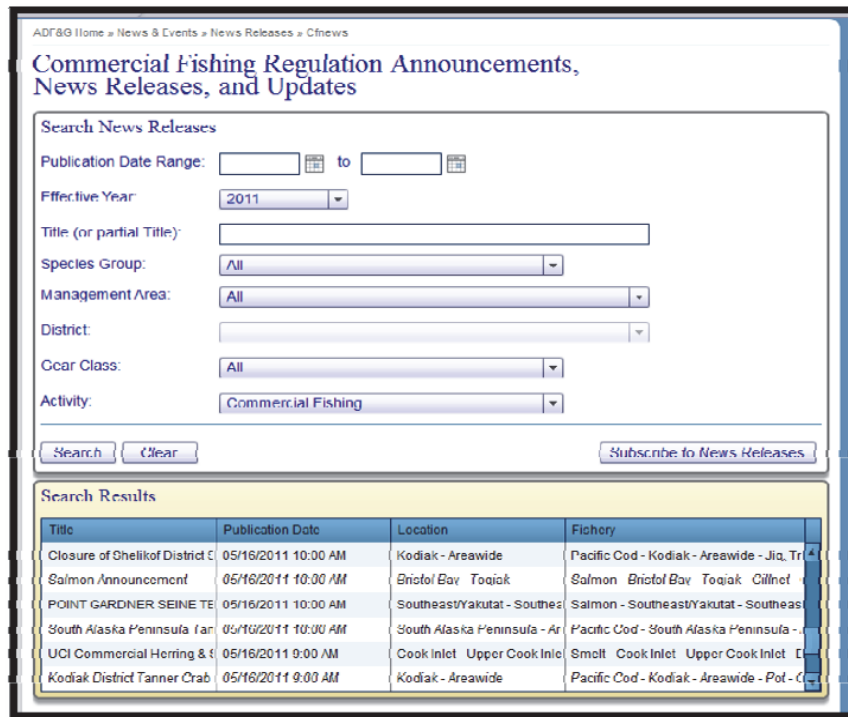


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**USING THE NEW SYSTEM – Searching for News Releases:**

The new Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Release, and Updates web page allows you to select the news releases of interest by using the search screen. Drop down menus are available for all selection categories, to assist in filtering the search of News Releases. Using the drop down menus, you can narrow your search and the results of that search.

It is possible to view a list of all releases issued by the commercial fisheries division in an entire year or, as is usually the case, search for a specific fishery, like the Bristol Bay salmon fishery or Kodiak black rockfish fishery. To select the entire set of releases, every drop down menu should have “all” selected, except for year, which should be set for the current year, 2011. Press the “Search” button and the results will be displayed within the “Search Results” box. The following screen shot shows the selection criteria and search results for all news releases and updates.



To search for news releases specific to the Bristol Bay salmon fishery, the user selects 2011 as the year, salmon as the species, Bristol Bay as the management area, all for district, and activity as commercial fishing. Then push the “Search” button and the results are displayed in the “Search Results.” A screen

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Appendix C1.–Page 4 of 5.

print of this selection is provided below. It would also be possible to search for a specific district in Bristol Bay by also selecting one of the “District” options within a specific management area.

To view a particular news release that is displayed in the Search Results section, the user will double click on that item in the list and it will open as a PDF document. The user will need to have Acrobat Reader installed on your computer to display and print the document.

ADF&G Home » News & Events » News Releases » C/news

## Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Releases, and Updates

**Search News Releases**

Publication Date Range:  to

Effective Year:

Title (or partial Title):

Species Group:

Management Area:

District:

Gear Class:

Activity:

**Search Results**

Title	Publication Date	Location	Fishery
Bristol Bay Eastside # 1	05/17/2011 9:30 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C
BB TEST 8	05/17/2011 8:40 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C
BB eastside	05/17/2011 7:35 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C
BB east side test	05/17/2011 7:32 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C
BB east side # 2	05/17/2011 7:24 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C
BB eastside # Xx	05/17/2011 7:12 AM	Bristol Bay - Egegik	Salmon - Bristol Bay - Egegik - Gillnet - C

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### Subscribing to News Releases:

After making a news release selection, it is possible to subscribe and receive, via email, future news releases for the specific fishery selected, by pushing the “Subscribe to News Releases” button at the right lower corner of the search screen. The subscription web page will display, as shown below.

ADF&G Home » News & Events » News Releases » C/news

### Commercial Fishing Regulation Announcements, News Releases, and Updates

#### Subscribe to News Releases Via Email

\* Indicates a required field

Species Group:

Gear Class:

Activity:

Management Area: \*

District:

Email Format:

Email Address: \*

Confirm Email Address: \*

Simply type in an email address in the box provided and then confirm this email address in the box provided for confirming email addresses, push the “Subscribe” button, and the subscription process is finished. News releases for the fisheries selected by the user will begin to appear in the user’s mailbox as they are published by ADF&G staff.

The user may return to the search screen by pushing the “Search for News Releases” button in the lower right hand corner of the subscription screen. When you subscribe to all News Releases for a specific category, as defined by the drop down menu, this subscription is limited to the selection you created. If you wish to subscribe to news releases for other fisheries you will need to repeat the process described above for each subscription desired.

A user may unsubscribe to any subscription by clicking on the link “Unsubscribe” that is included within each email sent to a subscriber.